

# 西藏东巧北尕苍见岛弧的厘定及地质意义

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**摘要:**在班公错—怒江小洋盆内晚侏罗世存在向南的俯冲已被许多学者所证实, 近期在班—怒带中部的东巧蛇绿岩带北侧发现一套晚侏罗世火山岩——尕苍见(组)火山岩, 该套火山岩以内部变形微弱而明显有别于东巧蛇绿岩带, 其地球化学特点反映具有岛弧性质, 并具有初期为拉斑玄武质—钙碱性岩浆喷发, 尔后以钙碱性火山活动为主, 至晚期岛弧演化成熟, 发生岛弧橄榄安粗质火山喷发活动, 并伴有富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩产出。证明在班怒小洋盆内晚期也曾存在向北的俯冲作用。这一发现对完整重溯班—怒带构造演化和构建青藏高原大地构造格局具有重要意义。

**关键词:**班怒小洋盆; 消亡; 尕苍见岛弧; 晚侏罗世; 向北俯冲; 双向俯冲; 西藏

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## 1 引言

青藏高原的形成与特提斯洋的演化密切相关, 其造山过程是一个“非原地”诸多地体会聚、拼合以及复合碰撞造山的过程<sup>[1-2]</sup>。然而最重要的造山过程发生在中生代, 以特提斯洋的闭合、印度洋板块和欧亚板块碰撞及喜马拉雅山的隆起为代表, 并控制了新生代以来的中国西部乃至其以北的广大地区的构造活动、地貌等<sup>[3-11]</sup>。作为特提斯洋中雅鲁藏布江结合带的孪生带——班公湖—怒江带<sup>[12]</sup>的构造演化是解读印度洋板块和欧亚板块碰撞过程的重要一环。自 20 世纪 70 年代以来, 许多学者对班公错—怒江结合带进行了研究, 取得了丰硕成果, 但在一些关键问题上至今仍存在重大分歧, 班怒小洋盆的消亡模式就是其中之一: 大部分学者<sup>[13-16]</sup>持洋壳俯冲—板块汇聚而消亡的观点, 即东太平洋安第斯模式, 但在俯冲极性上, 存在向南、向北两种不同观点。其中多数学者<sup>[17-18]</sup>根据冈底斯板片北侧晚侏罗世深成岩带的存在(罗建宁等<sup>[19]</sup>称为班戈岩浆岩带), 认为班怒小洋盆晚侏罗世向南俯冲<sup>[17-24]</sup>; 以常承法等<sup>[25-28]</sup>为代表的一些学者则认为向北俯冲, 但缺乏有力证据。赵文津等<sup>[29]</sup>根据深部地球物理资料推测早期(100~

60 Ma)班公湖—怒江洋向南俯冲; 怒江洋闭合后, 拉萨地块与羌塘地块相碰撞发生陆内俯冲, 拉萨地块的下地壳则反而向羌塘地块下俯冲(40~20 Ma)。

1:25 万兹格塘错幅区调成果显示: 在班公湖—怒江板块接合带内的东巧蛇绿岩北侧和南羌塘盆地之间发育一套弧火山岩, 笔者拟通过对该弧火山岩地质及地球化学特征的研究, 探讨班公湖—怒江接合带中段东巧地区在晚侏罗世的俯冲极性。

## 2 地质特征

尕苍见组火山岩位于班—怒带中段的东巧地区(图 1), 据该区地质特征, 由南向北可分为东巧蛇绿混杂岩带、尕苍见组火山岩、齐日埃加查蛇绿混杂岩和南羌塘盆地几个部分(图 2)。

### 2.1 东巧蛇绿混杂岩带

东巧蛇绿混杂岩带发育于尕苍见组火山岩的南侧, 由东巧蛇绿岩和构造混杂岩两部分组成, 它们构成海沟消减部位的俯冲杂岩带, 与北侧的尕苍见组弱变形火山岩之间以右行走滑的韧性剪切带相隔, 晚期叠加逆冲推覆性质的脆性断层。

