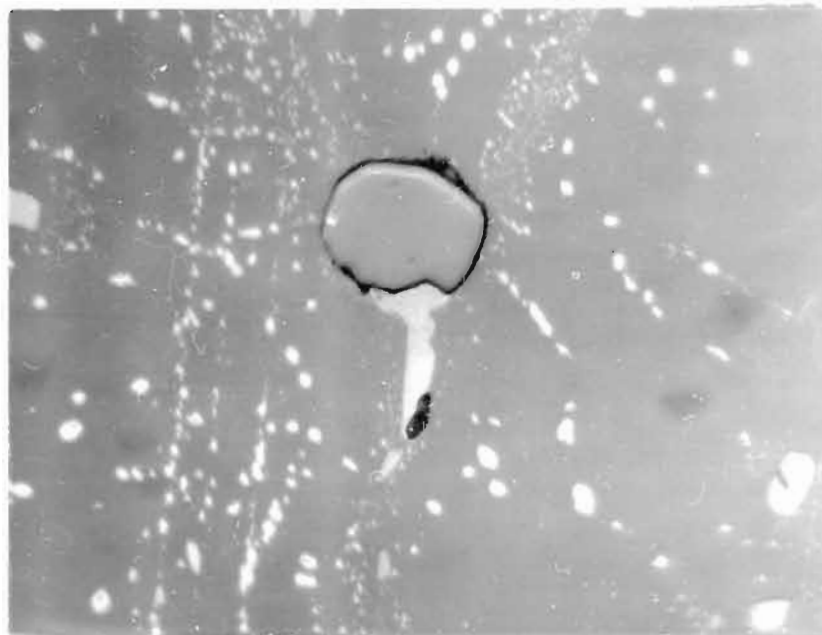


PLATE 1

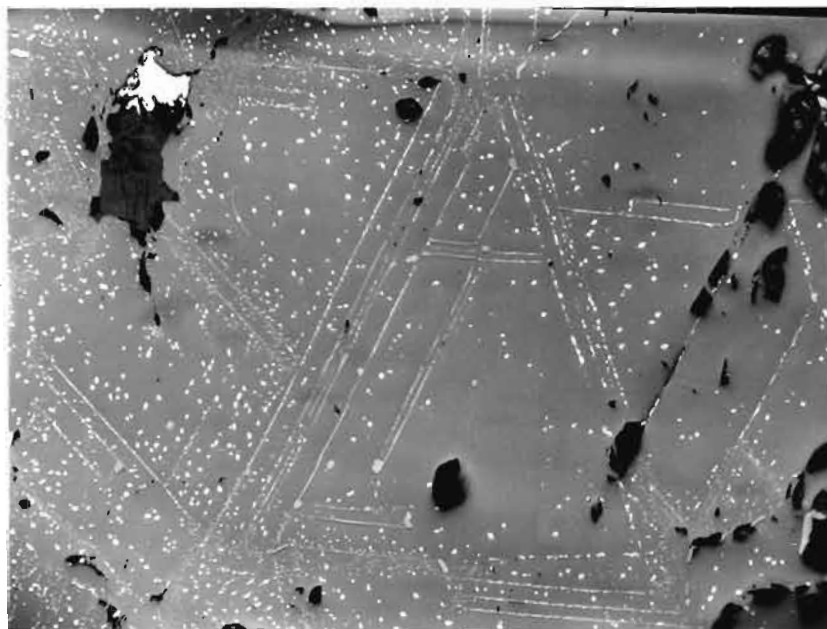


No. 1: Exsolution bodies of pyrrhotite in sphalerite, Comstock Mine. (x680)

