

ultrafine secondary opaques. The remainder probably comprised finely granular diopside.

The vein consists largely of mildly stressed, granular to subhedral, Fe-pigmented K-feldspar (generally orthoclase, minor adularia) with frequent patches (to 4 mm x 1 cm) of colourless or locally massive fluorite and relatively conspicuous scheelite (to 2x4 mm with sparse corroded wolframite inclusions) in semi-continuous lenses. Accessories include very fine-grained clusters of subacicular beryl (sim. 00011, typically included in fluorite), sparse biotite flakes (partly albitised) and minor traces of calcite and sellaite.

The polished section reveals rare grains of pyritised pyrrhotite (to 120 μ) and very thinly disseminated, microscopic chalcopyrite particles (max. 20 μ) within the host rock. Magnetite is not infrequently skeletal and is locally extensively martitised.

The vein includes rare pyrite (particles to 40 μ , microscopic films) and microscopic chalcopyrite particles and extremely rare molybdenite flakes (to 50 μ). *Sn 580 ppm; W 1650 ppm;*

00014

SMD15

H37r

(T.S., P.S. 32449) K-stain positive.

This is a biotite-fluorite rock with analogies to 00012, and clearly represents an altered, banded skarn.

The rock consists essentially of spongy aggregates of extremely fine, random, dark green biotite, interspersed with fluorite. A broadly mesofolded, fine-scale banding is reflected in variations of the relative proportions of these two phases.

Degraded garnet subhedra are disseminated throughout. These features have a mean diameter of 600 μ and are pseudomorphed by aggregates of crypto- to microcrystalline K-feldspar (confirmed by staining) and ultrafine green biotite with accessory fluorite. Relict growth-zoning (and locally sector twinning), characteristic of grossular-andradite, is preserved. In some bands, the pseudomorphed garnets are stained with ultrafine secondary magnetite. These bands include accessory magnetite and it thus appears that the garnet was compositionally banded within the original skarn.

The sectioned area includes two semi-distinct types of vein. A 3 mm wide vein of Fe-pigmented K-feldspar (orthoclase with patchy, clear adularia) carries frequent thin films of fluorite and has sharp to gradational contacts with patchy marginal feldspathised zones in the host rock. This is locally intersected by microscopic films of zeolite,