

# 中甸地区甬哥正长岩地球化学特征及其地质意义

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**内容提要:**长期以来, 甬哥正长岩体被认为是印度—欧亚板块碰撞引起的走滑剪切构造所控制的碱性岩浆活动的产物。本文研究表明甬哥正长岩属钾玄岩系列, 富集  $K_2O$  (5.88%~9.08%)、稀土元素 (特别是轻稀土元素) 和大离子亲石元素, 高场强元素亏损, 具有岛弧型微量元素特征。地球化学数据表明原岩于高压条件下发生部分熔融, 岩浆源区深度较大, 经历了结晶分异作用形成长正长岩岩浆。甬哥正长岩的锆石稀释法 U-Pb 测定年龄为 201.4Ma, 略晚于中甸钙碱性斑岩, 其形成的构造环境是弧后拉张环境, 甘孜—理塘洋向西低角度俯冲使中甸地区地壳挤压增厚, 从而在较深的深度形成原始岩浆。在中甸岛弧岩浆演化后期存在区域性的构造体制转折, 从区域性的挤压环境转换成区域性的拉张环境, 甬哥岩体的侵位处于两者的过渡时期。

**关键词:** 正长岩; 甬哥; 中甸地区; 地球化学; 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

中甸地区位于金沙江—澜沧江—怒江三江并流区域东部, 大地构造位置上位于欧亚和冈瓦纳两大板块的交接部位、特提斯—喜马拉雅构造域东缘 (图 1)。印支期该区形成了金沙江缝合带和甘孜—理塘缝合带及其相应的岛弧岩浆系统, 该区被认为是研究中生代亚洲大陆增生机制的重要地区 (Sengor, 1984; Sengor, 1996; Yin and Harrison, 2000; Roger et al., 2003; Reid et al., 2005)。发生在大约 55 Ma 的印度—欧亚板块碰撞对于该区地壳结构的形成与演化有着深刻的影响 (Molnar and Tapponnier, 1975; Turner et al., 1993; Coleman and Hodges, 1995; 季建清等, 2000; Morley, 2002; 孙珍等, 2003), 该区是吸纳和调节印度—欧亚板块碰撞应力应变的构造转换带, 伴随大量的走滑剪切构造和碱性岩浆活动 (张玉泉等, 1997; Wang et al., 2001; 侯增谦等, 2004), 甬哥正长岩体一直被认为是这个地质演化阶段形成的产物 (李雷, 1994; 金志升等, 1997; 赖健清等, 1997; 曾普胜等, 1999, 2002; 温汉捷等, 2000, 2003; 崔银亮等, 2002; 杨岳清等, 2002; 葛良胜等, 2002, 2004; 侯增谦, 2003, 2004; 孙华山等, 2004; 武玉海等, 2004), 然而对该岩体仍缺少系统的地质、地球化学和同位素地质年代学研究, 该研究对于限定中甸地区的构造

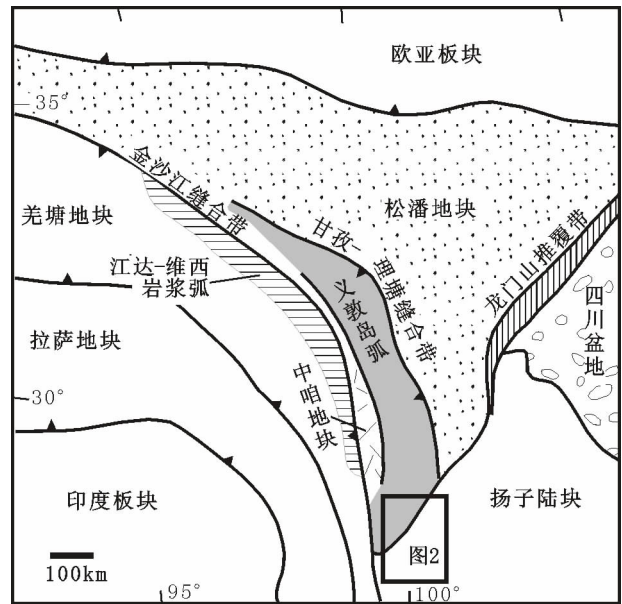


图 1 区域构造格架简图

(据 Reid et al., 2005 修编)

Fig. 1 Regional principal tectonic framework map

(modified from Reid et al., 2005)

