



QUARTERLY NOTES
THE PUNKERRI SANDSTONE

R. B. MAJOR

Department of Mines
South Australia —

72/219

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Rept.Bk.No. 72/219
G.S. No. 4983
D.M. No. ~~1401~~/58

1132/72

THE PUNKERRI SANDSTONE

This is a new name applied to a Late Precambrian sequence of red and white sandstone which is found in the North West Province of South Australia. It is equated to the Pound Quartzite of the Adelaide Geosyncline on both lithological and fossil evidence.

Origin of name

The type section is in the North West Province of South Australia and is located across the southern flank of the Punkerri Hills. These are on the Punkerri 1:63 360 sheet area in the southeast part of the BIRKSGATE 1:250 000 sheet area (see Major et al., 1971). The Punkerri Hills form the nose of a west-southwest plunging anticline.

Locality

The basal (northern) end of the type section is at approx. Lat. S.27°40', Long. E.130°25' although the base is not seen. The section line is oriented about 175° T and is 7 050 metres long.

Map letter symbol: Bwk

General lithology

Wirrildar Beds

conformity or paraconformity

(Top - not seen - south

Punkerri (>935 metres: white and red sandstone. Ediacara-
Sandstone (type trace fossils.
(>265 metres: red hard (micaceous) flaggy sandstone
(Base - not seen - north

disconformity

Wright Hill Beds

Although neither the top or bottom of the Punkerri Sandstone is seen the bulk of the formation outcrops well. The tops of the hills (up to 100 metres above plain level) are generally covered by a veneer of soil and pebbles but there are sufficient outcrops in this surficial layer and in the ephemeral creeks to provide good exposure overall.

The sandstone has two members - a lower "red" and a "white and red" upper member. The lower member is generally a purple or red brown medium grained flaggy sandstone with some feldspar and biotite. There is abundant evidence of quite active currents in the form of scour casts, bedding lineation, ripple marks and pellets and flakes of siltstone. The white and red upper member consists mainly of pink or white medium grained feldspathic sandstone and quartzite with interbedded red sandstone and siltstone (see Fig. 2). Some cross-bedding is seen as well as very coarse sand grains, quartz pebbles and casts of siltstone or clay fragments. The depositional currents were probably milder than, or the environment of deposition was different from, those in the red member.

The western flank of the Punkerri Hills has a thin pebble conglomerate (see Fig. 2, J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M. unpublished field notes) and examples of the Precambrian Ediacara fauna in the upper member.

Stratigraphic relations, and regional extent.

The Punkerri Sandstone overlies the Wright Hill Beds either paraconformably or disconformably. These units are structurally conformable on BIRKSGATE and LINDSAY. Evidence for the erosion of the Wright Hill Beds during the deposition of the sandstone is provided by the clasts in the pebble conglomerate in the Punkerri Sandstones. This conglomerate is found at about 70 metres above the base of the white upper unit on the west flank of the Punkerri Hills (J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M., unpublished field notes). It contains pebbles of a black oolitic chert which is similar to that found in the Wright Hill Beds (Major, 1973a) and presumably came from them.

No contact has been seen with the overlying Wirrildar Beds but the contact is presumed to be conformable, paraconformable or disconformable because the units are structurally conformable on BIRKSGATE (see Major, 1973b).

The Punkerri Sandstone outcrops on LINDSAY at Wright Hill and west of Purndu Hills. It extends from BIRKSGATE, into Western Australia, at the western end of the Patricia Johnson Hills although Lowry et al. (1971) do not describe it there but appear to include it in the Townsend Quartzite (see their map).

Correlations, fossils and age

The Punkerri Sandstone is correlated with the Upper Marinoan Pound Quartzite of the Flinders Ranges on both

lithological and fossil evidence. The sandstone has a lower red unit and an upper white (and red) unit similar to the lower red Bonney Sandstone Member and the upper white Rawnsley Quartzite Member of the Pound Quartzite (Forbes, 1971).