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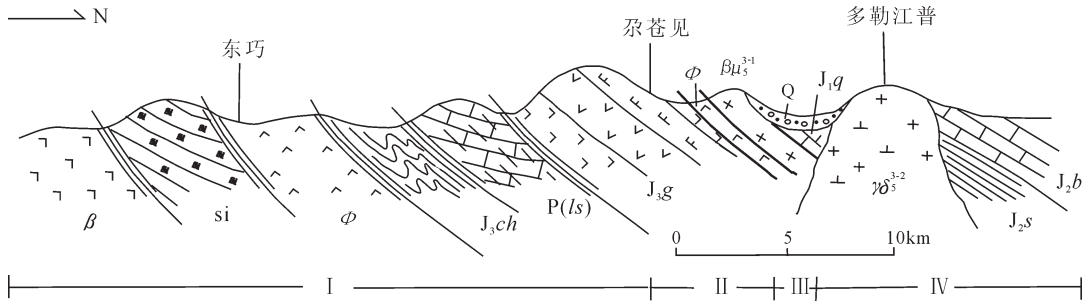


图2 东巧—南羌塘构造剖面图

I—东巧蛇绿混杂岩; II—杂苍见组火山岩(岩块); III—齐日埃加查蛇绿岩; IV—南羌塘盆地; 其余图例同图1

Fig.2 Structural section from Dongqiao to the South Qiangtang basin

Q—Quaternary; J3ch—Jiaomayan; J3g—Gacangjian Formation; J2x—Xiali Formation; J2b—Bi Qu Formation;  
 J2s—Sêwa Formation; J1q—Qoina Co Formation; si—siliceous rocks; β—pillow basalt; β μ—gabbro-dolerite;  
 Φ—metaperidotite; P(ls)—Permian (limestone); γ δ<sup>3-2</sup>—Duolejiangpu granodiorite; I—Dongqiao ophiolitic mélange;  
 II—Gacangjian volcanic rocks (masses); III—Qiraijiacha ophiolite mélange; IV—southern Qiangtang basin

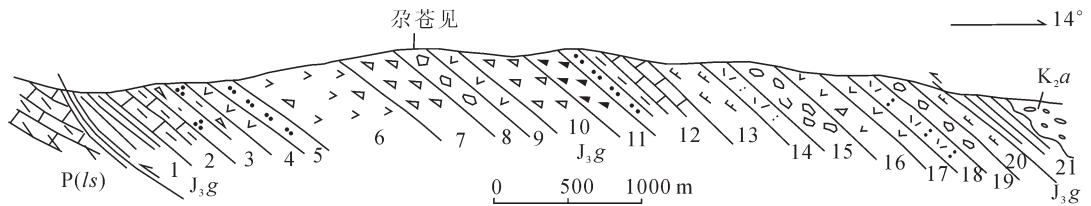


图3 杂苍见火山岩实测剖面图

K<sub>2a</sub>—阿布山组; J<sub>3g</sub>—杂苍见火山岩; P(ls)—二叠纪灰岩岩块; 1—浅灰色泥岩; 2—浅灰色中层状泥质灰岩;  
 3—深灰色薄层状岩屑石英粉砂岩; 4—浅灰绿色块状玄武岩; 5—灰—深灰色薄层状粉砂岩; 6—绿灰色块状含火山角砾玄武岩;  
 7—灰绿色块状玄武质火山角砾岩; 8—浅灰绿色块状安山质火山集块岩; 9—浅灰绿色块状安山岩;  
 10—深灰绿色块状玄武—安山质火山角砾岩; 11—复成分沉积角砾岩楔; 12—深灰色薄—极薄层状粉砂岩、钙质泥岩及微晶灰岩;  
 13—深灰色块状英安岩; 14—浅灰绿色含火山角砾安山质凝灰岩; 15—浅灰绿色安山质火山集块岩;  
 16—浅灰绿色厚层状含火山角砾安山岩; 17—浅灰绿色厚层状含火山角砾安山岩; 18—浅灰绿色安山质凝灰岩夹厚层状英安岩;  
 19—浅灰色厚层状英安岩; 20—浅灰绿色厚层状英安岩; 21—深灰色泥岩夹浊积岩及灰岩透镜体;