演化有着非常重要的意义。

本文拟通过中甸地区甬哥正长岩体岩石地球化学测试分析与颗粒锆石 U-Pb 年代学, 并结合前人

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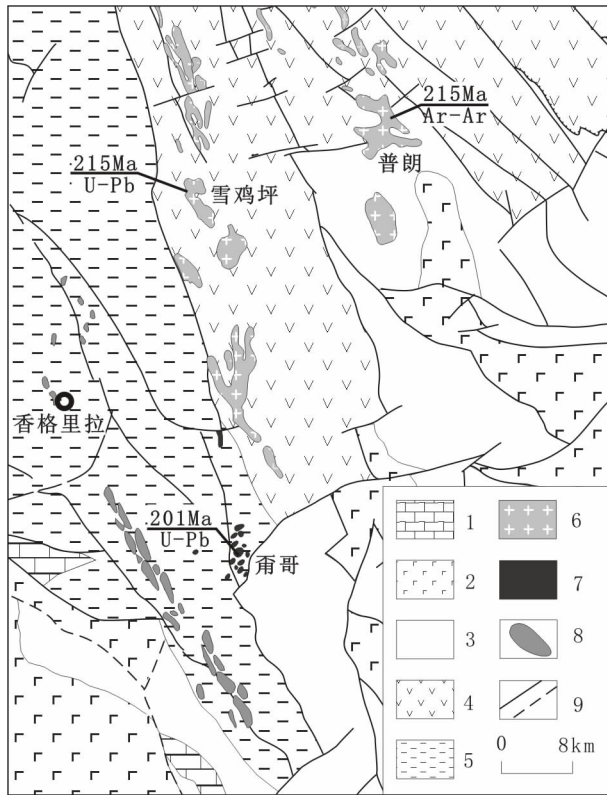


图2 甬哥正长岩体区域地质简图

(根据 1:20 万区域地质图,冯庆来等(2002)等编制)

Fig. 2 Regional geologic sketch-map of the Bengge syenitic terrains(modified from 1:200000 geological map and Feng Qinglai(2002))

1—古生界;2—二叠系玄武岩、火山角砾岩夹灰岩、碎屑岩;3—中下三叠统碎屑岩、灰岩、火山岩;4—上三叠统碎屑岩夹岛弧火山岩;5—上三叠统哈工组碎屑岩夹灰岩;6—晚三叠世石英闪长玢岩;7—正长岩;8—哈工组沉积混杂岩块;9—实 / 推测断层

1—Paleozoic; 2—basalt and volcanic breccia interbedded with clastic rock and limestone in Permian system; 3—clastic rock, limestone and volcanic rock in middle and lower Triassic; 4—clastic rock interbedded with arc volcanic rock in upper Triassic; 5—clastic rock interbedded with limestone in upper Triassic Hagon Formation; 6—late Triassic quartz diorite-porphyrite; 7—syenite; 8—sedimentary melang in upper Triassic Hagon Formation; 9—faults or inferred faults

的研究成果,系统探讨甬哥正长岩形成的构造环境、演化机制及其地质意义。

## 1 岩体地质特征

甬哥岩体位于义敦岛弧南部,岩体主要顺层侵入于上三叠统哈工组中(图2)。岩体规模较小,数量较多,目前已圈出38个小岩体,形态有椭圆状,透镜状,个别呈脉状,它们均处在几组断裂的交叉部

位。岩体群总体呈北北西向展布,与中甸岛弧延伸方向一致。北西向的格咱河断裂从岩体群的西部通过并切割甬哥岩体,说明格咱河断裂在甬哥岩体形成后活动。目前已圈定含金矿化的岩体6个,矿化主要产在岩体内外蚀变带或角岩中的小断层带中,以透镜状、脉状产出。

本次研究样品采自含金岩体,岩石呈灰黑色,中细粒粒状结构,主要矿物组成为:正长石(60%)、霓辉石(25%)、黑云母和角闪石(0%~7%),部分样品含少量霓石,初步定名为霓辉正长岩。霓辉石呈长柱状,薄片浅绿色,颜色呈环带状分布,自中心向边部,绿色愈深,说明含霓石分子愈高,高正突起,解理、裂理发育,高干涉色。霓石呈放射状集合体(图3),薄片暗绿色,多色性较强,极高正突起,糙面显著,近于平行消光。本文所分析的样品均为无蚀变、无脉体、无表皮的新鲜正长岩。



图3 霓石的放射状集合体(样品BG-1)