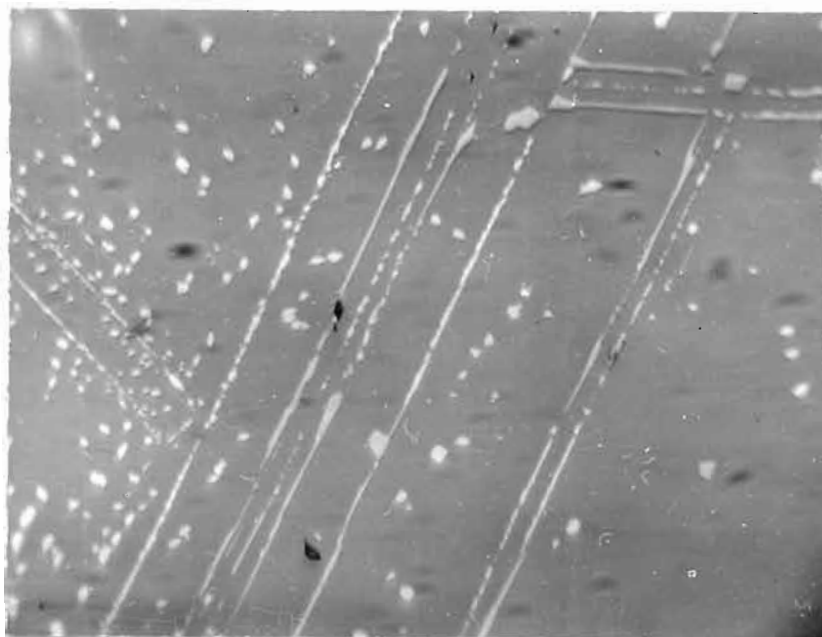


No. 2 Inclusion of magnetite in sphalerite, Silver Stream Mine. White inclusions in sphalerite are pyrrhotite. (x680)

PLATE 2

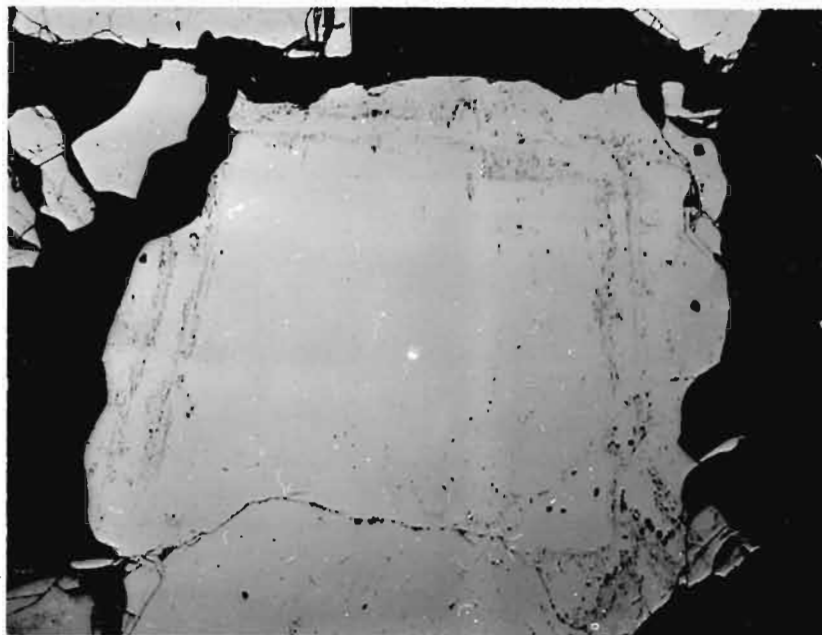


No. 1: Exsolution lamellae and blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in sphalerite, Silver Stream Mine. Chalcopyrite is slightly whiter than pyrrhotite. (x230).

