

types are predominantly made up of basic volcanic debris, so the term "volcaniclastic" has been used to incorporate both.

Units of purple, green and grey mudstone and siltstone occur throughout the greywacke sequence. They are either thinly bedded and intercalated with the greywackes, or form massively bedded units containing thin partings of greywackes. Where well exposed on the Murchison Highway, siltstone beds exhibit current ripple laminations, ripple cross stratifications and grading and closely resemble the coarser greywackes in composition and mode of bedding.

The coarser greywacke sandstone units have a fairly limited distribution on GAP, only being found in the north-west sector of the grid, north of line 3200N and west of the Western Serpentinite Complex. South of line 3200N along the Ring River, the rocks are predominantly siltstones interbedded with greywackes, tuffs, mudstones and shales, which progressively become more metasomatosed towards the serpentinite. Generally the volcaniclastic greywacke sequence appears to fine upwards with an increase in mudstone, siltstone and shale horizons and a decrease in grain size and unit thickness of the greywackes.

Upper Crimson Creek Formation

The rocks are similar in many respects to the coarser volcaniclastic greywacke sequence, but are predominantly siltstone, mudstone and shale with minor greywacke, tuff and sandstone. The underlying basalts and conglomerates, although localised and lenticular, are taken as the base of the succession. The rocks crop out east of the Western Serpentinite and underly most of GAP.

Basaltic Complex

Basic rocks of this complex crop out along the eastern margin of the Western Serpentinite, in an antiformal structure near the southern end of the Ring River road and along the P.M.G. road (east). The rocks are best exposed in Costean 1000N and in the Ring River, where, being within the metamorphic aureole of the Pine Hill Adamellite, they are somewhat indurated. Otherwise they are