

E-W direction and (iii) α_3 remained constant in sub-horizontal position around the N-S direction.

This change is attributed to the gradual westward migration of the Hellenic arc in relation to the role of depth of deformation and especially to the probable relation of the Corinthian fault zone from a paleotransform fault zone.

MICROSTRUCTURAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE GRANITES OF IKARIA ISLAND, AEGEAN SEA

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The microstructures of the Miocene granites of Ikaria island have been studied and important differences concerning the degree and style of deformation have been found. Especially the main granitic body of western Ikaria comprises rather inhomogeneous parts, as far as their structural framework is concerned, with domains where the rock is underformed (mainly along the southern outcrops) or domains where the rock is highly mylonitic with characteristics of S-tectonite (mainly in the western outcrops) or domains where the rock is ultramylonitic with characteristics of L-tectonite (mainly along the eastern outcrops). The shear sense is directed towards the north. The lack of penetrative structures within the smaller granitic body of Xylosyrtis and the available radiochronologic data permit the dating of the microstructures and the discussion of their genetic relation within a megashear developed during the late geotectonic evolution of the area.

GEOMETRY OF ACID INTRUSIVES IN PLAKA, LAURIUM, AND RELATION BETWEEN MAGMATISM AND DEFORMATION

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Some new intrusive forms have been described in the granitic rocks of Plaka area in Laurium, such as loccoliths and pipes, besides the well known dykes and sills. Some of the granitic bodies have been found to be intensively deformed bodies with penetrative structures. Some isoclinal non cylindrical folds with curved hinges have been also described in some granitic bodies and also in the neighboring mica schists and phyllites. These structures occur mainly above the thrust plane of the Laurium allochthon. The above observations