

from different localities over a very large area, these features must be considered as operating over a regional scale during the Variscan metamorphism in the Eastern Alps.

PALEOZOIC MAGMATIC ROCKS OF ALBANIA

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Paleozoic magmatic rocks in Albania occur only in the Korabi-Mirdita zone. They are represented by normal - subalkaline series volcanics: rhyolite ignimbrite, trahyrhyolite, mugierite, subalkaline basalts, trahybasalts etc., which are interbedded with Ordovician - Devonian schists, phyllites, quartzites etc.; they are metamorphosed in low-grade greenschists facies and are transformed in to porphyroids, porphyritoids and greenschists. Intrusive magmatic rocks are represented by small massifs of monzosyenites and granitoids and by lamprophyres (kersantite, camptonite, minette and spessartite) and gabbrodiabase dykes, which intrude Ordovician-Devonian formations.

Formation of Paleozoic volcanic rocks is connected with intracontinental volcanic activity associated with basinal and slope sedimentation during Ordovician - Devonian. Monzosyenite massifs belong to hypabysal-subvolcanic facies, and are effected by albitisation, amphybolisation, biotitisation and sericitisation; they are associated, with intensive Si-Ne metasomatization; their chemical composition approach to the chemical composition of the small granitoid massifs and of the lamprophyre series rocks which are considered connected genetically.

Radiometric data determine the age: $373 \pm 13.6\%$ m.y. for the volcanic rocks; $294 \pm 16\%$ m.y. for the monzosyenites and $241.5 \pm 12\%$ m.y. for the lamprophyres.

OUTCROPS OF MAGMATIC AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS IN IONIAN ZONE (ALBANIA)

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In Ionian Zone some outcrops of magmatic and metamorphic rocks are founded. Those are related with deep fault in Kurveleshi anticline Belt, especially in Kardhiq evaporitic knot. The metamorphic rocks are known in Picari, and are represented by amphibolites and amphibolite-quartz-garnet-mica schists. Magmatic rocks are known

in kardhiq, Kaparjel, Gusmar and Vermik and are represented by diabases, olivinic diabases, plagioclasic porphyrites etc. After petrochemical analysis it results that volcanic and metamorphic rocks belong to the toleitic magma and are characteristic for deep oceanic volcanics, It is difficult to determine the provenance and original position of these rocks. Authors, based on some studios of greek coleagues (Papanikolaou, D.J. 1986, 1988, 1989) are of the opinion that these rocks derived from deep levels of Carboniferous or Permian age beeing similar to these ones founded in some sections of Crete, Kithyra and South Peloponnesus.

PALAEOTETHYAN TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE NORTH TETHYAN MARGIN IN THE CENTRAL PONTIDES, N TURKEY

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Pre-Late Jurassic basement of the Central Pontides comprises a thick subduction-accretion complex, amalgamated since Lata Palaeozoic. Detailed structural-sedimentological and geochemical studies have revealed a number of major tectonic units, assembled through plate tectonics processes. Two oceanic basins are recognised, separated by two different tectonic units. The first of these is the Devrekani metamorphic unit, made up of gneisses and amphibolites at the base, transgressively overlain by metamorphosed carbonates. This unit is interpreted as the basement of a rifted south Eurasian margin fragment. The cover of this unit may be represented by the Palaeozoic of Istanbul and Early Mesozoic sequences of the W. Pontides. The second unit is the Cangaldag Complex, a 10 km thick imbricated pile of evolved volcanics and volcanoclastics, overlying oceanic basement, comprising sheeted dykes and basic lavas. This unit is interpreted as a Late Palaeozoic south-facing ensimatic arc. The northern oceanic basin is represented by the Küre Complex, a structurally thickened wedge of siliciclastic turbidites, interleaved with a dismembered, supra-subduction zone ophiolite. The Küre Complex is interpreted as a Triassic to Early-Mid Jurassic subduction-accretion complex of southward polarity. The southerly basin is represented by Domuzdag-Saraycikdag unit, a Palaeozoic-Early Mesozoic subduction-accretion complex of northward polarity, made up of an ophiolitic melange in the north, and an accretionary prism in the south, both metamorphosed to blueschist facies. Metabasites are of MORB type. Structurally beneath is a collapsed Permian carbonate platform, together with its passive margin sequences both to the north and south. Lavas associated with these passive margin sequences are of within-plate type without identifiable subduction component.

Available data suggest that, Palaeotethys was subducted northwards, under the