by the Jukes Conglomerate derived from the Mount Read Volcanics, and subsequently by the Owen Conglomerate derived from Precambrian rocks.

The basal conglomerate, sandstones and limestones which occupy the core of the Huskisson Syncline were deposited towards the end of the Ordovician period.

The Silurian and Lower Devonian are represented by about 3000m of sandstones, mudstones and limestones forming the Eldon Group, none of which have been recognised in the Comstaff tenements.

The Tabberabberan Orogeny in Middle Devonian times may have taken place in two stages. An early stage which followed the Jukesian trend of arcuate folds parallel to the margin of the Tyennan Geanticline, and a later stage which produced north-west trending folds, such as the Huskisson Syncline and the Renison Bell Anticline.

A number of stocks of granite, including the Meredith Granite, were intruded late in the Tabberabberan Orogeny or during the Kanimlan Orogeny. The tin deposits at Luina, Renison Bell and Waratah, and the tungsten deposits on King Island and at Kara and Moina, are considered to be related to this granitic phase.

In Jurassic times, tillite, sandstone, limestone, mudstone and coal measures were deposited in Central and Eastern Tasmania. An extensive dolerite was also formed at this time. None of these rocks have been identified in the Comstaff areas, although tillite occurs in the Hellyer Gorge north of the area.

Basalts were extruded again during Tertiary times, and these rocks occur above 600m above sea level in the Comstaff areas north of latitude 41°35'S and east of longitude 145°30'E.

Evidence of glaciation is restricted to the areas south of the Tertiary basalt. Ground moraine covers large parts of the Chester, Pinnacles, Pieman and Renison areas, and fluvioglacial deposits infill many of the valleys.

TAS/2/1692 summarises the geological history of Tasmania, and includes a reduced version of Bilibin's mineralising epochs associated with geosynclines. It also relates the Comstaff prospects to these epochs.