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these three units, this author has termed the *"Que River Volcanics". The best exposure is along the access road to, and around, Abminco's Que River Mine. They appear to be the oldest volcanic rocks in the area, and on the photographs all the other volcanic and sedimentary units were seen to overlie them. They have steep to vertical dips and are characterised by a tall, thick vegetation cover (Myrtle). They outcrop as an approximately north-south-striking belt extending from just west of Mt. Murchison in the Stirling Valley, through Mt. Black, to the Tertiary basalts north of the Que River Mine. They are overlain by the Farrell Slates in the east, and by the Que River Slates, Mt. Black and Mackintosh Volcanics in the west. The name Que River Slates was proposed by Gee et al (1970). He regarded them to be the equivalents of the Farrell Group Slates. This is confirmed by photogeological evidence (see below).

The Que River Volcanics are acid to intermediate in composition, with rhyolite and dacite flows being the most common. Andesites occur within both the foot- and hanging-walls successions at the Que River Mine. The mine sequence is characterised by pyritisation which appears to give a recognizable vegetation anomaly (smaller trees) in the vicinity of the mine (CR 2/160). The individual flows are recognizable on the aerial photographs as discontinuous ridges, with possible volcano-clastic beds occupying the depressions between them (see CR 2/159).

The acid to intermediate composition suggests that this sequence may represent the one of the earliest phases of volcanism, as all other volcanic units are essentially acid in composition. Dacitic volcanic rocks are recorded from east of Chester in the Primrose Pyroclastics (see below).

The Que River Volcanics are of interest, in that the mineralisation is contained within the volcanic rocks themselves, rather than in sedimentary horizons as at Hercules, Rosebery, Chester and Farrell.

The marked angular unconformity between the Que River Volcanics and the overlying rocks suggests a depositioned hiatus, during which tectonism and erosion occurred.

* new name proposed by this author.