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Geochemical Features of Granitoids in Laoshankou Ore-district on Northern Margin of East Junggar, Xinjiang

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Abstract: The Laoshankou granitoids located on the northern margin of the Junggar, Xinjiang, are composed of diorite, adamellite, syenite porphyry and diorite (porphyrite). Geochemical characteristics of biotite diorite and syenite porphyry show that the concentration of SiO_2 of biotite diorite is 54.43% ~ 55.10%, Al_2O_3 16.92% ~ 17.64% and CaO 5.35% ~ 5.94%. They are high in total alkali ($\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$) content (9.00% ~ 9.43%) and enriched in potassic ($\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 1.32 \sim 1.74$). Compared with biotite diorite, the syenite porphyry is high in the concentrations of SiO_2 (59.96% ~ 63.60%), Al_2O_3 (18.15% ~ 19.13%) and $\text{Mg}^\#$ (51.95 ~ 55.96), total alkali ($\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 11.81\% \sim 13.17\%$), and low in the concentrations of CaO (1.13% ~ 2.47%) and $\text{Mg}^\#$ (30.16 ~ 48.20), $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio (1.1 ~ 1.53). They are belong to shoshonitic high-K alkaline granitoids. In addition, they display noticeable enrichment on LREE, Rb, K, Pb, Sr and Zr, obvious depleted in Nb, Ta and Ti. These features, together with the regional geology characteristics, indicate that Laoshankou granitoids are formed under a subducted tectonic setting. The parental magma of syenite porphyry was residual melt left by clinopyroxene and amphibole fractional crystallization from biotite diorite parental magma derived from the mixed melt of riched potassium minerals mantle peridotites and subducted oceanic slab.

Key words: granitoids; geochemistry; petrogenesis; Laoshankou; the northern margin of East Junggar

王德有“河南省几个中生代地层问题的讨论”一文的订正启示

因编辑和作者不慎,《地质论评》2013年59卷第4期王德有“河南省几个中生代地层问题的讨论”一文中,有几处错误,特作订正如下并向读者致歉:(1)内容提要第二行、正文601页右列第5行、表1“汝阳凹陷”栏中等三处“下东沟组”

均改为“上东沟组”;606页英文摘要第4行,“Xiadonggou Fm.”改为“Shangdonggou Fm.”。(2)正文602页左列第8行,603页左列第5行两处“潭头盆地”改为“潭头盆地”。