

spongy clots of red (moderate Fe-) sphalerite. Minor galena, chalcopryrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite are associated. Sulphides predate the shearing and were introduced (in part at least) with the carbonate-quartz-chlorite veining. Thus, there are similarities with 29798 and 36708.

T 36707 (T.S. 31964) K-stain negative.

This is a thoroughly altered and sheared porphyritic to glomero-porphyritic lava of leucoandesitic to dacitic affinities.

STP 217

163-1

The phenocrysts (mean 350 μ , clusters to 1.5 mm) are sericite- and calcite-stained, albitised plagioclase. These are embedded in an altered groundmass with relict (albitised) plagioclase laths (mean 30 μ) in a completely chloritised, ?glassy mesostasis. Fine to ultrafine leucogenised opaques are common throughout. Despite the porphyritic nature of this rock there are textural similarities with T29797 and 29798, and a minor intrusive origin could be considered.

The pervasive fine chlorite is orientated and shearing is most marked in sporadic concordant foliae of semi-massive chlorite. Discontinuous sheared, fine-grained veins of quartz, albite and carbonate occur sporadically (white in hand specimen). These include extremely rare microscopic particles of ?chalcopryrite.

T 36706 (T.S., P.S. 31966) K-stain very weakly positive.

This altered, veined and mineralised rock has been sheared to the extent that primary features are largely obliterated. However, sufficient relics persist to identify it as primarily a porphyritic dacite (or leucoandesite, the distinction is academic), essentially similar to T 36707, but slightly finer-grained. The main features are disseminated discrete to clustered, sericitised-albitised plagioclase phenocrysts (to 600 μ , clusters to 2 mm) and a thoroughly chloritised groundmass with patchy albitised or elsewhere sericite-pseudomorphed feldspar microlaths. The relict fabric is closely analogous to that of T 36707. By inference, there are similarities with T 29797 and 29798.

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155-1 m

Sporadic irregular to conformable, variably continuous veins of quartz, ankeritic carbonate, fine-grained hydromuscovite and Mg-chlorite predate the tectonic cleavage. These features range from around 200 μ to several millimetres in width and include the bulk of sulphides as disseminated grains and semi-massive aggregates.

The sulphide assemblage comprises mainly an- to euhedral arsenopyrite with subordinate, similarly-textured, closely intergrown pyrite. Individual grains range up to a few millimetres diameter and both phases are microfractured and locally weakly granulated.