Fig.3 Section of the Gacangjian volcanic rocks

K<sub>2a</sub>—Abushan Formation; J<sub>3g</sub>—Gacangjian volcanic rocks; P(ls)—Permian limestone masses; 1—Light gray mudstone;  
 2—Light gray medium-bedded argillaceous limestone; 3—Dark gray thin-bedded lithic quartz siltstone; 4—Light grayish green massive basalt;  
 5—Gray to dark-gray thin-bedded siltstone; 6—Green massive basalt with volcanic clasts; 7—Grayish green massive basaltic breccia;  
 8—Light grayish green massive andesitic agglomerate; 9—Light grayish green massive andesite; 10—Dark grayish green massive basaltic-andesitic  
 breccia; 11—Polymictic sedimentary breccia wedge; 12—Dark gray thin- and very thin-bedded siltstone, calcilitite and micrite;  
 13—Dark gray massive dacite; 14—Light grayish green andesitic tuff with volcanic clasts; 15—Light grayish green andesitic agglomerate;  
 16—Light grayish green thick-bedded dacite with volcanic clasts; 17—Light grayish green thick-bedded andesite with volcanic clasts;  
 18—Light grayish green andesitic tuff with thick-bedded dacite; 19—Light gray thick-bedded dacite;  
 20—Light grayish green thick-bedded dacite; 21—Dark gray mudstone with turbidite and limestone lenses;

岩约占50%以上。火山岩岩性自早而晚、由南向北,一般具有由基性—中性—酸性的演化规律,上述火山沉积特点反映形成于岛弧或活动大陆边缘钙碱性火山系列的演化规律,但在齐日埃加查附近的酸性火山碎屑岩之上,还发育一套玄武

岩、安粗岩—粗面岩组合,与下部的酸性火山碎屑岩和北侧的齐日埃加查蛇绿混杂岩均呈断层接触。

杂苍见组构造变形较弱,仅呈一向北—北东倾斜的简单单斜,地层倾向30~70°,从而明显有别于东巧蛇绿混杂岩内

具有中深层次的强烈变形。该套地层与东巧蛇绿混杂岩带内的糜棱岩化灰岩岩块为逆冲断层接触,晚白垩世阿布山组角度不整合于其上, 117~111 Ma 的康日中细粒二长花岗岩体侵入杂苍见组(采用锆石 U-Pb 法测得,样品的粉碎、选样及测试由宜昌地质矿产研究所同位素室完成<sup>①</sup>)。

2.3 齐日埃加查蛇绿混杂岩

齐日埃加查蛇绿混杂岩沿齐日埃加查、鄂如一带断续分布(图 1),主要由浊积岩、变质超基性岩、辉长辉绿席状岩墙等构成,在齐日埃加查一带它将杂苍见组分为南北两部分。但在杂苍见一带位于杂苍见组火山岩北侧,紧邻羌塘盆地。

2.4 南羌塘盆地

南羌塘盆地(图 1)中侏罗世为一南深北浅的楔形陆缘盆地,沉积相由南侧的复理石-浊积-北侧的滨浅海相<sup>②</sup>。晚侏罗世沉积较为局限,沉积相为碳酸盐碎屑滩。

3 地球化学特征

3.1 杂苍见组底部火山岩

杂苍见组火山岩的主量、微量及稀土元素分析数据见表 1。根据样品多含有较高的 H<sub>2</sub>O,故采用不活泼的次要元素和微量元素来判别岩石类型,在判别图<sup>[31]</sup>(图 4)上底部火山岩的 3 个样品位于玄武岩区,1 个位于安山玄武岩区。杂苍见组底部火山岩的 Nb/Y 值在 0.16~0.30,一般认为 Nb/Y 值大于 0.7 的属亚碱性火山岩<sup>[32]</sup>,故杂苍见组底部的玄武岩及安山玄武岩属于亚碱性火山岩。Pearce, et al<sup>[33]</sup>认为 Ti/100-Zr-Y×3 图解(图 5)可以最为有效地将板内玄武岩和其他玄武岩分开,判别杂苍见组底部的玄武岩不属于板内玄武岩(图 5),而位于岛弧火山岩和 MORB 的重合区。Sun et al<sup>[34]</sup>认为:Ba、Th、La、Nb 是非常不相容元素,其分配系数相近,它们的比值,尤其 Ba、Th、La 与 Nb 的比值(Nb 分配系数居中)在

部分熔融和分离结晶过程中保持不变,可有效地指示源区特征。岛弧玄武岩和洋脊玄武岩的区别标志为 Nb/Th 比值小于 10.9<sup>[35]</sup>,杂苍见组底部玄武岩的 Nb/Th 在 0.70~1.67,显然属于岛弧玄武岩。岛弧钙碱性系列岩石以 Hf/Th<3<sup>[36]</sup>、Th/Yb≥0.3、Ti/Zr<85、La/Ta≤50<sup>[37]</sup>区别于岛弧拉斑质岩石,杂苍见组底部玄武岩 Hf/Th 比值为 0.08~0.22、Th/Yb 值为 2.13~3.96、Ti/Zr 为 56.86~124.78,平均值 87.80,La/Ta 值除一个特高值 89 外,一般在 3.64~7.36,平均值 22.30,故它应属于岛弧钙碱性玄武岩,但 Ti/Zr 比值也反映部分样品具有一些岛弧拉斑玄武岩的特点。玄武岩微量元素洋脊玄武岩标准

