

- STTZ intersection the extrusives display considerable diversity ($\text{TiO}_2=0.28-0.97\%$, $\text{MgO}=4.71-10.28\%$, $\text{Zr}=14-44$ ppm) whilst equivalent lavas north of the STTZ are less varied ($\text{Mg}=6.50-9.66\%$, $\text{Zr}=30-41$ ppm). For the same MgO values however, lavas close to STTZ have lower values of incompatible elements.

These variations can be modeled satisfactorily by more extreme low pressure fractionation as the STTZ is approached and by derivation of the melts from a more depleted mantle source. Lavas within the STTZ have had considerably less residence time in the upper crust and were derived from possibly an even more depleted source.

Although geochemically different from melts close to oceanic fracture zones the diversity is however similar and cannot be attributed to the limiting effect of the fracture zone on partial melting but to a greater control of pooling of mantle-derived melts generated within a multiply-depleted mantle and so facilitating higher degrees of fractional crystallisation.

A VIEW ON THE PALEOZOIC SEDIMENTS OF ALBANIDES

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The Paleozoic sediments in Albanides occur in the Korabi Gashiand Albanian Alps zone.

1. The Korabi zone (Pelagonian zone), is of the scale structure and totally allochthonous, represent one of the domains where the Paleozoic deposits are widespread and predominant ones. The sedimentary series of Kollovozi, Muhurri and Korabi tectonic units represent the individual scales of the Korabi zone:

a. Kollovozi unit, built up by the following deposits:

— Ordovician, starting, with sandstones and quartzites succeeded by schists, acid volcanics and the sandstones with schists and quartzites.

— Silurian - Devonian, consisting of the black Schists with a limestone level, containing crinoids and conodonts of the Upper Silurian Lower Devonian in the lower part, passing upwards to the schists with the conglomerate lenses.

— Lower-Middle Triassic composed of the schistouse-carbonate flyschoidal formation with the conglomerates at the basement. It transgressively overlies the Paleozoic series.

D. Muhurri unit, where the following deposits can be distinguished from bottom to top.

— Silurian, starting with the sandstone sediments succeeded upwards by the

amphibolitic schists with graptolites. Some biozones of Landove Welockian and Ludlowian can be distinguished based on graptolites.

— Devonian, with the black schists with graptolites or a schist-carbonate series (Lohkovian), in the lower part, succeeded upwards by the formation of schists and limestones with tentaculites (Lower Devon). The Paleozoic series of this unit is progressively covered by the Permian - Lower Triassic conglomerates (Verrucano).

c. Mali i Korabit unit composed mainly of the Devonian sediments, consisting of the schistose - silty formation with the intercalation of the limestones with tentaculites (Pragian - Zlichkovian), followed upwards by the carbonate formation (limestones with tentaculites and conodonts) with the level of schists (Eifelian - Givetian).

— Triassic terrigenous - carbonate sediments with the tectonic relation with the Paleozoic formations.

2. **Gashi zone.** It is situated at the northern margin of Albania. The Lower Silurian - Lower Devonian sediments (based on the conodonts determined by S. Meço) consisting of the clayey and silty schists with the limestone strata as well as of the sandstones with lenses of the volcanic rocks and the limestones with conodonts (of the Lower Devonian are mostly widespread in this zone).

— The volcano - sedimentary formation consisting mainly of the basalts and less of the andesites and dacites are also widespread in the Gashi zone. A level with the limestone strata with conodont belonging, perhaps, to the Permian, occur within this formation as well.

The Paleozoic formations of the Gashi zone are progressively covered by the conglomerate - sandstone of the Lower Triassic.

3. **Albanian Alp zone (High Karstzone).** It is the southern continuation of the High Karst zone in Yugoslavia. In general, it represents a plate, composed mainly of the carbonate sediments overlying the Cukali zone and, in its northeastern sectors it is covered by the Mirdita zone.

At the front of the overthrust of the Albanian Alps zone are cropping out the earliest sediments of this zone, composed of the intercalation of dolomite and the algal - crinoidal limestones, containing fusulinids and other foraminifers. The terrigenous - carbonaceous pack consisting of the shales intercalated with thin layers and limestone lenses with crinoids, Algae, fusulinidae and other foraminifers occur as well.

The presence of the Upper Permian sediments with *Colaniella* sp., *Preaglobivalvulina* sp., noting the northwestern boundary of the Tethys during this time is worth noted, apart from the Lower Permian ones (taking into consideration the later tectonic complications).