

浙闽地区华夏地块新元古代变沉积岩 地球化学特征及其地质意义

靳 松^{1,2}, 张 利^{1,3*}, 钟增球¹, 周汉文¹, 向 华^{1,3},
曾 雯¹, 刘 锐¹, 吕新前⁴, 李春忠⁴

1. 中国地质大学地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室, 中国地质大学地球科学学院, 湖北武汉 430074
2. 河北省地质调查院, 河北石家庄 050081
3. 西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室, 陕西西安 710069
4. 浙江省第七地质大队, 浙江丽水 323000

摘要: 浙闽地区华夏地块前寒武纪基底上部主要由新元古代龙泉群、马面山群和万全群组成。上述3个岩群的变沉积岩具有相似的岩石组合及主、微量元素地球化学特征, 它们是华夏地块统一基底的重要组成部分。它们主要由片岩类、变粒岩类、石英岩类和大理岩类组成, 其中片岩类和变粒岩类的 SiO_2 变化于 52.89%~75.03%, TiO_2 为 0.48%~1.05%, Al_2O_3 为 9.19%~20.3%, $\sum \text{REE}$ 为 $(149\sim323) \times 10^{-6}$, δEu 为 0.34~0.80, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ 为 7.96~15.6, 具中等一强烈铕负异常, 轻、重稀土分异明显; 石英岩类的 SiO_2 变化于 95.49%~97.44%, $\sum \text{REE}$ 很低, 在 $(8.89\sim15.1) \times 10^{-6}$, $\delta\text{Eu}=0.63\sim0.81$ 。原岩性质及构造环境分析表明, 片岩类和变粒岩类的原岩主要是杂砂岩和粘土岩等, 石英岩的原岩为硅铁质沉积岩。所有变沉积岩的原岩均以长英质成分为主, 具有上地壳岩石的地球化学特征, 部分样品显示有古老沉积物的加入; 它们形成于岛弧—活动陆缘环境, 成熟度不高, 属于近源沉积, 与本地区华夏地块基底下部变质岩系岩石(古元古代的天井坪组、八都群、陈蔡群、麻源群)具有相似的物源。

关键词: 变沉积岩; 地球化学; 原岩恢复和构造环境; 龙泉群; 马面山群; 万全群; 华夏地块。

中图分类号: P59 文章编号: 1000-2383(2008)06-0764-11 收稿日期: 2008-02-28

Geochemical Characteristics and Geological Implications for the Neoproterozoic Meta-Sedimentary Rocks of the Cathaysia Block in Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces

JIN Song¹, ZHANG Li^{1,3*}, ZHONG Zeng-qiu¹, ZHOU Han-wen¹, XIANG Hua^{1,3},
ZENG Wen¹, LIU Rui¹, Lü Xin-qian⁴, LI Chun-zhong⁴

1. State Key Laboratory of Geological Processes and Mineral Resources, Faculty of Earth Sciences, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China
2. Hebei Institute of Geological Survey, Shijiazhuang 050081, China
3. State Key Laboratory of Continental Dynamics, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069, China
4. The Seventh Geological Team of Zhejiang Province, Lishui 323000, China

Abstract: The upper basement of the Cathaysia block in Zhejiang and Fujian provinces consists mainly of the Neoproterozoic Longquan Group, Mamianshan Group, and Wanquan Group. These three groups exhibit similarity in rock assemblage as well as major and trace elements geochemistry. They are the main components of the uniform upper basement of the Cathaysia block, consisting mainly of schists, leptynites, quaterizes and marbles. Schists and the leptynites have variable composi-

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(No. 40873044); 浙江省国土资源厅地质勘查基金项目(No. 2004005); 西北大学大陆动力学国家重点实验室开放课题基金(No. 06LCD12).

作者简介: 靳松(1982—), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事岩石地球化学研究。* 通讯作者: 张利, E-mail: lizhang@cug.edu.cn

tions, with SiO_2 contents ranging from 52.89% to 75.03%, TiO_2 from 0.48% to 1.05%, Al_2O_3 from 9.19% to 20.3%, ΣREE between 149×10^{-6} and 323×10^{-6} , δEu values between 0.34 and 0.80, and $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N$ values between 7.96 and 15.6. The REE patterns display medium to high negative Eu anomaly with obvious fractionation between LREE and HREE. The quartzites have different compositions, with SiO_2 contents varying from 95.49% to 97.44%, and relatively low ΣREE contents (8.89×10^{-6} to 15.1×10^{-6}). It is proposed that protoliths of the schists and the leptynites are wackes and clay rocks, whereas protoliths of the quartzites are ferruginous silica rocks, mainly quartz-feldspathic; and some protoliths show geochemical characteristics of ancient allochthonous sediments. The meta-sedimentary rocks of the Longquan Group, Mamianshan Group, and Wanquan Group were probably formed in an environment of arc-active continental margin. The lower maturity implies that they are near field sediments, similar to the metamorphic rock system of the lower basement in this area (Paleoproterozoic Tianjingping Formation, Badu Group, Chencai Group and Mayuan Group), analogous to the upper crustal rocks.

Key words: meta-sedimentary rock; geochemistry; protolith reconstruction and tectonic setting; Longquan Group; Mamianshan Group; Wanquan Group; the Cathaysia block.