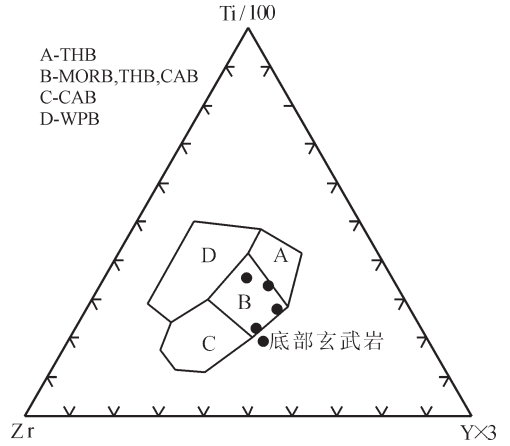


图 5 玄武岩 Ti-Zr-Y 图解  
 THB—岛弧拉斑玄武岩;MORB—洋脊玄武岩;  
 CAB—钙碱性玄武岩;WPB—板内玄武岩  
 Fig.5 Ti-Zr-Y diagram of basalt  
 THB=arc tholeiite;MORB= oceanic ridge basalt;  
 CAB=calc-alkali basalt;WPB=within-plate basalt

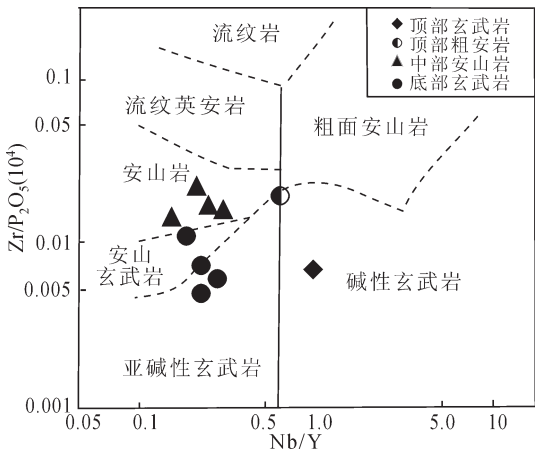


图 4 Zr/P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-Nb/Y 岩石类型判别  
 Fig.4 Zr/P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-Nb/Y discrimination diagram of rock types

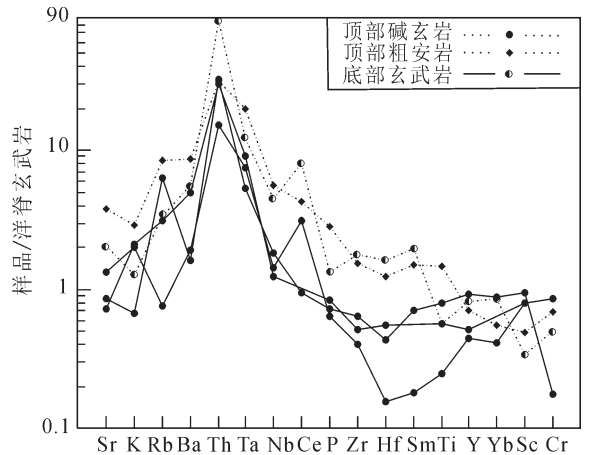


图 6 玄武岩不相容元素的洋脊玄武岩标准化图解  
 Fig.6 MORB-normalized incompatible element patterns for basalt

① 西藏地质调查院. 兹格塘错幅 1:25 万区调报告, 2003.

