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- (d) The definition of 'wrigglite' must be clarified, as the wiggly texture (defined by P.W. Askins) may also be attributed to the natural sedimentary texture displayed by stromatolites.
 - (e) The writer suggests that the 'wrigglite', as found at Moina, can also, and realistically, be defined as:

'Metasomatised (fluorite, garnet, tin tungsten)
algal stromatolite....'
 - (f) Lithologic correlation within the algal unit is not possible (a common feature of bioherms), but once recognised, such a unit must be regarded as a 'special' biofacies within the carbonate regime.
 - (g) A realistic datum horizon would be the base of the algal unit. By using this horizon as datum, the build-up of the algal bioherm is demonstrated, (see drawing TAS-76-58)
 - (h) Although unconfirmed, it can be interpreted that the bioherm is developed over (and probably confined to) a 'palaeo-swell'. This may have extended offshore from the coast, or, a reef development just offshore.
 - (i) The transitional beds between Moina sandstone and the algal stromatolites were (prior to metasomatism) composed of coarse, sometimes vuggy dolomite, calcareous siltstone and marls.
 - (j) The iron rich sulphides contained in the algal stromatolite unit encountered in SMD 9, SMD 5, and outcropping near DOM 2, may be interpreted as syngenetic (pyrite), remobilised during metasomatism.

The location of the above occurrences implies small, localised algal swamps with limited current disturbance and circulation, and anoxic (reducing) conditions. Such an environment is regarded as a concentrating point for uranium as well as other base metal (Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn) sulphides, adjacent to a hinterland suitably enriched in and supplying those elements.

- (k) Dolomitic and stromatolitic facies generally indicate coastal/near-shore environment, and should be regarded as excellent indicators for possible syngenetic sulphide (and uranium) deposits, in an adjacent and lateral facies deposited under anoxic conditions."