华夏地块位于扬子克拉通东南方向,浙闽地区是华夏地块前寒武纪变质岩系的主要出露区之一,大致可划分为上、下两套岩石组合(图 1)(胡雄健等,1991; 金文山等,1992,1997)。上部变质岩系主要为龙泉群、马面山群和万全群,经历了绿片岩相—低角闪岩相变质作用,由云母变粒岩、云母(石英)片岩、绿帘斜长角闪岩、黑云阳起片岩、磁铁石英岩和大理岩等组成,总体上为一套较完整的变质火山—沉积旋回(胡雄健等,1991; 金文山等,1992)。对于上部变质岩系中的变火山岩,前人已做了较系统的工作(胡雄健等,1992; 王鹤年和孙承辕,1998; 周丽娅等,2001; 张开毕等,2002; 王鹤年等,2003; Li *et al.*, 2005; 张达等,2005; 张祥信,2006;

Wan *et al.*, 2007; 靳松等,2008),而对于其中变沉积岩的研究还比较薄弱。变沉积岩的地球化学研究对于了解华夏地块上部变质岩系的物质来源和形成时的构造环境具有重要指示意义。本文拟通过对龙泉群、马面山群和万全群新元古代变沉积岩地球化学特征的研究,追踪其物质来源、沉积环境和构造背景,为浙西南和闽西北地区地质构造演化历史提供依据。

1 区域地质概况

浙闽地区前寒武纪上部变质岩系呈狭长带状分布于浙西南和闽西北地区(图 1)。其中龙泉群主要出露于浙江龙泉县城—乌岙—查田—竹舟—小梅—庆元竹口一带,马面山群主要分布于闽北政和—东岩—南平—尤溪和建阳水吉—麻沙—黄坑一带,万全群则主要在泰宁大田和崇安—邵武一线出露,它们构成了统一的上部变质基底(胡雄健等,1991; Wan *et al.*, 2007),形成于新元古代(Li *et al.*, 2005; Wan *et al.*, 2007)。浙闽地区上部变质基底中的变沉积岩岩性较简单,主要为片岩类(图 2a)和变粒岩类(图 2b),还有少量石英岩类(图 2c)和大理岩类(图 2d)等。它们总体呈层状产出,大理岩和石英岩等与片岩或变粒岩通常互为夹层或呈透镜体产出(图 2e)。在二云片岩中有时可见石英脉和伟晶岩脉体沿片理展布,或呈不规则状(图 2f)。上述各岩类的岩石学特征如下:

(1) 片岩类:以二云石英片岩为主,其次为绢云石英片岩、黑云石英片岩、绢云片岩和二云片岩等,部分二云石英片岩含石榴石和十字石。

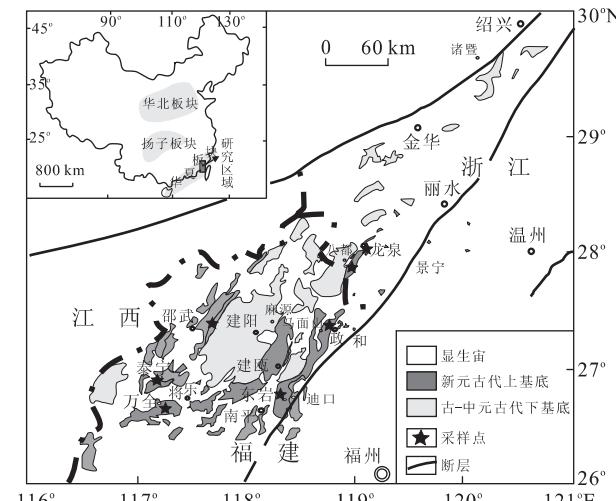


图 1 华夏地块前寒武纪基底变质岩系分布(据 Li *et al.*, 2005 修改)

Fig. 1 Sketch map showing the distribution of Precambrian metamorphic basement of the Cathaysia block

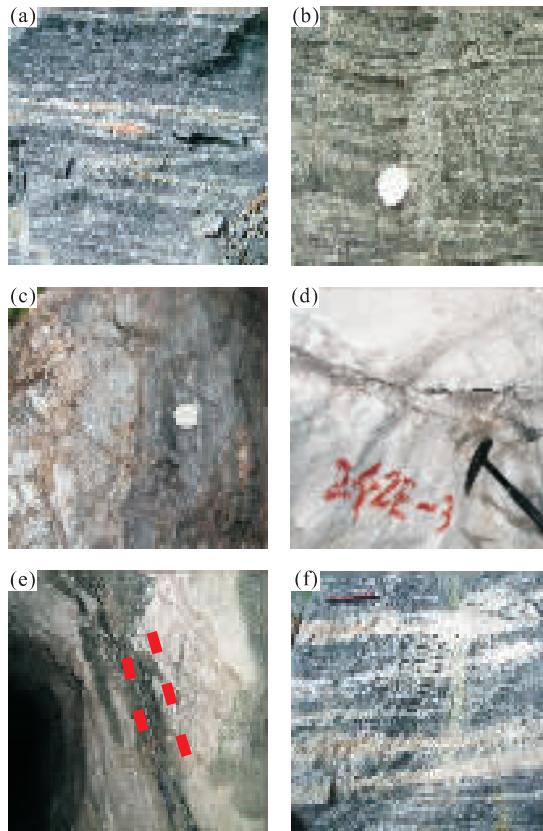


图 2 浙西南、闽西北地区上部变质岩系变沉积岩照片

Fig. 2 Representative geological images of upper metamorphic basement from southwestern Zhejiang and northwestern Fujian areas

a. 片岩, N26°55'11. 5", E117°00'01. 6"; b. 变粒岩, N27°27'11. 6", E118°21'48. 2"; c. 大理岩, N26°50'23. 6" E118°23'42. 3"; d. 条带含磁铁石英岩, N27°51'02. 1", E118°58'38. 6"; e. 大理岩与变粒岩呈互层状产出, N26°50'23. 6", E118°23'42. 3"; f. 片岩夹石英脉和伟晶岩脉, 沿裂隙发生绿帘石化现象, N26°55'11. 5", E117°00'01. 6"

