

member is composed of few pelites, sandstones and polymict breccia and conglomerates. The clasts are limestones, radiolarites, sandstones, basaltic lavas and serpentinites. Those clastics have lateral relations with masses of basaltic lavas (mainly pillow), radiolarites, red pelites, various types of Triassic-Jurassic limestones and ultramafic rocks s. b) The upper member consists of pelites, sandstones, calcareous sandstones, microbreccia with oriented clasts and intercalation of limestones which towards the top they become more frequent and thicker containing Rydites. The whole presents flysch characteristics.

— Upper Cretaceous platy limestones with intercalations of monomict, epiclastic breccias. Those limestones are the normal evolution towards the top of the clastic formations. Frequently they contain black silax.

— Flysch of sandy-pelitic facies which overlies the Upper Cretaceous limestones.

In the Tsingenorrema and 80-100 m below the base of the flysch we found *Globotruncanita gr. stuarti-stuartiformis* and *Omphalocyclus macroporus* (Lamarck) which are characteristic of the Maestrichtian. From this we conclude that the deposition of the flysch started, possibly, at the Paleocene or at least at the end of the Maestrichtian.

The study of the internal structure of the clastic and their overlying formations showed that the sedimentation was continuous taking place in an agitated environment which was deepening to SW.

## PETROLOGY OF THE AMPHIBOLITES FROM THE AREA BETWEEN TULARE AND LEBANE

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Amphibolites occur regularly in association of rocks of the lower complex of Serbo-Macedonian Mass. They are mainly composed from hornblende and plagioclase, while garnets, coisite and epidote are rare. According to chemism these rocks belong to within plate basalt. On the basis of the metamorphic pair investigated amphibolites were metamorphosed at temperature between 590-640°C and pressure from 4-9 kB.