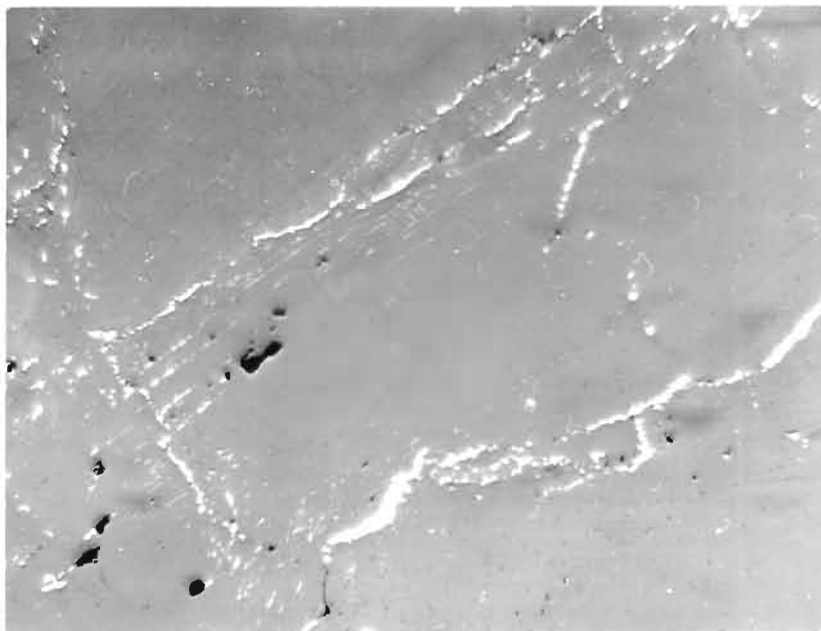


No. 2: Enlargement of central portion of No. 1. (x640).

PLATE 3

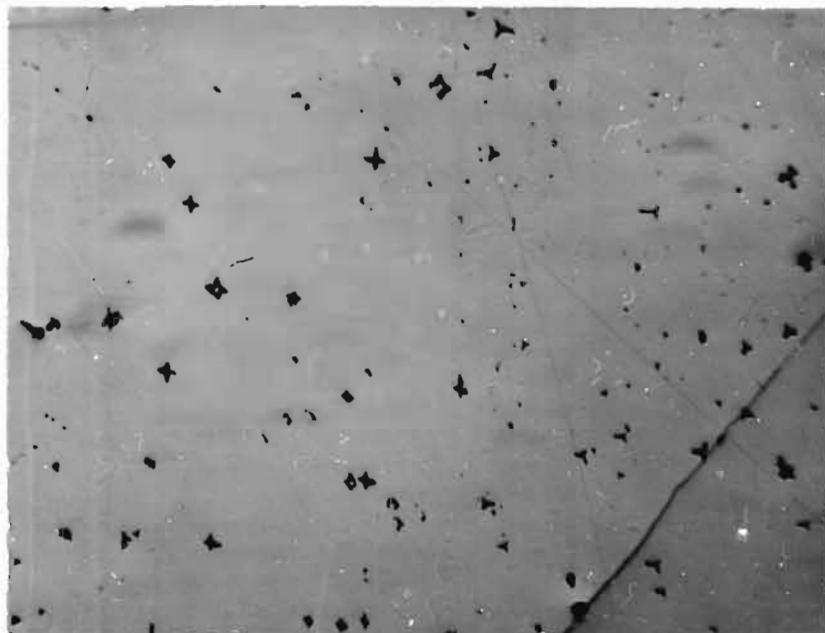


No. 1: Growth-zoning in pyrite, Boss Mine.
(x230)

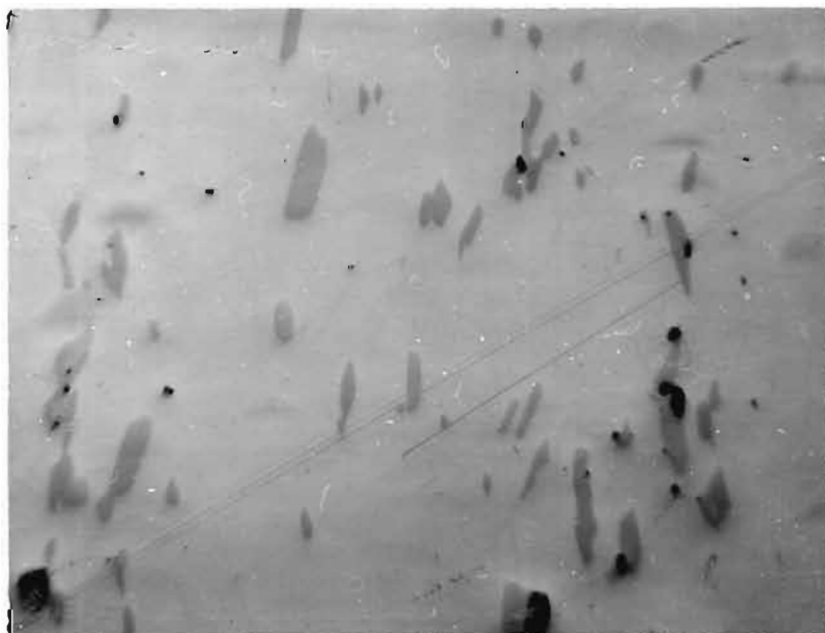


No. 2: Fine veinlets of pyrite in sphalerite, T.L.E. Mine. Parallel lines of minute white inclusions in sphalerite are pyrrhotite exsolution bodies. (x400)