(2) 变粒岩类: 以二云斜长变粒岩和二云斜长石石英变粒岩为主, 其次为绢云或黑云斜长变粒岩, 有的含铁铝榴石, 偶尔含角闪石, 一般与片岩互层或为片岩的夹层。

(3) 石英岩类: 包括纯石英岩和不纯石英岩。纯石英岩呈白色块状, 粒状镶嵌变晶结构, 弱定向构造, 常与大理岩呈互层, 原岩为胶体化学沉积的硅质岩^①。不纯石英岩呈灰—灰白色, 细粒镶嵌变晶结构, 块状构造。

(4) 大理岩类: 包括纯大理岩和不纯大理岩。纯大理岩多呈灰白—乳白色, 不纯大理岩呈粉红色, 粒状变晶结构, 一般呈似层状或透镜状块状一条纹状

产出。

本文对龙泉群、马面山群和万全群的片岩类、变粒岩类和石英岩类进行了系统采样, 采样位置如图 1 所示。

2 样品分析

对代表性样品进行了全岩主量元素和微量元素分析测定, 分析结果如表 1 所示。所选样品新鲜, 无蚀变或微弱蚀变。主量元素在国土资源部华东矿产资源监督检测中心(南京地质矿产研究所实验测试中心)用 X 射线荧光光谱(Axios)方法(方法编号 DZG20-02)测定, 分析准确度优于 95%。微量元素在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室用 ICP-MS 方法测定, 准确度优于 95%, 具体分析方法见 Zhang et al. (2002)。

3 主量元素特征

表 1 显示, 龙泉群、马面山群和万全群样品的主量元素组成特征相似, 其中片岩类和变粒岩类的 SiO_2 为 52. 89% ~ 75. 03%, TiO_2 为 0. 48% ~ 1. 05%, Al_2O_3 为 9. 19% ~ 20. 3%, MgO 为 1. 06% ~ 4. 71%。石英岩类的 SiO_2 较片岩类和变粒岩类高, 为 95. 49% ~ 97. 44%。

变质岩原岩恢复是一种综合性的推理和判断, 是以各种宏观和微观的地质事实和数据为准则, 通过类比和辩证分析方法来进行的一项工作。对于尚未变质的岩石, 地质产状与岩石共生组合是区分不同成因类型的极为重要标志, 矿物共生组合上的极端性有时可以提供原岩比较可靠的信息。但由于变质岩的原岩在变质改造过程中其反映原始岩石成因特点的信息可能不同程度地模糊以致消失, 使得岩石化学方法在变质岩原岩恢复中得到广泛应用。其基本原理是, 在“相对封闭条件”与“等化学”的前提下, 利用依据岩石化学成分设计的经验性公式和图解进行原岩恢复。在应用岩石化学方法进行变质岩原岩恢复时, 在详细的岩石学工作基础上, 全面了解和检验各类图解的可靠性和适用性, 并有目的地采用几种图解联合判断原岩性质往往能获得较好的效果。

本文对于从野外地质产状以及岩石、矿物共生组合上判定为沉积岩的样品, 采用多种岩石化学方

^①孙大中, 1991. 闽北前寒武纪变质岩岩层层序划分和构造演化. 地质矿产部地质行业科学技术定向基金研究成果报告.



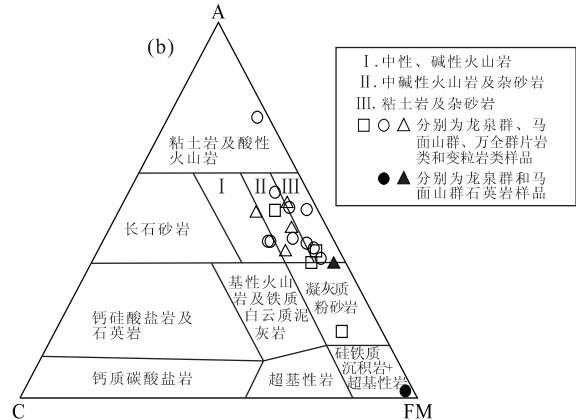
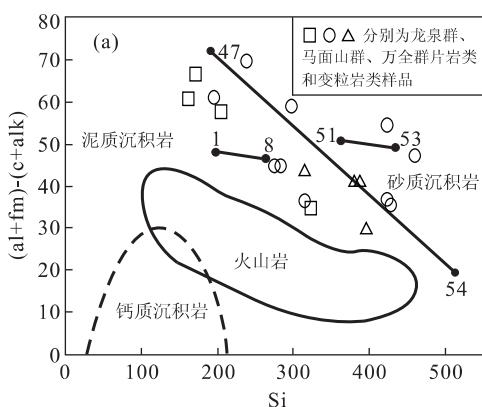


图3 (a)龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩西蒙南图解(Simonen, 1953),其中坐标值为Niggli值;(b)A-C-FM判别图解(谢缅年科,1966,转引自王仁民等,1987)

Fig. 3 The Simonen diagram (a) and the A-C-FM diagram (b) for schists and leptynites of the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups

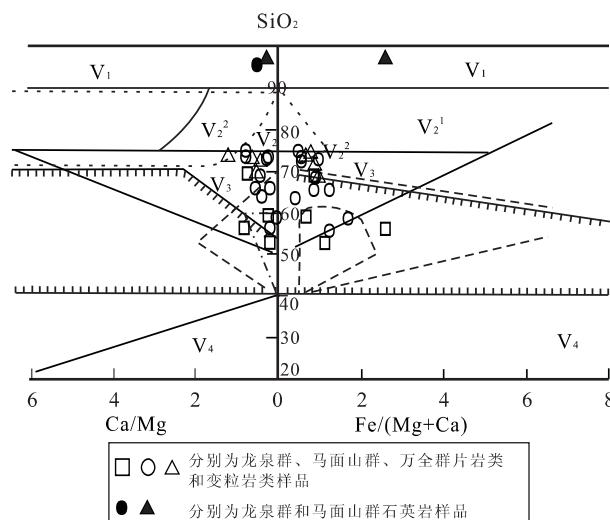


图4 龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩 SiO_2 - Ca/Mg 和 SiO_2 - $\text{Fe}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Mg})$ 图解($\text{CaO} \leqslant 5\%$)(据米什金,1981,转引自王仁民等,1987)

Fig. 4 Diagrams of SiO_2 vs Ca/Mg and SiO_2 vs $\text{Fe}/(\text{Ca}+\text{Mg})$ for meta-sedimentary rocks of the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups

I. 蒙脱石粘土; II. 水云母粘土; III. 高岭石粘土; IV. 长石砂岩和石英长石质砂岩, 左图包括斜长石长石砂岩; V. 其他岩石(V₁. 石英岩、硅质岩; V₂¹. 亚杂砂岩, 右图包括斜长石长石砂岩; V₂². 亚杂砂岩、复矿物砂岩, 长石砂岩; V₃. 杂砂岩; V₄. 铝土矿, 红土)

法(如经验公式和图解)进行原岩恢复。除样品87-1和58-2外,其他样品的DF值均为负值(表1),指示它们为副变质岩(Shaw, 1972; 陈能松等,2006)。在 SiO_2 -(al+fm)-(c+alk)原岩判别图解上(图3a;于津海等,2006),片岩类和变粒岩类样

品点均落入沉积岩区域。在A-C-FM图解(图3b)中,片岩类和变粒岩类样品点主要落入粘土岩和砂岩区域,石英岩则落入硅铁质沉积岩区。在米什金图解(图4)中,片岩类和变粒岩类大部分样品点落入了亚杂砂岩和杂砂岩区域,石英岩落入石英岩、硅质岩区域。样品的 $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 比值变化范围较大,为0.55~97.5,成熟度指数 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$ 为1.99~6.00,平均为2.83(表1),表明这些沉积物分选差且成熟度较低,为近源沉积。

上述结果表明,龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩的原岩主要为粘土岩、杂砂岩或硅铁质沉积岩,为近源沉积。

4 微量元素特征

龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩的微量元素也具有相似的地球化学特征(表1、图5)。其中片岩类和变粒岩类的 $\sum \text{REE}$ 为 $(149 \sim 323) \times 10^{-6}$, δEu 为 0.34~0.80, 具中等一强烈铕负异常, $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 为 7.96~15.6(平均 10.6), 轻、重稀土分异明显, 稀土配分模式右倾(图5a)。其 Sm/Nd 比值在 0.163~0.220 之间(表1), 平均为 0.188, 接近地壳岩石值(0.195)(DePaolo and Wasserburg, 1979)。龙泉群和马面山群石英岩类的稀土元素含量很低, $\sum \text{REE}$ 为 $(8.89 \sim 15.1) \times 10^{-6}$, 这可能是硅质对稀土的稀释作用所致(杨守业和李从先,1999); $\delta \text{Eu} = 0.63 \sim 0.81$, 具中等铕负异常; $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_{\text{N}}$ 为

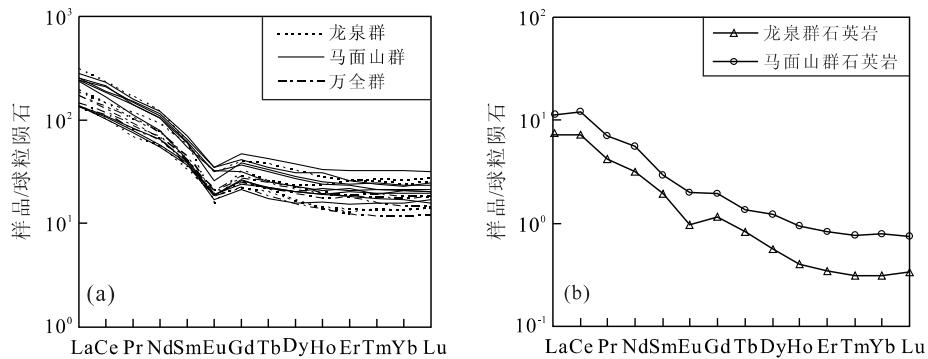


图5 龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线(球粒陨石REE含量引自Sun and McDonough, 1989)

Fig. 5 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns for meta-sedimentary rocks of the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups

(14.3~23.4)×10⁻⁶, 轻重稀土分异明显, 稀土配分模式右倾(表1、图5b). 其Sm/Nd为0.172~0.201(表1), 平均为0.187, 也与地壳岩石值相近(DePaolo and Wasserburg, 1979).

