

Mafic and Ultramafic Xenoliths from Volcanic Rocks of the Western United States

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By H.G. WILSHIRE, C.E. MEYER, J.K. NAKATA, L.C. CALK,
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MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC XENOLITHS FROM VOLCANIC ROCKS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

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ABSTRACT

Mafic and ultramafic xenoliths in the Western United States are present in volcanic rocks ranging from lamprophyric to dacitic in composition and are found in every major tectonic province from the Coast Ranges in California to the Great Plains. Xenoliths from 68 localities are described here, but new localities are being discovered, and much remains to be learned about their distribution with respect to the tectonic and geophysical framework of the Western United States.

Xenoliths in volcanic rocks in the Western United States are placed here in eight main groups: (1) accidental inclusions of crustal sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. The seven other groups of interrelated inclusions comprise (2) gabbroids; (3) metagabbroids; (4) spinel peridotite, pyroxenite, and phlogopite-rich rocks of the Cr-diopside group; (5) spinel peridotite, pyroxenite, and amphibole-, and mica-rich rocks of the Al-augite group; (6) spinel peridotite and pyroxenite of the bottle-green pyroxene group; (7) spinel peridotite and pyroxenite of the feldspathic ultramafic group; and (8) peridotite and pyroxenite of the garnetiferous ultramafic group. Relative abundances of groups 2 through 8 vary from locality to locality, but in general peridotite of group 4 is dominant, and all other types, including pyroxenites of group 4, are very subordinate in abundance.

Composite xenoliths containing more than one rock type of the same group consistently show that peridotite forms the host rock for dikes and veins of the less mafic rocks. Composite xenoliths containing rock types representing more than one main group show that Cr-diopside peridotite forms the host for rock types of the other main groups and demonstrate that most principal xenolith rock types can occur in close proximity to one another in their place of origin. Peridotite members of the Al-augite group and possibly of the feldspathic and bottle-green pyroxene groups formed by metasomatic alteration of Cr-diopside herzolite in zones bordering dikes of those groups.

Structural evidence demonstrates that mafic dikes of all the main groups were emplaced in dilatational fractures in solid peridotite. The fractures ranged from hairline to a few tens of centimeters in width. Fractures discontinuously occupied by Cr-diopside and Al-augite glimmerite were healed before excavation, whereas other fractures associated with Al-augite hornblendite veins controlled excavation of the peridotite by the host magma. Minor-element compositions of the dikes generally show that they no longer represent liquid compositions. This composition difference is interpreted to be the result of fractionation processes in which liquid residues were separated from basaltic intrusions during crystallization (and subsequently crystallized as hornblendite and glimmerite), wallrock reactions, and subsequent partial remelting.

Systematic probe traverses of composite xenoliths show that mafic dikes of all the main groups reacted with their wallrocks. The reactions generally resulted in enrichment in Fe and Ti of peridotite near Al-augite pyroxenite and hornblendite dikes. Unlike the pyroxenite reactions, however, the more volatile fluids that crystallized hydrous minerals and

plagioclase effectively penetrated the wallrock along grain boundaries where secondary amphibole and related minerals crystallized. The higher rare-earth-element abundances and light-rare-earth-element-enriched patterns of the volatile fluids altered the rare-earth-element compositions of clinopyroxene in the peridotite and left leachable residues enriched in the same components in the peridotite. Composite xenoliths further show that reactions with both pyroxenite and hydrous mineral veins may change the isotopic composition of clinopyroxenes in the wallrock, producing a shift within the mantle array toward higher initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and lower $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ compositions.

The relation between hydrous mineral veins and a complex system of planar fractures in peridotite suggests that the fracture system was propagated in front of the zone of liquid intrusion by a gas phase evolved from the hydrous liquids. Fractionation of light rare earth elements and other incompatible elements in the gas phase could extend the zone of metasomatic alteration beyond that in which new mineral phases crystallized in the altered rock.

Crosscutting relations among dikes of different main groups in composite xenoliths combined with similar evidence from alpine peridotite massifs indicate a sequence of emplacement of dikes from oldest to youngest of: Cr-diopside pyroxenite (multiple generations); magnesian phlogopite glimmerite (\pm Cr-diopside); garnetiferous pyroxenite; bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites; Al-augite pyroxenites, wehrlites, Ti-Fe hornblendite (\pm Ti-Fe mica and apatite), and Ti-Fe glimmerite (multiple generations); and gabbroids (multiple generations).

An hypothesis for the origin of lithic variants of the inclusion suites consistent with field and laboratory investigations is that partial melting, differentiation of the melts, metasomatic interactions between the melts and wallrocks, and crystallization, recrystallization and remelting took place within diapiric of Cr-diopside peridotite and garnetiferous peridotite at progressively lower temperatures and pressures as the diapiric rose in the upper mantle, and, in places, into the lower crust. Differences in assemblages of xenoliths from locality to locality, with some populations comprising rocks of the Cr-diopside group alone, others comprising rocks of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups, and still others containing representatives of the feldspathic group, can be explained if volcanic eruption terminated diapirism at different levels in the upper mantle and lower crust.

The dikes representing all main groups of xenoliths are thus viewed as products of a broadly continuous episode of melting in the mantle and lower crust and are regarded as quasi-cognate with the magma that brought fragments of them to the surface. Most peridotites, whether metasomatically altered or not, are accidental inclusions, but those modified by the multiple episodes of melting and reaction leading to generation of the host magmas cannot be considered broadly representative of the mantle. Metasomatic effects, including cryptic, patent, and diffusion-reaction types, are considered to be consequences of emplacement of the melts and their differentiates.

INTRODUCTION

Mafic and ultramafic inclusions are widespread in alkalic basalts and kimberlites of the Western United States (fig. 1). Inclusions in basalts in this region have been the subject of study for several decades, but new discoveries are becoming more, not less, frequent. In the Western United States more than 60 localities with inclusions sufficiently numerous and varied to be instructive are known to exist (appendix I), and many others of marginal value have been reported. These occurrences are found in widely varied geologic settings.

Whether the nature of the inclusion suites varies regionally with differences in setting, or independently, or not at all, is in part the subject of this paper. Major efforts have also involved exploring the causes of variation within and between major types of inclusions. The first and major step in our study was to determine the nature and distribution of inclusions by statistical field examination of a variety of physical parameters of the xenoliths, an approach pioneered by Jackson (1968). At least five major types of ultramafic inclusions are present in these volcanic rocks—three types are spinel-facies ultramafic rocks distinguished by different mineral compositions, a fourth type is characterized by spinel and plagioclase, and the fifth is garnetiferous. The ultramafic rocks occur with pyroxenite, metapyroxenite, gabbroid and metagabbroid rocks, and various crustal inclusions at many localities. We present here a detailed account of the distribution, structural and textural relations, and chemical characteristics of these xenoliths. Inclusions in kimberlites, breccia pipes, and in alkalic rocks of north-central Montana are not considered in this report.

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PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The first important study of ultramafic inclusions in basalts of the Western United States was that of Lausen (1927), who described peridotite inclusions and megacrysts of spinel, plagioclase, diopside, kaersutitic amphibole (basaltic hornblende), and biotite from San Carlos, Arizona (also called Rice Station and Peridot Cove). Brady and

Webb (1943) described peridotite and upper crustal inclusions from vents in the San Francisco, Arizona, volcanic field and from Dish Hill (Siberia Crater¹), California. Inclusions from the San Carlos (Peridot Cove), Arizona, and Dish Hill (Ludlow), California, localities were analyzed and described in the classic paper of Ross and others (1954) in which peridotite inclusions in basalt were compared with alpine-type peridotites.

Nakata (1980) described the first known xenolith occurrences in the California Coast Ranges. Rose (1959) reported dunite xenoliths in the Golden Gate Hill and Jackson Butte dacite domes near Jackson, California, which, along with the Big Creek, California, assemblage of peridotite and lower crustal xenoliths in basaltic trachyandesite (discovered by J.P. Lockwood, U.S. Geological Survey), are very important localities in and at the margins of the Sierra Nevada batholith. Other important localities in the central Sierra Nevada include phlogopite-rich pyroxenite and peridotite xenoliths in upper Pliocene potassic basalts (Van Kooten, 1980). Moore (1963) briefly described peridotite inclusions in the Oak Creek basalt that was erupted along one of the east-bounding faults of the Sierra Nevada.

Brief mention was made by Barca (1966) of peridotite inclusions in young basalts of the Cima area, California. Other localities in that volcanic field have subsequently been discovered by our group, by I.D. MacGregor, University of California, Davis, and by A.L. Boettcher, University of California, Los Angeles. Stull and McMillan (1973) described small peridotite inclusions in the basalt of Malapai Hill in Joshua Tree National Monument, California. Basu (1979) described a prolific suite of ultramafic inclusions from the San Quintin volcanic field, Baja California. A reinterpretation of the origin of kaersutite megacrysts in the so-called camptonite dikes near Hoover Dam (Campbell and Schenk, 1950) has been made by Pike and Nakata (1979).

Vitaliano and Harvey (1965) described megacrysts of olivine, pyroxene, and plagioclase from basalt at Black Rock Summit, Nevada (Lunar Crater volcanic field), a locality at which peridotite inclusions were subsequently discovered by H.G. Wilshire and D.H. Scott and described in detail by Trask (1969) and Pike (1976).

New data on the Dish Hill and Oak Creek, California, localities and on newly discovered localities near Dish Hill were presented by White (1966) in an important work that first seriously addressed the possibility of multiple origins of mafic and ultramafic inclusions in basalts. Also in 1966,

¹Siberia Crater is the cone called Dish Hill on the Bagdad 7-1/2 minute quadrangle. Wilshire and Trask (1971) used the name "Siberia Crater" to designate a satellite crater on the southwest flank of Dish Hill, but this has not been proven to be a vent. Wise (1966) considers it to be an eroded flow.

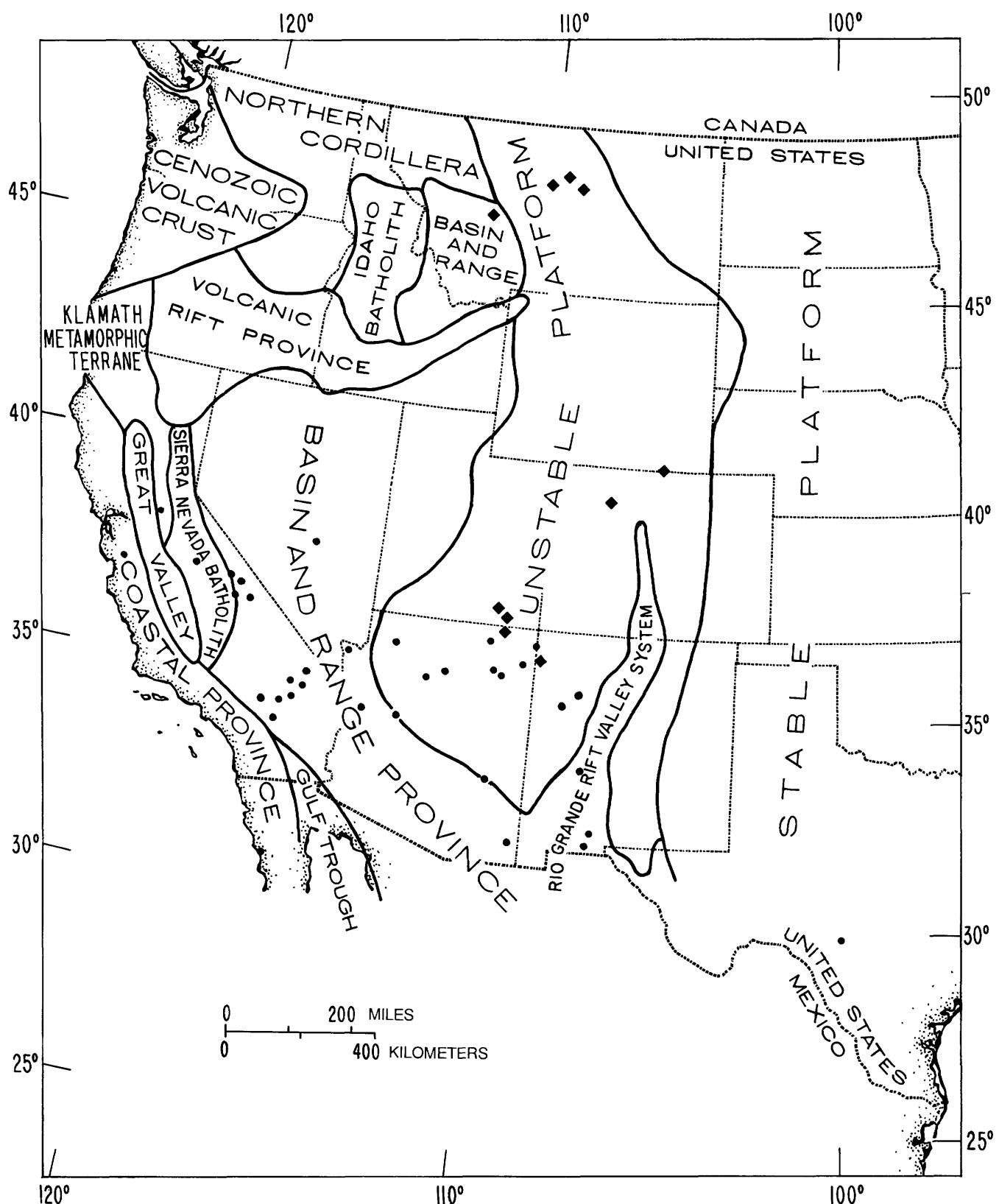


FIGURE 1.—Distribution of xenolith localities (dots) with respect to Cenozoic tectonic provinces (modified from Hamilton and Myers, 1968). Xenolith occurrences in kimberlites and phonolites identified by diamond symbols.

Best and others first brought attention to the xenolith suites of the western Grand Canyon area of Arizona and Utah; their work has led to a series of important articles (Best and others, 1966, 1974; Best, 1970; 1974a, b; 1975a, b).

A significant contribution to our understanding of the diversity of ultramafic inclusions was made by Carter (1965, 1970) in his studies of inclusions from Kilbourne Hole and Potrillo Maar in southeastern New Mexico, and from the Knippa, Texas, locality of the Balcones Province (Spencer, 1969).

Kudo and others (1971, 1972) reported the occurrence of abundant and varied peridotite xenoliths in a number of the Puerco basaltic necks northwest of Albuquerque, New Mexico. South of this area, Laughlin and others (1971, 1972) discovered a suite of peridotite inclusions in basaltic cinders of Bandera Crater, and a richly xenolithic dike near Elephant Butte, New Mexico, about midway between Kilbourne Hole and the Puerco necks, was discovered by V.C. Kelley, University of New Mexico. Other localities in this area are described by Warren and others (1979).

Detailed study of peridotite, pyroxenite, and gabbroic inclusions from palagonitic tuff of Crater 160, San Francisco volcanic field, Arizona, was made by Cummings (1972). A comprehensive investigation of inclusion suites from many localities in this field was made by Stoesser (1973, 1974), and later studies were made by the U.S. Geological Survey (Ulrich and McKee, 1978).

Lewis (1973) described mica pyroxenite inclusions in limburgite from two localities in the Hopi Buttes, Arizona (Williams, 1936). We have subsequently found similar inclusions, as well as peridotites, amphibole-bearing inclusions, and megacrysts, in other volcanoes of the Hopi field. We have also found spinel peridotite and pyroxenite xenoliths in minette intrusives of the Navajo volcanic field, Arizona. Ehrenberg (1979) described garnetiferous ultramafic inclusions from The Thumb, a minette neck in the Navajo field.

Topical studies, mainly on mineralogy, isotopes, and trace element compositions, have been made on xenoliths from several of these localities (Mason, 1968; Prinz and Nehru, 1969; Peterman and others, 1970; Hoffer and Hoffer, 1973; Zartman and Tera, 1973; Laughlin, 1974; Frey and Prinz, 1978; Basu, 1977, 1978). Comprehensive studies were made of Kilbourne Hole granulites by Padovani and Carter (1973, 1977) and of mafic and ultramafic inclusions at localities in the San Bernardino Valley field (Geronimo volcanic field), east of Douglas, Arizona (Lynch, 1978; Evans and Nash, 1979).

These studies have spanned a period in which major changes in views of the origin of the xenoliths have taken place and during which improvements in petrologic techniques have revealed the true complexity of these assem-

blages. Thus, the view of a simple cognate cumulate origin of the peridotites is well represented in the earlier papers. This view has been supplanted by the supposition that the peridotites represent fragments of the upper mantle (Ross and others, 1954). We are now in a period, given impetus in the United States by the outstanding work of White (1966), Jackson (1968), Jackson and Wright (1970), Carter (1970), and Best (1975), in which the true diversity of these rocks is recognized and in which multiple origins are entertained as valid hypotheses.

