

黔西北及邻区安尼阶底界锆石 U-Pb 定年及对生物复苏的启示

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内容提要:我国西南地区广泛分布着中一下三叠统海相(包括盆地相、斜坡相及台地相)沉积地层和多层凝灰岩。通过采用锆石 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb 测年方法,对黔西地区沙窝剖面和彝良柳溪剖面中/下三叠统界线上凝灰岩首次进行了锆石微区同位素定年,分别获得界线年龄为 $247.2 \pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , MSWD=0.85) 和 $247.4 \pm 1.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , MSWD=0.51),界定了“黔中隆起”及北部拗陷区中/下三叠统界线时限,此年龄结果与国际地层年代表(2018版)建议的奥伦尼克阶/安尼阶(Olenekian-Anisian)界线年龄 247.2Ma 以及贵州关刀剖面 Olenekian-Anisian 界线附近凝灰岩锆石 TIMS 年龄 $247.2 \pm 0.1\text{Ma}$ 高度吻合。凝灰岩岩石地球化学特征显示出富集 K_2O 、 MgO ,具明显负钨异常的特征,其物源可能来自古特提斯洋俯冲作用形成的大陆岩浆弧。幕式的火山活动可能是导致早一中三叠世生态环境间歇性恶化和生物迟滞复苏的重要原因,而深化对三叠纪幕式岩浆活动的认识,为我国西南地区三叠纪地层划分对比、构造演化以及探索三叠纪生物复苏—辐射与生态系统协同演化等提供依据。

关键词: 安尼阶;中一下三叠统;锆石 U-Pb 定年;凝灰岩;生物复苏

自显生宙以来,地球生命经历了五次生物灭绝(Sepkoski,1997),分别发生在奥陶纪末期、泥盆纪末期、二叠纪末期、三叠纪末期、白垩纪末期(Raup et al.,1982)。其中,二叠—三叠纪之交(Permian-Triassic boundary:PTB,约 252Ma)的生物灭绝事件导致了全球近 95%的种、82%的属以及一半以上的科级生物灭绝或消失(Raup,1979; Erwin,1994; Retallack,1995; Benton et al.,1997; 殷鸿福等,2013)。嗣后,三叠纪初成为地球发展历史上的一个特殊转折时期,全球生物开始从极度危机中逐步得到复苏,地球生态系统也经历了全面的重组和再造,三叠纪地层和古生物等方面的研究成为国际热点(Martin et al.,2001; Lehrmann et al.,2001,2003,2006; Ji Wenting et al.,2011; Hu Shixue et al.,2011,2017; Benton et al.,2013,2014; Luo Mao et al.,2017a,2017b; Huang Jinyuan et al.,2018; Keeble et al.,2018)。整个生物危机从晚二叠世

(约 260Ma)延续到中三叠世初期(247Ma),持续时间长达 13Ma 之久(Yin Hongfu et al.,2013)。目前广泛认为,中三叠世安尼期是继大灭绝之后生态系统全面复苏与辐射的重要时期(Payne et al.,2004; Tong Jinnan et al.,2007a,2017b; Jiang Dayong et al.,2009; Hu shixue et al.,2011; Benton et al.,2013; Luo Mao et al.,2017a; Huang Jinyuan et al.,2018),大灭绝后生态系平衡的重新恢复,各门类生物真正复苏和繁荣,至少经历了 5~7Ma(Lehrmann et al.,2006; Tong Jinnan,2009; Xie Tao et al.,2013; Zhou Changyong et al.,2017),相比其他地质时期,生物灭绝到复苏花费时间不超过 2Ma(Hallam,1991),三叠纪生物复苏时间明显较其他地质时期的生物复苏时间要长得多,这种现象被称为生物迟滞复苏(Tong Jinnan,2005; Tian Li et al.,2011)。通常,生物开始复苏的前提是生物赖以生存的环境首先要得到改善,而

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Ren Guangming, Zhu Tongxing, Pang Weihua, Wang Liquan, Jin Canhai, Lu Junyong, Wen Jun, Zhang Peng, Zhou Yang. 2019. Zircon U-Pb dating for the Olenekian-Anisian boundary in northwestern Guizhou Province and adjacent area, and its implications for biological recovery. Acta Geologica Sinica, 93(11): 2770~2784.

导致早三叠世生物迟滞复苏现象的根本原因在于异常环境的出现甚至恶化,进而使得三叠纪生物复苏发生迟滞现象(Tong Jinnan, 2005, 2007; Tian Li et al., 2011; Xie Tao et al., 2013)。

由于受印支运动的影响,奥伦期晚期华南出现台一盆演化的分异,中下扬子在三叠世后期被挤压抬升,中三叠世后逐步转为陆相环境,而上扬子周缘地区,海相沉积持续发展至中三叠世以后,生物序列完整,保存了各门类生物及整个生态系的成功复苏过程。直到中三叠世初,生态系统已发展到十分繁荣的生物群面貌,因此,华南西南缘是研究全球古生代 3 次大绝灭后生物复苏与辐射最理想的地区之一(Rong Jiayu et al., 1986; Hou Hongfei et al., 1988; Chen Xu et al., 1991; Jin Yugan et al., 1995; Stanley et al., 1994; Rong Jiayu et al., 1996)。同时也是研究三叠系层序地层和事件地层的热点地区。前人围绕南盘江盆地早一中三叠世地层、古生物等方面已开展了大量工作,取得了许多成果和认识。如 Yao Jianxin et al. (2004)对贵州南部中三叠统(青岩剖面和望谟甘河桥剖面)开展了详细的生物地层研究,建立了早一中三叠世牙形石 *Neospathodus-Chiosella-Neogongdolella* 演化序列,并获得代表奥伦尼克阶/安尼阶界线的牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 带; Ji Wenting et al. (2011)对青岩组中下三叠统牙形石生物地层进一步划分为 8 个属和 30 个种,其中以 *Neospathodus waageni* 的首次出现划分 Induan-Olenekian 界线,位于罗楼组中下部。而 Olenekian-Anisian 界线(OAB: Olenekian-Anisian boundary)则还是由青岩组底部第一次出现的 *Chiosella timorensis* 来划分,与菊石带相对应; Orchard et al. (2007a, 2007b)对罗马尼亚 Desli Cairra 山系 OAB 层型候选剖面和贵州罗甸关刀剖面对比研究表明, Olenekian-Anisian 边界均处于两个短正常磁极之间,牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 正好首次在这里出现,剖面上古地磁变化趋势可能与西特提斯地区古地磁变化有一定联系,如保加利亚和波兰(Muttoni et al., 2000; Nawrocki and Szulc, 2000); Yan Chunbo et al. (2015)详细研究了南盘江盆地中下三叠统 4 条牙形石剖面,探讨了中三叠世“绿豆岩”与牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 第一次出现(FAD: first appearance datum)之间的联系。而 Goudemand et al. (2012)根据菊石 *haugi* Zone 带中出现 *Chiosella timorensis* 分子,认为 *Chiosella timorensis* 不适合

用于界定 Anisian 阶。

尽管如此,目前更多学者还是倾向于以 *Chiosella timorensis* 的首次出现作为全球划分 Olenekian-Anisian 界线(OAB)的标定(Yao Jianxin et al., 2004; Wu Guichun et al., 2008; Lehrmann et al., 2005, 2006; Orchard et al., 2007a, 2007b; Ji Wenting et al., 2011; Yao Jianxin et al., 2011; Goudemand et al., 2012; Yan Chunbo et al., 2015)。这些认识无疑都为 Olenekian-Anisian 界线(OAB)层型剖面的建立提供了重要古生物依据。但由于不同地区沉积古地理格局和沉积体系存在一定的差异,同位素年代学方面的研究也相对较薄弱,对中/下三叠统的研究和区域对比等仍然存在一定难度。习惯上将华南中/下三叠统以一层稳定分布的凝灰岩层(“绿豆岩”)为界(Guan Jianzhe et al., 1990; Lehrmann et al., 2006; Tong Jinnan et al., 2007b; Yan Chunbo et al., 2015; Ovtcharova et al., 2015),更易于识别并广泛应用于区域地层对比。因此,开展对黔西及彝良地区安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线附近凝灰岩的同位素年代学和地球化学研究,对我国西南地区三叠系区域地层划分对比、构造演化及探讨 PTB 生物灭绝后三叠纪生物复苏—辐射与生态系统重建等方面都具有重要意义。