5 地质意义

元素地球化学是研究岩石形成时的大地构造背景

和示踪源区的有效方法. Bhatia(1983, 1985)的研究发现, 砂岩中 TiO_2 、 K_2O/Na_2O 、 Al_2O_3/SiO_2 、 $Al_2O_3/(CaO+Na_2O)$ 和 TFe_2O_3+MgO 可指示原岩形成的构造环境, 从大洋岛弧—大陆岛弧—活动大陆边缘—被动大陆边缘, TiO_2 、 Al_2O_3/SiO_2 和 TFe_2O_3+MgO 减小, 而 K_2O/Na_2O 和 $Al_2O_3/(CaO+Na_2O)$ 比值增大. 应用该方法(图6), 将龙泉

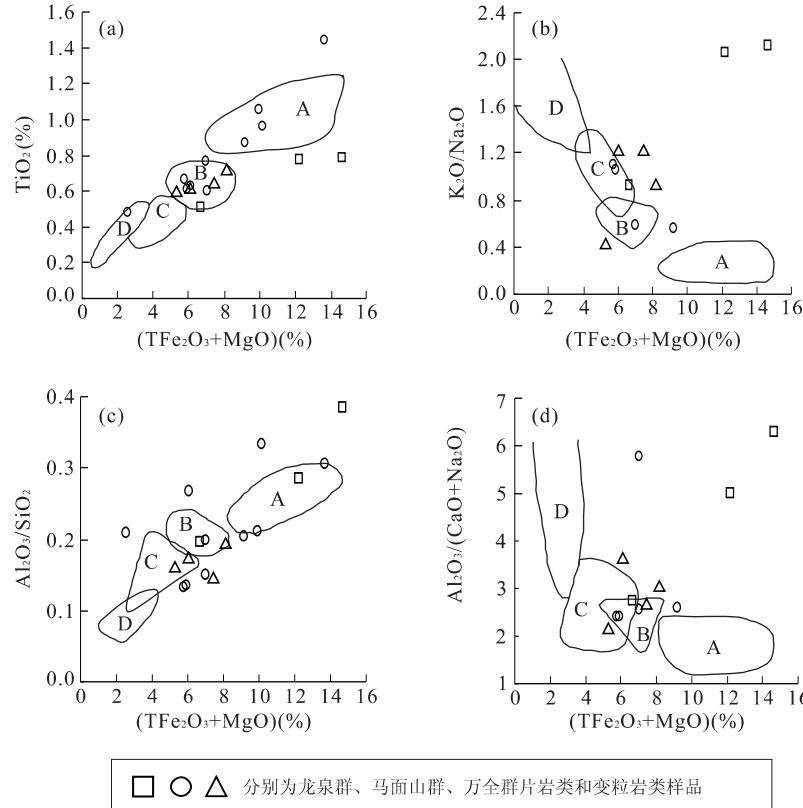


图6 龙泉群、马面山群、万全群片岩类和变粒岩类主量元素相关性图解(Bhatia, 1983)

Fig. 6 Corelation diagram of bulk composition of schists and leptynites for the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups

A. 大洋岛弧杂砂岩; B. 大陆岛弧杂砂岩; C. 活动大陆边缘杂砂岩; D. 被动大陆边缘杂砂岩

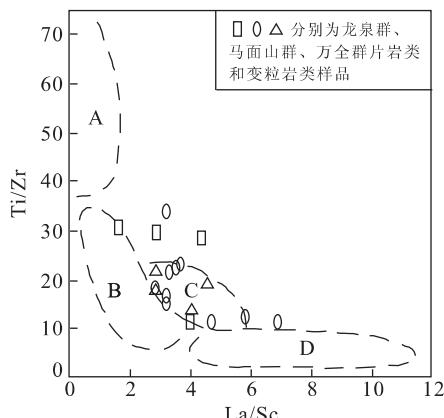


图7 龙泉群、马面山群和万全群片岩类和变粒岩类 La/Sc-Ti/Zr 图解(A、B、C、D图例同图6)

Fig. 7 La/Sc vs Ti/Zr diagram for schists and leptynites of the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups

群、马面山群、万全群片岩类和变粒岩类进行投图,结果显示,它们的形成与岛弧—活动陆缘环境有关。考虑到K、Na等主量元素的活动性,我们用Ti/Zr-La/Sc判别图解对上述结果进行检验(图7),结果绝大多数样品也位于岛弧—活动陆缘区。

尽管沉积物来源具有多样性和复杂性的特点,但研究发现,La、Th、Hf等微量元素,由于它们在风化、搬运和成岩过程中相对稳定,能较客观地提供物源区成分的相关信息(Nesbitt, 1979; McLennan and Taylor, 1980; Bhatia and Taylor, 1981; Taylor and McLennan, 1985; MacLean and Barratt,

1993; Girty *et al.*, 1994; Garver and Scott, 1995). 同时,对于HFSE如Nb、Ta、Th、Zr、Hf、HREE等,通常认为它们也一般不受热液蚀变、低于角闪岩相中级亚相变质作用甚至更高级变质作用的影响(Gao *et al.*, 1999; 朱弟成等,2001)。为了揭示龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩的物源特征,对片岩类和变粒岩类样品进行了La/Th-Hf判别分析(图8a),结果表明,大部分样品落在长英质源区,且靠近上地壳平均成分,说明其原岩物质来自上地壳,以长英质岩石为主。另有部分样品落在长英质源区右侧,暗示可能有古老沉积物的加入(Floyd and Leveridge, 1987; Gu *et al.*, 2002; 李志明等,2003; 李双建和王清晨,2006)。为进一步追踪物质来源,将所研究的片岩类和变粒岩类与周边更古老的岩石组合,即古元古代下基底变质岩系岩石(包括天井坪组、八都群、陈蔡群和麻源群的斜长角闪岩类、片麻岩类和变粒岩类等)进行了稀土元素对比研究(袁忠信等,1991; 胡雄健,1994; Li, 1997; 李献华等,1998)(图8b)。结果表明,我们所研究的上基底龙泉群、马面山群和万全群片岩类和变粒岩类与下基底岩石具有相似的REE配分模式,类似于上地壳岩石的特征,说明它们具有相似的物源(Girty *et al.*, 1994; 李双应等,2004),源岩物质可能来自上地壳。