表 1 杂苍见组—齐日埃加查火山岩主量和微量元素分析

Table 1 Major, trace and REE analyses of the Gacangjian-Qirijacha volcanic rocks

化学成分	底部火山岩				中部火山岩				顶部火山岩	
	1889/1	1892/4	1889/3	1889/5	1890/8	1890/6	1890/9	1890/10	43/3	43/4
SiO <sub>2</sub> /10 <sup>-6</sup>	49.06	48.56	49.78	49.76	63.06	57.48	57.04	62.86	58.86	47.84
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.15	14.82	13.48	14.12	14.58	14.5	15.33	15.42	16.50	14.85
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	8.99	3.45	3.62	1.71	2.26	3.36	2.86	3.11	1.15	2.14
FeO	5.50	6.77	7.29	4.45	3.48	4.02	4.13	1.19	5.59	9.63
MgO	4.51	7.46	7.16	4.57	2.49	6.36	3.88	2.72	3.38	4.84
CaO	7.65	8.94	11.64	12.26	5.24	6.73	7.79	4.24	1.84	5.62
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.01	3.00	1.45	2.04	2.65	1.44	2.81	4.06	6.94	3.28
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.10	0.32	0.082	0.64	1.59	0.64	0.12	1.94	0.19	0.43
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.20	0.85	0.47	0.53	0.55	0.39	0.76	0.46	0.84	2.19
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.086	0.10	0.09	0.22	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.34
MnO	0.18	0.10	0.065	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.083	0.06	0.085	0.16
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.76	2.49	0.69	5.19	0.35	0.70	2.64	1.88	1.76	4.22
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	3.73	2.48	3.50	3.65	3.05	3.87	3.81	1.53	2.63	4.46
H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup>	0.29	0.20	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.72	0.74	0.60	0.18	0.32
sum	100.22	99.54	99.65	99.64	99.84	100.44	99.293	100.22	100.10	100.32
Ba/10 <sup>-6</sup>	32.5	100	22.4	27.6	541	77.2	50.5	376	112	172
Ta	0.95	1.63	0.10	1.60	1.03	0.63	0.37	1.14	2.17	3.60
Th	6.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	3.95	7.00	6.10	6.50	17.00	6.30
Sc	37.4	32.0	12.3	29.2	19	32.3	12.9	20.8	13.7	19.7
Y	27.4	15.4	18.4	16.4	18.8	13.9	21.4	21.3	24.6	21.3
Hf	1.05	1.32	0.42	0.34	2.73	1.3	2.53	3.08	3.87	2.98
Ti	7194	5096	2827	3206	3297	2338	3033	3382	5036	13129
Rb	12.7	6.2	2.6	5.5	10.2	7.6	0.6	7.6	6.7	17.0
Sr	104	87.5	68.7	84.3	208	305	141	102	250	449
Nb	6.4	4.3	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.2	3.4	4.7	15.7	19.7
Zr	57.7	45.9	49.6	37.6	93.6	60.2	108	101	162	140
Cr	43.8	214	10.6	67.5	335	135	42.7	35.2	124	171
Ni	35.8	63.4	7.4	37.4	9.3	42.0	5.0	10.2	55.5	75.6
La	3.46	10.4	8.9	8.2	10.6	11.1	11.5	22.8	41.8	23.3
Ce	9.35	15.6	15.7	24.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	43.3	80.4	42.4
Pr	1.1	1.99	1.37	3.63	1.99	1.37	1.37	5.1	9.05	6.00
Nd	5.55	9.3	8.8	13.5	9.3	8.8	8.8	22.8	37.1	25.0
Sm	2.31	1.76	1.69	0.47	1.76	1.69	1.69	3.69	6.44	4.93
Eu	0.92	0.75	0.66	0.80	0.75	0.66	0.66	1.22	1.51	1.79
Gd	3.89	5.46	7.3	28.8	5.46	7.30	7.30	6.49	5.65	16.3
Tb	0.84	0.44	0.47	0.61	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.73	1.30	1.34
Dy	4.55	3.15	3.26	2.36	3.15	3.26	3.26	3.52	5.62	4.99
Ho	0.24	0.28	0.15	0.21	0.28	0.15	0.15	0.31	0.55	0.88
Er	3.14	2.25	2.36	1.29	2.25	2.36	2.36	2.08	3.47	2.50
Tm	0.39	0.13	0	0.14	0.13	0	0	0.16	0.23	0.51
Yb	2.95	2.02	1.90	1.26	2.02	1.90	1.90	2.05	2.92	1.86
Lu	0.51	0.38	0.34	0.24	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.48	0.32

注:主量元素由国土资源部沈阳地质矿产研究所综合岩矿测试中心分析,除 H<sub>2</sub>O 采用重量法、CO<sub>2</sub> 采用非水滴定法分析外,其余氧化物都由 X-荧光光谱 α-系数法测定,分析精度(相对误差)除 H<sub>2</sub>O 外为 1%。微量和稀土元素在国土资源部“壳幔体系组成、物质交换及动力学试验室”完成,采用 ICP-MS 法测定,经国际标准(AGV-安山岩标样)和国家标准(GSR-3 玄武岩)监控,误差小于 5%~10%。