1 地层概况及采样层位

加里东期在贵州遵义—毕节一带存在一个东西向的古隆起,即“黔中隆起”。该隆起呈东西向展布于大方、黔西、织金、修文、开阳一带,南北两侧被印支期黔南—黔西南拗陷和滇黔北部拗陷所夹持,广泛发育三叠纪地层。本次在开展 1:5 万区域地质调查基础上,在彝良县柳溪至洛旺一线测得下一中三叠统完整剖面,其中关岭组厚度为 367.5m,下部与嘉陵江组(原 1:20 万划分为永宁镇组)整合接触,上覆与上三叠统须家河组接触界面露头清楚,在威信县柑子坪还见及关岭组上部连续过渡的法郎组浅海相碳酸盐夹少量泥岩和燧石结核(厚为 41m),富含菊石 *Progonoceratites* cf. *wanyuanensis*, *P. pengshuiensis* 等。分布于彝良东北部、威信地区的关岭组共分两段,一段岩性主要为一套灰褐色、灰白色中—薄层状白云岩、泥质白云岩夹泥岩层,中部夹少量灰岩、泥灰岩夹层,含少量瓣鳃类化石 *Leplochondria* sp., 底部与嘉陵江组顶部杂色中层状灰质白云岩、角砾状白云岩之间夹有厚 2.3m 的晶屑玻屑凝灰岩(蚀变后为斑脱岩)(如彝良柳溪剖

面和威信三桃乡西侧);二段主要为灰褐色、灰白色中一厚层状白云岩、灰质白云岩夹少量泥岩层。中部为灰岩、泥质灰岩、生物碎屑灰岩,富含化石有 *Myophoria ? goldfussi mansuyi.*, *Rhaetina angustaeformis*, *Adygella ? sp.*, *Mysidioptera sp.* 等。关岭组顶部白云岩夹灰岩与上三叠统须家河组平行不整合接触(如图1)。

黔西一大方一带广泛分布的三叠系主要包括下三叠统夜郎组、嘉陵江组,中三叠统关岭组、杨柳井组、改茶组及上三叠统二桥组。而关岭组剖面出露较好的集中在大方县羊场镇高家庄、黔西县沙窝乡石垭口及黔西县北部大寨村,岩性主要由浅海相灰岩、白云岩及白云质泥岩组成,地层厚度为 395.4~527.9m(赵兵等,2015),总体表现为西薄东厚,按岩性不同将关岭组分为松子坎段和狮子山段两个岩性段。其中,松子坎段岩性主要为浅灰色中(厚)层状白云岩夹中薄层泥晶白云岩、泥质白云岩夹少量灰岩和生物碎屑灰岩,富含双壳类化石 *Myophoria (Costatoria) goldfussi (Alberti)*, *Myophoria (Costatoria) rdiata Loczy*, *Myophoria sp.*, *Halobia rugosoides Hsu*, *Myophoria cf. submultistriata* Chen, Ma et Zhang, *Halobia kui* Chen, *Halobia subcomata Kittl*, *Halobia sp.*, *Myophoria (Leviconcha) orbicularis (Bronn)*, *Elegantarca subareata* Chen, Ma et Zhang, *Elegantarca sp.*, *Unionites spicatus* Chen, *Unionites sp.*, *Daonella sp.*, *Plagiostoma cf. beyrichi* Erik, *Asoella cf. subillyrica* (Hsu)等,底部以斑脱岩化凝灰岩(“绿豆岩”)与嘉陵江组白云岩或盐溶角砾岩分界,顶部以杂色层的消失与狮子山段灰岩、生物碎屑灰岩划界(如图2)。从岩性组合及地层上下接触关系对比来看,彝良一威信一黔西地区分布的关岭组与台地边缘相的贵阳青岩组和盆地相区的望谟甘河桥剖面上新苑组层位大致相对应,且底部都不同程度发育火山岩和火山碎屑岩,为很好的地层划分标志层(云南省地质局,1976;贵州省地质局,1976;Yao Jianxin et al., 2004;Lehrmann et al., 2006)。

本次针对柳溪剖面和黔西沙窝剖面下一中三叠统关岭组/嘉陵江组界线上的凝灰岩及绿豆岩,采集了系统样品。其中,黔西松子坎段底部的凝灰岩来自嘉陵江组第四段白云岩顶部之上 0~20cm 段内,岩性以沉玻屑凝灰岩为主,呈灰绿色至淡绿色,具细纹层理和水平微层理(图 3b),风化后多呈细碎鳞片状。区域上该套凝灰岩常因水云母化形成水云母黏

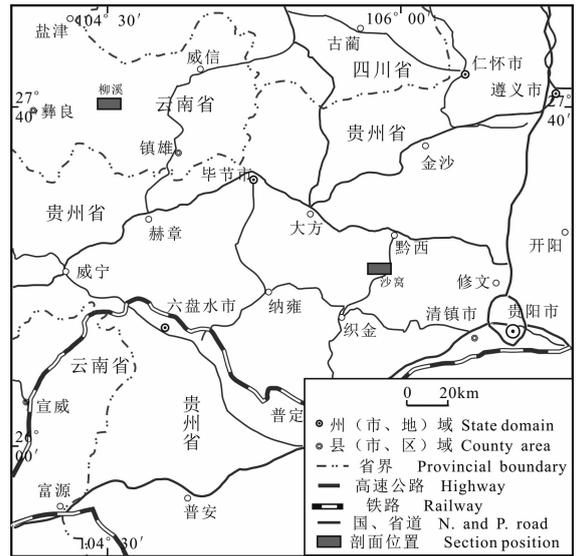


图1 黔西北及邻区交通图

Fig. 1 Traffic map of northwest Guizhou and its adjacent areas

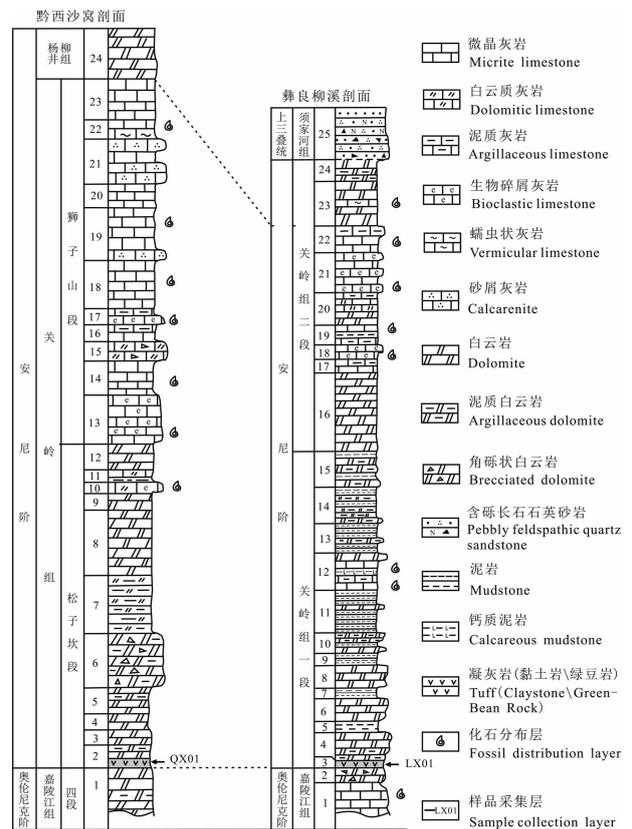


图2 黔西北及邻区安尼阶典型地层柱状图

Fig. 2 Typical Aninian stratigraphic column maps in northwest Guizhou and its adjacent areas