Fig. 3 Radial aggregation of aegirine in BG-1 sample

## 2 地球化学特征

主量元素分析在核工业地质研究院测试中心采用XRF方法完成,精度优于5%,微量元素(含稀土元素)测试是在中国科学院地质和地球物理研究所ICP-MS实验室完成,精度优于10%。

样品的测试结果见表1。

### 2.1 主量元素特征

8件正长岩的主量元素地球化学特征变化如下:SiO<sub>2</sub>为55.44%~63.91%,TF<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>的变化范围为:4.65%~7.64%,全碱的含量较高,Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O的变化范围为:7.77%~10.15%,K<sub>2</sub>O含量较高(5.88%~9.08%)。在TAS图解中(图4a),绝大

表 1 甬哥正长岩常量元素(%)和微量元素( $\times 10^{-6}$ )组成  
Table 1 Major(%) and trace element( $\times 10^{-6}$ ) compositions for the Bengge syenites

	BG-1	BG-2	BG-3	BG-4	BG-5	BG-6	BG-7	BG-8
SiO <sub>2</sub>	56.94	55.44	63.91	59.16	59.72	58.97	57.63	58.62
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.73	0.67	0.50	0.75	0.73	0.68	0.73	0.62
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12.59	12.08	13.75	12.94	12.92	10.37	12.24	12.62
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.97	2.63	2.16	2.84	1.89	2.86	2.48	2.90
FeO	3.33	3.59	2.26	3.04	3.98	4.35	3.52	2.93
MnO	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.121
MgO	3.56	3.76	2.46	3.69	3.24	5.91	4.11	4.16
CaO	5.1	5.29	2.99	4.32	4.03	4.51	4.98	4.39
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.6	1.03	3.44	2.56	2.69	1.64	2.4	2.45
K <sub>2</sub> O	7.29	9.08	5.88	7.59	7.18	6.13	7.05	7.24
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.9	0.84	0.47	0.9	0.79	1.46	0.85	0.91
LOI	2.12	4.50	1.52	1.3	1.8	1.96	3	2.2
Total	97.157	94.561	97.934	97.906	97.302	97.035	96.108	96.958
Li	31.62	50.58	15.75	48.50	17.65	20.27	29.71	54.69
Be	5.24	6.21	5.74	6.99	7.46	7.14	7.40	7.06
Sc	26.4	27.0	17.4	24.4	23.4	33.7	25.1	25.8
V	346	236	152	211	202	230	211	213
Cr	74.9	66.2	39.5	79.2	62.7	195.8	78.3	82.7
Co	21.4	22.8	12.6	20.7	19.6	24.4	20.9	20.6
Ni	25	25	18	27	23	42	35	25
Cu	26	151	55	56	95	81	92	82
Zn	94	92	55	71	71	79	64	73
Ga	16.6	15.3	17.8	16.6	16.8	13.8	16.0	16.4
Rb	197.2	305.4	170.7	244.2	228.8	153.7	281.5	250.4
Sr	1426	1540	1138	666	886	1146	1168	719
Zr	365	229	287	254	262	227	253	243
Nb	31.4	26.5	25.0	22.8	23.6	18.1	22.0	22.0
Cs	18.4	20.8	5.97	8.66	26.4	7.25	19.1	11.1
Ba	4235	4082	3017	4008	3832	2890	4064	8013
Hf	11.0	6.59	8.14	7.26	7.58	6.35	7.18	6.96
Ta	1.88	1.48	1.67	1.47	1.56	1.08	1.39	1.39
Pb	74.21	19.79	57.92	26.99	17.07	6.42	22.43	33.90
Th	17.76	18.61	24.42	19.63	19.92	16.21	19.01	18.87
U	6.81	5.78	5.23	5.36	5.42	4.40	5.25	4.86
La	64.80	63.26	61.29	49.02	46.69	51.95	49.75	48.85
Ce	118.14	111.85	105.30	90.89	85.56	97.37	92.54	90.89
Pr	13.71	12.84	11.56	10.89	10.15	11.65	10.94	10.78
Nd	51.94	48.43	42.32	42.46	39.76	45.93	42.10	42.32
Sm	8.74	8.34	7.09	7.68	7.25	8.44	7.51	7.59
Eu	2.36	2.19	1.91	2.04	1.92	2.27	2.01	2.19
Gd	6.85	6.52	5.96	6.07	5.70	7.17	6.51	5.84
Tb	0.91	0.85	0.78	0.85	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.80
Dy	4.35	4.24	3.94	4.33	4.04	3.97	4.16	4.07
Ho	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.79	0.76
Er	2.07	1.98	2.02	2.09	1.99	1.75	2.03	1.99
Tm	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.28
Yb	2.00	1.79	1.96	1.96	1.94	1.59	1.93	1.77
Lu	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.29	0.28
Y	19.80	18.96	19.04	19.94	18.68	17.88	19.58	19.13