PLATE 14



No. 1: Exsolution bodies of sphalerite in chalcopyrite, Tasmanian Mine. (x400)



No. 2: Typical inclusions of boulangerite in galena, Grubb's Mine. (x400).

PLATE 5



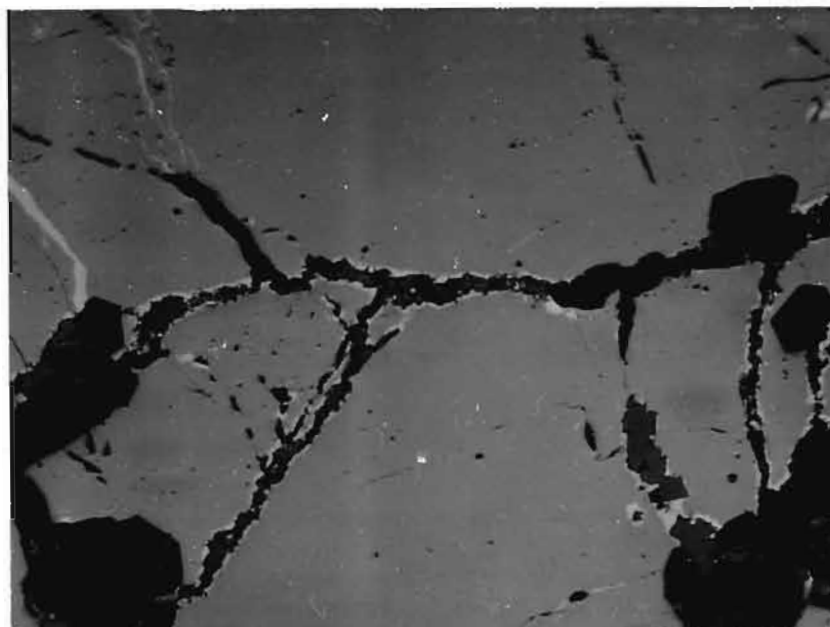
No. 1: Boulangerite (white) in siderite (grey), Spray Mine. Variation in colour of boulangerite is due to strong bireflectance.

(x190)

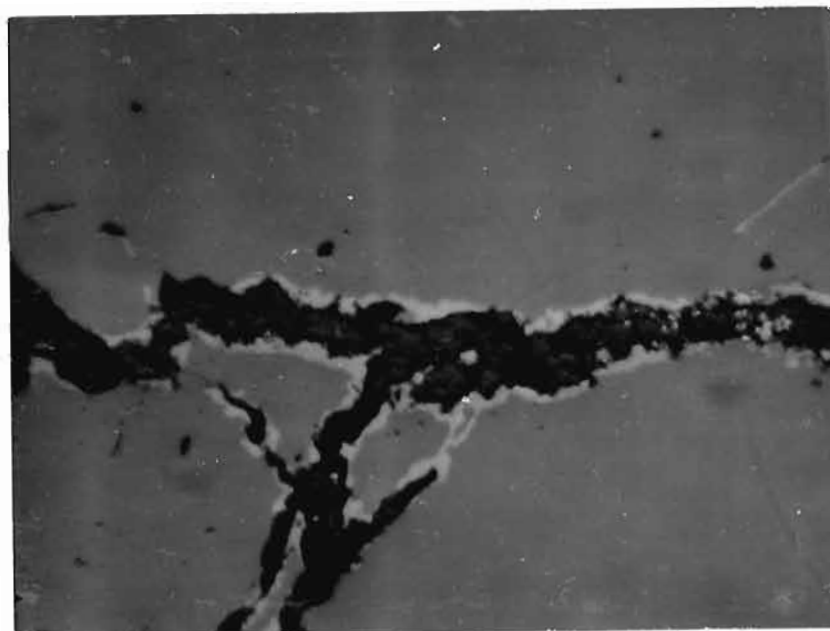


No. 2: Typical replacement texture, showing pyrite (white) and sphalerite (dark grey) apparently extensively replaced by galena (light grey), No. 2 Argent Mine. (x280)