DISTRIBUTION AND SETTING

Ultramafic and mafic xenoliths in basalts and other lavas are found in the area between the west coast (Gilroy, Calif.) and west central Texas (Knippa), and south of latitude $38^{\circ}31'$ to and beyond the Mexican border. In the coterminous United States occurrences of mantle xenoliths are rare in Cenozoic volcanic rocks north of Black Rock summit, Nevada, although such xenoliths have been reported in kimberlites near the Colorado-Wyoming border (McCallum and Eggler, 1971) and in Montana (Hearn, 1979; Hearn and McGee, 1983), and in some phonolites in north-central Montana (Hearn, 1979). However, a thorough search for mantle xenoliths has not been made in much of the area lacking reported occurrences. The nearest localities in Canada are those described by Littlejohn (1972). Figure 1 shows the geographic distribution of the more important occurrences of ultramafic inclusions in basaltic and other volcanic rocks in the Western United States superimposed on boundaries of principal tectonic provinces. Kimberlites are shown on the distribution map but are not the subject of this study.

The westernmost localities (table 1, Nos. 1, 2) are in basalt intruded into the moderately deformed Pliocene and Pleistocene Santa Clara Formation in the Coast Ranges of California. Associated flows of similar composition are interbedded and folded with sedimentary rocks of the Santa Clara Formation. Xenoliths in the San Quintin fields (Nos. 4-6) occur mainly in the cinder ejecta of Holocene basalts (Basu, 1975, 1977). Tertiary dacite domes near Jackson, California (Nos. 7, 8), are intrusive into Paleozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Province, whereas the Big Creek, California, trachyandesites (No. 9) are intrusive into Mesozoic granitic rocks of the Sierran batholith. Late Pliocene potassic basalts in the Merced Peak and Huntington Lake 15' quadrangles of the central Sierra Nevada are intrusions in or flows on Cretaceous granitic rocks (Van Kooten, 1980). The Quaternary basalts of Oak Creek (Nos. 10, 11) and Waucoba Mountain area (Nos. 13, 14) were erupted along major faults that displace Cretaceous

granitic rocks along the west and east sides of Owens Valley.

In southern California, xenolith-bearing basalts include the late Cenozoic(?) Malapai Hill Basalt (No. 20); interpreted by Stull and McMillan (1973) as a stock intrusive into Middle Jurassic(?) quartz monzonite of the Transverse Ranges province in southern California. The basalts of Old Woman Springs (Nos. 21, 22), probably also late Cenozoic in age, were erupted along Northwest-trending fault systems. These faults are oblique to both the San Andreas and Garlock faults and cross the dominant structural trend of the Transverse Ranges. Farther northeast in the Mojave Desert, Pliocene basalt that erupted through Mesozoic granitic rocks in the Deadman Lake and Bagdad quadrangles (Nos. 23–36) appear to be controlled by a north-northeast-trending fracture system that is oblique to fold trends in nearby Miocene strata (Dibblee, 1967). Southeast of Baker, California, xenolith-bearing basalt was erupted through Mesozoic granitic rocks near the boundary of the Mojave Desert and Basin and Range province. Xenoliths are found here in basaltic rocks ranging in age from 0.01 to 9.2 Ma (Oberlander, 1974; Dohrenwend and others, 1984).

The localities near Black Rock Summit (Lunar Crater field, Nos. 16–19) in the Basin and Range province are in basalt (Scott and Trask, 1971) erupted from a north-northeast-trending fracture that cuts Tertiary silicic volcanic rocks of the Lunar Lake caldera (Ekren and others, 1974). Basaltic rocks in the Lunar Crater field range from at least 5.7 Ma to Holocene (Dohrenwend and others, 1984). Xenoliths also occur in basaltic rocks of Pliocene age (Anderson and others, 1972) in parts of the Basin and Range province bordering the Colorado Plateau near Hoover Dam (No. 41) and near Wikieup, Arizona (No. 42). Basalts at both of these localities are intruded into alluvium derived from Precambrian metamorphic rocks. Farther south in the Basin and Range province, the San Carlos locality (Nos. 63, 64) is in Quaternary basalt erupted through Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks, whereas the Quaternary basalt of the San Bernardino Valley locality (No. 65) in the Geronimo volcanic field east of Douglas, Arizona, was erupted through Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks.

Quaternary xenolithic basalt on the Uinkaret Plateau (Nos. 44–46) was erupted onto Permian and Triassic sedimentary rocks of the Kaibab, Toroweap, and Moenkopi Formations of the Colorado Plateau close to the eastern edge of the Basin and Range province (Best and others, 1969). Xenoliths in localities in the Navajo-Hopi volcanic fields (Nos. 49–56) occur in Quaternary alkalic flows and intrusives that lie on or intrude Triassic and Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Glen Canyon and San Rafael Groups well inside the Colorado Plateau. Those of

the San Francisco volcanic field (Nos. 47, 48) are near the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau where the Quaternary basalt forms an extrusive cap on Permian sedimentary rocks of the Kaibab and Toroweap Formations.

A number of localities are known in and near the Rio Grande depression, which separates the southern Colorado Plateau from the Great Plains Province (Kelley, 1952; Lipman, 1969). Pliocene and Pleistocene basalt about 50 miles northwest of Santa Fe contains pyroxenite xenoliths (Baldridge, 1978, 1979). The Tertiary Puerco plugs (Nos. 58–61) on the east flank of the Mt. Taylor volcano (Lipman, 1969) are about 20 miles west of the Rio Grande depression. The plugs intrude little-deformed Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Mesaverde Group. Bandera (No. 57) is a Quaternary basalt cinder cone, about 55 miles west of the Rio Grande depression. That basalt was erupted onto Precambrian metamorphic rocks. The Elephant Butte dike (No. 62) intrudes deformed Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Mesaverde Group in the Rio Grande depression; it is presumed to be much younger than the rocks it intrudes, but no independent age information is available. Other localities in the Engle Basin contain lherzolite, pyroxenite, and two-pyroxene granulites (Warren and others, 1979). The southern-most localities marginal to the Rio Grande depression include the Quaternary Kilbourne Hole and Potrillo maars that were erupted through thick alluvial fill in or close to the edge of the Rio Grande depression. Kilbourne Hole erupted through a lava flow from Aden crater dated at 0.53 Ma, whereas a pre-Potrillo maar flow has an age of 1.2 Ma and a post-maar flow has an age of 0.18 Ma (Seager and others, 1984). These maars, as well as Hunts Hole, which has no ultramafic xenoliths, were apparently controlled by a north-trending fracture (Reeves and de Hon, 1965).

No localities are known along the east side of the Rio Grande depression. The nearest locality to the east that has peridotite inclusions is the Knippa, Texas, intrusion (No. 68; Carter 1965), one of many Late Cretaceous mafic alkaline intrusions in the Balcones igneous province (Spencer, 1969). Miocene dikes more than 150 km southeast of the most southerly known extent of the Rio Grande depression contain megacrysts of feldspar, amphibole, biotite, apatite, and magnetite. The dikes intrude Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks (Dasch, 1969; Dasch and others, 1969). No peridotite inclusions have been found there, but they contain well-studied megacryst suites (Dasch, 1969; Irving and Frey, 1984).

Xenolithic volcanic rocks are not confined to any particular geologic environment. In fact, they occur in every major province between the Coast Ranges in California and the Balcones province in west Texas. A few xenolithic basalts, as at Gilroy, California (Nos. 1, 2), and Knippa, Texas (No. 68), are essentially contemporaneous with

TABLE 1.—*Distribution and relative*

[See appendix I for locality descriptions. Sample codes shown in parentheses. X, present; XX, abundant type in the mafic-ultramafic suites; Y, present

Locality	Crustal xenoliths			Gabbroid and metagabbroid groups			Cr-diopside group	Al-augite group
	Sedimentary	Silicic igneous	Mafic igneous	Gabbroid	Metagabbroid	Gabbroid	Metagabbroid	
				Black pyroxene	Green pyroxene			
1. Gilroy, Calif. (Gi-1)			X	X	XY	XXY	XY	X XY
2. Gilroy, Calif. (Gi-2)				XY	X	XXY	XY	X
4. San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico (SQ-1)				(X)		XXY	Y	
5. San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico (SQ-4)	- X			(X)		XXY	XY	
6. San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico (SQ-7)						XXY	Y	
7. Jackson, Calif., (Jackson Butte)			X			(XX)		
8. Jackson, Calif., (Golden Gate Hill)			X			(XX)		
9. Big Creek, Calif.								
10. Pinchot, Calif. (Pi-1)		X				XX		
11. Pinchot, Calif. (Pi-2)		X				XXY	XY	Y XY
12. Mariposa, Calif. (Ma-1)		X	X					
13. Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-2)								
14. Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-4)								
15. Panamint Valley, Calif. (DV-7)							X	X
16. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (LC)				X		X	X	X
17. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (TM-1)				X		X	X	X
18. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (TM-2)				X			X	X
19. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (EC-1)				XXY	X?		X	XXY X?
20. Malapais Hill, Calif. (LH-1)	X					XXY	Y	X? X
21. Old Woman Springs, Calif. (OW-1)						XXY	XY	X
22. Old Woman Springs, Calif. (OW-3)	X		X		(X)	XXY	Y	
23. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-5)				X	X	XXY	Y	XY Y
24. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-6)						XXY	Y	X
25. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-7)						XX		
26. Deadman Lake, Calif. (LM-1)						XX	X	
27. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-8)						XXY	XY	
28. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-9)						XXY	X	X Y
29. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-10)						XX		
30. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-11)						XXY	XY	
31. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-16)			X			XXY	Y	X
32. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-1)						XXY	Y	X Y
33. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-2)				X	X	XXY	XY	Y Y
34. Hill 1933, Calif. (Ba-3)	X		X			XXY	XY	X?
35. Hill 1933, Calif. (Ba-4)						XX		
36. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-5)						XX		Y XY
37. Cima Field, Calif. (Sb-4)					X	X	(XX)	X
38. Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-1)	X		X		X	XXY	XY	XXY
39. Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-2)	X			XY		XY	XXY	XX
40. Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-5)				XX	X	XXY	XY	X Y
41. Hoover Dam, Ariz. (BC-1)	X		X			XXY		(X) Y
42. Wikieup, Ariz. (WK-1)	X	X	X	XXY	XX	X	XY	XXY X
43. Chino Valley, Ariz.								
44. Grand Canyon, Ariz. (GC-1)	X					XX	XX	X
45. Grand Canyon, Ariz. (GC-2)	X	X				XX		
46. Grand Canyon, Ariz. (GC-3)						XXY	XY	X X
47. Williams, Ariz. (Wi-1)	X	X	(X)		X	X	Y	XY X
48. Crater 160, Ariz. (SP-1)				X		X	X	XX
49. Hopi Field, Ariz. (FG-1)								X?
50. Hopi Field, Ariz. (FG-2)	X	X		X				X
51. Hopi Field, Ariz. (FG-3)								X XX
52. Hopi Field, Ariz. (GL-1)							Y	XY X
53. Navajo Field, Ariz. (MC-1)	X		X			X		(X)
54. Navajo Field, Ariz. (MC-2)	X			(XX)				
55. Navajo Field, Ariz. (The Thumb)				X		(X)		(X)
56. Hopi Field, Ariz. (GL-2)	X	X	X			XX		
57. Bandera, N. Mex.			X			XX	X	X X
58. Puerco Plugs, N. Mex. (MQ-1,2)	X	X		X		XXY	XY	X
59. Puerco Plugs, N. Mex. (MG-3)						X	X	X X
60. Puerco Plugs, N. Mex. (GP-1)	X					XXY	XY	XY XY
61. Puerco Plugs, N. Mex. (GP-2)	X					XXY	XY	X
62. Elephant Butte, N. Mex. (TR-1)	X			X		XXY	XY	X?
63. San Carlos, Ariz. (SC-1)				XY		XXY	XY	X? X
64. San Carlos, Ariz. (SC-2)						XXY	XY	XY XY
65. San Bernardino Valley, Ariz. (Pm-1)				X?	X?	XX		X? X
66. Potrillo maar, N. Mex. (Ep-1)	X	X	X	X	(X)	XXY	XY	X
67. Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. (EP-3)	X	X	X	X	X	XY	XY	X Y
68. Knippa, Tex. (Sa-1)						XX		

abundance of xenoliths and megacrysts

as a component of composite xenoliths; (X), present, classification uncertain; (B), Fe-rich olivine, black Al-Ti augite; NR, information not recorded]

Feldspathic ultramafic group	Garnetiferous ultramafic group	Bottle-green pyroxene group	Structures	Megacrysts
Peridotite	Pyroxenite	Peridotite	Peridotite	Pyroxenite
X			X	X(B) - X(B)
X			X(B) - X(B)	X(B) - X
			X	
			X	
				NR
X		X	NR	XX(B) - X(B)
		X	NR	X(B)
		(X) - (X)	NR	X(B)
		(X) - (X)	NR	X(B)
		XXY - XY	NR	XX(B) - XX(B)
		XXY - XY	NR	XX(B) - XX(B)
X - X		XXY - XY	NR	XX(B) - XX(B)
			X	X(B)
			X	XX(B)
		X	X	
		X	X	
		X		X(B) - X
			NR	X(B) - X
			NR	X(B)
			NR	X(B)
			NR	X(B) - X
			NR	X(B)
			X	
			X	
			X	
			X	
			X	
			X	
			X	
			NR	
			(XX) - (X)	
X			NR	X(B)
			(X)	X - X - X
XXY - Y			X - X	X - X
				X(B) - X(B) - X - X
			XXY - XY	NR - X
			NR	
			X	
			XX - XX	
		X - XX		
				X(B) - X
				X(B) - X
			NR	
			XX - X	
			X - XX	
			X	
			X	
			(X)	
			X(B) - X(B)	
			X	
			X	
			X?	
			X	
			X	
			X(B) - X(B) - X	
			X(B) - X(B) - X	
			X	
			X	
			X(B) - X(B)	
			XX(B) - X(B)	

sedimentary rocks in which they occur, but most are much younger than their country rocks, and many, such as those in the Mojave Desert (Nos. 23-36), were erupted along structures that are oblique to dominant structural trends in the country rock.

No correlation exists between the distribution of xenolith occurrences (fig. 2) or types of xenoliths (figs. 3-9) and crustal thickness, crustal age, or regional heat-flow provinces. Little overlap occurs in distribution of xenolithic basalts and kimberlites (fig. 2) except in the Navajo field, where no systematic comparison of their xenoliths has yet been made.

HOST ROCKS

The host rocks of the ultramafic xenoliths range from dacite to nepheline basanite, limburgite, and minette. Selected chemical parameters of the host rocks are shown in table 2, and full chemical analyses are given in appendix II. Plots of host rock compositions on an alkali-silica diagram (fig. 10) show a wide range of values, but the majority fall in the field of Hawaiian alkaline rocks. Xenolithic basalts that are marginally alkaline (for example those in the San Francisco volcanic field) tend to have dominantly crustal, pyroxenitic, and feldspathic xenolith suites. Where analyses are available for xenolithic and nonxenolithic basalts from the same locality, xenolithic basalts tend to be significantly more undersaturated than nonxenolithic ones (for example Waucoba, Calif. and Black Rock Summit, Nev. table 1, Nos. 13, 14). However, the Deadman Lake cones (table 1, Nos. 23-31) show no such correlation, and no obvious correlation is known between occurrence of xenoliths and degree of undersaturation among the different localities. Thus, xenoliths are just as common in San Quintin basalts whose normative nepheline averages 5 percent as in the Toroweap basalt whose normative nepheline averages 20 percent.

Table 3 shows the normative nepheline values, and the K/Na ratios of xenolithic basalts in relation to heat flow. No obvious correlations exist in the degree of undersaturation and heat flow, nor is any clear correlation known between K/Na, taken as an index of heat-producing elements in the lava source area, and regional heat-flow patterns whether the data points are lumped or treated separately according to age.

XENOLITHS

The types and relative abundances of xenoliths found at each locality are shown in table 1. In general, we did not make statistical counts of xenoliths other than those in the gabbroid and peridotite groups. Hence, only quali-

tative guides to the relative abundance of different types of silicic igneous and metamorphic rocks and sedimentary xenoliths are given. The relative abundances of mafic-ultramafic types in table 1 represent 100 or more field counts in which triaxial dimensions, shapes, grain sizes, lithologic heterogeneities, and estimates of modal composition were made systematically. A standard form, adapted from E.D. Jackson's (written commun., 1968) field description form, was used to systematize field observations (appendix III, fig. III-1).