岩,由于偏钾质( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-2.0 \leq \text{K}_2\text{O}$ ),岩石属钾玄岩系列。另外,在  $\text{SiO}_2\text{-K}_2\text{O}$  图解(图 4b)中,样品分布于钾玄岩系列区域。

2.2 微量元素特征

稀土元素的含量较高,  $\sum \text{REE} = 207.14 \times 10^{-6} \sim 277.28 \times 10^{-6}$ ;轻、重稀土元素发生了明显分异,在球粒陨石标准化稀土元素分配模式图(图 5a)中,表现为轻稀土元素(LREE)强富集型,其中  $(\text{La}/\text{Sm})_N = 3.97 \sim 5.58$ ;  $(\text{La}/\text{Yb})_N = 17.23 \sim 25.31$ ;重稀土元素内部也发生了明显的分异:  $(\text{Tb}/\text{Yb})_N = 1.75 \sim 2.44$ ;样品具有微弱的负铕异常:  $\delta \text{Eu} = 0.86 \sim 0.97$ 。大离子亲石元素(Rb、Ba、U、Th、Pb)富集,相当于原始地幔的数百倍。高场强元素(Nb、

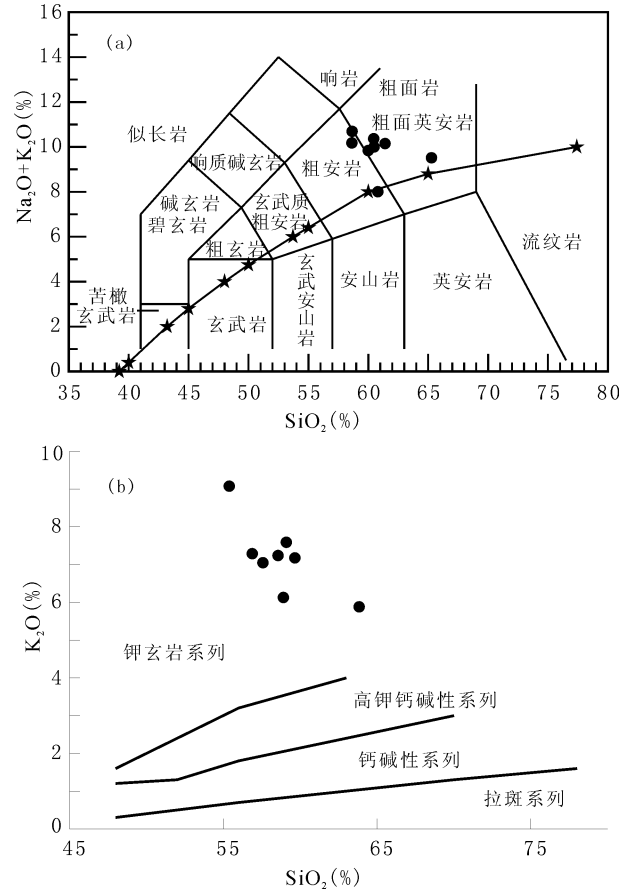


图 4 甬哥正长岩 TAS 分类图解(图 a,据 Le Maitre et al., 1989; 碱性亚碱性岩石系列的分界线参考 Irvine and Baragar, 1971);  $\text{SiO}_2\text{-K}_2\text{O}$  图解(图 b,据 Peccerillo 等, 1976)

Fig. 4 (a)—TAS classification diagram(after Le Maitre et al., 1989; division line of alkaline and subalkaline rock series is after Irvine and Baragar, 1971); (b)— $\text{SiO}_2\text{-K}_2\text{O}$  variation diagram (after Peccerillo et al. 1976)

部分样品分布于碱性、中酸性区域,样品落入粗面岩和安粗岩靠近粗面岩的区域,相当于侵入岩的正长

Ta、Ti)亏损,原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(图5b)上均表现出显著的 Nb、Ta、Ti 负异常,表明甬哥岩体形成于与岛弧有关的构造环境中。