In 1964, a party led by W. Johnson found rock specimens containing the impressions of Ediacara-type fauna of the Pound Quartzite in loose rocks at the northern end of the Punkerri Hills (personal communication, J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M., 1965). These fossils include Rangaea cf Rangaea arborea Glaessner, Charnia Ford, Tribrachidium heraldicum Glaessner, ?Charniodiscus Ford and a "double spiral" (Daily, 1964). This fossil locality was described by Glaessner (1966, 1971) and Wade (1970) but the latter author (p.100) refers to Daily's Rangaea sp. as Arborea arborea. Unfortunately these fossils have not as yet, been found in situ and so a comparison of their stratigraphic position to those in the white upper member of the Pound Quartzite (Wade, 1970, p.92) cannot be made. However, the specimen of Rangaea sp. (or Arborea arborea) seen by the author (R.B.M.) is on light coloured sandstone and presumably came from the upper unit of the Punkerri Sandstone. Glaessner (1971) concludes that the known age range of the Ediacara fauna lies between 600 m.y. - 700 m.y. (approximately).

Lowry et al. (1971) do not describe any rocks equivalent to the Punkerri Sandstone in the Western Australian part of the Officer Basin.

The Pound Quartzite (and hence the Punkerri Sandstone) has been correlated with the Arumbera Sandstone and Eninta Sandstone of the Pertaoorrta Group in the Amadeus Basin (Dalgarno, in Mirams et al., 1964). (The Arumbera Sandstone was formally the Arumbera Greywacke (see Wells et al., 1967, p. 31). The lower part of the Arumbera Sandstone contains the trace fossil Rangia c.f. longa Glaessner and Wade and is probably Precambrian, but the top of the sandstone is Lower Cambrian (see Wade, 1970, p. 101). On this basis the Punkerri Sandstone is equated with (at least) the lower part of the Arumbera Sandstone.

REFERENCES

- Daily, B., 1964. Palaeontological Report on specimens collected by W. Johnson, B. Griffith and J. Johnson from the Far North-West of South Australia. (University of Adelaide, Geology Department - unpublished).
- Forbes, B.G., 1971. Stratigraphic subdivision of the Pound Quartzite (Late Precambrian, South Australia). Trans. R.Soc. S.Aust., 95(4): 219-225.
- Glaessner, M.F., 1966. Precambrian Palaeontology. Earth - Science Rev., 1(1): 29-50.
- Glaessner, M.F., 1971. Geographic distribution and time range of the Ediacara Precambrian fauna. Bull. Geol. Soc. Am. 82: 509-514.
- Lowry, D.C., Jackson, M.J., van de Graaf, W.J.E. and Kennewell, P.J., 1971. Preliminary Results of Geological Mapping in the Officer Basin, Western Australia, 1971. Annual Report, W.Aust. Geol. Surv., 1971.
- Major, R.B., 1973a. The Wright Hill Beds. Quart. Geol. Notes Geol. Surv. S.Aust. (in press).
- Major, R.B., 1973b. The Wirrildar Beds. Quart. Geol. Notes Geol. Surv. S.Aust. (in press).
- Major, R.B., Johnson, J.E. and Teluk, J.A., 1971. BIRKSGATE map sheet, Geological Atlas of South Australia, 1:250 000 series, Geol. Surv. S.Aust.
- Mirams, R.C., Coats, R.P. and Dalgarno, C.R., 1964. Report on visit to Amadeus Basin September, 1964. S.Aust. Dept. Mines, R.B. 59/99 (unpublished).

Wade, Mary, 1970. The Stratigraphic distribution of the
Ediacara fauna in Australia. Trans. R. Soc.
S.Aust., 94: 87-104.

Wells, A.T., Ranford, L.C., Stewart, A.J., Cook, P.J. and
Shaw, R.D., 1967. Geology of the North-Eastern
Part of the Amadeus Basin, Northern Territory.
Rept. Bur. Miner. Resour., Geol. Geophys. Aust.,
No. 113.