化图解(图 6)<sup>[9]</sup>显示,杂苍见组底部玄武岩具有大离子元素富集和 Ce、P、Zr、Hf、Sm、Ta、Y、Yb、Cr 等元素亏损的特征,曲线形态介于岛弧拉斑玄武岩和钙碱性玄武岩之间,而与智利典型岛弧钙碱性玄武岩较为相似。Zr/Y 比值可以确定地

壳成熟度,大洋弧的 Zr/Y 比值小于 3<sup>[9]</sup>,杂苍见组底部玄武岩的 Zr/Y 比值在 2.11~2.98,故可认为这一时期的岛弧属于大洋弧,指示杂苍见组底部的玄武岩形成于不成熟的岛弧,代表了岛弧发展的初始阶段。

3.1.2 杂苍见组中部火山岩

杂苍见组中部火山岩构成杂苍见组火山岩的主体,根据其岩石化学成分(表 1)投点落在安山岩区(图 4), Nb/Y 比值为 0.19~0.38,指示属于亚碱性火山岩类,在判别图<sup>[39,40]</sup>上属于高铁钙碱性火山岩类(图 7)。一般认为造山带安山岩的 La/Nb 比值范围为 2~5,其中 Nb>2 的应属于中钾-高钾的安山岩范围<sup>[41]</sup>。杂苍见组安山岩的 La/Nb 比值在 2.26~4.85, Nb 在 3.4~4.7,属于造山的中钾-高钾的安山岩;据 Sc/Ni-La/Yb 图解<sup>[42]</sup>(图 8)判别,位于演化的大洋弧和大陆边缘弧的重叠部位,即同时具有二者的一些特点,反映了随着俯冲引起的火山作用和横向缩短导致的垂向增厚等的联合,弧壳已由初期的不成熟弧转化为具有似陆壳结构的成熟弧。

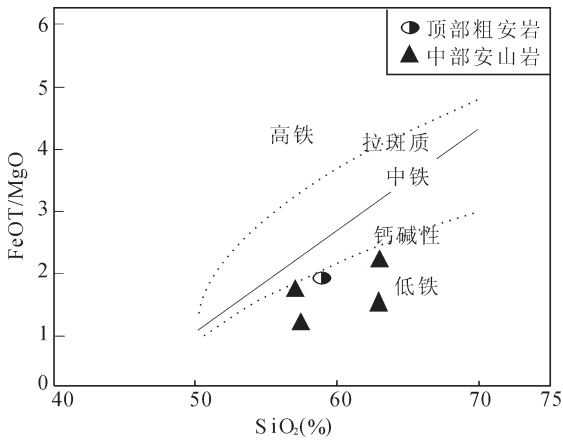


图 7 FeOT/MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub> 图解  
Fig.7 Diagram of FeOT/MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub>

3.1.3 杂苍见组顶部火山岩

杂苍见组顶部火山岩的岩石化学成分(表 1)投影,一个样品位于碱性玄武岩区,另一个投入粗安岩与碱性玄武岩分界线上(图 4),综合其 SiO<sub>2</sub> 含量,应属于粗安岩类。根据其 Nb/Y 比值(0.64)小于 0.7,应属于亚碱性岩类,属于高铁钙碱性岩类(图 7)。微量元素 MORB 标准化蜘蛛图解(图 6)显示,粗安岩的曲线与杂苍见组底部岛弧玄武岩的曲线相似,但大离子元素的富集更为显著。另外一个特点是微量元素配分呈明显的三隆起形式,表现为在 Sr、K、Rb、Ba、Th、Ta 和 Ce 及 Zr、Hf、Sm 处存在 3 个明显峰突,在 Nb、P、Ti 处均存在凹槽。Nb 负异常的存在被认为与陆壳物质的混染有关,因此具有上述特点的岩石不可能为板内碱性火山岩,而是与来自俯冲带消减沉积物的亏损 HFSE 的流体交代的地幔楔部分熔融有关,该安山岩属于岛弧橄榄安粗岩系。

杂苍见组最顶部的碱性玄武岩微量元素曲线总体形态与粗安岩的基本相似,可能指示二者的形成环境接近,均形成于岛弧环境。但该玄武岩也具有一些与粗安岩等典型岛弧火山岩不同的特点,如不具 Nb、P、Ti 的亏损,相反它具有高