土岩,传统上称其为“绿豆岩”,其厚度一般 1.1~2.5m,常由 2~3 个单层组成,单层厚度 0.4~1.2m 不等,分布较稳定。顺凝灰岩层面常分布大小不等的黄褐色浑圆状、扁豆状硅质结核颗粒,颗粒粒径在 2

~5mm 之间,最大可达 10mm,称“豆粒”,含量为 5%~10%(图 3a)。镜下特征显示,凝灰岩多具显微鳞片变晶结构、火山灰结构,显定向构造。大部分火山碎屑(玻屑、长石及石英)蚀变为黏土矿物,水云母鳞片及星点状石英密集分布,另还含有少量锆石、磁铁矿、钛铁矿等矿物。柳溪剖面位于洛旺向斜西翼,本次采集的关岭组底部的斑脱岩化凝灰岩,岩石野外风化后多呈灰白色、浅灰绿色黏土,新鲜表面见及大量火山碎屑物质(约 40%)和少量石英颗粒(图 3c)。

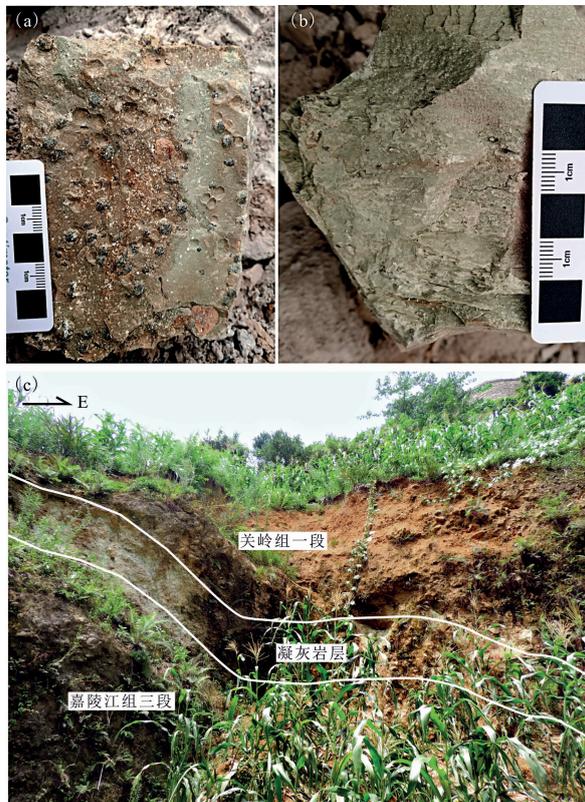


图 3 黔西和柳溪地区关岭组底部凝灰岩照片
Fig. 3 The photos of the tuffs from the Guanling Formation in the Qianxi and Liuxi areas

(a, b)—黔西地区关岭组底部绿豆岩;
(c)—彝良柳溪地区沉凝灰岩(斑脱岩)

(a, b)—Green-bean rock at the bottom of the Guanling Formation in Qianxi area; (c)—the tuff (bentonite) in Liuxi area

2 样品制备及分析方法

本文分别对采集的黔西和柳溪地区的约 10kg 的凝灰岩(QX01 和 LX01)和 5 件相对新鲜样品进行锆石分选和全岩碎样,首先将用于锆石 U-Pb 年代学测试的凝灰岩样品破碎至 100 目,经浮选和电磁选等方法后,经淘洗、挑选出单颗粒锆石。手工挑出晶形完好、透明度和色泽度好的锆石用环氧树脂固定于样品靶上。样品靶表面经研磨抛光,直至磨

至锆石晶体近中心新鲜切面,制靶方法参考北京离子探针中心实验室提供的方法(Song Biao et al., 2002)。对靶上锆石进行镜下透射光、反射光照相后,再对锆石进行阴极发光(CL)图像分析,锆石 CL 实验是在北京离子探针中心扫描电子显微镜实验室完成。最后根据阴极发光照射分析结果选择典型的岩浆锆石来进行锆石 U-Pb 测年分析。将 5 件岩石样品进行碎样至 200 目。

锆石 U-Pb 测年工作是在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所国土资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室完成,仪器为 Finnigan Neptune 型 MC-ICP-MS 和 Newwave UP 213 激光剥蚀系统。激光剥蚀所用束斑直径为 25 μ m,频率为 10Hz,能量密度约 2.5J/cm²,以 He 为载气。LA-ICP-MS 激光剥蚀采用单点剥蚀的方式,数据分析前用锆石 GJ-1 进行测试仪器,使之达到最佳状态,锆石 U-Pb 定年以锆石 GJ-1 为外标,U、Th 含量以锆石 M127(U 含量 923 $\times 10^{-6}$,Th 含量 439 $\times 10^{-6}$,Th/U=0.475)为外标进行校正(Nasdala et al., 2008)。测试过程中每测定 5~7 个样品前后重复测定 2 个锆石 GJ-1 对样品进行校正,并测量 1 个锆石 Plesovice 标准物质,以保证测试的精确度。最后数据处理采用 ICPMSDataCal 程序(Liu Y S et al., 2010),测量过程中²⁰⁴Pb 由离子计数器检测,²⁰⁴Pb 含量异常高的分析点可能受包体等普通 Pb 的影响,在计算时剔除。锆石年龄谐和图采用 Isoplot 3.0 程序作图,详细作图过程可参见文献(Hou Kejun et al., 2009)。本次样品分析过程中,Plesovice 标准物质作为未知样品的分析结果为(335.7 \pm 2.5) Ma ($n=6, 2\sigma$),对应的年龄推荐值为(337.13 \pm 0.37) Ma(2σ)(Sláma et al., 2008),两者在误差范围内基本一致。

全岩地球化学分析测试是在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成的。主量元素采用 Axios PW4400 型 X 射线荧光光谱(XRF)分析,分析重现性优于 5%。微量元素采用 ELAN6000 ICP-MS 完成,分析精度优于 10%;

3 分析结果

本文黔西和柳溪剖面凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 同位素年代学和岩石地球化学测试分析数据如表 1 和表 2。

3.1 锆石 U-Pb 定年

本文所有锆石透反射光图像显示,黔西和柳溪

表1 黔西及柳溪地区关岭组底部凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 测年分析结果

Table 1 Zircon U-Pb isotopic analyzes of the tuffs from the bottom of Guanling Formation in Qianxi and Liuxi areas