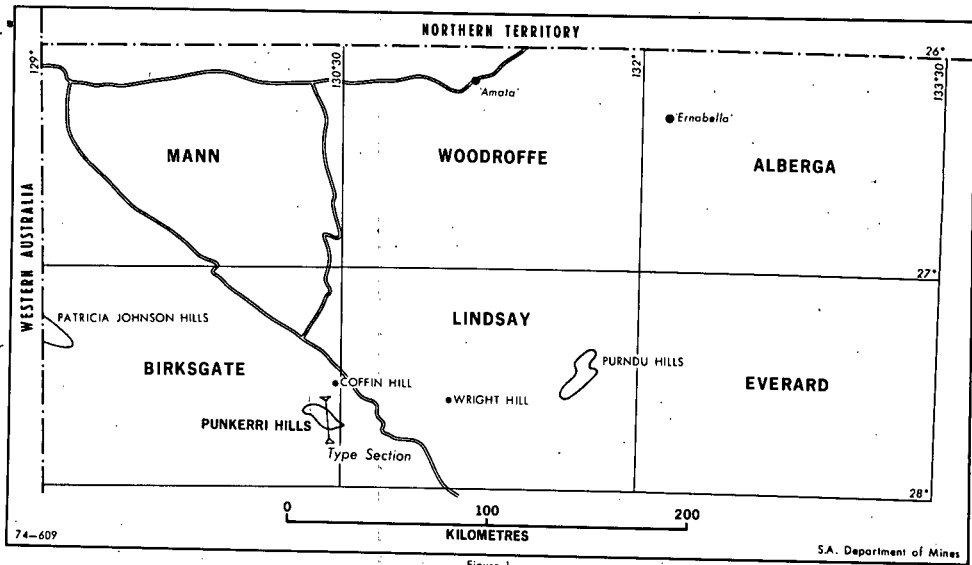


Figure 1

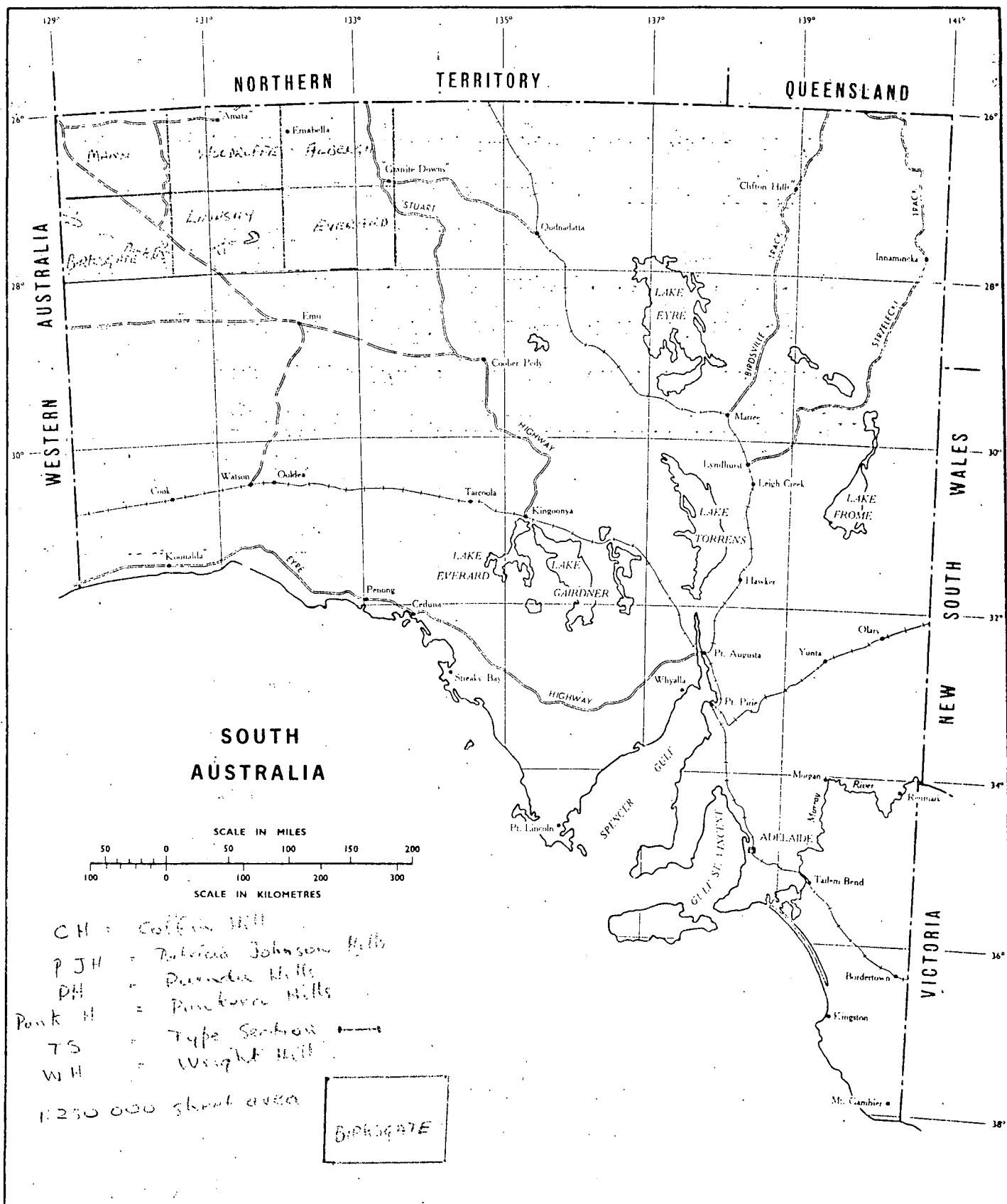
● MORRIS B. J. and NICHOL D.—Basic
Rocks of the Kanmantoo Group
at Tailem Bend