的 Nb 含量 19.7 μg/g、富 TiO<sub>2</sub> 2.19%、富 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.34%、(La/Nb)<sub>PN</sub>(PN-原始地幔标准化<sup>[43]</sup>)为 1.20, Na<sub>2</sub>O 远大于 K<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O/K<sub>2</sub>O=7.62 的特点,基本符合的富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩的定义<sup>[44]</sup>,而其重稀土元素含量(Yb=1.86 μg/g)、过渡元素含量(Cr=171 μg/g, Ni=75.6 μg/g)也在新生代富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩的重稀土 Yb 为 1.32~1.88 μg/g 和过渡元素含量如 Cr 为 135~250 μg/g, Ni 为 70~190 μg/g 范围内<sup>[44-47]</sup>,说明该玄武岩具有富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩的特征。这种富 Nb 的岛弧玄武岩一般被解释为由俯冲板片熔融形成的钠质熔体交代的地幔楔部分熔融形成<sup>[44]</sup>,杂苍见一带富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩具有富 Sr 449 μg/g、低的 Yb 和 Y(21.3 μg/g)、Sr/Y>20 的微量元素特征,明显与埃达克岩高 Sr 低重稀土元素的微量元素特征 Sr

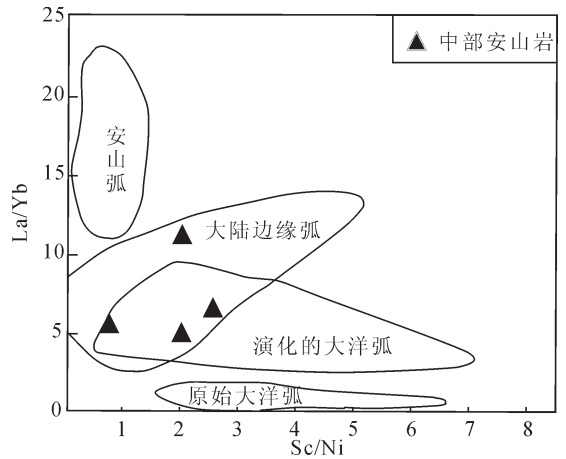


图 8 安山岩 La/Yb-Sc/Ni 图解  
Fig.8 La/Yb-Sc/Ni diagram of andesite

大多数 >400 μg/g, Y ≤ 18 μg/g, Yb ≤ 1.9 μg/g, Sr/Y > 20-40)相接近,暗示它的源区-地幔楔在部分熔融过程中曾与俯冲板片形成的钠质熔体发生过物质交换,从而导致富铈岛弧玄武岩具有高 Sr 低重稀土元素的特征。根据富钠质的埃达克质岩形成的条件,其源区深度不小于 70 km<sup>[48]</sup>。玄武岩富 Nb 的特征说明熔体上升过程中可能未受到陆壳混染,故其形成可能标志着弧壳的拉裂,与它处于分割弧壳的深大断裂处相一致。而附近的齐日埃加查不完整的蛇绿岩组合则可能与进一步的拉裂有关。

4 岛弧活动的时间

根据区域地质调查工作的岩相分析和区域资料显示<sup>[23,49-50]</sup>,班公湖-怒江带所代表的小洋盆最大扩张时期为中侏罗世晚期,这一时间也代表了班怒小洋盆由伸展机制转向闭合机制,即俯冲作用的开始;笔者测得杂苍见火山岩中安山岩 K-Ar 同位素年龄为 141 Ma,东巧蛇绿混杂岩带俯冲杂岩水帮屋里玄武岩中 K-Ar 同位素年龄为 145 Ma(两个样品的碎样及测试均由宜昌地质矿产研究所同位素室完成)。杂苍见组

顶部生物碎屑灰岩中产珊瑚 *Calamophyllopsis* sp., *Opisthophyllum ves iculare*, *Fungiastraca* cf. *multicincta*, *Mantilivaltia* sp., *Chaetetes* sp., *Theosmia vurguni tibetensis*, *Astraraea* sp., *chaetetes* sp., *Isastrea* sp., 双壳 *Barbatia tenutexta*, 海胆 *Hemicidaris* sp., 上述化石面貌反映时代为晚侏罗世—早白垩世初期,考虑到在该层之下尚有一定厚度的碎屑岩和区域上这一地带早白垩世东巧组为一套残海沉积,东巧组角度不整合覆于强烈变形的东巧蛇绿混杂岩之上<sup>[49-50]</sup>,由此确定杂苍见岛弧火山岩发育的时间上限为晚侏罗世末。