测点 编号	Th	U	²³² Th/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		谐和度
	($\times 10^{-6}$)		比值	1 σ	比值	1 σ	比值	1 σ	比值	1 σ	年龄 (Ma)	1 σ	年龄 (Ma)	1 σ	年龄 (Ma)	1 σ	
黔西县沙窝剖面凝灰岩(QX01)坐标: E111°58'40", N26°53'42"																	
QX01-01	92	147	0.62	0.0500	0.0015	0.2716	0.0086	0.0395	0.0008	198.2	70.4	244.0	6.9	249.8	4.8	98	
QX01-02	117	267	0.44	0.0503	0.0010	0.2752	0.0074	0.0397	0.0008	209.3	48.1	246.9	5.9	250.8	4.7	98	
QX01-03	55	83	0.66	0.0513	0.0020	0.2828	0.0104	0.0403	0.0009	253.8	88.9	252.9	8.2	254.9	5.5	99	
QX01-04	98	210	0.47	0.0522	0.0013	0.2810	0.0096	0.0390	0.0009	294.5	57.4	251.4	7.6	246.8	5.7	102	
QX01-05	214	227	0.94	0.0520	0.0012	0.2834	0.0096	0.0395	0.0010	283.4	56.5	253.3	7.6	249.8	6.3	101	
QX01-06	312	424	0.73	0.0522	0.0010	0.2803	0.0074	0.0390	0.0009	294.5	44.4	250.9	5.8	246.6	5.6	102	
QX01-07	285	470	0.61	0.0544	0.0021	0.2814	0.0157	0.0373	0.0012	387.1	89.8	251.8	12.5	236.4	7.5	107	
QX01-08	62	181	0.34	0.0532	0.0021	0.2766	0.0091	0.0381	0.0010	344.5	82.4	247.9	7.3	240.9	5.9	103	
QX01-09	84	181	0.47	0.0513	0.0013	0.2869	0.0098	0.0405	0.0010	253.8	57.4	256.1	7.7	256.1	6.3	100	
QX01-10	412	393	1.05	0.0895	0.0021	1.2958	0.0537	0.1046	0.0031	1414.5	44.4	843.9	23.7	641.0	18.0	132	
QX01-11	105	300	0.35	0.0536	0.0017	0.2835	0.0110	0.0383	0.0009	353.8	76.8	253.4	8.7	242.0	5.5	105	
QX01-12	125	209	0.60	0.0530	0.0023	0.2883	0.0142	0.0398	0.0017	327.8	100.0	257.2	11.2	251.7	10.3	102	
QX01-13	78	125	0.63	0.0599	0.0013	0.6292	0.0259	0.0759	0.0023	598.2	52.8	495.6	16.2	471.6	13.8	105	
QX01-14	71	112	0.64	0.0514	0.0016	0.2724	0.0096	0.0384	0.0009	261.2	70.4	244.6	7.7	243.2	5.6	101	
QX01-15	73	190	0.39	0.0518	0.0012	0.2775	0.0084	0.0388	0.0009	279.7	49.1	248.7	6.7	245.5	5.6	101	
QX01-16	202	261	0.77	0.0550	0.0018	0.2906	0.0095	0.0384	0.0010	413.0	71.3	259.0	7.5	243.0	6.2	107	
QX01-17	75	193	0.39	0.0506	0.0016	0.2739	0.0096	0.0392	0.0008	233.4	72.2	245.8	7.7	248.1	5.1	99	
QX01-18	68	188	0.36	0.0517	0.0013	0.2777	0.0080	0.0390	0.0008	272.3	57.4	248.8	6.4	246.6	5.1	101	
QX01-19	157	225	0.70	0.0908	0.0017	1.8342	0.0394	0.1471	0.0037	1443.5	34.1	1057.8	14.1	884.8	21.0	120	
QX01-20	111	363	0.31	0.0533	0.0009	0.2948	0.0055	0.0401	0.0006	342.7	43.5	262.3	4.4	253.5	3.5	103	
QX01-21	73	176	0.41	0.0493	0.0012	0.2590	0.0070	0.0381	0.0007	161.2	55.5	233.9	5.7	241.1	4.5	97	
QX01-22	96	203	0.47	0.0493	0.0011	0.2617	0.0068	0.0386	0.0007	161.2	53.7	236.0	5.4	244.2	4.6	97	
QX01-23	114	91	1.25	0.0777	0.0012	1.8156	0.0460	0.1691	0.0033	1139.8	30.4	1051.1	16.6	1006.9	18.2	104	
QX01-24	101	147	0.69	0.0545	0.0039	0.2901	0.0200	0.0387	0.0009	394.5	156.5	258.6	15.8	244.6	5.9	106	
彝良县柳溪剖面凝灰岩(LX01)坐标: E104°32'13.9", N27°47'18.9"																	
LX01-01	42	85	0.49	0.0529	0.0025	0.2831	0.0135	0.0392	0.0012	324.1	105.5	253.1	10.7	247.8	7.5	100	
LX01-02	68	148	0.46	0.0517	0.0021	0.2719	0.0130	0.0386	0.0014	272.3	94.4	244.2	10.4	243.9	8.9	97	
LX01-03	90	273	0.33	0.0498	0.0014	0.2691	0.0086	0.0394	0.0012	187.1	63.0	241.9	6.9	249.0	7.2	101	
LX01-04	233	444	0.53	0.0519	0.0013	0.2790	0.0085	0.0391	0.0009	279.7	59.3	249.9	6.8	247.0	5.7	100	
LX01-05	78	221	0.35	0.0514	0.0017	0.2752	0.0094	0.0390	0.0010	257.5	71.3	246.8	7.5	246.7	6.0	101	
LX01-06	164	239	0.68	0.0518	0.0014	0.2772	0.0108	0.0387	0.0009	276.0	63.0	248.4	8.6	244.8	5.9	100	
LX01-07	70	230	0.31	0.0719	0.0197	0.2742	0.0182	0.0389	0.0033	983.3	581.5	246.0	14.5	246.1	20.2	101	
LX01-08	86	200	0.43	0.0526	0.0021	0.2841	0.0100	0.0397	0.0012	309.3	90.7	253.9	7.9	250.7	7.3	100	
LX01-09	72	206	0.35	0.0515	0.0015	0.2803	0.0104	0.0396	0.0012	261.2	66.7	250.9	8.3	250.6	7.5	101	
LX01-10	134	297	0.45	0.0671	0.0020	1.2447	0.0748	0.1341	0.0065	842.6	56.5	821.0	33.9	811.4	36.8	103	
LX01-11	95	360	0.26	0.0527	0.0013	0.2822	0.0097	0.0388	0.0009	322.3	55.6	252.4	7.7	245.5	5.8	107	
LX01-12	177	376	0.47	0.0557	0.0020	0.3064	0.0129	0.0401	0.0013	442.6	76.8	271.4	10.0	253.7	7.9	100	
LX01-13	85	257	0.33	0.0519	0.0025	0.2798	0.0168	0.0395	0.0020	283.4	112.9	250.5	13.3	249.5	12.6	100	
LX01-14	83	126	0.66	0.0509	0.0018	0.2716	0.0116	0.0386	0.0008	235.3	83.3	244.0	9.3	244.2	4.9	100	
LX01-15	73	247	0.29	0.0509	0.0013	0.2741	0.0095	0.0391	0.0010	235.3	62.0	246.0	7.6	247.0	6.2	98	
LX01-16	68	237	0.29	0.0503	0.0018	0.2684	0.0103	0.0388	0.0009	209.3	88.0	241.4	8.2	245.5	5.9	101	
LX01-17	61	229	0.27	0.0516	0.0015	0.2791	0.0092	0.0392	0.0008	333.4	66.7	250.0	7.3	247.8	5.2	101	
LX01-18	99	153	0.64	0.0877	0.0020	2.7556	0.0992	0.2293	0.0090	1375.9	44.4	1343.6	26.8	1330.9	47.1	96	
LX01-19	63	211	0.30	0.0491	0.0012	0.2665	0.0074	0.0394	0.0008	150.1	55.5	239.9	5.9	249.0	4.9	106	
LX01-20	96	412	0.23	0.0581	0.0044	0.2970	0.0078	0.0392	0.0016	531.5	166.6	264.0	6.1	248.1	10.0	101	
LX01-21	158	124	1.27	0.0775	0.0011	2.0010	0.0404	0.1870	0.0030	1144.5	29.6	1115.9	13.7	1104.9	16.2	96	
LX01-22	89	253	0.35	0.0489	0.0014	0.2650	0.0082	0.0394	0.0007	139.0	65.7	238.7	6.5	248.8	4.6	100	