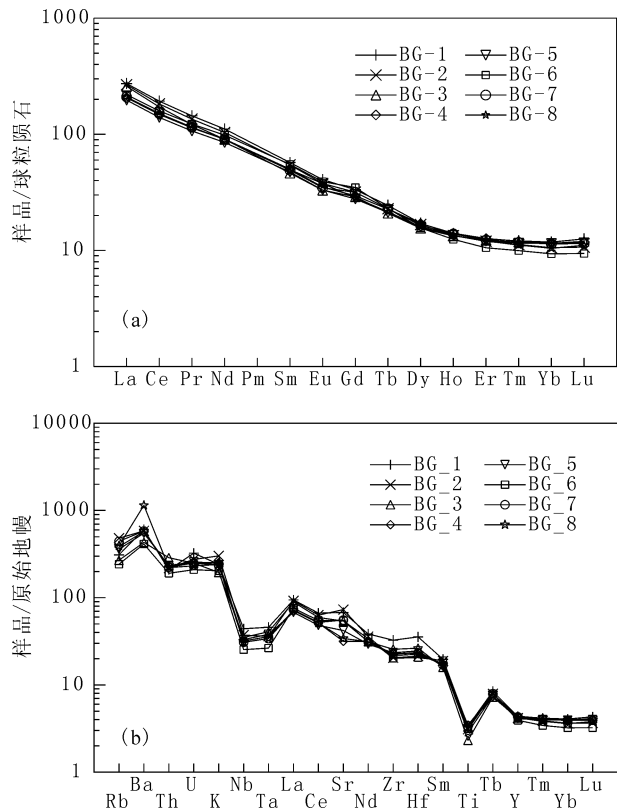


图5 甬哥正长岩球粒陨石标准化稀土元素配分模式(图a,标准化值参考 McDonough and Sun, 1995)和原始地幔标准化微量元素蛛网图(图b,标准化值参考 McDonough and Sun, 1995)

Fig. 5 (a)—Chondrite-normalized abundances of REEs (normalization values from McDonough and Sun, 1995).

(b)—Primitive-mantle normalized trace element abundance (“spidergrams”). Primitive mantle normalizing values used are from McDonough and Sun (1995)

### 3 锆石 U-Pb 年代学

#### 3.1 样品处理及测试方法

锆石的分选在廊坊区调研究所实验室完成,首先对正长岩样品(样重大于 3kg)粗碎,然后按人工重砂分离方法,经重力和磁力方法分选出锆石。然后,对所分选出的锆石进行详细的显微镜观察和鉴定,仔细挑选出干净、透明、无裂纹、无包体、较自形锆石进行测定。同时,在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所电子探针室用阴极发光

(CL)进行代表性锆石的图像分析,检查锆石的内部结构。

采用单颗粒锆石稀释法进行了 U-Pb 同位素年龄测定,分析工作在核工业北京地质研究院测试中心由修群业博士完成。锆石的清洗、溶解、制样全部在超净化实验室中进行。锆石的溶解及铀—铅的分离已在 Krogh (1973) 程序的基础上做了相应地改进(陆松年等, 1991)。锆石颗粒在氟塑料小容器内用氢氟酸溶解后,再加入适量的<sup>205</sup>Pb-<sup>235</sup>U 混合稀释剂,并将铀和铅用硅胶和磷酸混合溶液装在同一条铼带灯丝上,然后在 ISOPROBE-T 热电离质谱仪上进行测试,所有铀和铅的同位素数据均进行质量歧视效应校正。

#### 3.2 测试结果及解释

5 个锆石晶体的特征及原始分析结果见表 2。锆石颗粒较小,呈它形碎粒状,均为透明的晶体,阴极发光图像显示出典型的岩浆结晶韵律环带结构,未发现老核。如表 2 所示,甬哥碱性正长岩的锆石样品都显示有<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pb > <sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>235</sup>U > <sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U 的不一致表面年龄,这种锆石表面年龄的不一致是由于发生在近期的锆石中的放射成因铅不同程度的丢失引起的。在这种情况下,锆石的<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>235</sup>U 和<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U 表面年龄不能代表锆石的结晶年龄,但是采用谐和图解可以获得锆石的结晶年龄,将测得的<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>235</sup>U 与<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U 数据投到谐和图中(图 6),5 个锆石样品的同位素数据显示出较好的线性关系,利用 ISOPLOT 程序(Ludwig, 1994)计算,不一致线与谐和线的下交点年龄为 201.4 ± 8.2Ma,与<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U 表面年龄(5 个点的平均值 = 223.2 Ma)相近,可以代表锆石的结晶年龄。因此,本文认为甬哥正长岩的形成年龄应为 201.4Ma,与前人文中提到的该岩体的形成年龄 28.2Ma(曾普胜, 1999)相差较大。

