

the Farrell Group? and the Mt. Read Volcanics is inferred to be faulted (the Henty Fault?) while the contact between the Farrell Group? and the Owen Conglomerate is probably an unconformity, although faulting along this contact (as at the MacIntosh Damsite) may have occurred.

The rocks of this unit consist of extensively cleaved xenotuffs (C.M.S. Report 80/2/22), quartz rich rhyolites and rhyolitic tuffs, dacitic ashflows and lithic tuffs and subordinate slate, greywacke and schist in the north. The dominant rock type is an extensively cleaved xenotuff which contains fragments of rhyolite, siltstone, quartz and Pre-Cambrian quartzite. The unit is probably subaqueous.

The cleavage within the unit is similar to that seen in the Farrell Slates to the north and is in marked contrast to the poorly cleaved Mt. Read Volcanics to the west. This suggests that the unit is older than the Mt. Read Volcanics. The fragment component suggests a source of detritus from the east. Scree from the Owen Conglomerate extensively covers the area and obscures much of the outcrop. No mineralisation was observed in the field although a soil geochemistry anomaly was detected on line 5,369,500N over the xenotuff sequence.

## 2. The Mt. Read Volcanics

These are the dominant rocks of the Stitt area underlying 95% of the gridded area. They are separated from the Farrell Group by a fault (the Hentry Fault?) and are locally intruded by thin, pervasive basaltic dyke swarms and larger granophyric bodies.

Much of the area consists of porphyritic rocks of dacite, andesite, trachy andesite and rhyolite composition. In general, the more intermediate rocks predominate.