关岭组凝灰岩中锆石多呈无色透明一半透明, 锆石晶型较好, 多呈长一短板状晶形, 锆石颗粒粒径长 \times

宽一般为(85~200) $\mu\text{m} \times$ (50~100) μm 。从锆石的阴极发光图像来看, 锆石具有明显的内部结构和典

型的岩浆震荡环带,部分锆石核幔结构清楚,如点 QX01-10, QX01-13, QX01-19, QX01-23, LX01-10, LX01-18, LX01-21,核部颜色较深,内部也存在一定的环带结构,磨圆度好,与边缘有明显的界线,锆石的 Th/U 比值为 0.45~1.27,为典型的捕获岩浆锆石。其它具有岩浆震荡环带的所有锆石测点的 Th/U 比值为 0.23~0.94,表现出锆石都具有岩浆成因的特点(图 4)。

从表 1 锆石 U-Pb 测年分析结果中看出,黔西地区关岭组凝灰岩(QX01)24 个锆石测点数值中,两个测点(QX01-10\19)谐和度较差,在谐和图上分布于谐和线外侧(图略),其它 22 个测点数据都分布在谐和线上。2 颗捕获锆石测点(QX01-13、23) $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄测值分别为 $(472 \pm 14)\text{Ma}$ 和 $(1007 \pm 18)\text{Ma}$,分别代表区域上加里东期和格林威尔期岩浆事件的记录。其它 20 组年龄数据给出的

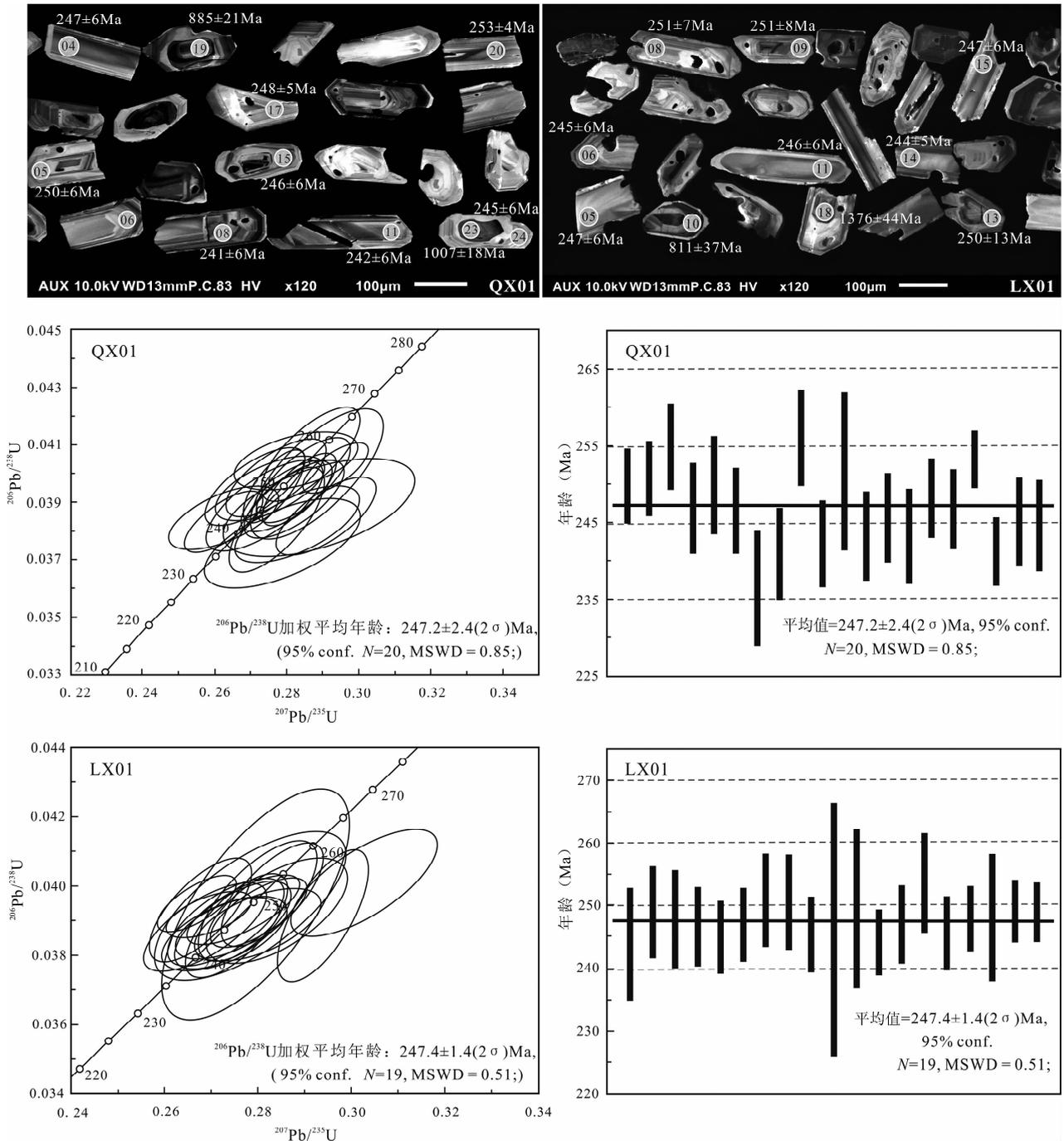


图 4 黔西及柳溪地区凝灰岩中锆石典型 CL 图像及年龄

Fig. 4 Typical CL images and age test values of the zircons from the tuffs in the Qianxi and Liuxi areas

表2 黔西及柳溪地区凝灰岩主量元素(%)和微量元素($\times 10^{-6}$)分析结果Table 2 The test results of major(%) and trace elements($\times 10^{-6}$) of the tuffs from Qianxi and Liuxi areas

样号	QX01-1	QX01-2	QX01-3	LX01-1	LX02-2	样号	QX01-1	QX01-2	QX01-3	LX01-1	LX02-1
	凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩		凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩	凝灰岩
SiO ₂	64.31	63.18	63.49	65.2	65.86	Cs	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.1
TiO ₂	0.325	0.372	0.39	0.29	0.31	Ba	137	229	252	183	213
Al ₂ O ₃	14.81	15.11	15.12	15.23	15.53	La	16.3	16.4	16.9	16.35	17.1
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.65	1.87	1.75	1.72	1.64	Ce	36.5	35.4	36.1	35.95	37.2
FeO	0.7	0.73	0.73	0.64	0.62	Pr	4.62	4.47	4.57	4.545	4.71
MnO	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	Nd	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.9
MgO	6.5	6.61	6.46	6.73	6.24	Sm	5.19	5.45	5.37	5.32	5.52
CaO	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.51	Eu	0.399	0.434	0.451	0.417	0.441
Na ₂ O	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08	Gd	6.56	6.76	6.4	6.66	6.80
K ₂ O	6.08	6.19	6.18	5.78	6.25	Tb	1.66	1.6	1.53	1.63	1.65
P ₂ O ₅	0.113	0.128	0.128	0.13	0.13	Dy	10.4	10.1	9.28	10.25	10.27
LOS	4.87	5.02	4.92	3.68	2.78	Ho	2.13	2.09	1.88	2.11	2.10
总量	99.84	99.71	99.70	99.89	99.95	Er	5.97	5.74	5.29	5.855	5.86
Li	259	242	234	238	253.5	Tm	1.1	1.02	0.926	1.06	1.05
Be	3.6	3.78	3.79	3.72	3.85	Yb	6.4	6.0	5.48	6.2	6.17
Sc	3.46	3.76	3.72	3.61	3.77	Lu	0.82	0.79	0.71	0.80	0.80
V	13.2	14.6	14.9	13.9	14.72	W	5.11	5.78	6.01	5.45	5.83
Cr	3.75	5.32	5.91	4.54	5.17	Tl	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.57
Co	1.01	1.27	1.12	1.14	1.17	Pb	6.40	8.65	10.10	7.53	8.67
Ni	2.75	2.18	2.16	2.47	2.44	Bi	1.28	1.3	1.52	1.29	1.41
Cu	4.42	4.57	5.43	4.50	4.97	Th	31.2	31.3	30.7	31.25	32.14
Zn	13.9	15.7	15.1	14.8	15.41	U	8.55	8.35	7.79	8.45	8.51
Ga	19	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.86	Nb	14.9	16.3	16.3	15.6	16.4
Rb	220	235	234	227.5	237.6	Ta	1.47	1.81	1.54	1.64	1.66
Sr	19	18.7	20.4	19.23	20.03	Zr	153	154	148	154	157
Y	59	56.3	52.9	57.65	58.2	Hf	5.5	5.38	5.14	5.44	5.52
Mo	0.149	0.192	0.156	0.17	0.17	δ Eu	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.22
Cd	0.006	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.003	Σ REE	116.35	114.35	113.19	115.35	118.6
In	0.167	0.129	0.124	0.148	0.144	La/Yb	2.55	2.73	3.08	2.64	2.77
Sb	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.50	0.54	LREE/ HREE	3.09	3.18	3.51	3.13	3.25