Foreword

The Editor would be pleased to receive for consideration, contributions from individuals, companies, Universities, and other Government personnel for inclusion in Quarterly Geological Notes. This facility is provided as a service in keeping with the Geological Survey's function of dissemination of geological knowledge of the State. Papers should be brief and simply illustrated. Quarterly Geological Notes are intended to provide a means of rapid publication especially for definition of new stratigraphic names.

NUMBER 51

JULY 1974



DEPARTMENT OF MINES — SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Compiled. R. B. M.

Drn.

Ckd.

Puntkei Sandstone
Localities of outcrops, North West Province
Fig. 1.

Date:

Drg. No.

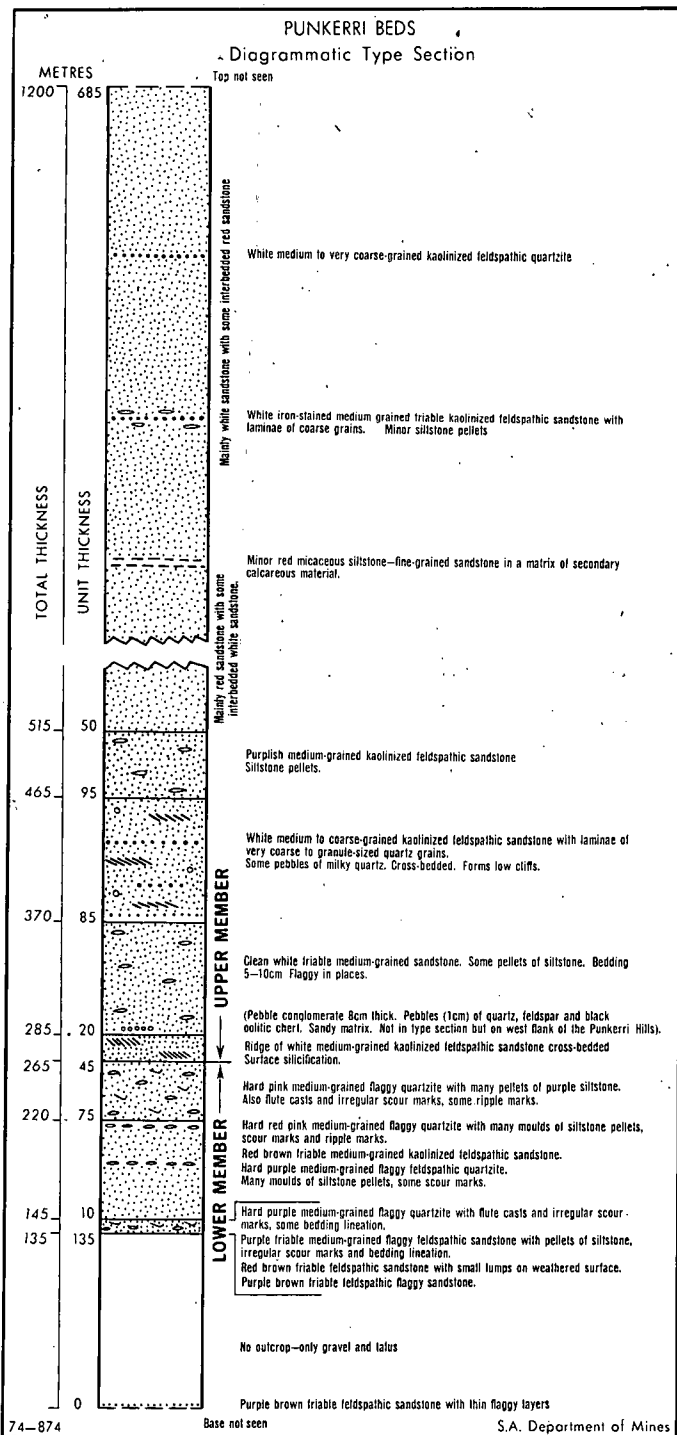


Figure 2

The sandstone has two members - a lower "red" and a "white and red" upper member. The lower member is generally a purple or red-brown, medium-grained flaggy sandstone with some feldspar and biotite. There is abundant evidence of quite active currents in the form of scour casts, bedding lineation, ripple marks, pellets and flakes of siltstone. The white and red upper member consists mainly of pink or white medium grained feldspathic sandstone and quartzite with interbedded red sandstone and siltstone (see Fig. 2). Some cross-bedding is evident as well as very coarse sand grains, quartz pebbles and casts of siltstone or clay fragments. The depositional currents were probably milder than, or the environment of deposition was different from, those in the red member.

The western flank of the Punkerri Hills includes a thin pebble conglomerate (J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M. unpublished field notes) and examples of the Precambrian Ediacara-type fauna in the upper member.

Stratigraphic relations, and regional extent

The Punkerri Beds overlie the Wright Hill Beds (Major, 1973b) either paraconformably or disconformably. These units are structurally conformable on BIRKSGATE and LINDSAY. Evidence for the erosion of the Wright Hill Beds during the deposition of the Punkerri Beds is provided by the clasts in the pebble conglomerate in the Punkerri Beds. This conglomerate is found at about 70 m above the base of the white upper unit on the west flank of the Punkerri Hills (J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M., unpublished field notes). It contains pebbles of a black siliceous chert which is similar to that found in the Wright Hill Beds, and presumably came from them.