PLATE 6

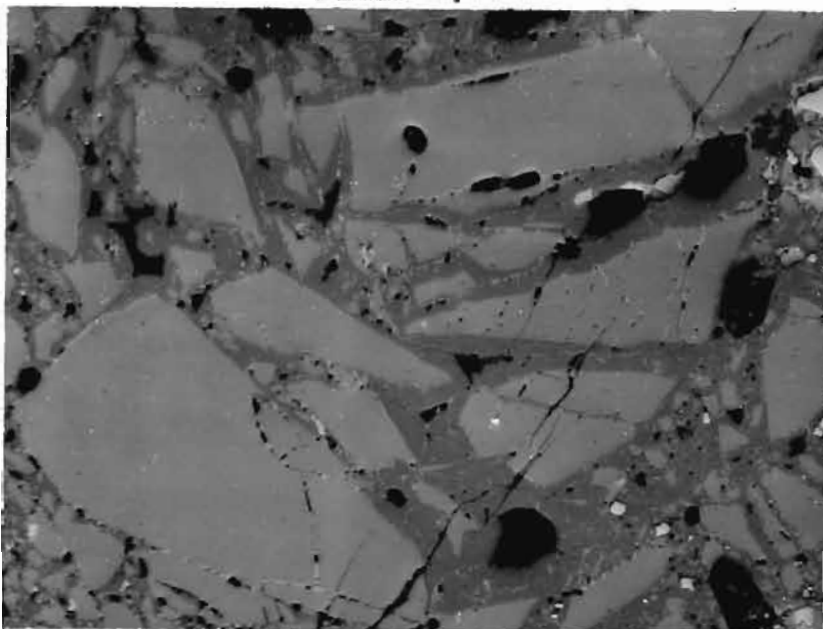


No. 1: Veins of cassiterite ("Needle tin") with chalcopyrite borders in stannite, Oonah Mine. Larger bodies of black material are quartz. (x250)

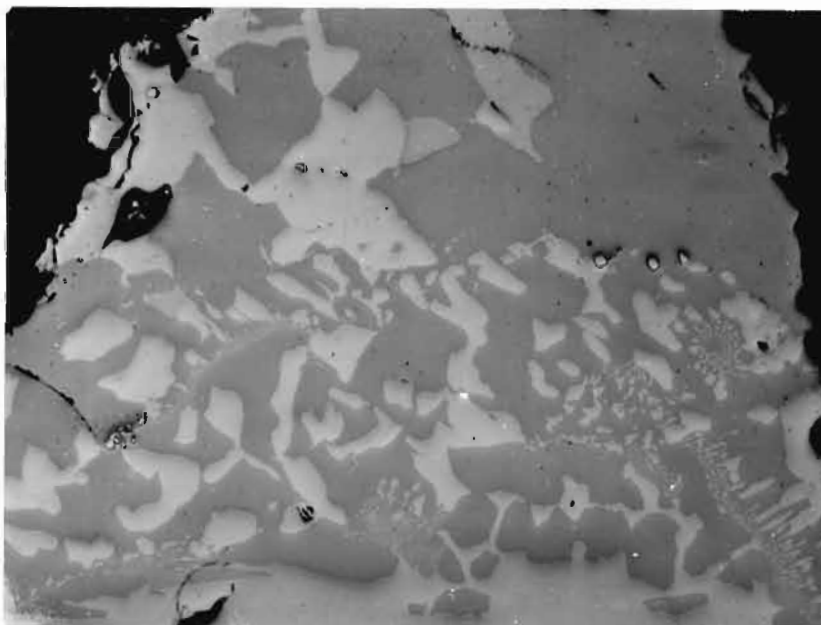


No. 2: Enlargement of central portion of No. 1, showing chalcopyrite borders of veins. (x680)