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $247.2 \pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , $\text{MSWD}=0.85, n=20$) (图4), 代表黔西地区关岭组底部凝灰岩的喷发沉积年龄。

彝良柳溪地区关岭组凝灰岩(LX01)22个锆石测点数据全部分布在谐和线上, 其中3颗捕获锆石(LX01-10\18\21)在谐和线上不集中分布, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄测值分别为 811Ma 、 1331Ma 和 1105Ma , 记录了区域上格林威尔期和晋宁期岩浆活动。特别是 LX01-18 测点给出的 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ 年龄 1376Ma , 记录了扬子陆块西缘中元古代洋内弧岩浆活动的地质信息(Ren Guangming et al., 2017)。另外19个锆石测点给出的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 加权平均年龄为 $247.4 \pm 1.4\text{Ma}$ ($2\sigma, \text{MSWD}=0.51, n=19$) (图4), 该年龄代表着彝良柳溪地区关岭组底部凝灰岩的成岩时代。

3.2 岩石地球化学特征

从表2可以看出, 黔西剖面绿豆岩和柳溪剖面

凝灰岩主量元素 SiO₂ 含量为 $63.18\% \sim 65.8\%$, 具中酸性岩特征, 5件样品的 Na₂O 和 CaO 含量较低, 分别为 $0.067\% \sim 0.097\%$ 和 $0.41\% \sim 0.51\%$, 具有明显的富 K₂O ($5.78\% \sim 6.25\%$) 和 MgO ($6.24\% \sim 6.73\%$), 低 TiO₂ ($0.29\% \sim 0.39\%$), 高 Al₂O₃ ($14.81\% \sim 15.53\%$) 的特征, 铝饱和指数 A/CNK 为 $1.98 \sim 2.14$, 属过铝质钙碱性系列。TiO₂/Al₂O₃ 比值为 0.02, 表明凝灰岩的物源主要来自酸性火山灰沉积(Addison, 1983; Bueger et al., 2002; Yin et al., 1989), 所有样品在蚀变火山岩 Nb/Y-Zr/TiO₂ 分类图解(图略)中均投在中-酸性火山岩区。

5件样品稀土总量 ΣREE 介于 $113.19 \times 10^{-6} \sim 118.58 \times 10^{-6}$ 之间, 轻、重稀土比值 LREE/HREE 为 $3.09 \sim 3.51$, 稀土元素配分图解显示略右倾的曲线(图5a), 且稀土倾斜 ($\text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N = 1.94 \sim 2.68$), 重稀土相对平缓 ($\text{Tb}_N/\text{Yb}_N = 0.95 \sim 1.27$),

具有明显的负铕异常($\delta\text{Eu}=0.21\sim 0.24$), La/Yb 比值为 2.55~2.77。另外,凝灰岩没有明显的负铈异常,也证实其火山灰沉积的特征。

微量元素数据表明,黔西地区和柳溪地区关岭组底部凝灰岩 Th 的含量为 $30.7\times 10^{-6}\sim 32.14\times 10^{-6}$, Hf 的含量为 $5.14\times 10^{-6}\sim 5.52\times 10^{-6}$, Zr 的含量为 $148.00\times 10^{-6}\sim 156.9\times 10^{-6}$, Co 的含量为 $1.01\times 10^{-6}\sim 1.27\times 10^{-6}$, Sc 的含量为 $3.46\times 10^{-6}\sim 3.77\times 10^{-6}$, Nb 的含量为 $14.9\times 10^{-6}\sim 16.38\times 10^{-6}$ 。从微量元素蛛网图上可以看出,相对于高场强元素, Rb, Th 和 K 等大离子亲石元素(LILE)明显富集,其他元素如 Sr, P 和 Ti 等由于结晶分异明显亏损(图 5b),在 Th-Hf-Co 图解和 Th-Sc-Zr/10 图解中所有样品位于与活动大陆边缘背景下的长英质火山岩区(图略),与二叠—三叠系界线黏土及事件黏土岩地球化学性质相似,显示出与弧环境或后碰撞环境相关的特征(Tan Mei et al., 2016)。二叠纪—三叠纪之交,正式全球处于泛大陆汇聚时期,华南西南缘为古特提斯洋俯冲形成的大陆岩浆弧(Qin Xiaofeng et al., 2011; Halpin et al., 2015)。区域上,黔西北及邻区中三叠统碎屑岩物源方向指示来自西部造山带,因此推测火山岩的物质可能来源于华南西南缘的古特提斯大陆岩浆弧的岩浆活动(Wang Man et al., 2018)。

4 讨论

4.1 下一中三叠统界线的年龄

目前国内外倾向于将双壳类 *Eumorphotis* (*Asoella*) *illyrica*-*Myophoria* (*Costatoria*) *goldfussi* 组合带的底部 *Myophoria* (*Costatoria*) *goldfussi*-*Halobia rugosoides* 带作为安尼阶与下伏奥伦尼克阶的分界。Yao Jianxin et al. (2004) 对贵州望谟甘河桥和青岩剖面牙形石进行了研究,获得代表奥伦尼克阶—安尼阶界线的第一个牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 带。该牙形石带在美国内华达州、土耳其、希腊、巴基斯坦、克什米尔、印度、日本及意大利等地也先后被发现,因受生物区系的影响较小,常将其用来进行大区域或全球对比,国际地层委员会三叠纪分会曾多次建议将牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 的首现定为安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶的分界(Orchard, 1995, 1997; Yin Hongfu et al., 2000; Tong et al., 2007)。根据目前望谟甘河桥剖面的层序地层、古生物地层、年代学地层、磁性地层(Gaetani, 2000; Yin Hongfu et al., 2000, 2003)及

