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Where it can be seen, as in the Murchison Gorge near Tullah, the granite appears to have an indistinct contact with the rhyolites and porphyries. This suggests it is the intrusive phase of the volcanic rocks, a view held by previous authors.

On the aerial photographs the Murchison Volcanics extend from north of Tullah to Anthony Creek in the south, where they are probably continuous with the Selina Volcanics. The latter contains more pyroclastic material.

Little is known of the Murchison Volcanics due to poor access, except for the exposure along the Murchison River. Photogeological evidence suggests they may contain some pyroclastic material. (Negative topography between "porphyry" and rhyolite flows.)

The granite appears on the aerial photographs as distinct linear depressions with a lower vegetation canopy than exists on the enclosing volcanics. It is probable that additional smaller bodies of granite may outcrop within the volcanics but because of similar bulk chemistry and transitional boundaries they are not easily discernible on the photographs.

A distinctive massive potassic rhyolite known as "Darwin" rhyolite, after the type location south of Queenstown, outcrops as a prominent pink-toned ridge east of Henty Fault in the lower Stirling Valley (NE of AR 2/011). Similar rhyolites have been mapped in the east Red Hills area (CR 7/11, AR 2/013), and also are proposed from photogeological evidence to occur as a prominent ridge along the Murchison River (north from CR 6/42).

(c) Selina Volcanics (€sv)

These are made up of rhyolite pyroclastics and occur as a north-trending belt east of the Owen Conglomerate of the Mt. Murchison-Tyndall Range. They appear on the aerial photographs to be continuous with the Murchison Volcanics north of Anthony Creek.

(d) Queenstown Pyroclastics (€qp)

As mentioned above under section B.2(b), these are the southern equivalents of the Primrose Pyroclastics. They crop out in the study-area