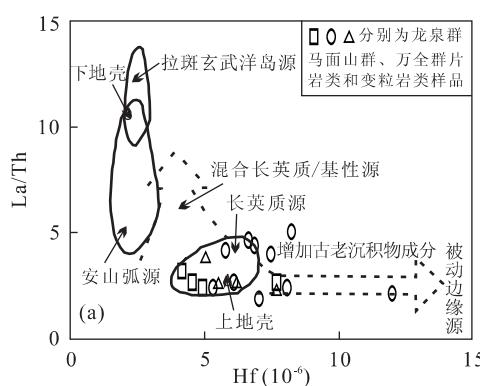
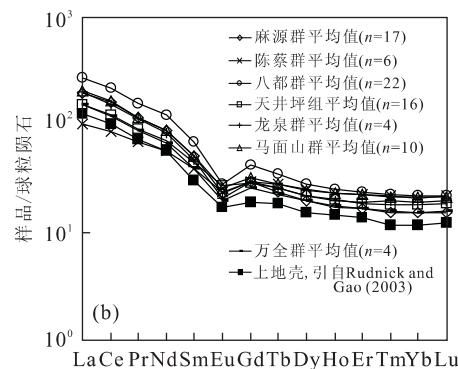


图8 (a)龙泉群、马面山群、万全群片岩类和变粒岩类 Hf-La/Th 图解(Floyd and Leveridge, 1987; Gu *et al.*, 2002);(b)浙闽地区华夏地块前寒武纪变质基底岩石稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线对比图解

Fig. 8 (a) Diagram of Hf-La/Th for schists and leptynites of the Longquan, Mamianshan, and Wanquan groups; (b) Comparative diagrams of chondrite-normalized REE patterns for Precambrian metamorphic basement rocks of the Cathaysia block in Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces

球粒陨石REE含量引自Sun and McDonough, 1989; 其中龙泉群、马面山群、万全群样品为片岩类和变粒岩类; 天井坪组、八都群、陈蔡群、麻源群样品为斜长角闪岩类、片麻岩类和变粒岩类等, 数据为作者未发表资料, n为样品数



6 结论

(1)对龙泉群、马面山群和万全群变沉积岩的研究表明,其主要岩石组合及主、微量元素地球化学特征是相似的,它们是浙闽地区统一上基底的重要组成部分。(2)构造环境判别和原岩恢复结果表明,它们形成于岛弧—活动陆缘环境,其原岩成分为粘土岩、杂砂岩或硅铁质沉积岩,以长英质成分为主,具有上地壳岩石的特征,为近源沉积,其中有古老沉积物的加入。(3)它们与本区华夏地块下基底(古元古代天井坪组、八都群、陈蔡群、麻源群)变质岩系岩石具有相似的稀土元素组成特征,其REE配分模式和上地壳岩石类似,说明以龙泉群、马面山群和万全群为代表的华夏地块上基底变沉积岩与下基底变质岩具有相似的物源。

致谢:野外地质工作得到浙江省第七地质大队的大力帮助,室内主量元素和微量元素分析得到南京地质矿产研究所实验测试中心姜杨和中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室刘勇胜教授的帮助。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