PLATE 7



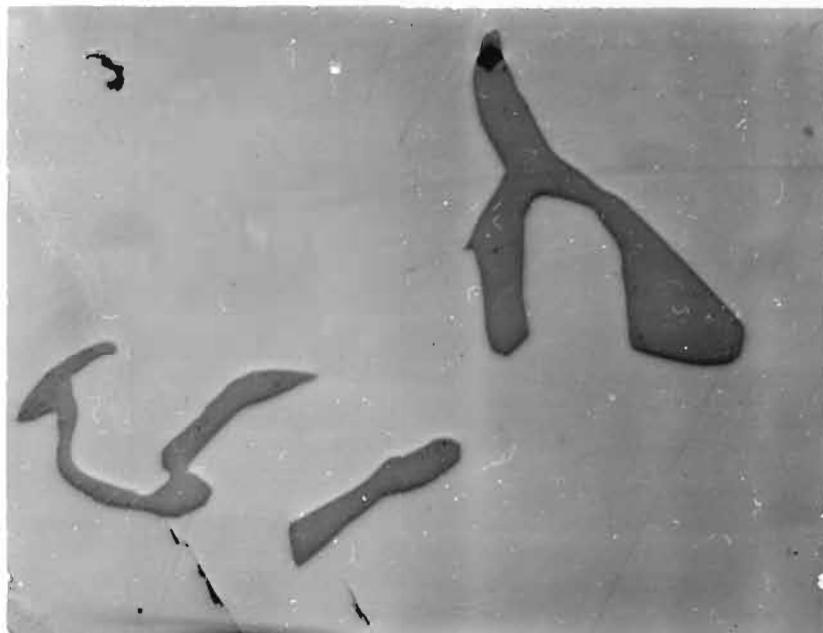
No. 1: Sphalerite (medium grey) occupying fractures in stannite (light grey), Conah Mine. Very fine veinlets of near-white material in sphalerite and stannite are chalcopyrite; dark areas are quartz and pits in surface of section. (x110)



No. 2: Graphic intergrowth of chalcopyrite (light grey) and tetrahedrite (medium grey), Junction Mine. Black material is quartz, and the two light- to medium-grey bodies in upper central region are galena.

(x250)

PLATE 8

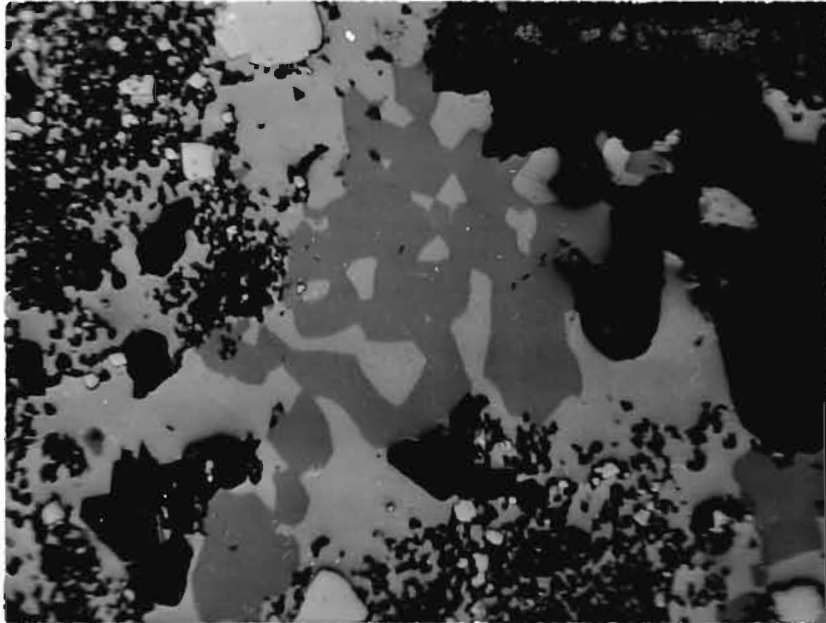


No. 1: Pyrargyrite inclusions in galena,
Hanrahan's Adit. (x400)

