

478

67.1 m

(T.S., P.S. 34959)

This is a retrogressively altered, wriggly-type, fine-grained skarn with affinities to 475 and 476.

The rock is intricately banded, largely with respect to the distribution of fine to ultrafine (max. about 50  $\mu$ , mean 10-15  $\mu$ ), variably martitised magnetite. Interspersed are zones of semi- to near-massive, fine-grained Fe-Mg chlorite which is semi-pseudomorphous after amphibole, probably tremolite-actinolite. Fine-grained ankeritic carbonate is common throughout and has developed, at least in part, as a late replacement of granular to microgranular grossular-andradite which persists locally as corroded relics. Crudely lenticular patches of fluorite are disseminated throughout and enhance the banding. Fe-Mg mica was an accessory phase, now completely chloritised. In terms of general features, this rock is closely analogous to 476, but reflects a higher-grade, skarn-like silicate assemblage. Late veinlets of carbonate (+ chlorite) are common, often with small displacements of the opaque/silicate banding.

Close inspection of the areas sectioned reveals minor traces of cassiterite, characteristically as microscopic, sub- to euhedral, dark red-brown crystals (max. 30x60  $\mu$ , typically < 20  $\mu$  diameter), which are discrete to weakly clustered. These features tend to occur as inclusions in fluorite, but are locally enclosed in chlorite-carbonate aggregates. No intergrowths with magnetite were observed.

479

75.9 m

(T.S. 34960)

This is a very fine-grained talc-magnetite-fluorite rock or wriggite with a characteristic intricate, sub- to fine millimetric scale banding comprising an alternation of semi- to near-massive magnetite and silicate-rich bands. Banding is reminiscent of that in, for example, a colloform to nodular limestone and may be a relict feature. Minor displacements are associated with sporadic talc-fluorite and later, crosscutting ankeritic carbonate veinlets.

Talc appears to represent a late retrogressive alteration phase and locally corrodes relict, extremely fine-grained lenses of phlogopite. Elsewhere, talc appears vaguely pseudomorphous after ?tremolite, but there are no relics to confirm this. Sparse microscopic corroded relics of garnet and pale green diopside-hedenbergite tend to confirm the steatitised skarn interpretation.

Fluorite is semi-pervasive as microscopic patches of semi-banded distribution within the talcose bands. Magnetite is locally martitised adjacent to the late films and patchy impregnations of carbonate. The sectioned area includes a single 150  $\mu$  diameter anhedral grain of red-brown cassiterite, and extremely rare microscopic (< 15  $\mu$  diameter) cassiterite crystals similar to those in 478, but embedded in talc aggregates.