Xenoliths in basaltic rocks of the Western United States were divided into eight main groups (fig. 11): (1) xenoliths of crustal rocks, clearly unrelated to the basalt, including silicic and intermediate igneous and metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks; (2) gabbroids, mostly gabbronorite or olivine gabbro, which grade into pyroxenites and olivine pyroxenites with decrease of feldspar content and which grade texturally into metagabbroids; (3) metagabbroids, mostly 2-pyroxene or olivine-pyroxene granulites, grading into metapyroxenites and olivine metapyroxenites with decrease of feldspar content; (4) Cr-diopsidic ultramafic group (Wilshire and Shervais, 1973; type I of Frey and Prinz, 1978); (5) Al-augite ultramafic group (Wilshire and Shervais, 1973; type II of Frey and Prinz, 1978); (6) feldspathic ultramafic group; (7) garnetiferous ultramafic group; and (8) an as-yet poorly defined group of spinel peridotites and pyroxenites with pyroxenes that are noticeably darker green (bottle green) in hand specimen than Cr-diopsidic pyroxenes; this group is provisionally labelled the bottle-green pyroxene group. Groups 4, 5, 6, and 8 all contain spinel, and some in group 7 contain spinel in addition to garnet. The latter seven groups of xenoliths are not sharply defined, and understanding their origin is as much dependent on recognition of rock associations and intergradations as on chemical and textural criteria for their distinction.

Xenoliths other than accidental crustal inclusions are divided into two main groups—gabbroids and ultramafic rocks. This classification scheme poses difficulties because pyroxenite members of the Al-augite group are known to be modally gradational with some gabbroids, and a similar relation may hold for pyroxenite members of the bottle-green pyroxene group and other gabbroids. Still other gabbroid xenoliths may be entirely unrelated to the ultramafic series. Because we cannot distinguish these possibilities with the data in hand, the gabbroids are lumped as a separate group. Each of the main groups is subdivided on the basis of textural and mineralogical criteria.

The gabbroids are subdivided primarily into igneous and metamorphic types and secondarily into modal groups, following orthodox treatment of xenolith populations. However, subdividing the gabbroids primarily on a chemical-modal basis and secondarily on texture, which

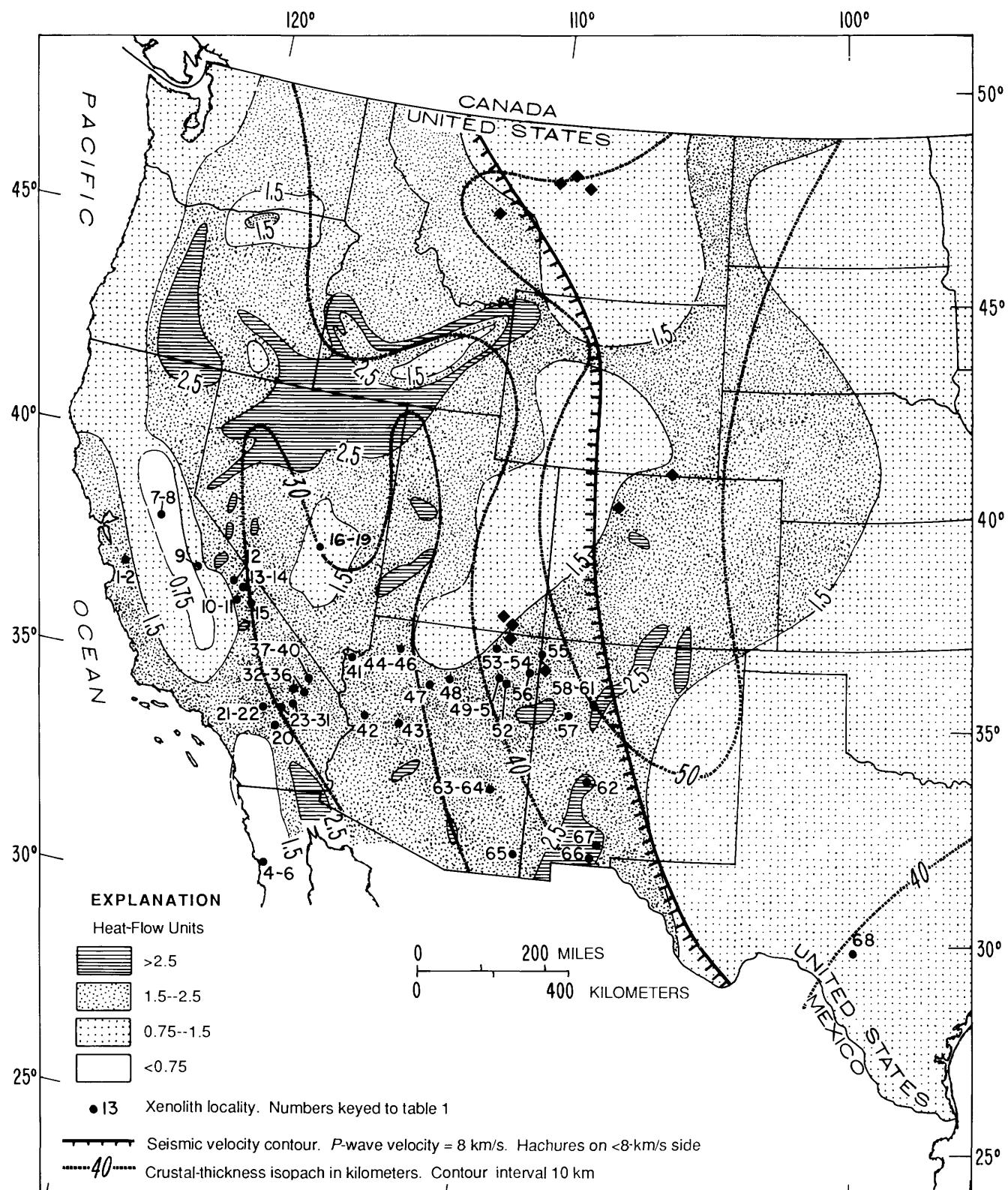


FIGURE 2.—Distribution of xenoliths with respect to heat-flow provinces (from Sass and others, 1981), crustal thickness, and P-wave velocity (from Pakiser and Zietz, 1965). Kimberlites and phonolites identified by diamond symbols.

was the procedure followed for subdivision of the ultramafic group would have been equally valid, and also follows the orthodox approach. The textural criteria used to distinguish metamorphic from igneous rocks for purposes of classification include internal strain features in minerals; 120-degree triple junctions in recrystallized rocks; relic grains, either deformed or having exsolution textures, in finer grained matrices lacking these features; and cataclastic flow textures (Pike and Schwarzman, 1977). Criteria used for identification of igneous rocks include hypidiomorphic-granular, porphyritic, and poikilitic textures. A well-populated class of coarse-grained peridotites and generally finer grained pyroxenites and wehrlites have ambiguous allotriomorphic granular textures lacking relic grains, internal strain features, and exsolution textures.

The classification scheme and terminology used for the ultramafic rocks (fig. 12) is that proposed by Streckeisen and others (1973) with appropriate modifiers for subdivisions of their groups. Detailed descriptions of the principal xenolith groups are given in appendix III, bulk chemical compositions are given in appendix IV, and

mineral compositions, mostly determined by electron-probe analysis, are given in appendix V. The principal and secondary structural, lithologic, mineralogical, and chemical features of the ultramafic groups, to the extent known, are shown in table 4. Too few systematic data are available to similarly characterize the gabbroid and metagabbroid groups. The following comments are a synthesis of the detailed descriptions.

The gabbroid group consists of rocks ranging from anorthosite to feldspathic pyroxenites, with a wide variety of intermediate modal subtypes. Each main modal type (appendix III) has both igneous and metamorphic representatives, and various intermediate stages of metamorphism of the igneous gabbroids are well represented. Anorthosites are rare and small; the presence of thin nearly pure feldspar layers in layered gabbroids suggests an origin of anorthosite xenoliths by breakup of layered gabbroids. Rare composite xenoliths with sharp contacts between igneous and metamorphic gabbroids indicate a complex history of melting, crystallization, and subsolidus events. Thin gabbroid and metagabbroid dikes in Cr-diopside lherzolite do not differ materially from isolated

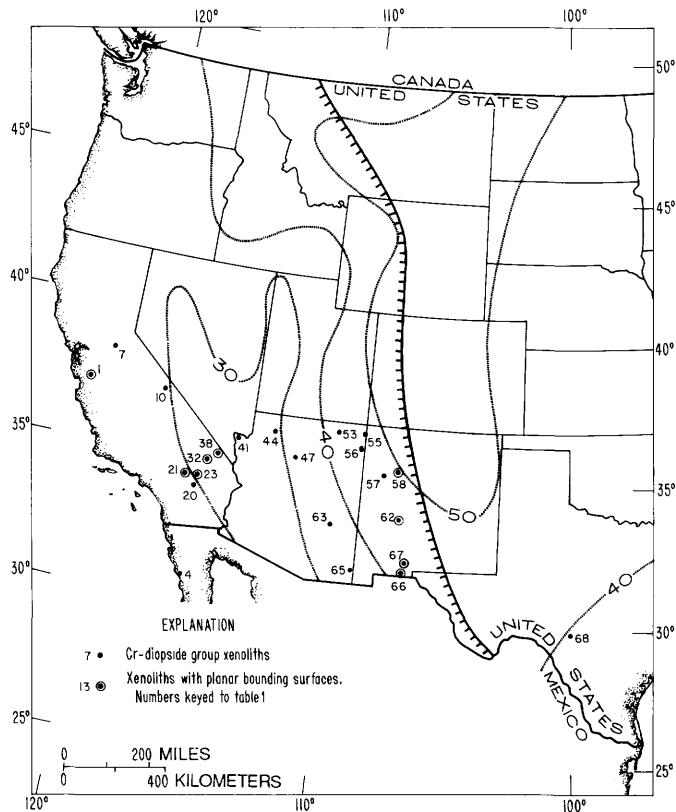


FIGURE 3.—Distribution of xenoliths in Cr-diopside group. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

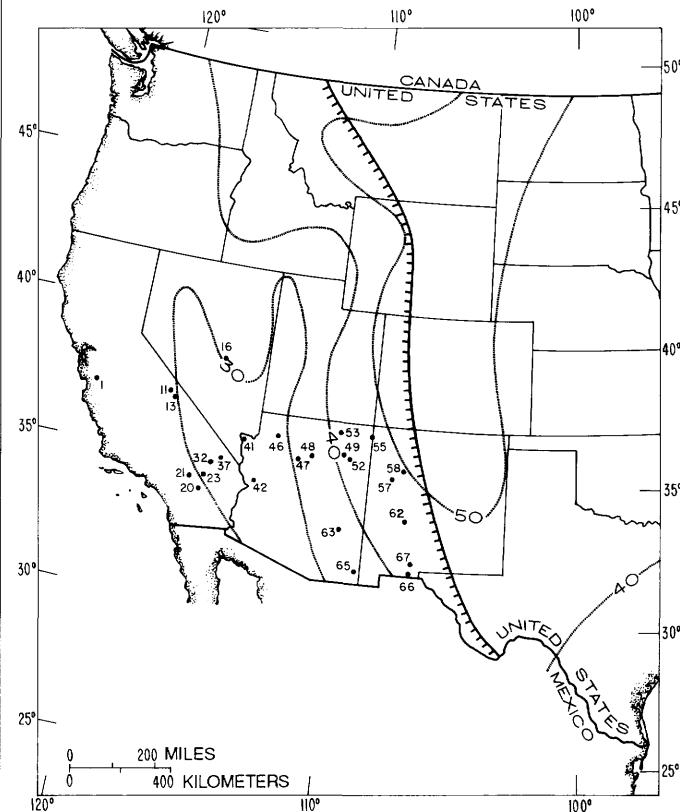


FIGURE 4.—Distribution of xenoliths in Al-augite group. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

gabbroid xenoliths, some of which may have been derived from larger dikes. Gradations from gabbroid to pyroxenite members of the Al-augite group are unequivocal. Gabbroid dikes in Cr-diopside lherzolites are found at localities where members of the feldspathic ultramafic group also occur.

The ultramafic xenoliths were subdivided into five groups on the basis of mineralogy and chemical characteristics. Each well-represented group has both pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich members, but the Cr-diopside group (fig. 13) has substantially greater modal variation than the Al-augite group (fig. 14). Although the proportions of xenoliths representing different groups vary from locality to locality, peridotite of the Cr-diopside group is, overall, by far the dominant lithology. Composite xenoliths containing different lithologies of the same or different groups are not common but have been especially sought in this study for the important information they yield. With rare exceptions, composite xenoliths containing the modal variants illustrated in figures 13 and 14 have thin layers of pyroxenite in an olivine-rich host rock, and crosscutting layers indicate that more than one

generation of pyroxene-rich layers is present. Single pyroxenite layers may either be parallel to or crosscut foliation, when present, in the peridotite (fig. 15A). Most peridotites, however, are not foliated, although they may contain pyroxenite layers. In places, crosscutting pyroxenite layers are deformed by shearing parallel to the foliation (fig. 15B). Multiple igneous dikes of the same subtype and sharp contacts between igneous and metamorphic varieties of the same subtype occur in single xenoliths, especially in the Al-augite group. Similar to the gabbroids, the Al-augite group has both igneous and metamorphic members. All members of the Cr-diopside group have metamorphic textures, but relics of former igneous textures are common in the pyroxenite subtypes and rare in the peridotite subtypes. In the feldspathic ultramafic group, feldspar crystallized interstitially in peridotite and pyroxenite that have metamorphic textures. However, some rocks of the feldspathic ultramafic group recrystallized after the formation of plagioclase, whereas others did not, so this group in a sense also has igneous and metamorphic varieties. Partial melting of both igneous and metamorphic members of all major

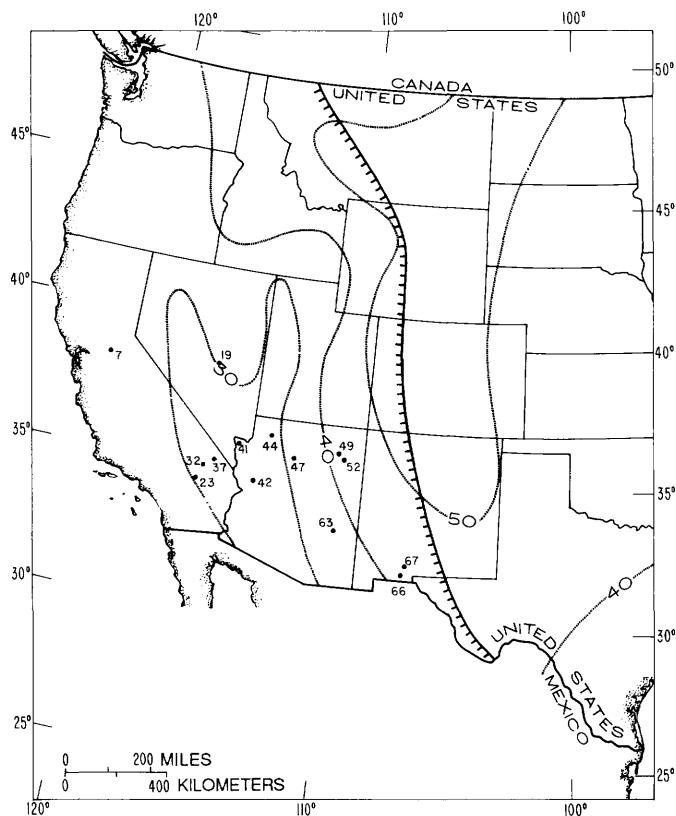


FIGURE 5.—Distribution of xenoliths with hydrous phases. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

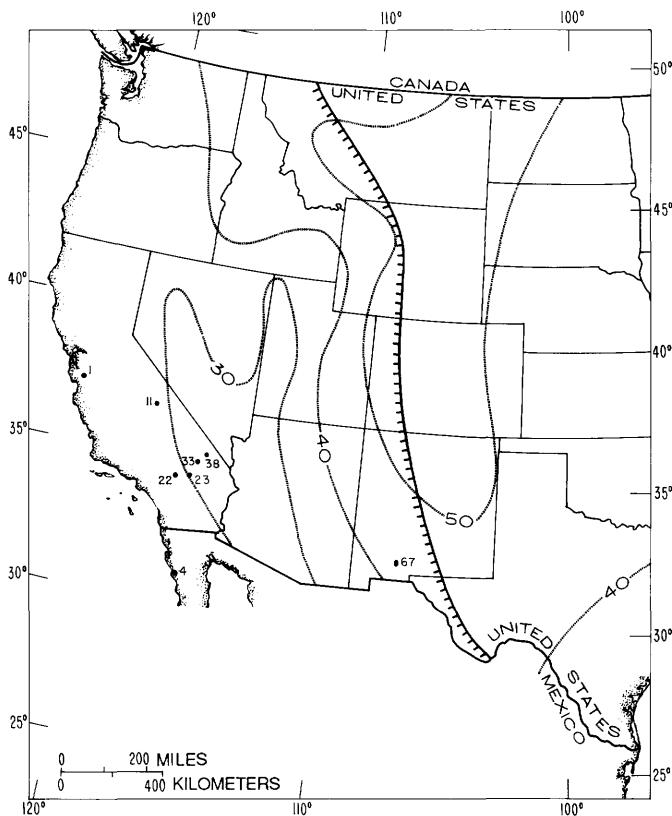


FIGURE 6.—Distribution of xenoliths in feldspathic ultramafic group. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

groups is widespread and commonly extensive. This partial melting and composite igneous-igneous and igneous-metamorphic xenoliths of the same subtypes indicate complex melting-crystallization-subsolidus histories.