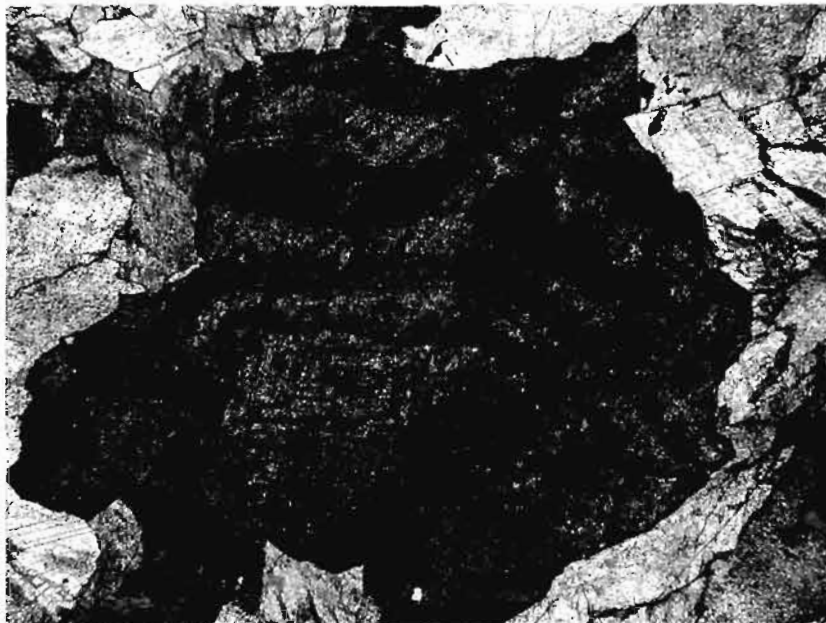


No. 2: Typical bournonite inclusions in
galena, Zeehan-Western Mine. (x400)

PLATE 9

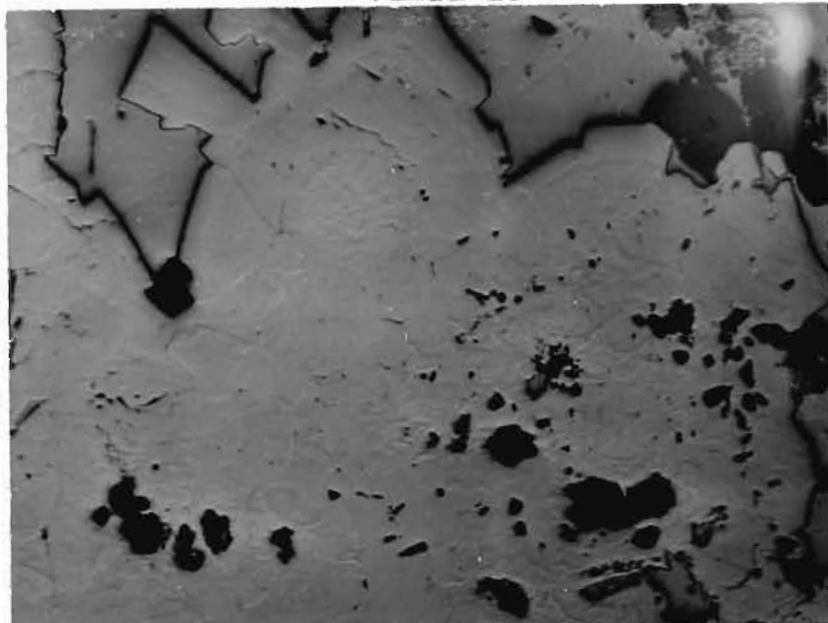


No. 1: Sub-graphic intergrowth of tetrahedrite (medium grey) and galena (light grey), Montana S.L. Mine. Pyrite (white crystals) and sphalerite (dark grey) show evidence of partial replacement by galena. (Black material is quartz. (x280)