No contact with the overlying Wirrildar Beds has been seen but the contact is presumed to be conformable, paraconformable or disconformable because the units are structurally conformable on BIRKSGATE (see Major, 1973a).

The Punkerri Beds outcrop on LINDSAY at Wright Hill and west of Purndu Hills. They extend from BIRKSGATE into Western Australia, at the western end of the Patricia Johnson Hills although Lowry *et al.* (1971) do not describe it there but appear to include it in the Townsend Quartzite.

Correlations, fossils and age

The Punkerri Beds are correlated with the Upper Marinoan Pound Quartzite of the Flinders Ranges both on lithological and fossil evidence. The sandstone has a lower red unit and an upper white (and red) unit similar to the lower red Bonney Sandstone Member and the upper white Rawnsley Quartzite Member of the Pound Quartzite (Forbes, 1971).

In 1964, a party led by W. Johnson found rock specimens containing the impressions of Ediacara-type fauna of the Pound Quartzite in loose rocks at the northern end of the Punkerri Hills (personal communication, J.E. Johnson, S.A.D.M., 1965). These fossils include *Rangia* cf. *Rangia arborea* Glaessner, *Charnia* Ford, *Tribraackidium heraldicum* Glaessner, *?Charniodiscus* Ford and a "double spiral" (Daily, 1964). This fossil locality was noted by Glaessner (1966, 1971) but the latter author (p. 100) refers to Daily's *Rangia* sp. as *Arborea*. Unfortunately these fossils have not as yet been found *in situ* and so comparison of their stratigraphic position to those in the white upper member of the Pound Quartzite (Wade, 1970, p. 92) cannot be made. However, the specimen of *Rangia* sp. (or *Arborea arborea*) seen by the author (R.B.M.) is on light colored sandstone and presumably came from the upper unit of the Punkerri Beds. Glaessner (1971) concluded that the known age range of the Ediacara fauna lies between 600 m.y. - 700 m.y.

Lowry *et al.* (1971) do not describe any rocks equivalent to the Punkerri Beds in the Western Australian part of the Officer Basin.

The Pound Quartzite (and hence the Punkerri Beds) has been correlated with the Arumbera Sandstone and Eninta Sandstone of the Pertaoorrtta Group in the Adeas Basin (Dalgarno, in Mirams *et al.*, 1964). (The Arumbera Sandstone was formerly the Arumbera Greywacke; see Wells, *et al.*, 1967, p. 31). The lower part of the Arumbera Sandstone contains the trace fossil *Rangia* c.f. *longa* Glaessner and Wade, and is probably Precambrian, but the top of the sandstone is Lower Cambrian (see Wade, 1970, p. 101). On this basis, the Punkerri Beds are equated (at least) the lower part of the Arumbera Sandstone.

