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(c) Burns Peak Rhyolite (€bp) \*

This outcrops as a probable palaeo-dome at Burns Peak. A possible vent was seen on the ground in a new track running east from the track following the ridge north from Burns Peak (SE of AR 3/011). Immediately below the rhyolite an exposure of intrusive porphyry and vent (?) breccia was observed. The dome is made up of massive west-dipping cleaved rhyolite flows, and has been partially folded and faulted. The southern part of the rhyolite mass interfingers with the Primrose Pyroclastics, whilst the northern part is underlain and overlain by shales and other sediments of the Bulgobac Group.

Two analogous rhyolites have been recognized by previous workers near photo-centres CR 3/12 and CR 3/11. The former is interfingered with the Intrusive Porphyries. The latter rhyolite appears to be present at the top of the Mt. Black Volcanic unit, however the relationship is unclear, and the rhyolite may possibly be regarded as a separate body. Both of these rhyolites have a steep to moderate westerly dip.

(d) Farrell Slates (€f), Que River Slates (€qrs)

This apparently connected sequence was deposited around the central topographic high formed by the mass of the Que River Volcanics. Collins (1975) suggested the Farrell Slates underlie the volcanic rocks of the central lava belt, however photogeological evidence indicates they at least overlie the Que River Volcanics, as do the Que River Slates. Both sequences are essentially black slates with intercalations of tuffaceous material. The Farrell Slates extend from the head of the Stirling Valley through Tullah and along the eastern edge of the central lava belt, where they are seen on the aerial photographs to wrap around the northern end of the Que River Volcanics and become the Que River Slates. The Farrell Slates in the vicinity of Tullah and the Stirling Valley have a steep westerly dip. Brooks (1962) suggested that they were overturned. This is confirmed on the aerial photographs, as the slates can be seen to overlie the Que River Volcanics further north, where they exhibit a true dip to the east. The Que River Slates overlie the Que River Volcanics in the north and have, a gentle west dip. Gee et al (1970) gave the age of the Que River Slates as late-Middle Cambrian suggesting that the Que River Volcanics are of early-Middle Cambrian age (Corbett et al, 1974).

\* name proposed by Electrolytic Zinc