### 4 讨论

#### 4.1 岩浆源区与演化

甬哥正长岩曾经历了不同程度的分离结晶作用。在 SiO<sub>2</sub> 与主要氧化物的相关图解中(图 7), CaO、K<sub>2</sub>O、MgO、TFeO、TiO<sub>2</sub>、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 与 SiO<sub>2</sub> 呈明显的负相关, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、Na<sub>2</sub>O 与 SiO<sub>2</sub> 呈明显的正相关,说明甬哥正长岩经历了磷灰石、磁铁矿和钛铁矿的分离结晶作用,斜长石不是主要的分离结晶相。K<sub>2</sub>O 与 SiO<sub>2</sub> 的负相关暗示可能存在多阶段的分离结晶作用。

表 2 甬哥正长岩中锆石 U-Pb 同位素测定结果

Table 2 Single zircon U-Pb isotopic analysis results of the Bengge syenites

锆石描述		同位素原子比率			表面年龄 (Ma)		
点号	锆石类型及特征	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>204</sup> Pb	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>235</sup> U	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb
1	无色透明它形碎粒状小晶体	63	0.03237±0.00021	0.2916±0.0029	205	260	785
2	无色透明它形碎块状小晶体	46	0.03189±0.00021	0.3135±0.0045	202	277	966
3	略带黄色调透明它形中偏小晶体	74	0.03485±0.00020	0.4736±0.0034	221	394	1597
4	无色透明碎块状小晶体	61	0.03469±0.00026	0.4802±0.0045	220	398	1632
5	淡黄色无色透明碎块状中等晶体	58	0.04256±0.00026	1.3290±0.0090	268	858	3028

注:<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>204</sup>Pb 已对实验空白(Pb=0.020ng, U=0.002ng)及稀释剂作了校正。其它比率中的铅同位素均为放射性成因铅同位素,绝对误差(2σ)已列在各比值中。

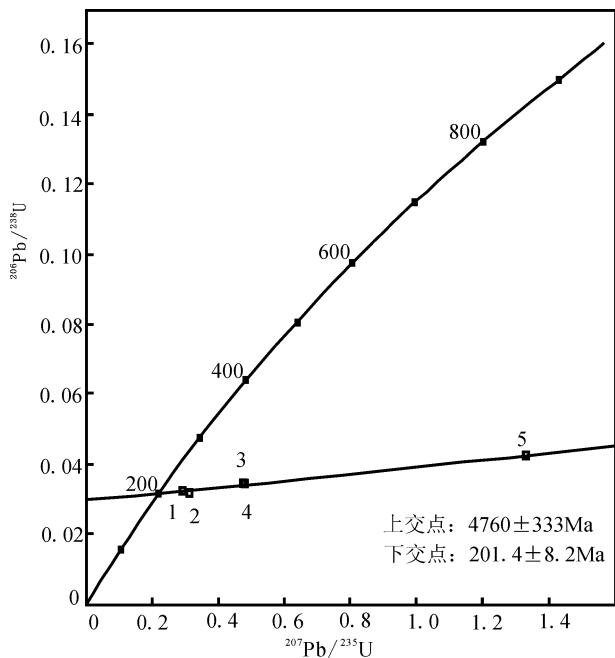


图 6 甬哥正长岩锆石 U-Pb 谐和图

Fig. 6 U-Pb Concordia diagram showing the results for the Bengge syenites

甬哥正长岩不存在明显的负 Eu 异常,少量样品出现较弱的 Sr 负异常,大部分样品呈 Sr 正异常(图 5b)。由于 Eu 和 Sr 主要赋存于斜长石等含 Ca 矿物中,一方面说明甬哥正长岩岩浆不是幔源玄武质原生岩浆分离结晶斜长石后的进化残浆,另一方面反映岩浆的源区基本不含斜长石,即使存在量也很小,并且不能在熔融中残留。另外,重稀土元素主要易于富集在石榴石这一高压下的稳定固相矿物中(Hanson, 1978; Evans et al., 1993),所以重稀土元素强烈亏损通常代表岩浆源区可能富含石榴石而含少量残留斜长石,岩浆形成条件应接近于石榴石稳定的温压条件。实验岩石学研究表明,石榴石稳定相界一般为 1.0~1.5GPa,但在中酸性火成岩原岩脱水部分熔融实验中,该相界附近的石榴石并不

