

- Salisbury Conglomerate (100m):- lithic fragments including chert, micaceous quartzite, shale, welded tuff and fine-grained sericitised volcanics in a green fuchsite matrix; interbeds of sandstone, mudstone and minor crystal vitric and crystal lithic tuffs.
- Westcott Argillite (90+m):- reddish, brown and pale green thinly bedded shales, siltstone and greywackes.
- Williamsford Volcanics (60+):- altered rhyolitic tuffs and lavas (?); lies within the Westcott Argillite.
- Munro Creek Slate:- grey and black shales, lesser sandstone.

Loftus-Hills et al (1967) differed from this interpretation by calling the westernmost unit (Westcott Argillite) Munro Creek Slates and Quartzites. Brathwaite (1969) however, interpreted a thinner unit of Westcott Argillite succeeded to the west by the Munro Creek Slates. Hall & Green (1967) claim that the sequence is predominantly west-dipping and west-facing but drill core from the Mines Department hole indicates consistent east facings and contact relationships show that the Natone Volcanics are younger than the Salisbury Conglomerate. This conflict in the facing of the sequence needs to be resolved.

Near Bakers Creek and the haulage terminus Hall (1967) and Brathwaite (1969) concluded that the Rosebery Group is totally represented by a unit which they correlated with the Munro Creek Slates and Quartzites (although Hall does not appear to have mapped this unit elsewhere). It comprises interbedded carbonaceous shales and slates (sometimes pyritic), siltstones, greywacke, quartzite, tuff, (?) ash and (?) pyroclastics. Fitzgerald located the contact between this unit and a feldspar crystal tuff of the Primrose Pyroclastics 600m up Bakers Creek from its junction with the Ring River. Hall placed the contact in a similar position.

Some workers have correlated the sequence in the Moores Pimple area with the Rosebery Group in the Natone Creek area. Fitzgerald modified Hall's proposed sequence by separating a volcanic unit (the Williamsford Volcanics) from the Westcott Argillite. He also included in the Rosebery Group a basal sedimentary unit (the Chamberlain Shale) which Hall had included in the Primrose Pyroclastics and concluded that the Rosebery Group conformably and transgressively overlies the Primrose Pyroclastics. This, of course, is in direct conflict with the east facing deduced for the sequence from the Mines Dept. drill hole at Natone Creek. The structure in the Moores Pimple area is uncertain. Hall found steep dips to the east and west but Fitzgerald subsequently claimed steep easterly dips only. Blissett's (1962) original observation of steep easterly dips with "minor close folding" is probably the best account. Campana & King (1963) noted cross-bedding and graded bedding in quartzite at Moores Pimple which indicated west facings.

Correlation of the sequence from Moores Pimple to the east with the Rosebery Group sequence at Natone Creek appears quite feasible despite the absence of these units and the appearance of the Munro Creek Slates and Quartzites near Williamsford. However, K. Corbett (pers. comm.), who recently mapped the Moores Pimple area, has serious reservations about such a correlation. If this correlation is accepted then Blissett's classification of the sequence on Moores Pimple as Crimson Creek Fm. must be rejected.

Several ultrabasic intrusives have been mapped within the study area. The largest of these lies on the western flank of Colebrook Hill and trends north-south. Blissett (1962) described it as a partly serpentinised pyroxenite and suggested that it may represent a branching dyke. Mapping of the Colebrook Grid showed that this serpentinite contains several pods of "coarse grained chert-dolomite rock" which appear to correspond with the petrographic description by Fander (held in E.Z. files) of dacitic tuffs with strong carbonate alteration. A small, strongly dolomitised ultrabasic intrusive has been mapped by Blissett, Hall and Fitzgerald just north of Moores Pimple. A (?)