References

- Bhatia, M. R. , 1983. Plate tectonics and geochemical composition of sandstones. *Journal of Geology*, 91(6): 611—627.
- Bhatia, M. R. , 1985. Rare earth element geochemistry of Australian Paleozoic graywackes and mudrocks: Provenance and tectonic control. *Sedimentary Geology*, 45(1—2): 97—113.
- Bhatia, M. R. , Taylor, S. R. , 1981. Trace-element geochemistry and sedimentary provinces: A study from the Tasman geosyncline, Australia. *Chemical Geology*, 33(1—4): 115—125.
- Chen, N. S. , Liu, R. , Sun, M. , et al. , 2006. LA-ICPMS U-Pb zircon dating for felsic granulite, Huangtuling area, North Dabieshan: Constraints on timing of its protolith and granulite-facies metamorphism, and thermal events in its provenance. *Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences*, 31(3): 294—300 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- DePaolo, D. J. , Wasserburg, G. J. , 1979. Petrogenetic mixing models and Nd-Sr isotopic patterns. *Geochimica et Cosmochim Acta*, 43(4): 615—627.
- Floyd, P. A. , Leveridge, B. E. , 1987. Tectonic environment of the Devonian Gramscatho basin, South Cornwall: Framework mode and geochemical evidence from turbiditic sandstones. *Journal of the Geological Society*, 144(4): 531—542.
- Gao, S. , Ling, W. L. , Qiu, Y. M. , et al. , 1999. Contrasting geochemical and Sm-Nd isotopic compositions of Archean metasediments from the Kongling high-grade terrain of the Yangtze craton: Evidence for cratonic evolution and redistribution of REE during crustal anatexis. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 63(13—14): 2071—2088.
- Garver, J. I. , Scott, T. J. , 1995. Trace elements in shales as indicators of crustal provenance and terrane accretion in the southern Canadian Cordillera. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 107(4): 440—453.
- Girty, G. H. , Hanson, A. D. , Knaack, C. , et al. , 1994. Provenance determined by REE, Th, and Sc analyses of metasedimentary rocks, Boyden Cave Pendant, central Sierra Nevada, California. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, B64(1): 68—73.
- Gu, X. X. , Liu, J. M. , Zheng, M. H. , et al. , 2002. Provenance and tectonic setting of the Proterozoic turbidites in Hunan, South China: Geochemical evidence. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 72(3): 393—407.
- Hu, X. J. , 1994. Geochronology of lower Proterozoic Badu Group, southwestern Zhejiang Province. *Geochimica*, 23(Suppl.): 18—24 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hu, X. J. , Xu, J. K. , Tong, C. X. , et al. , 1991. The Precambrian geology of southwestern Zhejiang Province. Geological Publishing House, Beijing, 1—278 (in Chinese).
- Hu, X. J. , Xu, J. K. , Tong, C. X. , et al. , 1992. Geochronology of the middle Proterozoic Longquan Group in southwestern Zhejiang. *Geological Review*, 38(3): 271—278 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jin, S. , Zhang, L. , Zhong, Z. Q. , et al. , 2008. Geochemical characteristics of the Neoproterozoic metavolcanic rocks in Zhejiang and Fujian provinces and its geological significance. *Journal of Mineralogy and Petrology*, 28(1): 97—105 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jin, W. S. , Sun, D. Z. , Zhao, F. Q. , et al. , 1997. Deep crustal structure and its evolution of South China. Geological Publishing House, Beijing, 1—175 (in Chinese).
- Jin, W. S. , Zhuang, J. M. , Yang, C. X. , et al. , 1992. Characteristics of petrology, geochemistry and metamorphism of the Precaledonian regional metamorphic rocks in Fujian Province. *Geology of Fujian*, 11(4): 241—262 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, S. J. , Wang, Q. C. , 2006. Geochemical characteristics of

- Tertiary mudstones in Kuqa depression and their implications to tectonic setting and provenance attribute. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 25(3): 219—229 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, S. Y., Li, R. W., Yue, S. C., et al., 2004. Geochemistry of Mesozoic detrital rocks and its constraints on provenance in Feixi area, Anhui Province. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 20(3): 667—676 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, X. H., 1997. Timing of the Cathaysia block formation: Constraints from SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronology. *Episodes*, 20(3): 188—192.
- Li, X. H., Wang, Y. X., Zhao, Z. H., et al., 1998. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronology for amphibolite from the Precambrian basement in SW Zhejiang and NW Fujian provinces. *Geochimica*, 27(4): 328—334 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, Z. M., Liu, J. J., Hu, R. Z., et al., 2003. Tectonic setting and provenance of source rock for sedimentary rocks in Lanping Mesozoic-Cenozoic basin: Evidences from geochemistry of sandstones. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 21(4): 547—552 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, W. X., Li, X. H., Li, Z. X., 2005. Neoproterozoic bimodal magmatism in the Cathaysia block of South China and its tectonic significance. *Precambrian Research*, 136(1): 51—66.
- MacLean, W. H., Barrett, T. J., 1993. Lithogeochemical techniques using immobile elements. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 48(2): 109—133.
- McLennan, S. M., Taylor, S. R., 1980. Th and U in sedimentary rocks: Crustal evolution and sedimentary recycling. *Nature*, 285: 621—624.
- Nesbitt, H. W., 1979. Mobility and fractionation of rare earth elements during weathering of a granodiorite. *Nature*, 279: 206—210.
- Rudnick, R. L., Gao, S., 2003. Composition of the continental crust. In: Rudnick, R. L., ed., *Treatise on geochemistry*, Vol. 3. The Crust, Elsevier, 1—64.
- Shaw, D. M., 1972. The origin of Apsley gneiss, Ontario. *Canadian Journal of Earth Science*, 9(1): 18—35.
- Simonen, A., 1953. Stratigraphy and sedimentation of the Svecocenozoic, Early Archean supracrustal rocks in southwestern Finland. *Bulletin de la Commission Géologique de Finlande*, 160: 1—64.
- Sun, S. S., McDonough, W. F., 1989. Chemical and isotopic systematics of oceanic basalts: Implications for mantle composition and processes. In: Saunders, A. D., Nonrhy, M. J., eds., *Magmatism in the oceanic basins. Geology Society Special Publication*, 42: 313—345.
- Taylor, S. R., McLennan, S. M., 1985. The continental crust: Its composition and evolution. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 312.
- Wan, Y. S., Liu, D. Y., Xu, M. H., et al., 2007. SHRIMP U-Pb zircon geochronology and geochemistry of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks in northwestern Fujian, Cathaysia block, China: Tectonic implications and the need to redefine lithostratigraphic units. *Gondwana Research*, 12(1—2): 166—183.
- Wang, H. N., Ling, H. F., Zhou, L. Y., et al., 2003. Sm-Nd isotope dating and geological implications for the Meso-proterozoic Mamianshan Group in Fujian Province. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 9(4): 566—572 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, H. N., Sun, C. Y., 1998. Trace element geochemistry and tectonic setting of greenschists in the central part of Fujian Province. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 4(4): 383—392 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, R. M., He, G. P., Chen, Z. Z., et al., 1987. The distinguishing diagram for the original rocks of metamorphic rocks. Geological Publishing House, Beijing, 1—199 (in Chinese).
- Yang, S. Y., Li, C. X., 1999. Research progress in REE tracer for sediment source. *Advance in Earth Sciences*, 14(2): 164—167 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu, J. H., Wang, L. J., Zhou, X. M., et al., 2006. Compositions and formation history of the basement metamorphic rocks in northeastern Guangdong Province. *Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences*, 31(1): 38—48 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yuan, Z. X., Wu, L. S., Zhang, Z. Q., et al., 1991. The Sm-Nd, Rb-Sr isotopic age dating of Mayuan Group in northern Fujian. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 10(2): 127—132 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, D., Wu, G. G., Peng, R. M., et al., 2005. Paleotectonic setting of the Dongyan Formation of the Mamianshan Group in central Fujian Province, Southeast China. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 12(1): 310—320 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, H. F., Gao, S., Zhong, Z. Q., et al., 2002. Geochemical and Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic compositions of Cretaceous granitoids: Constraints on tectonic framework and crustal structure of the Dabieshan ultrahigh pressure metamorphic belt, China. *Chemical Geology*, 186(3—4): 281

