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Tin mineralisation is associated with the younger phase. The current work supports this major subdivision, however, the scale of recent mapping has led to the recognition of textural and lithological variations within these groups. For field mapping purposes these lithologies relate to previous subdivisions, as follows;

REGIONAL SCALE (Groves 1977)	SEMI REGIONAL SCALE (this report)	ANCHOR MINE SCALE (Ross '78 after Taylor '65)
Poimena Granite	Mesocratic Porphyritic Biotite Granite  (i) Generally coarse grained.  (ii) Generally medium grained.	"Coarse Grained Granite"
Lottah 'Sheets'	Leucocratic Equigranular Granites  (iii) Anchor Granite. Medium grained, similar to the host of tin mineralisation at the Anchor Mine.	"Fine Grained Granite"
	(iv) Undifferentiated Types, including fine to medium grained muscovite granite, quartz- feldspar porphyry, minor aplite, pegmatite.	Not recognised as a separate unit lithology in drill core.

The inference from the above is the existence of, at least, three mappable granite units i.e. an older phase (types i & ii), intruded by two younger phases (iii) and (iv). Further work is needed to determine the relationship between types (iii) and (iv) since the soil geochemistry suggests anomalous levels of tin are associated with type (iii) and not with type (iv).