An Older Pliocene Tertiary drift, derived from the denudation of the Silurian rocks and their contained reefs, covers the entire area of the higher portions of the low country between the two arms, almost completely obscuring the underlying rocks. It also caps the Silurian and serpentine hills up to elevations of nearly 300 ft. above sea-level, between the Cabbage-tree range and Anderson's rivulet. It is very widely spread; but Taylor has little doubt but that leads would be found, if looked for, in some portions of it. The Italian's and Scotchman's Co. tunnelled into it on a head of Brandy Creek, W. of the Cabbage-tree range, and struck a lead with good prospects; but were driven out by water. "Made hills" occur along the valleys of the Yorktown and other creeks running up into the Silurian and Metamorphic ranges.

On the E. side of the Brandy Creek or Cabbage-tree range occur some small leads, consisting of a reef-wash from the Tasmania reef, which probably belongs to the Older Middle Pliocene period. Brown's party were on good gold at a depth of 60 ft.; while only about 1½ chains to the E. the Grand Junction Co. were down 118 ft. without bottom, showing the existence of a ledge between the two, with a very steep vertical fall.

In conclusion, Taylor briefly mentions one or two other occurrences in connection with the reefs of Brandy Creek. Victorian reefs in general run in, or nearly so, the strike of the country; but here they make an angle of 30° to 40° with the strike, or nearly E. and W. The often-occurring carbonaceous or black schists forming the casings in many Victorian reefs are here represented by a brown, sometimes hard and siliceous, and at other times earthy-looking, light and friable sandstone, containing distinct plant-impressions, in the softer rock sometimes converted into coal. This occurrence has not been hitherto noticed, and is of great interest. This bed is said to form the hanging-wall in connection with the "Cabbage-tree" conglomerate of the "Tasmania" reef, and Taylor obtained specimens from their top shaft. The same rock also occurs in the shaft of the Providence Co. on the top of the range. In the Grand Junction Co.'s shaft, on the E. side of the range, it also occurs as boulders in the drift, and contains quartz pebbles, having no doubt been washed down from the reef in Middle Pliocene times. It contains gold in itself, and was being saved for crushing. Is it possible that these carbonaceous selvages to reefs have had any influence on or been the cause of the formation and segregation of gold in the reefs? Although much has been done by Professor Cosmo Newbery towards a solution of this puzzle, a great deal yet remains to be accomplished before an answer can be given to this important question.

TIMOR.—According to Moor (1837), gold is found in several of the rivers of Timor, both in lumps and dust, some pieces weighing 2 oz.