Composite xenoliths reveal that Cr-diopside peridotite forms the host rock for a wide variety of dikes representing the gabbroid and metagabbroid groups and the Al-augite group. With the appearance of feldspar the Cr-diopside group grades into the feldspathic ultramafic group. Only three specimens of garnet pyroxenite from localities dominated by peridotite xenoliths are known in the Western United States. These garnet pyroxenites (Shervais and others, 1973; Neville and others, 1983) are very similar to those from Salt Lake Crater, Oahu (Beeson and Jackson, 1970) and to certain alpine occurrences (Kornprobst and Conquére, 1972; Conquére, 1977) that intrude, as dikes, into spinel peridotite of the Cr-diopside group. The macroscopic relations of different lithologies in composite xenoliths, especially those involving members of the Al-augite group, not only establish relative ages of the Cr-diopside group and all other varieties,

but they also provide evidence of the close proximity in the source area of the xenoliths of all the principal lithic variants characteristic of Western United States occurrences.

RELATIONS AMONG XENOLITH TYPES AS INDICATED BY COMPOSITE XENOLITHS

PROXIMITY OF MAFIC-ULTRAMAFIC LITHOLOGIES IN THE MANTLE AND SEQUENCE OF FORMATION

The occurrence of composite xenoliths containing members of the subordinate groups in contact with Cr-diopside peridotite and in contact with one another show that all the main types of lithologies can occur in very close proximity to one another at the time the xenoliths are incorporated into the magma that brought them to the surface. Crosscutting relationships between the different kinds of lithologies establish relative ages of emplacement. The sequence of emplacement deduced from these relationships is shown in figure 16. Crosscutting relations indicate that more than one generation of Cr-diopside

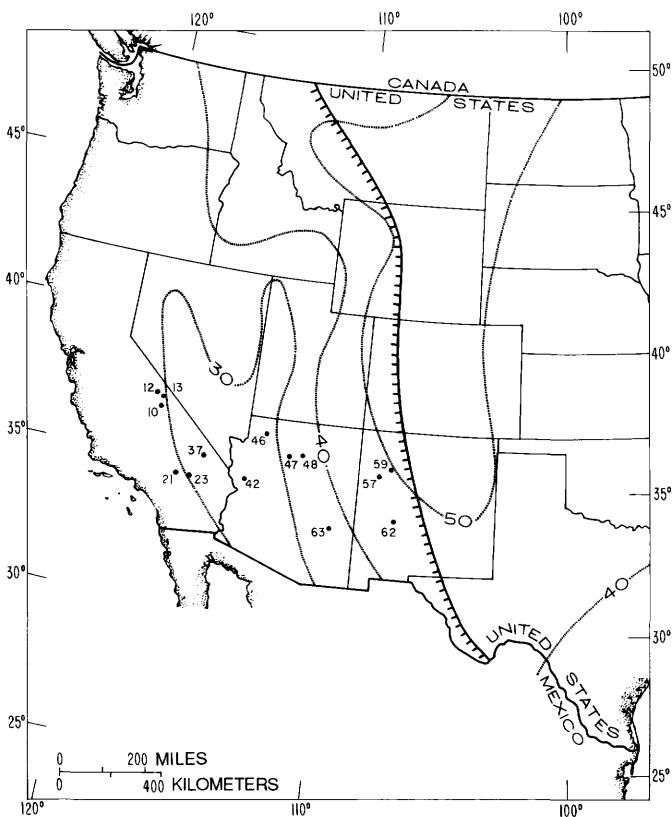


FIGURE 7.—Distribution of xenoliths in bottle-green pyroxene group. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

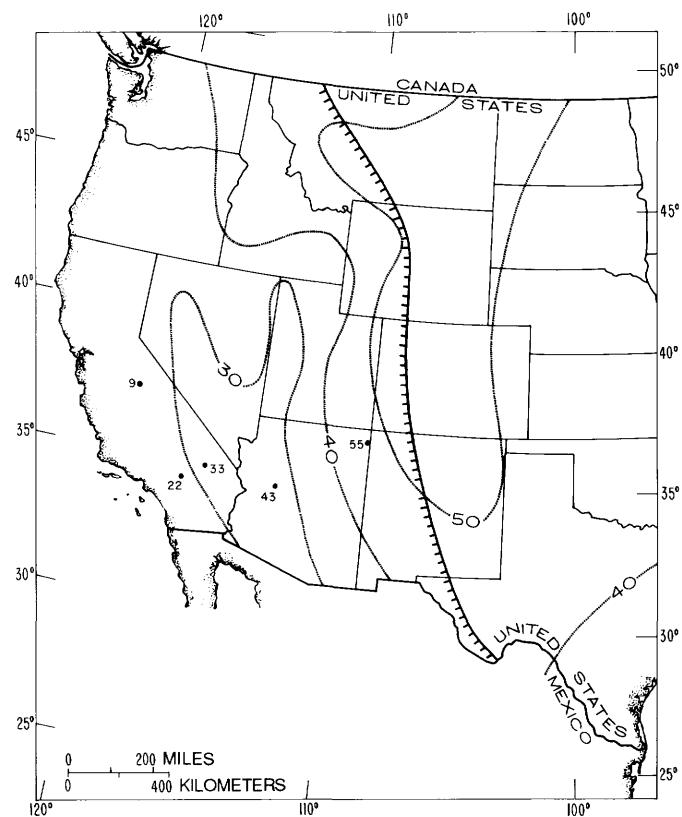


FIGURE 8.—Distribution of xenoliths in garnetiferous ultramafic group. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

pyroxenite occurs (fig. 17), but they are not macroscopically distinguishable. The thin Mg-phlogopite (\pm Cr-diopside) layers have not been observed to crosscut any other type of layering and are placed so as to be consistent with their counterparts in the Al-augite group, that is, derived from pyroxenite. No direct evidence of the relative age of the garnet-bearing clinopyroxenites and bottle-green pyroxene rocks has been observed in xenoliths. The position of garnet pyroxenite in figure 16 is based on the relative age of similar dikes in the Lherz massif (fig. 18A; Conquére, 1977). This relative age is quite speculative and the position of the garnet pyroxenite could be earlier in the sequence as postulated by Obata (1980) for the Ronda massif. However, in most xenolith occurrences garnet formed both by exsolution from pyroxene and, by reaction, from hercynitic spinel. The position of bottle-green pyroxenite is speculative, but is in part based on apparent gradations between these rocks and gabbroids, and close association and textural similarity with Al-augite pyroxenites and peridotites at Crater 160 (No. 48). Possibly no distinction can be made between bottle-green pyroxenites and garnet pyroxenites other

than modal; garnet pyroxenite dikes in the Lherz massif have marginal (chill?) zones that are free of garnet.

Relative ages of subtypes of the Al-augite group and gabbroids are well established. More than one generation of pyroxenite and wehrlite members of this group has been established in xenoliths from San Carlos and Kilbourne Hole (fig. 18B). The close relation between the occurrence of kaersutitic amphibole veins and amphibole-bearing Al-augite pyroxenites suggests a genetic link between these lithologies. This link is well substantiated in the Lherz massif, where hornblendite segregations in pyroxenites are common (fig. 19A); in places, derivation of hornblendite veins in peridotite from crosscutting pyroxenites is clear (Wilshire and others, 1980). The same relationship between hornblendite veins and pyroxenite is present but rare in xenoliths (Fig. 19B) (see also Francis, 1976, and reinterpretation by Roden and others, 1984). Crosscutting relations between hornblendite veins and structures in Cr-diopsidite peridotite are well known (Wilshire and Trask, 1971). Also, hornblendite and phlogopite veins are closely associated with planar fracture systems in peridotite and occupy some members of these fracture sets (figs. 20, 21). The same relationships are seen in kimberlite xenoliths (Dawson, 1980, 1981, 1984). Gabbroid-metagabbroid dikes crosscut pyroxenites of both the Cr-diopsidite and Al-augite groups (fig. 22), and modal gradations occur between these lithologies and Al-augite and bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites.

SYSTEMATIC COMPOSITIONAL VARIATIONS IN COMPOSITE XENOLITHS

The physical relations of members of different major lithologies in composite xenoliths indicate that spinel peridotite of the Cr-diopside group made up the country rock in which the other lithologies formed. A transition from Cr-diopside peridotite to more Fe-rich peridotite of the Al-augite group was observed in several large composite xenoliths such that the more Fe-rich peridotite occurred in a zone bordering pyroxenite dikes of the Al-augite group. This observation led to the supposition that the Fe-rich peridotites of the Al-augite group represent Cr-diopside peridotite modified by metasomatic interaction with the dike-forming magma. To test this, systematic electron-probe analyses of mineral compositions in all the lithologies of typical composite Al-augite xenoliths were made in traverses normal to pyroxenite-peridotite contacts to assess whether compositions trended toward Cr-diopside compositions away from dike borders. The notable patterns of compositional variation found (Wilshire and Shervais, 1973, 1975) clearly established that compositional trends in the peridotite progressively approach those of the Cr-diopside group with greater distance from the Al-augite pyroxenite dikes,

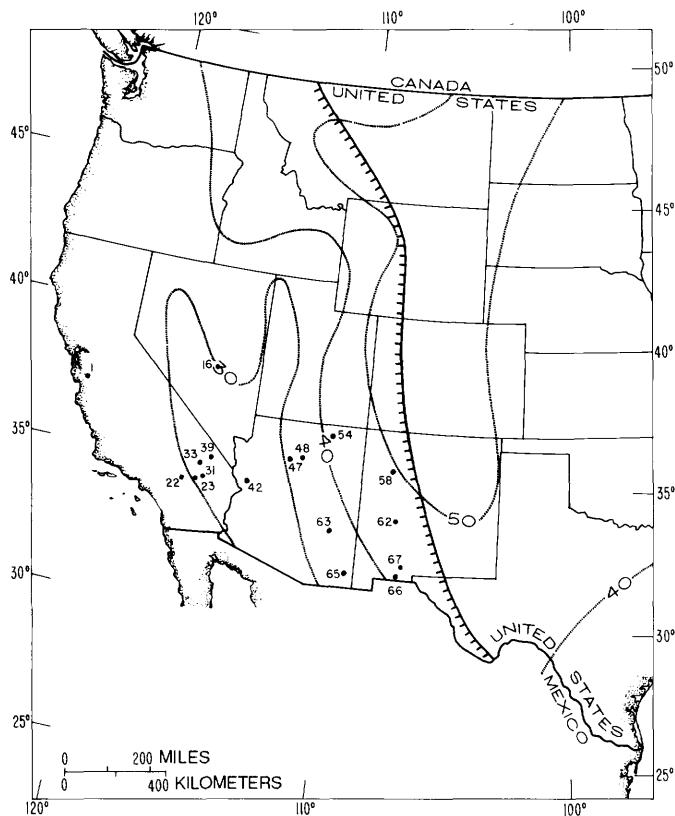


FIGURE 9.—Distribution of xenoliths in gabbroid and metagabbroid groups. See figure 2 for explanation of contours.

TABLE 2.—*Chemical parameters of host rocks of the xenoliths*
 [Complete analyses in appendix II]

Locality	Normative ne	100x Mg/Mg+Fe	Na+K/SiO ₂	References and notes
1. Gilroy, Calif. (Gi-1) -----	0.0	57.8	0.10	Nakata (1980)
2. Gilroy, Calif. (Gi-2) -----	.0	60.3	.10	Do.
4. San Quintin, Baja California (SQ-1)-----	5.0	49.3	.13	
5. San Quintin, Baja California (SQ-4)-----	3.5	57.8	.12	
San Quintin, Baja California (SQ-6)-----	4.5	57.2	.12	Nonxenolithic
6. San Quintin, Baja California (SQ-7)-----	5.2	58.0	.12	
7. Jackson, Calif. (RJ-7) -----	.0	64.0	.12	
9. Big Creek, Calif. -----	.0	55.1	.12	
Do. -----	.0	72.1	.10	
11. Pinchot, Calif. (Pi-2) -----	5.9	66.5	.12	
12. Mariposa, Calif. (Ma-1) -----	.0	63.1	.11	
13. Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-1) -----	.0	62.6	.10	Nonxenolithic
Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-2) -----	8.7	67.5	.12	
Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-3) -----	.0	65.5	.08	Nonxenolithic
14. Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-4) -----	8.0	67.4	.12	
Waucoba, Calif. (Wu-5) -----	.0	61.6	.09	Nonxenolithic
16. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (LC) -----	11.6	65.6	.12	Vitaliano and Harvey (1965)
16. Do. -----	11.0	59.3	.12	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 9
16. Do. -----	13.7	58.3	.13	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 10
17-19. Black Rock Summit, Nev. (TM, EC) -----	11.3	55.0	.13	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 8
17-19. Do. -----	12.9	53.8	.14	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 7
Do. -----	.0	43.0	.10	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 1; nonxenolithic
Do. -----	.0	43.8	.08	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 3; nonxenolithic
Do. -----	.0	59.6	.09	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 3; nonxenolithic
Do. -----	4.3	48.8	.12	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 4; nonxenolithic
Do. -----	.0	48.8	.10	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 5; nonxenolithic
Do. -----	6.3	56.7	.10	Scott and Trask (1971), no. 6; nonxenolithic
20. Malapai Hill, Calif. -----	4.2	52.8	.12	Stull and McMillan (1973)
Do. -----	8.1	53.7	.11	Do.
Do. -----	9.3	53.2	.12	Do.
Do. -----	5.6	53.9	.11	Do.
Do. -----	7.0	53.2	.11	Do.
Do. -----	10.2	52.6	.12	Do.
Do. -----	9.2	51.0	.11	Do.
21. Old Woman Spring, Calif. (OW-1) -----	3.9	57.9	.12	
Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-1) -----	8.7	63.8	.13	Nonxenolithic
Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-4) -----	4.0	55.8	.12	Nonxenolithic
23. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-5) -----	2.1	61.8	.10	
27. Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-8) -----	7.3	61.1	.13	
Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-13) -----	4.9	53.6	.12	
Deadman Lake, Calif. (DL-14) -----	7.9	56.7	.13	
32. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-1) -----	12.2	58.1	.14	
33. Do. -----	9.2	59.3	.13	Bomb
33. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-2) -----	5.7	58.7	.13	Flow
34. Hill 1933, Calif. (Ba-3) -----	5.6	56.7	.12	Flow
34. Do. -----	6.8	60.0	.12	Bomb
36. Dish Hill, Calif. (Ba-5) -----	9.5	62.2	.15	
37. Cima Field, Calif. (Sb-2) -----	6.2	52.8	.14	Nonxenolithic
38. Cima Field, Calif. (Sb-4) -----	5.6	58.1	.12	
Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-1) -----	3.5	55.9	.13	
39. Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-2) -----	2.4	58.3	.12	
Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-3) -----	5.5	60.1	.12	Nonxenolithic
40. Cima Field, Calif. (Ki-5) -----	2.7	55.9	.12	
41. Hoover Dam, Ariz. (BC-1) -----	.0	53.7	.10	
42. Wikieup, Ariz. (WK-1) -----	4.8	63.8	.11	
43. Chino Valley, Ariz. -----	.0	59.7	.13	
Do. -----	.0	55.1	.13	
44. Vulcan's Throne, Ariz. -----	.0	69.3	.05	Best (1970)
45. Mt. Emma, Ariz. -----	10.4	56.2	.11	Best (1970), no. 4
46. Toroweap flow, Ariz. -----	20.0	50.7	.15	Best (1970), no. 1
Do. -----	22.3	49.7	.16	Best (1970), no. 2
Do. -----	9.8	51.6	.12	Best (1970), no. 3
47. Williams, Ariz. (Wi-1) -----	2.8	61.7	.10	
48. Crater 160, Ariz. (SP-1) -----	.7	62.8	.08	Cummings (1972)
Crater 160, Ariz. -----	.0	65.0	.09	Do.
Do. -----	.0	60.3	.10	Do.
Do. -----	.0	52.9	.10	Do.
52. Hopi Field, Ariz. (FG-3) -----	15.3	52.6	.11	Lewis (1973)
Hopi Field, Ariz. -----	2.9	50.0	.09	Do.
Do. -----	13.9	55.0	.12	Do.
55. The Thumb, Ariz. -----	.8	74.9	.13	Ehrenberg (1982)
57. Bandera, N. Mex. -----	6.0	57.3	.11	
58. Puerco Plugs, NM (MQ-1) -----	4.8	54.2	.12	Laughlin and others (1970)
Cabezon Puerco Plugs, N. Mex. -----	.7	56.1	.10	Nonxenolithic
Do. -----	.0	55.6	.10	Nonxenolithic
63. San Carlos, Ariz. (SC-1) -----	12.3	56.5	.15	Frey and Prinz (1978)
San Carlos, Ariz. -----	12.3	55.4	.16	Do.
65. San Bernardino Field, Ariz. (PM-1) -----	11.7	64.0	--	
San Bernardino Field, Ariz. -----	.0	61.3	--	Frey and Prinz (1978)
Do. -----	4.6	61.6	.12	Do.
66. Potrillo, N. Mex. (Ep-1) -----	9.9	65.7	.11	Bomb
Do. -----	9.2	64.8	.11	Pre-maar flow
Hunts Hole, N. Mex. (Ep-2) -----	8.4	64.2	.10	Nonxenolithic pre-maar flow from Aden Crater
67. Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. (Ep-3) -----	10.9	66.3	.12	Do.

although this relation was commonly not detectable in hand specimen. Similar reaction zones between garnet pyroxenites and peridotites in kimberlites were subsequently discovered by Harte and others (1977), Gurney and Harte (1980), and Harte (1983). Other studies (Wilshire and others, 1971; Best, 1974b) indicated that hydrous phases associated with hornblendite veins and anhydrous phases of the peridotite host rock of the veins also varied in composition systematically with proximity to the veins, a relation that has subsequently been very amply documented (Francis, 1976b; Stewart and Boettcher, 1977; Boettcher and others, 1979; Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980; Gurney and Harte, 1980; Irving, 1980; Wilshire and others, 1980). This clear evidence of common metasomatic alteration of mantle materials led us to undertake systematic probe studies of composite xenoliths containing all the common lithologies. All these data are assembled in appendix VI for the sake of completeness.