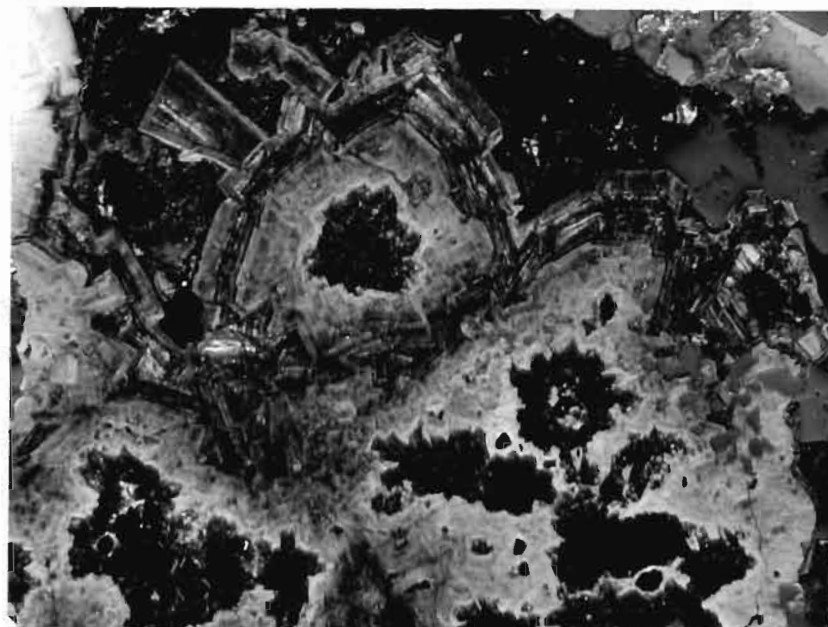


No. 2: Growth-zoning in sphalerite within siderite, Austral Valley. (Transmitted light, x57)

PLATE 10

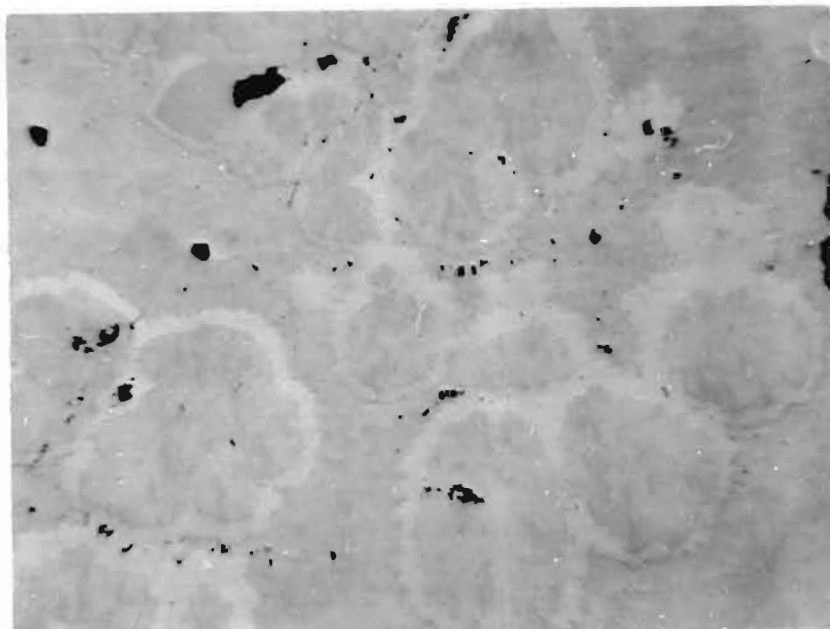


No. 1: Gersdorffite-ullmannite showing poorly defined growth zoning and "cores" of rammelsbergite, marked by very slight colour difference, Central Balstrup Mine. Galena surrounds gersdorffite-ullmannite in upper and right of photograph. Dark patches within gersdorffite-ullmannite are pits in surface.
(x80)



No. 2: No. 1 after etching with 1:1 HNO_3 . Growth zoning clearly visible and rammelsbergite "cores" have etched almost black. Galena has also etched black.

PLATE 11



No. 1: Nodules of niccolite surrounded by rims of rammelsbergite, with gersdorffite-ullmannite between nodules, Central Balstrup Mine. (x400)



No. 2: Typical tetrahedrite inclusions in galena, Oceana Mine. (x250)