- 299.
- Zhang, K. B. , Li, X. X. , Li, J. H. , 2002. Classification and comparison of Mesoproterozoic–Neoproterozoic Mamianshan terrain in northwestern Fujian. *Geology of Fujian*, 21(3): 176—186 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, X. X. , 2006. Study of formation of the Neoproterozoic Mamianshan Group and its evolution of deformation in central Fujian Province, SE China [Dissertation]. China University of Geosciences, Beijing (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou, L. Y. , Wang, H. N. , Sun, C. Y. , 2001. Trace element geochemistry and tectonic setting for Proterozoic metavolcanics of the Mamianshan Group in the central part of Fujian Province. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 7(2): 164—174 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu, D. C. , Liao, Z. L. , Pan, G. T. , 2001. Some suggestions of how to correctly use the tectonic discrimination diagrams and geochemical data. *Geology-Geochemistry*, 29(3): 152—157 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- 附中文参考文献**
- 陈能松,刘嵘,孙敏,等,2006.北大别黄土岭长英质麻粒岩的原岩、变质作用及源区热事件年龄的锆石LA-ICPMS U-Pb测年约束. 地球科学——中国地质大学学报,31(3):294—300.
- 胡雄健,1994.浙西南下元古界八都群的地质年代学. 地球化学,23(增刊):18—24.
- 胡雄健,许金坤,童朝旭,等,1991.浙西南前寒武纪地质. 北京:地质出版社,1—278.
- 胡雄健,许金坤,童朝旭,等,1992.浙西南中元古界龙泉群的地质年代学. 地质论评,38(3):271—278.
- 靳松,张利,钟增球,等,2008.浙闽地区新元古代变火山岩系岩石地球化学特征及其地质意义. 矿物岩石,28(1):97—105.
- 金文山,孙大中,赵风清,等,1997.华南大陆深部地壳结构及其演化. 北京:地质出版社,1—175.
- 金文山,庄建民,杨传夏,等,1992.福建前加里东区域变质岩系的岩石学、地球化学和变质作用特征. 福建地质,11(4):241—262.
- 李双建,王清晨,2006.库车坳陷第三系泥岩地球化学特征及其对构造背景和物源属性的指示. 岩石矿物学杂志,25(3):219—229.
- 李双应,李任伟,岳书仓,等,2004.安徽肥西中生代碎屑岩地球化学特征及其对物源制约. 岩石学报,20(3):667—676.
- 李献华,王一先,赵振华,等,1998.闽浙古元古代斜长角闪岩的离子探针锆石U-Pb年代学. 地球化学,27(4):328—334.
- 李志明,刘家军,胡瑞忠,等,2003.兰坪中新生代盆地沉积岩源区构造背景和物源属性研究——砂岩地球化学证据. 沉积学报,21(4):547—552.
- 王鹤年,凌洪飞,周丽娅,等,2003.福建马面山群Sm-Nd同位素年龄及其地质意义. 高校地质学报,9(4):566—572.
- 王鹤年,孙承辕,1998.闽中地区绿片岩的微量元素地球化学及其形成的构造背景. 高校地质学报,4(4):383—392.
- 王仁民,贺高品,陈珍珍,等,1987.变质岩原岩图解判别法. 北京:地质出版社,1—199.
- 杨守业,李从先,1999.REE示踪沉积物物源研究进展. 地球科学进展,14(2):164—167.
- 于津海,王丽娟,周新民,等,2006.粤东北基底变质岩的组成和形成时代. 地球科学——中国地质大学学报,31(1):38—48.
- 袁忠信,吴良士,张宗清,等,1991.闽北麻源群Sm-Nd,Rb-Sr同位素年龄研究. 岩石矿物学杂志,10(2):127—132.
- 张达,吴淦国,彭润民,等,2005.闽中地区马面山群东岩组变质岩形成的古构造环境研究. 地学前缘,12(1):310—320.
- 张开毕,李学燮,李兼海,2002.闽西北中新元古代马面山岩群的划分与对比. 福建地质,21(3):176—186.
- 张祥信,2006.闽中地区新元古代马面山群的形成及构造变形演化研究[博士学位论文].北京:中国地质大学.
- 周丽娅,王鹤年,孙承辕,2001.闽中马面山群变质火山岩微量元素地球化学特征及其构造意义. 高校地质学报,7(2):164—174.
- 朱弟成,廖忠礼,潘桂棠,等,2001.正确使用构造判别图解和地球化学数据的一些建议. 地质地球化学,29(3):152—157.