Systematic compositional data were obtained on seven composite xenoliths containing two or more subtypes of the Cr-diopside group, three composite xenoliths containing subtypes of the Al-augite group, three composite xenoliths in which the peridotite member is transitional between the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups, one peridotite cut by a pyroxenite of the bottle-green pyroxene group, one peridotite of the Cr-diopside group in contact with garnet clinopyroxenite, three peridotites of the Cr-diopside or transitional groups cut by hornblendite veins, and one xenolith composed of two pyroxenitic subtypes of the Al-augite group and a hornblendite vein.

Significant compositional changes occur in peridotite adjacent to all the principal types of pyroxenite, gabbroid, and hydrous mineral layers over distances of 5 cm or more, and more subtle changes occur over larger distances (appendix VI, figs. VI-2 to VI-21). Some composite xenoliths containing pyroxenitic and peridotitic members of the Cr-diopside group show no chemical variation, and

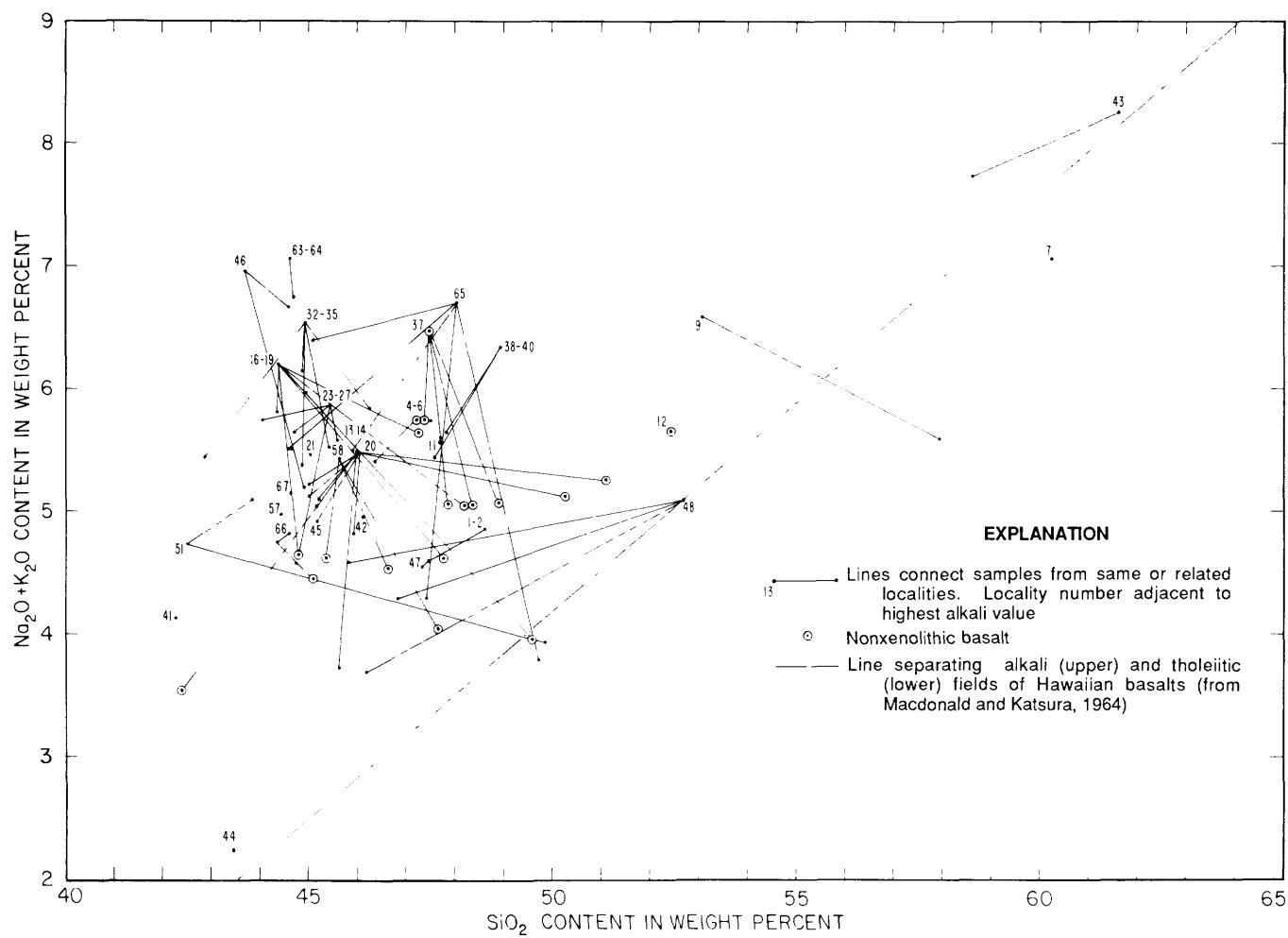


FIGURE 10.—Alkali-silica variations of host rocks.

TABLE 3.—Normative *ne*, K/Na ratio, and heat-flow province of host rocks

Locality	Normative <i>ne</i>	K/Na	Heat-flow province ($\mu\text{cal}/\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}$)
1-----	0	0.25-.48	1.5-2.5
4-----	3.5-5.2	.48-.51	.75-1.5
7-----	0	.56	< .75
9-----	0	.87-1.20	.75-1.5
10-----	5.9	.63	1.5-2.5
13-----	0-.87	.35-.54	1.5-2.5
19-----	0-13.7	.32-.51	.75-1.5
20-----	4.2-10.2	.30-.55	1.5-2.5
21-----	4.0-8.7	.58	1.5-2.5
23-----	2.1-8.2	.35-.46	1.5-2.5
32-----	5.7-12.3	.17-.76	1.5-2.5
37-----	2.4-5.6	.37-.64	1.5-2.5
41-----	0	.56	1.5-2.5
42-----	4.9	.55	1.5-2.5
43-----	0	1.97-2.00	1.5-2.5
44-----	0-22.3	.43-.71	1.5-2.5
47-----	2.8	.34	1.5-2.5
48-----	0-.7	.32-.54	1.5-2.5
57-----	6.0	.47	1.5-2.5
58-----	0-4.8	.25-.40	> 2.5
63-----	12.3	.62-.66	1.5-2.5
65-----	0-11.8	.27-.52	1.5-2.5
66-----	9.3-9.9	.46-.48	> 2.5

others show strong variations that are not symmetrical to the layers. Asymmetrical, but strong, compositional variations of spinel across Cr-diopside websterite layers in the Balmuccia alpine peridotite were documented by Sinigoi and others (1983). All other types of composite xenoliths that have been examined, however, show substantial compositional variation within the layers and in the peridotite with which they are in contact. The variations in the peridotite are commonly symmetrical with

respect to proximity to the layers and are symmetrical across the width of layers.

The trends away from the mineral layers into adjacent peridotite are the same for xenoliths having pyroxenite layers of the Cr-diopside, Al-augite, bottle-green pyroxene, and garnetiferous groups. The principal characteristics shared by these rocks (appendix VI, figs. VI-2 to VI-8, VI-10 to VI-15 and VI-17) are a decrease in the Al/Cr ratio of spinel, an increase in the Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of the main silicate phases, a decrease in the Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene, a decrease in the Al contents of both pyroxenes (and increase in the Al/Cr ratio of clinopyroxenes), and a general, though commonly erratic, decrease in the Ca content of olivine away from the pyroxenites into peridotite.

In contrast, peridotite xenoliths having amphibole-rich layers show chemical trends that are opposite for spinel composition and for Al contents of pyroxenes (appendix VI, figs. VI-18 to VI-20) compared to those associated with pyroxenitic layers. Chemical variations in one composite xenolith with feldspathic layers have the same spinel trend as composite xenoliths with amphibole layers, but the Al contents of the pyroxenes decrease away from the feldspathic layers as they do away from pyroxenitic layers.

These differences are important in two respects: (1) trends of Al content in orthopyroxene that are opposite in reaction zones of amphibole and pyroxene veins extend the range of compositions due to metasomatic effects discussed by Wilshire and Jackson (1975) and Pike (1976), exacerbate the problems of pyroxene geobarometry, and make questionable the use of pyroxenes as geothermometers (Tracy, 1980); (2) the metasomatic effects of hydrous and anhydrous mineral veins on peridotite com-

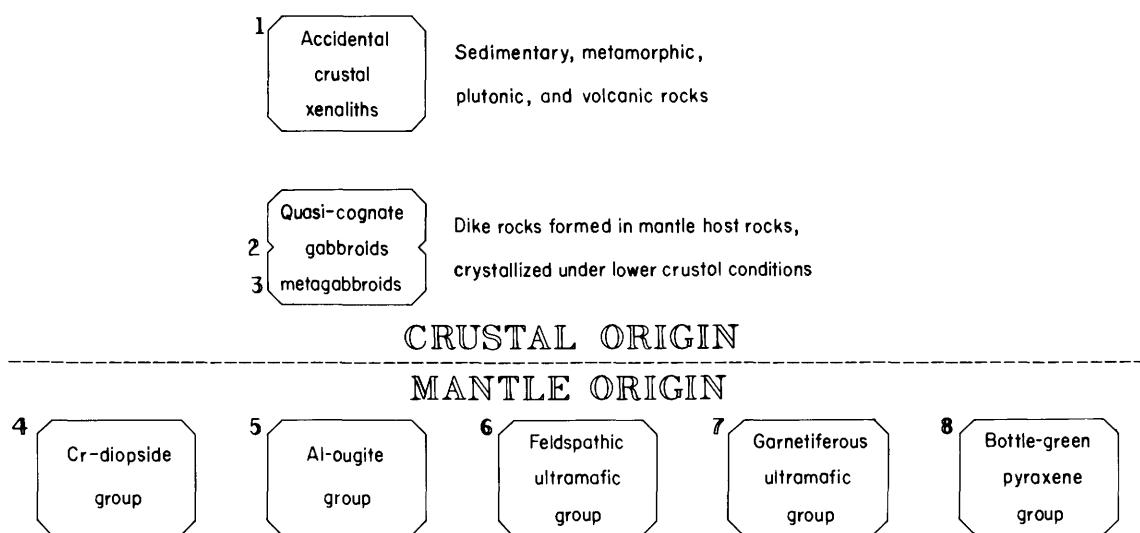


FIGURE 11.—Main xenolith groups recognized in this report.

positions can be discriminated even when the veins are not in a particular sample. Thus, sample Ba-1-24 (Dish Hill, Calif.; appendix VI, fig. VI-9) clearly reveals significant metasomatic effects of hydrous mineral veining although the sample does not contain amphibole veins; indeed, that sample was selected for systematic study to determine the changes with respect to a pyroxenite layer. Small xenoliths containing hydrous- and anhydrous-mineral layers may, as in the case of sample Ba-1-15 (appendix VI, fig. VI-21), yield complex chemical variations. Inasmuch as hydrous mineral veining postdates most anhydrous mineral layering, the possibility exists for overprinting early metasomatic effects with younger ones that are qualitatively different. This possibility has not been tested.

TRACE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES IN XENOLITHS AND HOST ROCKS

A substantial amount of information has been assembled on minor element and isotopic compositions of xenoliths, megacrysts, and host rocks in western United States occurrences. However, studies that deal systematically with the different lithologic associations in terms of their known structural-compositional relationship are few. In some studies the type of rock analyzed cannot be identified from the descriptions given, and in others the samples may have been misidentified. The latter problem stems largely from difficulty in distinguishing some kinds of xenoliths in hand specimen (for example Cr-diopside orthopyroxenite from Al-augite pyroxenite) and from the

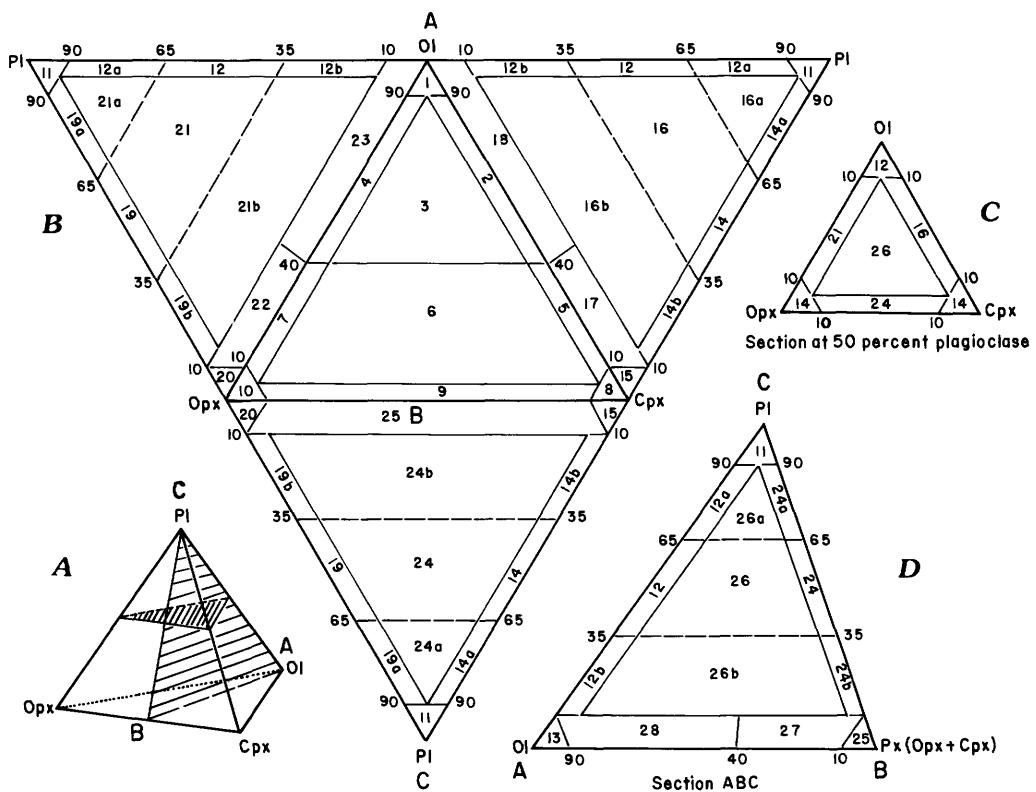


FIGURE 12.—Classification and nomenclature of ultramafic and gabbroic rocks in (A) tetrahedron olivine-plagioclase-orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene (from Streckeisen and others, 1973). B, Faces of tetrahedron. C, Section parallel to base OI-Opx-Cpx at 50 percent plagioclase content. D, Section of tetrahedron along line A-B-C. Classification scheme: 1, dunite; 2, wehrlite; 3, lherzolite; 4, harzburgite; 5, olivine clinopyroxenite; 6, olivine websterite; 7, olivine orthopyroxenite; 8, clinopyroxenite; 9, websterite; 10, orthopyroxenite; 11, anorthosite; 12, troctolite (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 15, plagioclase-bearing clinopyroxenite; 16, olivine gabbro (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 17, plagioclase-bearing olivine clinopyroxenite; 18, plagioclase-bearing wehrlite; 19, norite (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 20, plagioclase-bearing orthopyroxenite; 21, olivine norite (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 22, plagioclase-bearing olivine orthopyroxenite; 23, plagioclase-bearing harzburgite; 24, gabbronorite (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 25, plagioclase-bearing websterite; 26, olivine gabbronorite (a, leuco-; b, mela-); 27, plagioclase-bearing olivine websterite; 28, plagioclase-bearing lherzolite.

presence of significant chemical variability even within subordinate lithologic types. The more important conclusions regarding the genesis of the xenoliths and megacrysts are based on rare earth elements, and strontium, neodymium, and oxygen isotopes, so only these will be summarized here. The data from the literature are tabulated in appendix VII.

