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veining, as it occurs intergrown with crystalline calcite in several places.

OPAQUE MINERALOGY

In reflected light, the most obvious sulphides are disrupted trains and augen of fractured and granulated pyrite, that appear to have been originally rather larger entire grains in quartz-rich veinlets that have been broken up and rotated. Interstitial grains of pyrite are occasionally quite rounded, and strongly reminiscent of framboids. Two possibilities of the origin of these are: 1: that they are genuine framboids deposited from hot sulphide solutions in angular interstices with the basalt breccia framework, or 2: that they are small spheroidal framboid-like pyrite grains grown from very localized solutions rich in pyrite dissolved during fracturing and fragmentation of the original euhedral pyrite trains. Both types of pyrite are clearly being overgrown and replaced by bright orange-red Fe-rich sphalerite, that occurs as disseminated anhedral spots throughout the sulphide-rich part of the section, and as the internal parts of the relatively thick calcite veins. Small areas of both chalcopyrite and galena are associated with the sphalerite.

The paragenesis of this sample is pyrite crystallizing with silica as veinlets and fracture fillings, then fractured, partially dissolved and recrystallized during brittle deformation, and finally being overgrown and partially replaced by sphalerite and very minor chalcopyrite and galena during a later alteration event which is best documented by the cross-cutting calcite veins with sphalerite inclusions in the core areas.