碳同位素地层(Romano et al., 2013)的研究成果表明,贵州望谟剖面有望成为奥伦尼克阶—安尼阶界线层型标准剖面。

Hu Shiling et al. (1996) 采用 Ar-Ar 法获得贵州遵义地区绿豆岩的年龄为 $238.5\pm 4.8\text{Ma}$ 、 $238.9\pm 4.8\text{Ma}$ 和 $239.6\pm 4.8\text{Ma}$, Huang Sijing et al. (2006) 根据全球锶同位素组成与年龄的关系,获得四川盆地东部渠县嘉陵江组/雷口坡组界线黏土岩的年龄为 242Ma。这些年龄误差都比较大,难于界定中下三叠统界线年龄。Wang Yanbin et al. (2004) 获得望谟甘河桥剖面上玻屑凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $239.0\pm 2.9\text{Ma}$, 该年龄与国际地层年代表(2018 版)界定的安尼阶—拉丁阶界线年龄(242Ma)和拉丁阶—卡尼阶界线年龄(237Ma)更接近,而与建议的奥伦尼克阶—安尼阶界线年龄(247.2Ma)差别较大。Ovtcharova et al. (2006) 对广西凤山金牙剖面开展了生物地层和年代学研究,获得晚 *Spathian* 亚阶菊石带 *Neopopanoceras haugi* Zone 中火山岩夹层锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $248.1\pm 0.4\text{Ma}$, 给出了安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线的下限年龄。随后又对南盘江盆地中三叠统开展了详细的放射性同位素和生物年代学研究,通过对牙形石 *Chiosella timorensis* 带上限和下限年代学数据进行插值计算,得出华南下中三叠统界线年龄值为 $247.05\pm 0.16\text{Ma}$ (Ovtcharova et al., 2015); Lehrmann et al. (2006) 利用 TIMS 法获得望谟地区关刀剖面安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线上下各两层凝灰岩年龄分别为 $246.77\pm 0.13\text{Ma}$ 、 $247.13\pm 0.12\text{Ma}$ 、 $247.32\pm 0.08\text{Ma}$ 和 $247.38\pm 0.10\text{Ma}$, 并利用内插值法重新计算了安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线上下两套凝灰岩年龄 ($247.13\pm 0.12\text{Ma}$ 和 $247.32\pm 0.08\text{Ma}$), 推测其界线年龄约为 247.2Ma, 即国际地层年代表(2018 版)推荐的年龄; Zheng Liandi et al. (2010) 获得望谟甘河桥剖面新苑组底部凝灰岩锆石 SHRIMP U-Pb 年龄 $247.6\pm 0.12\text{Ma}$, 与国际地层年代表推荐的安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线年龄相比略显偏大,而与 Lehrmann et al. (2006) 测得的界线之下第二层凝灰岩年龄 ($247.38\pm 0.10\text{Ma}$) 在误差范围内一致(Lehrmann et al., 2006); Xie Tao et al. (2013) 获得罗平板桥张口洞剖面下一中三叠统界线附近凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 $246.6\pm 1.4\text{Ma}$, 略小于国际地层委员会推荐的界线年龄。

本文获得黔西县沙窝剖面中三叠统关岭组底部凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 $247.2\pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , MSWD

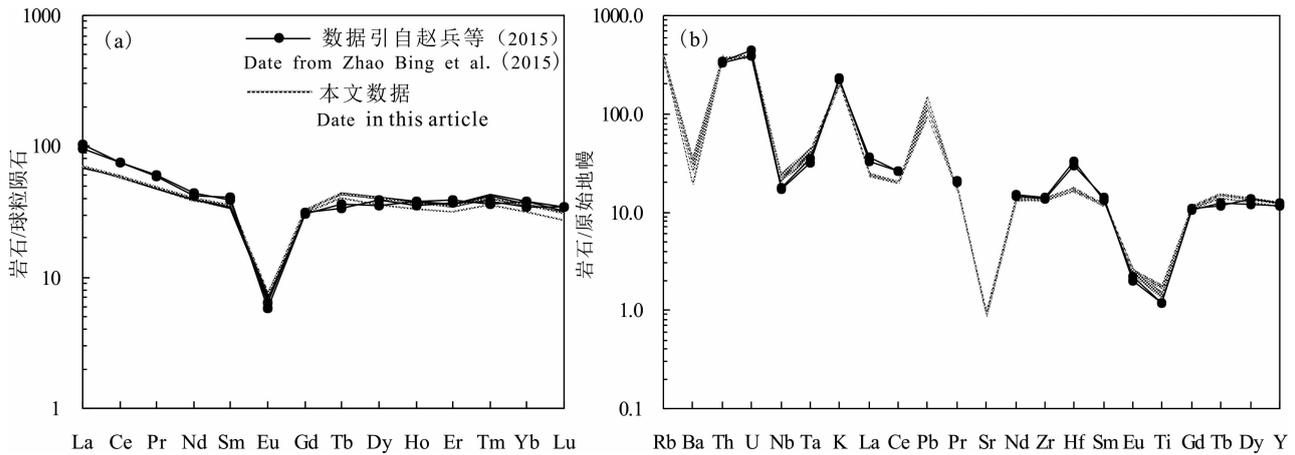


图5 黔西及柳溪地区关岭组底部凝灰岩稀土配分和微量元素蛛网图

(稀土标准化数值据 Boynton,1984;微量元素标准化数值据 Sun et al.,1989)

Fig. 5 The REE and trace element diagrams of the tuffs from the Qianxi and Liuxi areas

(REE normalized data after Boynton,1984; trace element normalized data after Sun et al.,1989)

$=0.85$)和彝良柳溪剖面关岭组底界凝灰岩锆石 U-Pb 年龄 $247.4 \pm 1.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , $\text{MSWD}=0.51$), 虽说其精度误差没有 TIMS 法高, 这主要是由于分析方法不同所导致的, 其年龄值与最新国际地层年代表 (2018 版) 建议的安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线年龄 (247.2Ma) 以及 Lehrmann et al. (2006) 获得的关刀剖面安尼阶/奥伦尼克阶界线向上 6.3m 和向下 2.3m 处的凝灰岩年龄 ($247.13 \pm 0.12\text{Ma}$ 和 $247.32 \pm 0.08\text{Ma}$) 在误差范围内完全一致 (Lehrmann et al., 2006)。同时, 黔西沙窝剖面和彝良柳溪剖面关岭组底部凝灰岩年龄的获得, 为深入研究我国西南地区下一中三叠统界线的时代、区域地层对比, 以及对比性探索三叠纪生物复苏与辐射等进一步提供年代学依据。

4.2 幕式火山活动对生物复苏的启示

国内外对 PTB 界线 (约 252Ma) 上下幕式火山喷发事件是否导致了晚古生代生物大灭绝一直存在争议, 一种观点认为, 华南二叠—三叠纪之交的大规模的火山作用是导致全球生物灭绝的主要原因, 即“火山灭绝”假说 (Yin Hongfu et al., 1989; Xie et al., 2005, 2010; He et al., 2014; Romano et al., 2013), 二叠纪大火成岩省事件诱发的大量 CO_2 和甲烷造成的温室效应是导致二叠—三叠纪之交生物灭绝的主要原因 (Chen Jun et al., 2017)。另外一种观点则认为, 华南地区 PTB 火山作用范围局限, 难以造成全球变化和生物大灭绝 (Erwin et al., 1992; Wang Man et al., 2018), 生物灭绝事件与全球气候环境变化如海洋缺氧、酸化、升温及海平面升降等

有直接关系。尽管如此, 可以肯定的是, 二叠—三叠纪之交全球发生的生物灭绝事件, 导致了 90% 以上海洋生物, 70% 的陆生脊椎动物及大多数植物属种灭绝 (Jin Yugan et al., 1994, 2000; Stanley et al., 1994), 直至中—晚三叠世全球生态系统才得以恢复, 生物链才开始逐步复苏 (Hao Weicheng et al., 2006; Wang Xiaofeng et al., 2001, 2009; Sun Zouyu et al., 2006; Zhang Qiyue et al., 2008, 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Hu Shixue et al., 2011; Huang Jinyuan et al., 2010; Zou Xiaodong et al., 2015; Li Zhiguang et al., 2016)。

PTB 生物大灭绝后, 生态系统平衡的重新恢复和中生代新的生态系的建立, 各门类生物的真正复苏和繁荣, 经历了 $5\sim 10\text{Ma}$ 之久 (Chen Z Q et al., 2012), 复苏后的生态系与绝灭前相比其主要的生物类别也有所不同, 部分类别的生物甚至被新的类型所取代, 并占据了优势 (Tong Jinnan, 1997)。研究表明, 在乐平世长期末生物灭绝 (约 252Ma) 之前中二叠世瓜德鲁普末期就已经发生过一次全球变化和生物灭绝 (Gudalupian-Lopingian Boundary: GLB, 260Ma) (Stanley et al., 1994), 在短短不到 10Ma 发生两次生物灭绝事件 (Wignall, 2001)。早三叠世 (5Ma) 处于生物低分异度期和环境异常期, 直到中三叠世才趋于正常 (Payne, 2004; Tong Jinnan et al., 2009; Song H et al., 2012), 整个生物危机从晚二叠世 (260Ma) 延续至中三叠世初 (247Ma), 可长达 13Ma (Yin H F et al., 2001; Yin Hongfu et al., 2013)。