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

Cr-DIOPSIDER GROUP

Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for bulk rock samples described as Cr-diopside group peridotites from Western United States localities show a complete range between and within localities from

TABLE 4.—Principal features of

	Cr-diopside	Al-augite																																																																																																												
A. Rock types																																																																																																														
1. Lherzolite	LHERZOLITE; dunite; ol-websterite; websterite; wehrlite; ol-clinopyroxenite; harzburgite; clinopyroxenite; (ol-orthopyroxenite); (orthopyroxenite); (glimmerite); abundant	OLIVINE CLINOPYROXENITE; WEHRLITE; CLINOPYROXENITE; HORNBLENHITE; dunite; lherzolite; glimmerite (ol-websterite); (websterite); moderate abundance																																																																																																												
2. Wehrlite	uncommon	abundant; opx exsolution lamellae uncommon to locally abundant.																																																																																																												
3. Harzburgite	locally common	not reported																																																																																																												
4. Dunite	common	common; irregularly "soaked" in cpx near pyroxenite bands.																																																																																																												
5. Websterite	common; all modal variants	common; usually rich in cpx																																																																																																												
6. Clinopyroxenite	uncommon	common; can be extremely inequigranular; large grains have ovoid and tubular cavities.																																																																																																												
7. Orthopyroxenite	uncommon	very rare, putative																																																																																																												
8. Megacrysts	ol; possible opx, cpx	CPX; OL; KAERSUTITE; feldspar; spinel; mica; cpx and kaersutite contain ovoid and tubular cavities.																																																																																																												
B. Structures																																																																																																														
1. Layering and crosscutting.	CONCORDANT LAYERS; branching, but rarely crosscutting.	BRANCHING AND CROSSCUTTING IGNEOUS LAYERS; pyroxene-rich dikes cross foliation of ol-rich wallrock.																																																																																																												
2. Contact relations	SHARP; PLANAR; GRADATIONAL; nonplanar	SHARP; IRREGULAR; PLANAR; GRADATIONAL																																																																																																												
3. Inclusions	ol-rich inclusions in cpx-rich rocks	OL-RICH INCLUSIONS IN CPX-RICH ROCKS; (px-rich inclusions in ol-rich rocks).																																																																																																												
4. Grain orientation	common	uncommon																																																																																																												
C. Textures	TECTONITE; RECRYSTALLIZATION; unmixing (in relics)	px-rich rocks: (?) IGNEOUS VEIN; unmixing; recrystallization; reaction; cumulus; cataclastic. ol-rich rocks: RECRYSTALLIZATION; tectonite.																																																																																																												
D. Mineralogy																																																																																																														
1. Relative abundance:	OL; OPX; cpx; spinel; pargasite; phlogopite	CPX; OL; spinel; opx; kaersutite; Ti-phlogopite																																																																																																												
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¹ Compositions reported for Cr-diopside, Al-augite, and bottle-green pyroxene groups are averages of analyses from noncomposite xenoliths having no macroscopic evidence of metasomatic effects. Insufficient data for feldspathic ultramafic group. σ , standard deviation.

* Normalized atomic percent.

** Weight percent.

relative light REE (LREE) enrichment to relative LREE depletion (Frey and Prinz, 1978; A.J. Irving, written commun., 1979; Jagoutz and others, 1979b; Irving, 1980; W.P. Nash, written commun., 1981). Typically greater LREE enrichments are found in Cr-diopside lherzolites that contain phlogopite (Frey and Prinz, 1978, sample PA-51) or amphibole (W.P. Nash, written commun., 1981); some, but

not all, fine-grained anhydrous lherzolites with tabular texture from Kilbourne Hole are slightly enriched in LREE compared to coarse-grained lherzolites (A.J. Irving, written commun., 1979). Pyroxenites of the Cr-diopside group generally have concave downward REE distributions, but higher abundances of REE than associated lherzolites (Frey and Prinz, 1978; Irving, 1980).

the ultramafic xenolith groups

Feldspathic ultramafic group	Bottle-green pyroxene group	Garnetiferous ultramafic group
LHERZOLITE; ol-websterite; websterite; dunite; clinopyroxenite.	OL-WEBSTERITE; HARZBURGITE; WEBSTERITE; lherzolite(?); clinopyroxenite.	CLINOPYROXENITE; WEBSTERITE; LHERZOLITE; amphibolite; garnet-kaersutite rock; glimmerite.
common -----	difficult to distinguish macroscopically from Cr-Di lherzolite.	locally common.
none reported -----	none reported -----	none reported.
none reported -----	locally common -----	none reported.
rare -----	identifiable only by association -----	none reported.
moderate abundance; wide modal variation.	common; cpx usually dominant -----	locally common eclogite.
rare -----	uncommon -----	common.
none reported ----- not distinguishable from Cr-diopside group	none reported ----- CPX; OPX locally common; ol not -----	locally moderately common. CPX; OPX; garnet.
concordant websterite-lherzolite layering; branching, crosscutting gabbroic layers.	branching rare -----	concordant phase layering; crosscutting garnet pyroxenite; pyroxenite, phlogopite-bearing layers.
SHARP; PLANAR; IRREGULAR ----- none reported -----	sharp; gradational ----- ol-rich inclusions in px-rich rocks -----	SHARP; GRADATIONAL; PLANAR. ol-rich inclusions in px-rich rocks.
common -----	uncommon -----	uncommon.
TECTONITE; recrystallization; replacement.	TECTONITE; RECRYSTALLIZATION; unmixing in relicts.	TECTONITE; recrystallization; unmixing in relicts.
OL; OPX; CPX; plagioclase; spinel ----- Insufficient data.	CPX; OPX; OL; spinel ----- cpx σ opx σ ol σ 35.5 1.4 4.3 1.7 -- -- 56.9 1.3 87.4 1.4 88.5 1.0 7.9 1.0 8.3 .6 11.2 1.0 6.0 1.6 3.4 .9 -- -- 1.5 .2 -- -- -- -- .38 .26 -- -- -- -- sp σ 16.0 1.6 29.4 12.0 16.8 2.1 37.3 14.2 23 18 10	Varies from location to location. CPX, OPX; OL; garnet; spinel. See Arculus and Smith (1979); Schulze and Helmstaedt (1979); Ehrenberg (1979).
One sample: internal equilibrium between cpx and plagioclase, disequilibrium with host basalt.	Xenolith isotopic compositions not in equilibrium with host basalt.	None available.

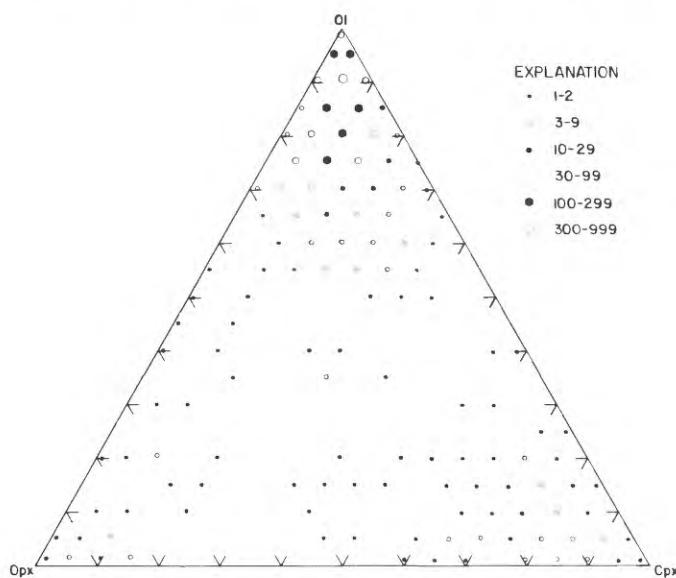


FIGURE 13.—Modal compositions of 2,213 xenoliths in Cr-diopside group, all localities. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene.

COMPOSITE CR-DIOPSIDE PERIDOTITE AND AL-AUGITE PYROXENITE

Of three lherzolites described as members of the Cr-diopside group, but which represent wallrock of Al-augite pyroxenites (Irving, 1980) and may actually be Al-augite peridotites, one shows LREE enrichment relative to discrete Cr-diopside xenoliths from the same locality; the others have REE distributions within the range of the

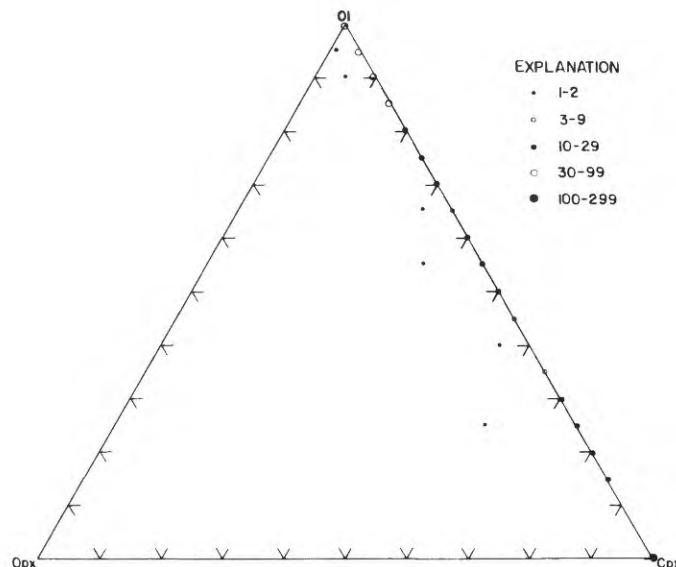


FIGURE 14.—Modal compositions of 705 xenoliths in Al-augite group, all localities. Ol, olivine; Opx, orthopyroxene; Cpx, clinopyroxene.

discrete Cr-diopside lherzolites. The LREE-enriched fine-grained tabular lherzolites from Kilbourne Hole are said to be commonly associated with Al-augite pyroxenite veins (Bussod, 1983), and all four composite samples from this and an adjacent locality (No. 66) for which we have systematic compositional data (appendix VI) have fine-grained lherzolite with tabular texture.

AL-AUGITE GROUP

One peridotite from San Carlos described as a member of the Al-augite group (Frey and Prinz, 1978, sample PA-42) is enriched in REE compared to Cr-diopside lherzolites. Clinopyroxene-rich lithologies of the Al-augite group have concave downward REE patterns similar to their counterparts in the Cr-diopside group (Frey and



A



B

FIGURE 15.—Xenoliths, San Carlos, Arizona. A, Cr-diopside websterite dike crosscuts foliation (parallel to pencil) of Cr-diopside lherzolite. B, Shearing parallel to foliation in Cr-diopside lherzolite produced lenses of peridotite parallel to foliation in crosscutting Cr-diopside websterite dike.

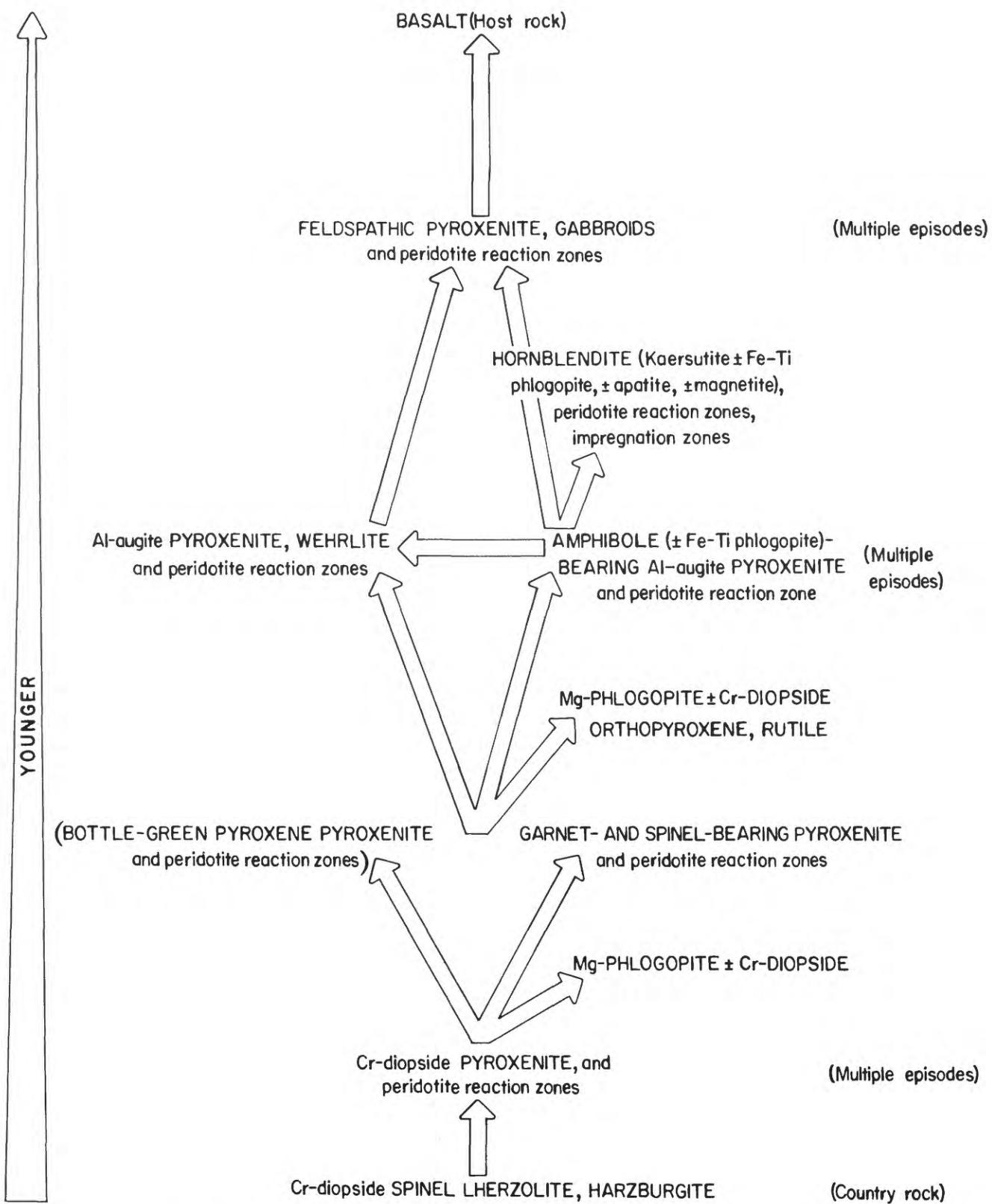


FIGURE 16.—Schematic diagram showing sequence of emplacement of dike rocks and associated reaction zones in xenoliths. No direct evidence for position shown is known for rock types in parentheses.

Prinz, 1978; A.J. Irving, written commun., 1979; Irving, 1980; W.P. Nash, written commun., 1981), but they show substantially less LREE depletion than Cr-diopsidite pyroxenites. The one gabbro examined has a REE pattern similar to those of Al-augite pyroxenites (W.P. Nash, written commun., 1981).

MINERAL SEPARATES AND MEGACRYSTS, ALL GROUPS

A substantial amount of REE data has been obtained on mineral separates from Cr-diopsidite group xenoliths (Kempton and others, 1984; Menzies and others, 1985), from garnetiferous ultramafic group xenoliths (Ehrenberg, 1982a), and from megacrysts (Ehrenberg, 1982a; Irving and Frey, 1984). The data for clinopyroxenes from

herzolites have resulted in identification of two subtypes of the Cr-diopsidite group (Menzies, 1983; Kempton and others, 1984; Menzies and others, 1985) as previously identified in Australian xenoliths by Frey and Green (1974). Type Ia is described by these authors as having LREE-depleted clinopyroxenes with chondrite-normalized $Ce = 1.2\text{--}9.0$ and $Yb = 10\text{--}12$ (the tabulated data given by Menzies and others, 1985, indicate that Ce values of type Ia clinopyroxenes range from 2.0 to 16.5). Type Ib is described as having LREE-enriched clinopyroxenes

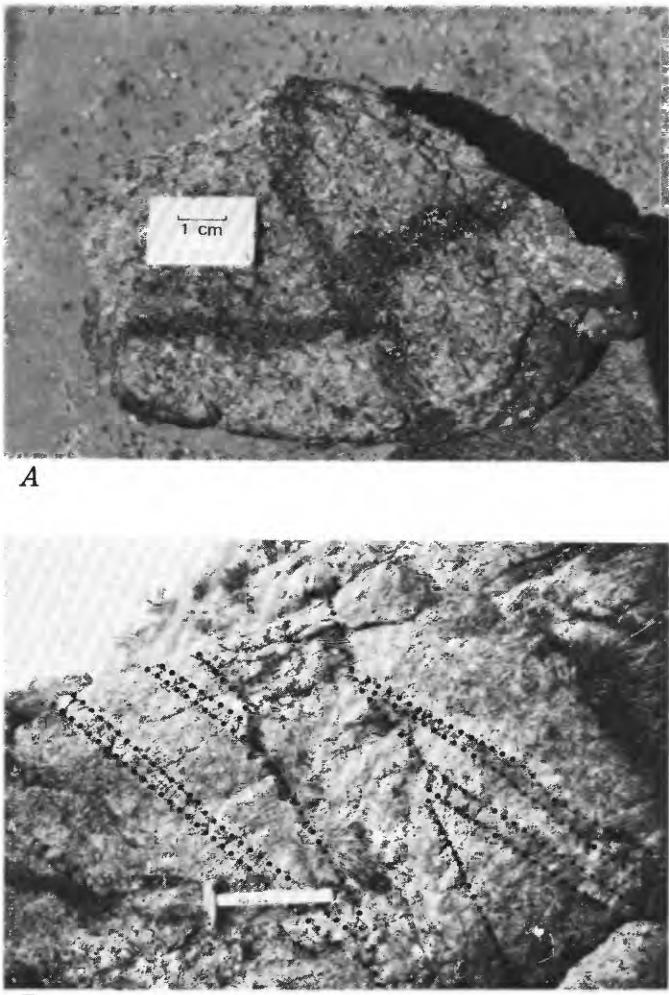


FIGURE 17.—Crosscutting Cr-diopsidite websterite dikes in Cr-diopsidite lherzolite. A, Near-vertical dike offsets the other. Note small lherzolite xenolith in websterite at junction of two dikes. Xenolith, San Carlos, Arizona. B, Thick dike crosscuts and dilatationally offsets two thinner dikes. Balmuccia peridotite massif.

