

Pyrite is the major sulphide phase and occurs in two generations with variably fractured, granulated and incipiently recrystallized, sub- to euhedral grains (to 750 μ), and granular aggregates interspersed with fine-grained, lamellar intergrowths with marcasite, which represent a late replacement of pyrrhotite. Subordinate, partly granulated arsenopyrite accompanies the pyrite. Sporadic blebs (to 150 μ) of stannite occur interstitially to pyrite and pyritised pyrrhotite and are typically mantled with microscopic films of chalcopyrite. Partly granulated cassiterite particles (50 μ - 1 mm, mean 150-200 μ) are of similar distribution to, but rarely in contact with, stannite. Rare microscopic particles (< 20 μ) of galena occur as inclusions in pyrite.

29734
190.9

(T.S., P.S. 30977) K-stain negative.

This rock is very similar and closely related to 29733 in terms of relict primary and secondary features. In contrast, the sediment is relatively homogeneous, "grading" from a variably argillaceous, fine-grained orthoquartzite to a silty, fine- to medium-grained (i.e. poorly sorted) quartz sandstone with conspicuous clastic muscovite. The matrix phase is sericite and microcrystalline quartz, with the sericite progressively replaced by ultrafine schorl and dravite. Occasional thin pelitic partings are present and are similarly partly tourmalinised. The rock is weakly carbonaceous.

Sulphides are disseminated in patchy discontinuous films of millimetric proportions associated with irregular veinlets of tourmaline. These features predate a late phase of stress and, in common with 29733, the tourmaline is partly degraded. Late, fine-grained impregnations of sideritic carbonate are disseminated throughout, partly in association with stressed, discontinuous quartz veinlets.

The sulphide assemblage is very similar to that in 29733, but deformation-effects are less marked. Pyrite is fractured, but only locally granulated. Arsenopyrite is virtually absent and stannite and chalcopyrite were seen only as isolated, microscopic (max. 30 μ stannite, 75 μ chalcopyrite) blebs. Pyrrhotite persists as scattered relict patches up to a few hundred microns diameter, but is elsewhere pyritised and/or partly corroded/replaced by siderite. Cassiterite is relatively conspicuous as 20-200 μ , mean 75 μ , particles. These are disseminated throughout the sulphide films (although only rarely in contact with pyrite) and schorl aggregates with a crudely banded distribution overall.