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gneiss carrying disseminated sulphides. It is therefore important to realise that the strong external polarization current axes are there *as a result of* the increased *relative* conductivity of the axes which themselves *may or may not* be due to electronic (as opposed to electrolytic) sources.

These features do warrant the most careful further investigation, particularly as pyrrhotite has been identified within these limestones.

The Major Internal Polarization Anomalies..... This survey has produced some of the largest chargeability anomalies recorded to date. Also, the areal extent of these anomalies is the largest observed anywhere to date. For the most part, the source is interpreted as being due to disseminated chargeable material (sulphide or graphite) within a host which either has *no contrast* (Type 'B'), or is *slightly* more or less conductive than the enclosing rocks.

The strike of these anomalies appears to be grid east-west and rather than individual zones being traced from line to line, the form of the anomalies strongly suggests a series of lenses of *limited* strike length within given boundaries. Thus, while the zones *as a whole* have significant strike length, individual members *within it* do not.