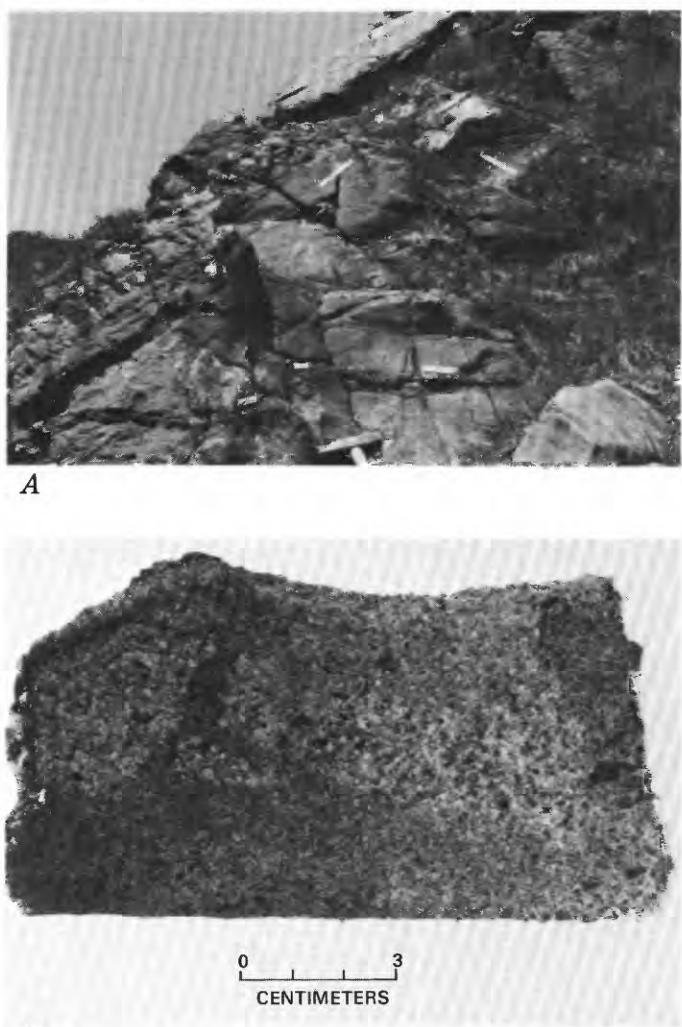


FIGURE 18.—A, Garnet pyroxenite (top right, marked by tape inclined to right) crosscuts Cr-diopsidite spinel pyroxenite layers (center, marked by tape inclined to left). Two Al-augite hornblendite dikes (largest one in center just above hammer head, marked by horizontal tape) crosscut spinel pyroxenite layers and are at high angle to garnet pyroxenite (contact relations not exposed). Lherz peridotite massif. B, Branching Al-augite pyroxenite dike isolates angular inclusion of Al-augite peridotite. This pyroxenite is crosscut by another on right side of xenolith; note large spinels in dike on right. A vaguely defined zone in peridotite at junction of two dikes is especially enriched in clinopyroxene. Xenolith, San Carlos, Arizona.

with chondrite-normalized Ce/Yb ratios greater than 1, but such ratios may also occur in type Ia (for example sample 20-6, Menzies and others, 1985). Chondrite-normalized values reported (Menzies and others, 1985) for Ce range from 12.3 to 44.1, and for Yb from 2.9 to 14.8. The REE contents of clinopyroxenes thus do not uniquely separate types Ia and Ib, and distinctions between metasomatized and unmetasomatized Ia and Ib (Menzies, 1983) are more theoretical than practical.

Bulk rock garnet lherzolites at one locality (Ehrenberg, 1982a) are relatively enriched in LREE whether they are from rocks with more or less than 12 percent modal clinopyroxene (the value chosen by Ehrenberg to separate

high Ca-Al from low Ca-Al lherzolites) or from megacrystalline rocks. The low Ca-Al group has generally lower heavy REE (HREE) than the other two groups, and higher La/Yb ratios than the high Ca-Al group.

Megacrysts of clinopyroxene, amphibole, mica, anorthoclase, and apatite from Kilbourne Hole (No. 67), San Carlos (No. 63), Dish Hill (No. 32), Hoover Dam (No. 41), and Mt. Riley, Alpine, and 96 Ranch, Texas, were analyzed by Irving and Frey (1984). The clinopyroxenes, all Al-Ti augites, have REE patterns similar to those of Al-augite pyroxenites (Frey and Prinz, 1978). Kaersutite megacrysts, and one vein kaersutite, also have concave downward REE distributions, but abundances are much



A



B

FIGURE 19.—A, Hornblendite segregations in hornblende pyroxenite dikes (dipping steeply to left). Segregation in thin dike, left side, splits from pyroxenite dike near bottom of photograph and crosscuts host Cr-diopside lherzolite. Lherz peridotite massif. B, Hornblendite derived from fine-grained hornblende pyroxenite (nearly horizontal in photograph) crosscuts Cr-diopside lherzolite. Both junctions of hornblendite and pyroxenite are contained within xenolith. Pyroxenite has axial concentration of amphibole. Xenolith, San Carlos, Arizona.



A



B

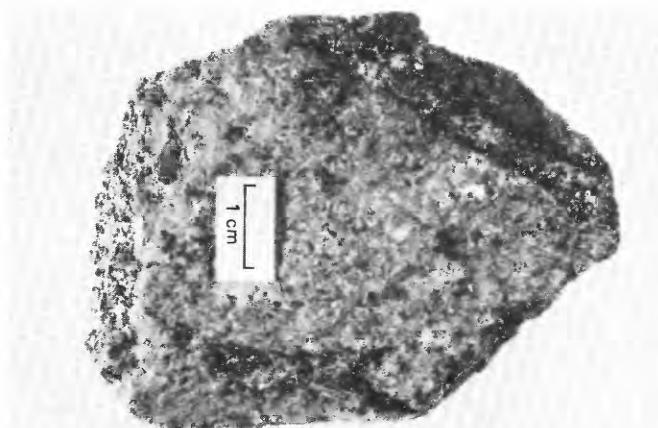
FIGURE 20.—A, Hornblendite crosscuts Cr-diopside websterite dike in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Xenolith, Deadman Lake, California. B, Hornblendite intruded into planar fracture in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Xenolith broke along vein which is now a selvage along bottom edge of xenolith. Deadman Lake, California.

higher and LREE enrichment is substantially greater than in clinopyroxenes. The relatively high REE abundances in apatite shows the importance of this minor phase in the total REE budget of the rocks containing it.

PROBLEMS IN INTERPRETING REE DATA

Some problems with REE analytical data and approaches to obtaining the data remain unresolved. Independent analyses of the same sample may show discrepant REE values (table VII-1D, Nos. 64, 94). The differences do not change overall LREE enrichment patterns but have a significant effect on light/heavy ratios used as parameters of REE behavior (Frey, 1984). In addition, the presence of microscopic inclusions can have

a significant effect on the REE abundances (Jagoutz and others, 1979; Stosch and Seck, 1980; Kempton and others, 1984). The behavior of REE distributions with differing sample preparation techniques—that is, acid washing—is largely unexplored although this behavior is especially significant in Sr isotopic measurements (Zindler and others, 1983). Moreover, a significant sampling problem results from metasomatic interactions between melts and their wallrocks. Steep gradients in major element distributions documented for this process are not taken into account in selecting samples for REE analysis. For example, a single REE distribution pattern is presented for

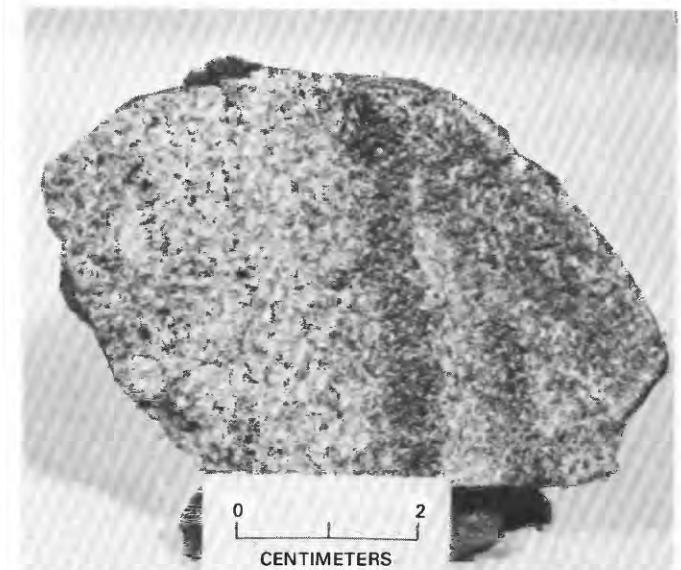


A

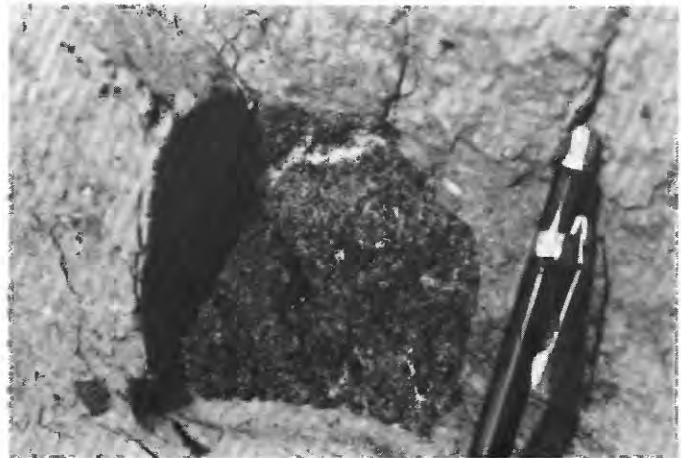


B

FIGURE 21.—A, Two differently oriented hornblendite (+ apatite) dikes in planar fractures (left and top-right sides) in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Three additional sets of fractures in lherzolite are unoccupied. Xenolith, Dish Hill, California. B, Cr-diopside lherzolite xenolith excavated along a complex system of intersecting planar fractures. Xenolith, Dish Hill, California.



A



B

FIGURE 22.—A, Fine-grained gabbro dike (inclined to right, top-right) crosscuts two Cr-diopside websterite layers (vertical) in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Xenolith, Cima, California. B, Thin feldspar-rich vein in Al-augite clinopyroxenite. Xenolith, Cima, California.

garnet pyroxenite in the garnet pyroxenite-spinel lherzolite composite sample 68 SAL 11 (Frey, 1980), yet the major element compositions of minerals in this sample vary drastically with proximity to the contact of the two lithologies (Wilshire and Jackson, 1975); which part of this chemically heterogeneous sample was analyzed for REE is unknown. The analytical and sampling problems could have particular significance where correlations such as $(Ce)_N/(Yb)_N$ ratios with CaO bulk rock composition (Frey, 1984) and Cr/Al ratios vs $(Ce)_N/(Sm)_N$ ratio of clinopyroxene (Kempton and others, 1984) are attempted. The latter is illustrated in figure 23, which shows $(Ce)_N/(Sm)_N$ plotted against Cr/Al of clinopyroxenes from REE-depleted and REE-enriched xenoliths determined by Kempton and others (1984). Superimposed on this diagram are the ranges and average value of Cr/Al of clinopyroxenes in two of the rocks whose REE compositions were determined by Menzies and others (1985). The clinopyroxenes from one depleted sample (Ba-2-1) have Cr/Al ratios that span half the range of the Cr/Al ratios in all the samples plotted by Kempton and others (1984). The other sample, Ba-1-72, also has a range of Cr/Al values on the LREE-enriched side of the diagram. The locations in the samples, which are quite heterogeneous

(Wilshire and others, 1980), of the Cr/Al or the REE analyses are not known.

Sr AND Nd ISOTOPES

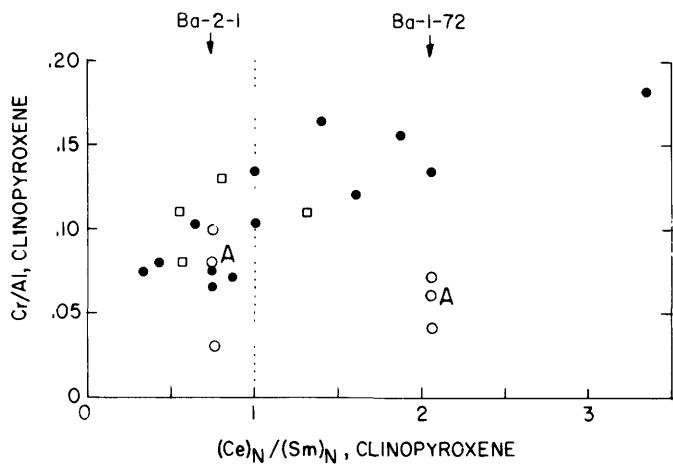
Sr ISOTOPES OF THE Cr-DIOPSIDE GROUP

The Sr isotopic data available commonly show disequilibrium between xenoliths of the Cr-diopside group and their host rocks (Peterman and others, 1970; Laughlin and others, 1971; Kudo and others, 1972; Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974; Basu, 1979) and apparent internal disequilibrium among the minerals composing these xenoliths (Peterman and others, 1970; Kudo and others, 1972; Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974; Basu, 1979). However, more recent studies have revealed significant problems of grain-boundary contamination (for example, Zindler and others, 1983) and difficulty in obtaining meaningful Sr compositions of peridotite minerals other than clinopyroxene. One exception is the Malapai Hill occurrence (No. 20; Stull and Davis, 1973) in which Cr-diopside lherzolites have initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios close to those of their host rocks. Stueber and Murthy (1966) state that Sr isotopic data indicate that xenoliths in alkali basalts are genetically related to their host rocks and give whole-rock data on a Cr-diopside(?) peridotite from Dish Hill ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.7062$), but no data on the host. Comparison with other data on basalt from Dish Hill ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.7031$; Peterman and others, 1971) shows the same level of disequilibrium reported for most Cr-diopside lherzolites.

Sr ISOTOPES OF THE Al-AUGITE GROUP

Whole-rock Sr isotopic data for Al-augite xenoliths are scarce, and all those analyzed are hornblendites or kaersutite-bearing clinopyroxenites (Bergman and others, 1981; Bergman, 1982). Amphibole-bearing xenoliths from Black Rock Summit ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.70331$ – 0.70369) are commonly not in isotopic equilibrium with their host basalts, but they do fall in the range of isotopic values for the volcanic field ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.70304$ – 0.70508). Sr isotopic data on mineral separates from Al-augite xenoliths are abundant (appendix VII; Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974; Basu, 1978, 1979; Wilshire and others, 1980; Menzies and others, 1985) and are even more abundant if megacrysts are considered as natural mineral separates from Al-augite (and other) xenoliths.

Analyses of more than one mineral in Al-augite xenoliths are rare. Stueber and Ikramuddin (1974) reported that clinopyroxene and olivine from an Al-augite wehrlite xenolith are not in equilibrium; the clinopyroxene, however, has the same isotopic composition as the host



EXPLANATION

- Data from Kempton and others (1984); Geronimo volcanic field
- REE data from Menzies and others (1985); Dish Hill. A = average Cr/Al ratio
- Data from A.J. Irving (written commun., 1979); Bussod (1983); Kilbourne Hole

FIGURE 23.—Ranges and average value of Cr/Al ratio of clinopyroxene in wallrocks of hornblendite dikes (Ba-2-1; Ba-1-72) plotted on Cr/Al vs. $(Ce)_N/(Sm)_N$ diagram (modified from Kempton and others, 1984).

basalt. Bergman and others (1981) showed that feldspar and kaersutite from an Al-augite feldspathic hornblendite are in isotopic equilibrium with each other but not with the host basalt. Single mineral separates that have been analyzed include clinopyroxene from clinopyroxenites (Basu, 1979) and kaersutite from hornblendites (Basu, 1978; Wilshire and others, 1980; Menzies and others, 1985). Clinopyroxene from clinopyroxenites reported by Basu (1979) are substantially more radiogenic than their host rocks, whereas kaersutite from hornblendite (Basu, 1978) is substantially less radiogenic than its host rock. A number of analyses of clinopyroxene and amphibole megacrysts have been made (Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974; Basu, 1979; Wilshire and others, 1980; Foland and others, 1980, 1983). Clinopyroxene megacrysts have isotopic compositions very similar to their host rocks (Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974) or to basalts in the same volcanic field (Foland and others, 1983); kaersutite megacrysts commonly are somewhat less radiogenic than their host rocks (Basu, 1978; Foland and others, 1980), and where more comprehensive data are available (Bergman, 1982; Foland and others, 1983), kaersutite megacrysts have Sr isotopic compositions at the low end of the range for all lavas in the same volcanic field. This important relationship was first noted by Stuckless and Irving (1976).