## 5 地质意义

(1)地质和地球化学特征显示:班公湖—怒江带北侧杂苍见一带存在俯冲形成的一套岛弧火山岩,该套弧火山岩由南向北、由早期至晚期、从以岛弧拉斑玄武岩系列的玄武岩—钙碱性系列安山岩为主(岛弧主体岩石)→岛弧橄榄安粗岩的演化特点,反映了随着俯冲引起的火山作用和垂向缩短,弧壳由初期的不成熟弧(洋内弧)向晚期具有似陆壳结构的成熟弧演进的过程;而岛弧橄榄安粗岩的出现,代表着古岛弧体系晚期已演变为成熟弧,富 Nb 岛弧玄武岩的出现,佐证了这一点,并反映出弧壳出现拉裂,标志着弧间或弧后盆地的发端。上述事实既证实了班公湖—怒江带所代表的小洋盆曾存在向北俯冲,也反映了随着时间的推移,弧壳在逐渐增厚。

也有学者认为,杂苍见岛弧有可能是齐日埃加查蛇绿岩向北俯冲所形成。考虑到齐日埃加查蛇绿岩规模很小长不足 20 km,远小于杂苍见岛弧 80 km 的长度,组分不全,指示它代表的盆地规模较小,很可能是发育在弧壳上的弧后盆地或裂谷盆地,扩张脊的能量有限,不大可能促使新形成的过渡壳发生向南或向北的俯冲,即杂苍见岛弧不可能是齐日埃加查蛇绿岩代表的小盆地过渡壳向南俯冲形成的,齐日埃加查蛇绿岩代表的小盆地的消亡应类似于文献<sup>[5]</sup>描述的无俯冲的地体拼贴方式。

(2)前人已证实班公湖—怒江小洋盆内晚侏罗世存在向南的俯冲<sup>[17-24,52]</sup>,最近,曹圣华等<sup>[53]</sup>又提出向南俯冲形成的多岛弧盆系统。笔者工作发现在洋盆阶段,班公湖—怒江带也存在向北的俯冲,由此可以确认班—怒带在消减过程中发生过双向俯冲。然而除本图幅外,仅获知在班公湖—怒江带西侧的日土幅 1:25 万区调中发现了类似的岛弧<sup>①</sup>,但目前可知的这种向北俯冲形成的岛弧的规模还是不能与班戈岩浆弧相比,很可能向南的俯冲是主要的,这与一般认为班—怒带在洋盆阶段的主要俯冲极向向南相一致<sup>[21,52]</sup>。

(3)向北俯冲的时间根据测得的杂苍见火山弧玄武岩 K—Ar 同位素年龄(141 Ma)和化石等,应为晚侏罗世。与邱瑞照<sup>[54]</sup>对班公湖—怒江西段舍马拉沟蛇绿岩中层状辉长岩的 K—Ar 同位素测定结果(140±4.07)Ma, (152.30±3.60) Ma 一致,这一年龄被邱瑞照等<sup>[54]</sup>认为与班—怒带所代表的洋壳向南的俯冲

有关,它可能反映了向南和向北的俯冲是基本同时的。

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## Definition and geological significance of the Gacangjian volcanic arc north of Dongqiao, Tibet

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**Abstract:** Many researchers have confirmed that there occurred southward subduction of the small Bangong Co-Nujiang ocean basin in the Late Jurassic. Recently a sequence of Late Jurassic island-arc volcanic rocks has been found at the northern side of the Dongqiao ophiolite zone in the central part of the Bangong Co-Nujiang belt. This sequence of volcanic rocks, named the Gacangjian volcanic rocks, is distinguished from the Dongqiao ophiolite zone by its weak deformation in its inner part and its geochemical characteristics indicates that it formed in an island arc environment. The evolution of the volcanic rocks was characterized by eruption of tholeiitic-calc-alkaline magma through predominance of calc-alkaline volcanism to eruption of arc shoshonitic magma accompanied by Nb-rich arc basalt at the late stage, suggesting a mature arc. All of these demonstrate that northward subduction had taken place within the Bangong Co-Nujiang ocean basin by the Late Jurassic. This discovery has great significance for the reconstruction of the complete tectonic evolution of the Bangong Co-Nujiang belt and establishment of the tectonic framework of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

**Key words:** Consumption; Bangong Co-Nujiang ocean basin; Gacangjian island arc; Late Jurassic northward subduction; bidirectional subduction; Tibet

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