

Central Asia, U.S.S.R.

Beus (1966)

Beus (1966, p.52) lists an occurrence in "Central Asia" of magnetite-fluorite skarns with helvite, danalite, idocrase and pyroxene, but he does not describe the deposit in the text. It is possibly a wrigglite occurrence.

Far East U.S.S.R.

Sainsbury (1969), Shcherba (1970)

Sainsbury (1969) and Shcherba (1970) mention an area possibly adjacent to Alaska, over the Bering Sea, where the geology is similar to the Lost River area. Aleksandrov (1975) refers to this area as the Iten'-yurginsk deposit, Chukotka and includes a photograph of wrigglite. Greisenized granite and skarns in limestones occur in a tin-beryllium metallogenic province. The fluorite rich skarns are described as "fine grained, crudely banded". They have the same composition as the wrigglites at Tin Creek, Alaska. Their thickness 'reaches tens of metres'.

Primor'ye District, U.S.S.R. Aleksandrov (1975)

Aleksandrov (1975) lists references in Russian which describe wrigglites - one is by Stepanov G.N. (1966) with a translated title of "'Finely banded idocrase - magnetite - fluorite rocks in the skarns of one of the regions of Primor'ye', Geochemistry and Mineralogy of Magmatic Products, Vladivostok". This district is probably Dal'negorsk, where skarns replace limestone. Very little other useful information is given. It is a tin mining district.

Mt. Garnet, Queensland

Askins (1975)

Roof pendants composed of Silurian siltstones, sandstone, basalt and lenses of limestone occur in Carboniferous leucocratic granite, with which tin-tungsten mineralization in the region is associated. The granite is extensively greisenized and characteristically contains accessory fluorite. A complex array of skarn types, and calc-silicate rocks occurs. Wrigglite occurs as a replacement of marble lenses within 70 metres of granite contacts. The lenses seldom exceed 300,000 tonnes in size. The wrigglite in general is coarser grained than the Moina type, and the most common mineralogy is magnetite-fluorite-idocrase-spinel.

Mt. Bischoff, Tasmania

Groves et al (1972)

Groves et al (1972) describe the Mt. Bischoff deposit in detail but no mention is made of the unusual rhythmically banded rocks which occur prominently outcropping in one of the open pits. A description of the rock by Fander is appended. The rock is clearly a variant of wrigglite, where sellaite (MgF_2) occurs instead of fluorite, pyrrhotite occurs instead of magnetite, and tourmaline occurs instead of calc-silicate minerals.

At Mt. Bischoff a ? Cambrian dolomite bed in siltstones is partly replaced by cassiterite bearing pyrrhotite. The sequence is intruded by aplite dykes which are probably related to a Devonian granite occurring at depth.