是残留固相的主要组分,随着压力的逐渐增大,石榴石会成为残留相的主要成分,而斜长石则逐渐减少甚至消失(Montel et al., 1997; Litvinovsky et al., 2000)。故可以推测,甬哥正长岩的原岩是于高压条件下发生部分熔融的,且压力大于石榴石稳定相界(p=1.0~1.5GPa),岩浆源区深度至少 35km(>1.0 GPa)。

4.2 构造背景

近年来,较为精确的年代学研究表明中甸弧钙碱性斑(玢)岩体的侵位时代为 215Ma 左右(曾普胜等,1999,2003;林清茶等,2006)。根据本次工作结果,甬哥正长岩侵位于 201Ma 左右,形成于岛弧岩浆作用后 15Ma 左右。过碱性岩浆岩大都起源于富集地幔,并且无一例外都形成于伸展的构造环境中(Fitton et al., 1987),由于伸展构造环境促使岩浆从深部快速上升,碱性(钾玄质)侵入体可以出现在弧后构造背景(Richards, 2005)。甘孜理塘洋向西的低角度俯冲使该区地壳挤压增厚,在较深的深度下形成了甬哥正长岩的原岩,通过沟通地幔的深大断裂快速上升形成甬哥正长岩。

但是,中甸弧是否存在弧后扩张环境? 侯增谦(2003)认为中甸弧弧后扩张盆地不发育,标志弧后扩张盆地的双峰岩石组合在中甸弧明显缺失,中甸弧具有的压性弧的特点。然而,哈工组沉积混杂岩的研究表明中甸岛弧带存在弧后扩张体系(图 2),并且在哈工组三段发现侏罗纪放射虫化石,表明该区侏罗纪仍存在海相盆地(冯庆来,2002)。

另外,曲晓明(2003)发现义敦岛弧北部存在 190Ma 的板内火山岩,说明早侏罗纪岛弧演化快速结束,义敦岛弧带已经进入拉张的构造环境。早侏罗纪,研究区南部兰坪—思茅和楚雄地区相继结束了造山带控盆的历史而进入陆内拗陷盆地演化阶段,接受海陆交互的沉积。沉积盆地性质的这一转变,反映全区构造应力场由挤压向弛张状态转变,

