

- no petrological descriptions made this season, but several submitted by Lyell Co. 1978 from this unit, described as rhyolite lava, welded tuff and vitric crystal tuffs (see Amdel Report GS 19/79, 1978).

These ignimbrites are the most extensive units in the Garfield extending south to form central Clarke Valley sequence, they can be subdivided into quartz feldspar and feldspar phyric units. The former exposed from 500 m SW of Snake Spur, NE nearly to West Jukes Peak Owen escarpment. At Snake Spur appears to have interfingered relationship with the younger clastics.

The quartz feldspar phyric ignimbrite forms the broad ridge between Garfield and Currie Rivers, striking south through Slate Spur to the Clarke Valley. Fine grained clastic lenses in the north may represent a gradational contact with the dominantly waterlaid Garfield River sequence. Quartz sericite schist are common, making it difficult to recognize original lithology.

2. Rhyolite Lavas.

Typically these form massive resistant outcrops of the Intercolonial Spur and Darwin Range. The lavas are fine grained orange pink-grey with scattered feldspar phenocrysts which are frequently chloritized. On weathered surfaces a microspherulitic or "snow flake" texture is developed. Textures such as flow banding are absent. These interpreted to be flow domes, although on the western flanks of Darwin linear felsic lavas are associated with black shales indicating subaqueous flows.