众所周知,二叠—三叠纪之交是全球泛大陆汇聚时期,华南西南缘为古特提斯洋俯冲作用形成的大陆岩浆弧,岩浆活动频繁(Halpin et al., 2015)。东部地区广泛分布着早—中三叠世幕式稳定的火山岩及火山碎屑岩,一直以来被作为三叠系区域地层划分对比的岩性标志层(贵州地矿局, 1987; Guan Jianzhe et al., 1990)。西部大陆岩浆弧可能为 PTB 界线附近的火山岩(酸性岩+少量基性岩)、火山碎屑岩提供了物质来源(Wang Man et al., 2018)。然而,幕式火山活动在生物灭绝和复苏演化过程中发挥着什么样的作用?是什么原因导致三叠纪生物迟滞复苏(Tong Jinnan et al., 2005),一直以来是国际上研究的热点和争论焦点。近年大量研究资料表明,PTB 和 GLB 生物灭绝与西伯利亚和峨眉山大火成岩省的火山活动关系密切(Mundi et al., 2004; Wignall et al., 2009; Grasby et al., 2011; Shen S Z et al., 2011)。幕式的火山活动致使岩浆脱气作用释放出气体(CO₂、SO₂、H₂O 等)(Thordarson et al., 2001; Self et al., 2006, 2008)、岩浆与早期富含有机质沉积岩或油气发生接触热变质作用产生气体(CO₂、CH₄ 及卤代烃类等)(Svensen et al., 2004, 2007, 2009)、火山灰(Rampino et al., 1992; Robock, 2000)及火山作用触发的黑炭事件,即野火间断事件(Shen S Z et al., 2011; Shen W et al., 2011; Xie S et al., 2007; Shen Wenjie et al., 2014)等加剧了全球气候及生态环境恶化。Yin Hongfu et al. (2013)总结了幕式火山活动对生物灭绝事件的环境效应,不论是海洋生物还是陆地生物,从某种意义上说,其灭绝事件都与模式火山作用存在一定联系。PTB 生物灭绝事件(252Ma)在区域上与西伯利亚和峨眉山大火成岩活动存在明显耦合关系(Bryan et al., 2008)。P/T 界线附近普遍发育一层或多层界线黏土岩,如黔西地区上二叠统大隆组上部和下三叠统夜郎组沙堡湾段底部及中部都发育厚约 0.2~2.5m 不等的多层斑脱岩化凝灰岩,这些多期次火山活动加剧了生物灭绝的进程。三叠纪是全球自晚古生代生物大灭绝后海洋生态系统复苏和第三次生物大辐射的关键时期(Benton et al., 2013)。通常,一些特殊的沉积消失可视为生态环境逐步得到改善和生物复苏期结束的标志(Zhao Xiaoming et al., 2008)。因此,当幕式火山活动形成特殊的火山—沉积地层时,可能会导致生态环境恶化,早期繁盛的生物演化会变缓慢甚至死亡绝灭。我国西南地区早—中三叠世沉积地层

中夹有多层凝灰岩及火山碎屑岩,如贵州望谟关刀剖面下—中三叠统(罗楼组、紫云组/新苑组)界线上—下就发育多层凝灰岩(Lehrmann et al., 2006; Zheng Liandi et al., 2010),黔西北及滇东北地区下—中三叠统(如飞仙关组\夜郎组、关岭组)中分布的 3~5 层火山岩(或黏土岩)等,之上才是三叠纪生物复苏与辐射的重要阶段(Hu S X et al., 2011)。但最近在贵州南部望谟地区发现早三叠世海生爬行动物(Zhou Changyong et al., 2017),时代上与安徽巢湖动物群相当,为奥伦尼克期,揭示了二叠纪末生物灭绝之后海洋生物曾存在过短暂的恢复(Romano C et al., 2013; Zhou Changyong et al., 2017)。PTB 生物灭绝后,中—晚三叠世生态环境普遍出现间歇性环境恶化事件(Payne et al., 2004)和生物群迟滞复苏及不连续性演化现象(Tong Jinnan et al., 2007),可能与幕式火山活动存在某种特殊的联系。因此,今后在开展三叠纪地层、古生物调查的同时,应加强对早—中三叠世火山—沉积事件的深入研究,为探讨三叠纪生物复苏—辐射与生态系统协同演化机制提供支撑。

5 结论

本文通过对黔西沙窝剖面和彝良柳溪剖面中/下三叠统地质界线上凝灰岩开展了锆石 U-Pb 测年和岩石地球化学研究,形成以下两点认识:

(1)获得黔西县沙窝剖面中/下三叠统界线年龄为 $247.2 \pm 2.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , MSWD=0.85)和彝良县柳溪剖面中/下三叠统界线年龄为 $247.4 \pm 1.4\text{Ma}$ (2σ , MSWD=0.51),二者在误差范围内与国际地层年代表(2018 版)建议的界线年龄(247.2Ma)完全吻合,为深入开展我国西南地区早中三叠世地层对比划分进一步提供了年代学依据。

(2)黔西和彝良柳溪地区早—中三叠世凝灰岩显示出明显富 K₂O、MgO,明显负锶异常的特征,其物源可能来自古特提斯洋俯冲作用形成的大陆岩浆弧。幕式的火山活动可能是导致早—中三叠世生态环境间歇性恶化和生物迟滞复苏的重要原因,而深化对三叠纪幕式岩浆活动的认识,可为我国西南地区三叠纪地层划分对比、构造演化以及探索三叠纪生物复苏—辐射与生态系统协同演化等提供资料。

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注 释

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Zircon U-Pb dating for the Olenekian-Anisian boundary in northwestern Guizhou Province and adjacent area, and its implications for biological recovery

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Abstract

The Middle and Lower Triassic marine facies (including basin facies, slope facies and platform facies) sedimentary strata and multilayer tuff are widely distributed in Southwest China. Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating was firstly carried out for the tuff from the Middle/Lower Triassic boundary of the Shawo section in the Qianxi area and Liuxi section in the Yiliang areas, yielding the boundary ages of 247.2 ± 2.4 Ma (2σ , MSWD=0.85) and 247.4 ± 1.4 Ma (2σ , MSWD=0.51), respectively. The time limit for the Middle/Lower Triassic boundary in the Center Guizhou Uplift and the northern depression area was determined, and coincides with the age of 247.2 Ma for the Olenekian-Anisian boundary suggested by the International Chronostratigraphic Chart (2018 edition) and the TIMS age of 247.2 ± 0.1 Ma of the tuff near the Olenekian-Anisian boundary in Guandao section, Guizhou Province. The geochemical characteristics of tuff rocks show K_2O and MgO enrichment and obvious Eu negative anomaly, indicating that the tuff may be derived from the continental magma arc formed by the ancient Tethys subduction. The episodic volcanism may be an important cause responsible for the intermittent deterioration of the ecological environment and the delayed biotic recovery in the Early-Middle Triassic. The result of this study will deepen the understanding of the Triassic episodic magma activity, and provides a basis for the Triassic stratigraphic division, tectonic evolution and exploration of the Triassic biorecovery-radiation and ecosystem co-evolution in the southwestern China.

Key words: Anisian; Middle/Lower Triassic; zircon U-Pb dating; tuff; biological recovery