

considered the most prospective unit, structural complexities and pervasive sericitic/chloritic alteration is characteristic. The volcanics are bounded to the east by Owen Conglomerate of the Mt. Owen Range, in the northern area this contact is steeply dipping and at least partly fault controlled (Great Lyell Fault), slithers of conglomerate occurring within the volcanics. Further south the contact may be conformable, the Mt. Huxley conglomerate being an outlier. Corbett has mapped Eastern Sequence volcanics here, overlying the prospective Central Volcanics - from this season's mapping the cover is only partial, the Eastern sequence probably being a Jukes Conglomerate equivalent.

Fine-medium grained volcanoclastics dominate this part of the Central sequence with small but numerous rhyolitic-dacitic flows and domes in Huxley Grid (see Komysan, 1982). Further south in this season's mapping area, the sequence is probably lithologically similar, but alteration is virtually absent. Coarse agglomerates with little evidence of water reworking and rhyolitic ignimbrites predominate with minor rhyolite lava flows. At one location these agglomerates contained blocks of Darwin type granite. A significant variant in the southern area is the siliceous pyritic exhalatives of the Mt. Maid, this style of volcanic wasn't located this season.