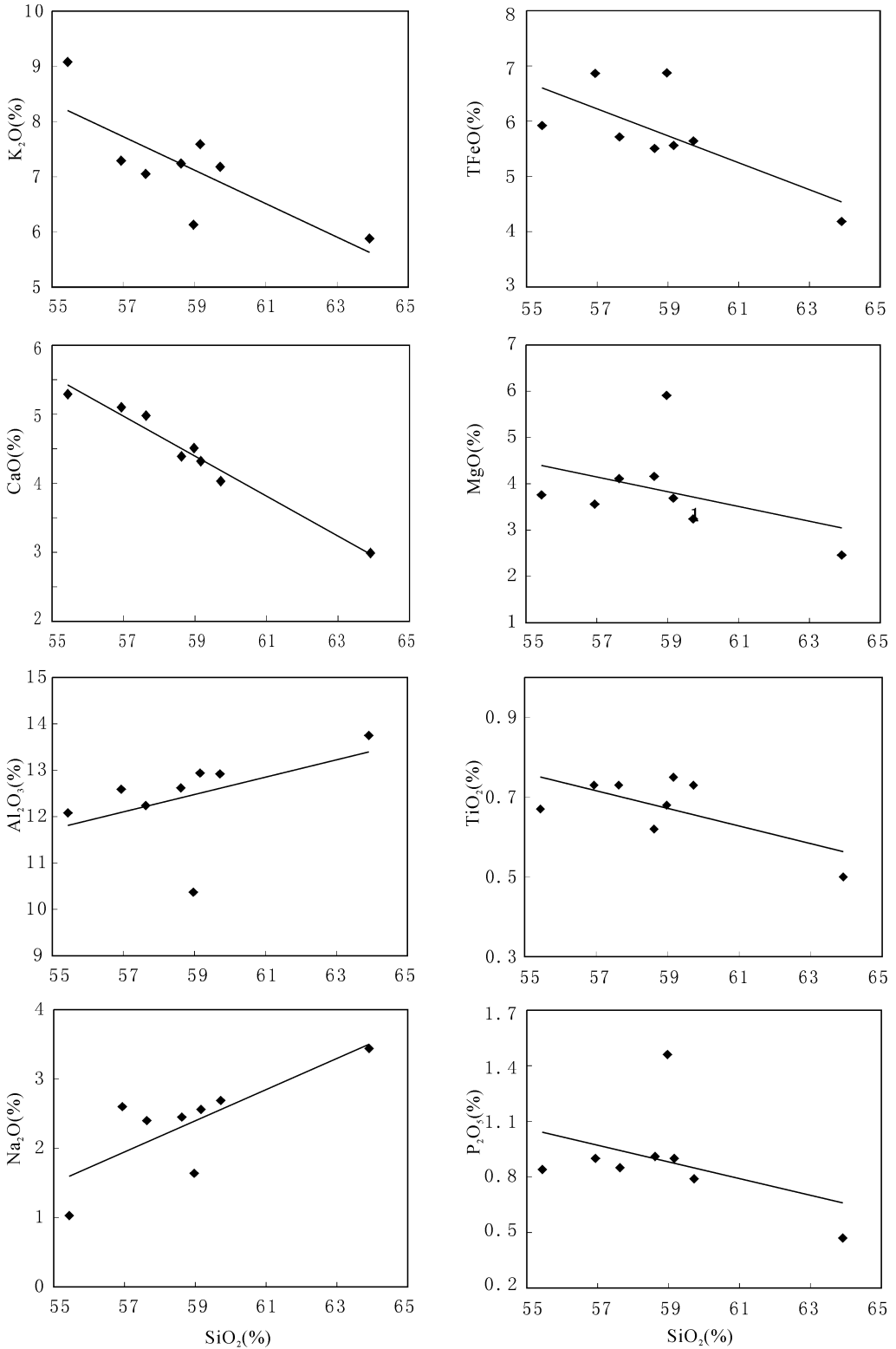


图 7 主要氧化物的变异图解

Fig. 7 Variation of main element oxides

也标志着古特提斯构造演化进入陆内发展阶段(谭富文, 2001)。

至此, 我们对于中甸岛弧的演化有了更为清楚

的认识, 在岛弧岩浆演化后期存在区域性的构造体制转折, 从区域性的挤压环境转换成区域性的拉张环境, 甬哥岩体的侵位处于两者的过渡时期。本文

与前人的认识差异较大,尽管同位素测年的结果不是十分理想,本文结论得到区域上构造、沉积以及岩石地球化学方面前人资料的支持,进一步的工作将促进该区构造演化与成矿规律的研究。

## 5 结语

甬哥正长岩属钾玄质岩石,具有岛弧型微量元素特征,原岩是于高压条件下发生部分熔融的,岩浆源区深度较大,曾经历了铁镁质矿物、磷灰石、磁铁矿和钛铁矿的分离结晶作用。

锆石 U-Pb 同位素年龄测定结果显示甬哥岩体侵位于 201Ma 左右,略晚于中甸弧钙碱性斑岩,其形成的构造环境是弧后扩张环境。在中甸岛弧岩浆演化后期存在区域性的构造体制转折,从区域性的挤压环境转换成区域性的拉张环境,甬哥岩体的侵位处于两者的过渡时期。

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## Geochemical Characteristics of Bengge Syenites in the Zhongdian Area, Yunnan Province and Its Geological Significance

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### Abstract

Bengge syenites has been always regarded as the product of alkaline magma activity controlled by the strike-slip structures caused by collision between Yindia and Euroasia. The Bengge syenites belongs to shoshonite series, and the rocks are very enriched in  $K_2O$  (5.88%~9.08%), rare earth elements (REE; particularly light REE) and large ion lithophile elements, but are relatively low in high field strength elements, with the element character like arc magmas. The geochemical data suggest that the primitive magma of the syenites partially melted under high pressure, and most likely formed via fractional crystallization. Zircon U Pb dating of isotope dilution method indicates that the Bengge intrusions have Late Triassic(201.4Ma) crystallization ages, respectively. Our data suggest that the syenites formed under extensional geological setting behind continent arc. Combined with previous regional structural, and sedimentary data, we suggest that emplacement of the Bengge extrusion took place at the transitional period from extrusion to extension.

**Key words:** syenite; Bengge; Zhongdian area; geochemistry; zircon U - Pb dating

