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Gold and Copper-Zinc Metallogeny Within Metamorphosed Greenstone Terrain, Hemlo-Manitouwadge-Winston Lake, Ontario, Canada: A Compendium

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Creek Formation are interpreted to be the result of local sorting during storms, which created storm-lags that contain mostly specimens of about the same size that belong to a single species. Similar species associations in the overlying Mistaya Formation are related to the preference of some taxa for algal buildups, and the preference of other coeval taxa for carbonate sands and other shallow-water shelf lithologies. Westrop also argues that although some species and genera have widespread geographic distribution, and can therefore be used for interregional correlations of the widely scattered outcrop belts of Upper Cambrian rocks in North America, each area of Upper Cambrian strata is best described biostratigraphically by using local zonations that may be influenced or controlled by local ecologic factors.

Taxonomic descriptions occupy the bulk of this paper, as they should in a monographic series such as this. The descriptions are clearly written using standard nomenclature, and new taxonomic groupings are carefully explained and defended. The citations in the taxonomic discussions attest to the author's worldwide knowledge of taxa for this interval, and there are many comparisons with taxa from other continents. The photographic plates are very well done, with nice large pictures of the specimens being described. Many previously poorly illustrated holotypes are re-illustrated, as a part of Westrop's careful re-evaluation of some of the described taxa. Species range charts are presented for each section, the number of specimens collected for each species is given with the taxonomic discussions, and the total number of specimens in each collection is given in the appendix.

Westrop's contention that the occurrences of trilobite assemblages are lithofacies controlled is controversial, as is his belief that changes in assemblages up-section reflect major shifts in lithofacies. Similar conclusions have not been reached in equally detailed studies elsewhere. Other studies in progress will have a chance to test his models. Some of the generic assignments to families, and families to superfamilies are new and challenging, and may draw comment in future taxonomic studies in this interval.

In summary, Westrop is to be congratulated on this significant contribution to Upper Cambrian paleontology. Most if not all of the outcrops studied occur high in the mountains, and just making the collections was an arduous task, as was preparing and identifying the 9000+ specimens used in this study. The text is clearly written and easy to read. Whether one agrees with all of Westrop's interpretations or not, he has clearly done a monumental job, and provided a solid data base for future reference on the Upper Cambrian of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Gold and Copper-Zinc Metallogeny Within Metamorphosed Greenstone Terrain, Hemlo-Manitouwadge-Winston Lake, Ontario, Canada: A Compendium

Edited by R.H. McMillan and D.J. Robinson
a joint publication of the Mineral Deposits Division of the Geological Association of Canada & the Geology Division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
91 p., 1985; $25.00, paper

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This publication arose from the CIM Geology Division - District 4 Fall field trip to the area in 1984, stimulated mainly by the considerable interest and excitement generated by the discovery of the Hemlo gold camp. The massive sulphide deposits in the general Hemlo area were incorporated into the field trip to provide balance and fill out the program. The guidebook initially prepared for this field trip was updated and revised for publication. The subtitle, "A Compendium" serves as a warning to the reader that this publication is a brief summary, and generates an accommodating spirit in the reader. This reviewer is unable to refrain from referring to this publication as a guidebook.

Part of the reason for publishing this guidebook was to provide individuals with essential information to conduct their field trips in the Hemlo camp, particularly along the Trans-Canada Highway and paved secondary roads (permission to view field stops on private property is necessary): this publication serves this purpose admirably. The mine operators Teck, Noranda, and Lac Minerals each provided details in separate papers on their respective portions of the main orebody, and government geologists Muir and Patterson each contributed papers which describe the regional and local geologic framework of the Hemlo camp. Historical perspective is provided by most of the Hemlo papers in this publication, and taken together, provides an interesting chronology of events which resulted in the discovery of one of the great gold camps in Canada. For those who wish to undertake an unsupervised field tour, Patterson's paper is particularly useful by virtue of its well-illustrated, well-described field stops (some field stops have been eliminated by construction), and the highly organized format.

The mining companies generously provided numerous highly informative surface tours during the exploration and preproduction stages of their respective properties, and government geologists coincidentally provided numerous high quality geologic tours during this same period. The guidebook is a fitting tribute to the dedicated efforts of the many tour guides. Appropriately, the field trip relating to this guidebook occurred within the shadows of the new headframes, at a stage when underground tours were just starting, and responsibility for further tours was being transferred mainly to the underground geologists.

The geologic setting of the Winston Lake and Geco volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits are very briefly described in two separate papers. The editors infer that visits to these massive sulphide properties provide a basis for comparison with gold deposit settings, but other than a few general comments in the Introduction and Overview paper, this aspect was virtually ignored by the various authors. The Winston Lake paper alludes to successful application of alteration geochemistry and volcanology as search tools in the discovery of a "blind" massive sulphide deposit in an area that had already been extensively explored. The Geco mine paper illustrates how alteration patterns associated with a highly metamorphosed volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit can still be identified, although in this case, alteration studies did not contribute to the discovery of the deposit. Explorationists seeking volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits would be well advised to look at alteration geochemistry as a powerful tool, and both Winston Lake and Geco should comprise important case histories.

Overall, this publication appears to have been too rushed, resulting in editorial, grammatical, and spelling errors: most obviously, the list of MAPS (page iii) shows only two maps, giving the reader the impression that the list is incomplete, or a footnote explanation is required. Otherwise, this publication is somewhat dated: epigenetic, structural controls for Hemlo mineralization have somewhat displaced syngenetic controls; and full production has been achieved by each of the three operators who share the main zone deposit at Hemlo.

This publication is recommended for purchase by those who intend to visit the Hemlo camp, those who have visited the Hemlo area and would like to refresh their recollection, and those who are seeking historical information about the events leading to the discovery of the Hemlo orebodies. Geologists who would like to improve their awareness and understanding of alteration patterns associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits would also benefit from this publication.