Sr ISOTOPES OF THE FELDSPATHIC AND BOTTLE-GREEN PYROXENE GROUPS

In a single sample of peridotite in the feldspathic ultramafic group, Basu, (1979) reported similar Sr compositions for plagioclase and clinopyroxene. Several xenoliths that we would classify in the bottle-green pyroxene group have been analyzed for Sr isotopes. These include harzburgite ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.70912, 0.70896$), dunite ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.70418$), and lherzolite ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.70502$) classified by Bergman (1982) as Cr-diopsidic group, and olivine websterites (+ kaersutite) classified as green spinel lherzolites by Laughlin and others (1971). The harzburgite analyzed by Bergman (1982) is well outside the range of isotopic ratios of lavas in the volcanic field (0.70304–0.70508), whereas the dunite and lherzolite fall within this range. The $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ reported for four xenoliths from Bandera Crater, New Mexico, by Laughlin and others (1971) range from 0.7023 to 0.7040 in comparison to the range of three host rocks of 0.7028–0.7034. Isotopic compositions of two bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts (Foland and others, 1983) are 0.7038 and 0.7039, slightly more radiogenic than associated clinopyroxene and kaersutite megacrysts of the Al-augite group and well within the range of values for the Black Rock Summit volcanic field.

Sr AND Nd ISOTOPES OF THE Cr-DIOPSIDIC GROUP

Neodymium isotopic compositions and Sr isotopic compositions have been determined for whole rocks and mineral separates from only a few Cr-diopsidic group xenoliths and their host rocks (Menzies and others, 1985; Roden and others, 1984b) and for whole-rock garnetiferous ultramafic group xenoliths and their host rocks (Domenick and others, 1983). Menzies and others (1985) divide the Cr-diopsidic group into two subgroups on the basis of absence or presence of LREE enrichment of clinopyroxene. In the type Ia group of Menzies and others (1985) whole-rock and clinopyroxene Sr and Nd isotopic compositions may or may not fall in the ranges given for lavas in the field. The six clinopyroxene compositions from type Ia xenoliths given plot on the mantle array in the vicinity of oceanic basalts (fig. 24; Menzies and others, 1985). Of five clinopyroxenes from type Ib xenoliths analyzed, four fall near the mantle array and extend the field of xenolith compositions to the estimated value for bulk earth (fig. 24; Menzies and others, 1985). One clinopyroxene, from a Geronimo volcanic field micaceous xenolith, falls well below the mantle array in a position not occupied by any xenoliths or alkali basalts previously analyzed.

Sr AND Nd ISOTOPES OF COMPOSITE XENOLITHS OF THE Cr-DIOPSIDIC AND Al-AUGITE GROUPS

Menzies and others (1985) also provide data for composite xenoliths from Dish Hill and the Geronimo volcanic field (appendix VII, table VII-3B). These include one Cr-diopsidic websterite-Cr-diopsidic lherzolite, one Al-augite

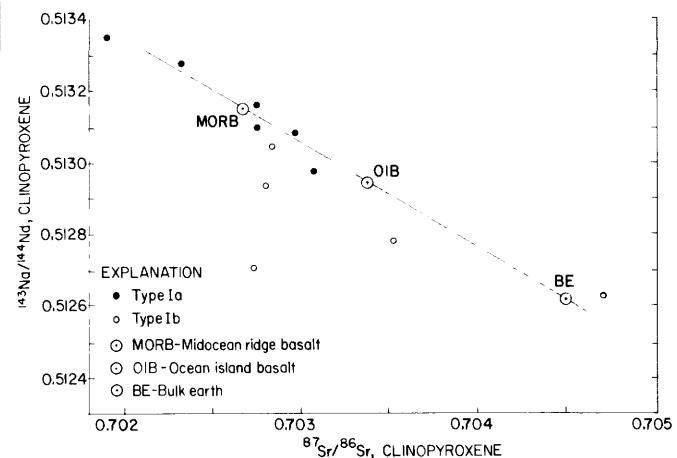


FIGURE 24.—Plot of $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for type Ia and type Ib xenoliths, showing their positions on mantle array (from Menzies and others, 1985).

pyroxenite-Cr-diopside lherzolite, one undescribed composite of two Al-augite lithologies, and three Al-augite hornblendite-Cr-diopside lherzolite composites (fig. 25). Two additional analyses of Al-augite group wallrocks are given without compositions of veins. Another sample (EN 01) is plotted as a vein (mica)-wallrock pair but is described only as micaceous lherzolite with intergranular mica (Menzies and others, 1985). With the exception of the last-named sample, isotopic compositions of wallrocks and veins are spread along the mantle array and have lower $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and higher $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratios than bulk earth. Veins plot closer to bulk earth on the Sr/Nd diagram than their wallrocks (fig. 25). Roden and others (1984b) and M.F. Roden (written commun., 1984) derived data from two composite xenoliths from Kilbourne Hole (appendix VII, table VII-3B) which consist of Al-augite clinopyroxenite-Cr-diopside lherzolite. Clinopyroxenes from the clinopyroxenites and the lherzolites are isotopically equilibrated with respect to Sr for both samples

and with respect to Nd in one sample; the second sample, however, has slightly higher $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ than clinopyroxene from the lherzolite.

The pyroxenes in Cr-diopside websterite and Cr-diopside lherzolite of a composite xenolith from the Geronimo volcanic field are not in isotopic equilibrium either for Sr or Nd (Menzies and others, 1985). In contrast, Kudo and others (1972) reported indistinguishable whole-rock Sr isotopic ratios for a Cr-diopside lherzolite-Cr-diopside websterite composite xenolith from the Puerco plugs, New Mexico (No. 61).

Sr AND Nd ISOTOPES OF THE GARNETIFEROUS ULTRAMAFIC GROUP

Whole-rock Sr and Nd isotopic compositions of garnet lherzolite and Sr isotopic composition of grospydite and garnet pyroxenite are not in equilibrium with their trachyandesite host rock from Big Creek, California

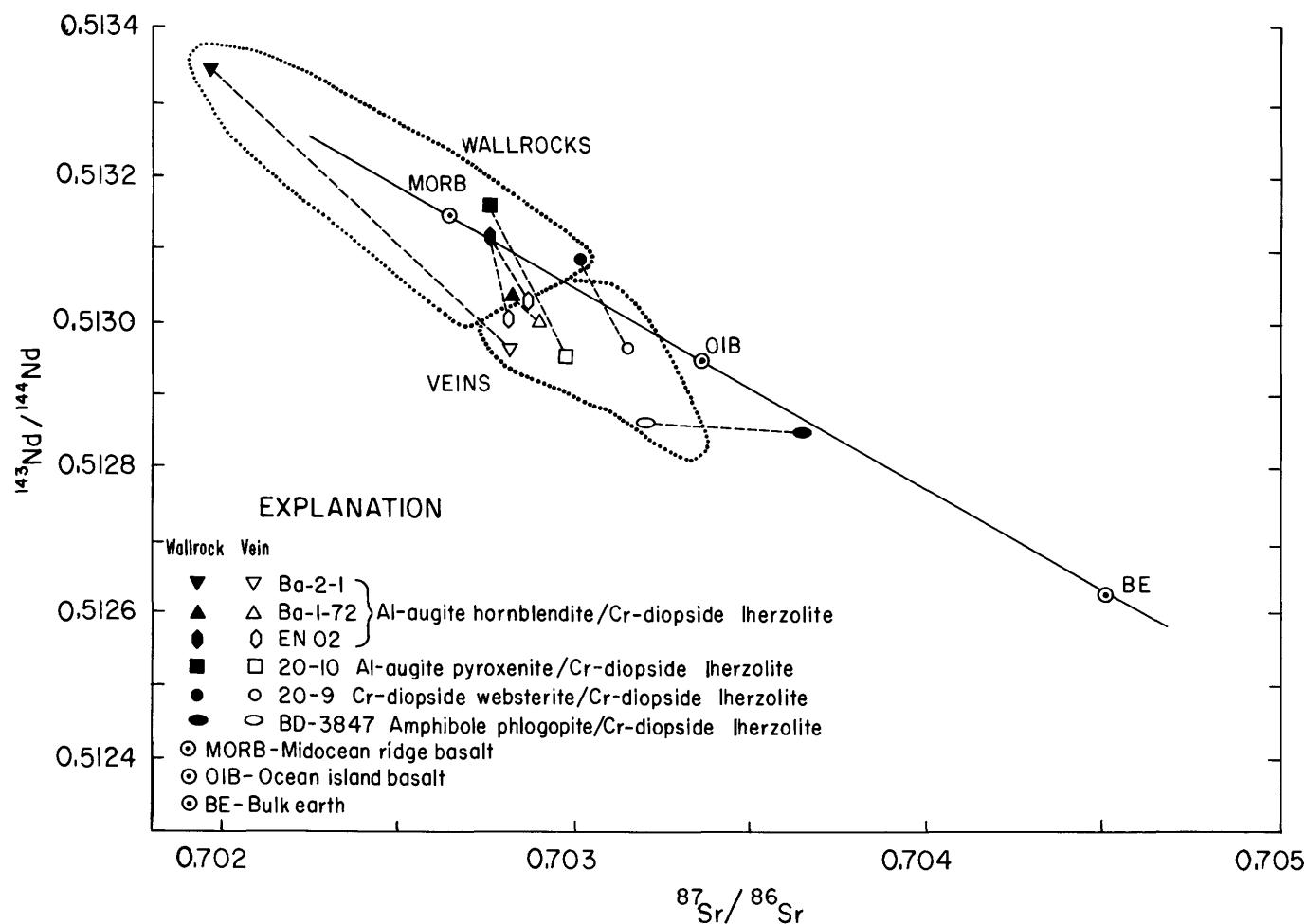


FIGURE 25.—Plot of $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ for composite xenoliths (from Menzies and others, 1985).

(No. 9) (Domenick and others, 1983). The Nd isotopic ratio of the garnet pyroxenite, however, is identical to that of the host rock.

S_R AND Nd ISOTOPES OF MEGACRYSTS

In the case of the Black Rock Summit volcanic field, Sr and Nd isotopic compositions for clinopyroxene megacrysts in the bottle-green pyroxene group (identified as Cr-diopside group by the authors), clinopyroxene and kaersutite megacrysts in the Al-augite group, and whole-rock Al-augite xenoliths all fall in the range of Sr and Nd isotopic ratios of lavas in this volcanic field (Foland and others, 1983).

PROBLEMS IN INTERPRETING ISOTOPIC DATA

Problems analogous to those encountered with REE determinations also exist for isotopic measurements. Discrepant Sr isotopic ratios reported independently for the same samples remain unresolved. Dish Hill (No. 32) host basalt sample Ba-1-101 has two reported Sr isotopic values, 0.70281(11) (Wilshire and others, 1980) and 0.70379(5) (Basu, 1978); Dish Hill hornblendite kaersutite sample Ba-1-72 has reported values of 0.70269(5) (Basu, 1978) and 0.70289(3) (Menzies and others, 1985); and Dish Hill hornblendite kaersutite sample Ba-2-1 has reported values of 0.70323(15) (Wilshire and others, 1980) and 0.70281(3) (Menzies and others, 1985). Hoover Dam (No. 41) has reported host rock Sr values of 0.70399(8) (Basu, 1978) and 0.70456, untreated, or 0.70316, acid-washed (Foland and others, 1980). The effects of acid-leaching on Rb and Sr abundances, and Sr isotopic ratios reported by Basu and Murthy (1977), Basu (1979), and Foland and others (1980) suggest the need for some standard procedures so analytical results may be compared. The problem is well described by Zindler and others (1983). Moreover, the assumption that mineral phases of the xenoliths have escaped modification of their mantle compositions after exposure to the highly radiogenic leachable component hardly seems warranted on the basis of evidence presented by Jagoutz and others (1980), which illustrates the presence of significant amounts of contaminant Sr even after acid-leaching. This contamination is especially significant because the origin of the leachable component is not known, some authors ascribing it to crustal sources (for example, Foland and others, 1980; Jagoutz and others, 1980) and others to a mantle metasomatic fluid (for example, Basu and Murthy, 1977; Basu, 1979). The sampling problem, that is, the within-xenolith isotopic variation, is just as significant as it is for REE determinations. This problem is well illustrated by local isotopic reequilibration of wallrock with veins (Roden and Irving, 1984) and the significant local effects of infiltration

metasomatism that are inferred by Menzies and others (1985) for Dish Hill sample Ba-1-72.

OXYGEN ISOTOPES

Host alkalic basalts in the Western United States have a $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ range from 5.6 to 6.4 per mil (appendix VII, table VII-4A) compared to an average of 6.1 ± 0.27 per mil for alkalic basalts and 5.5 ± 0.26 per mil for tholeiitic basalts (Kyser, 1980). Large differences are found for samples of vesicular and nonvesicular portions of a single flow at San Carlos, Arizona (5.6 ± 0.3 and 6.4 ± 0.1 per mil, respectively, Rumble and others, 1979), and independent determinations of samples from the same flow gave $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 6.0 and 6.3 per mil (Kyser, 1980). Mica and amphibole from a single hornblendite vein from Dish Hill (No. 32) illustrate fractionation of oxygen isotopes with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of 6.11 and 5.57 per mil, respectively (Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980). Amphibole occurring as hornblendite veins and megacrysts from Dish Hill may have very different $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (6.01 and 4.65 per mil, respectively, Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980), and amphibole megacrysts from the same volcanic field range from 4.65 to 5.55 per mil (Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980).

Kyser (1980) suggested that Cr-diopside peridotites can generally be related to magma having $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values similar to those of tholeiite, whereas most pyroxenites appear to be related to alkalic basalts. However, Cr-diopside and Al-augite pyroxenites from San Carlos (appendix VII, table VII-4B, C) have the same $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values. Moreover, the Al-augite xenoliths, considered by many authors to be cognate (for example Frey and Prinz, 1978; Irving, 1980), were considered by Kyser (1980) to have equilibrated with a liquid whose $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ was about 5.7 per mil, which is below most values reported for the host basalt (appendix VII, table VII-4A). The stable isotopes therefore do not appear to provide definitive evidence on the cognate or accidental origin of the xenoliths. Concordant temperatures of isotopic equilibration for some megacrysts and the host rock from Black Rock Summit (No. 16) and Dish Hill (No. 32) support a genetic relation between them (Kyser and others, 1981).

ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF VARIATION AMONG XENOLITHS

COGNATE VERSUS ACCIDENTAL ORIGIN

Controversy about cognate versus accidental origin of mafic-ultramafic xenoliths has progressed from an either-or to a both-and status with recognition of more than one principal type of xenolith. The generally accepted hypothesis is that the dominant lithologies, such as feldspathic peridotite, spinel peridotite, and garnet peridotite, are

accidental inclusions derived from a concentrically stratified upper mantle. The mineralogy of these concentric layers is considered to reflect differences in temperature and pressure of equilibrium and differences in bulk chemical composition, if present, related to degree of withdrawal of partial melts. Concentric layering of the major lithologies is inferred from experimental results in simple systems and other considerations (Kushiro and Yoder, 1966; Green and Ringwood, 1967; O'Hara, 1969; Ringwood, 1969; Green and Hibberson, 1970; Kornprobst, 1970; Ringwood, 1975; Saxena and Eriksson, 1983), whereas concentric layering of common lithologies in the same main group, such as garnet harzburgite and garnet lherzolite, is inferred from hypothetical partial melting relations (Nixon and others, 1973; Dawson, 1980) or from density-composition relations (Boyd and McCallister, 1976). With few exceptions the prevailing view about the origin of members of the Cr-diopside, garnetiferous ultramafic, and feldspathic ultramafic groups is that they are accidental inclusions in the basaltic magmas that carried them to the surface. This view is supported by the complex histories of solid state events that have modified their textures and by isotopic disequilibrium between xenoliths and their host rocks (for example Allsopp and others, 1969; Laughlin and others, 1971; Manton and Tatsumoto, 1971; Kudo and others, 1972; Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974; Burwell, 1975; Dasch and Green, 1975; Stuckless and Irving, 1976; Erlank and Shimizu, 1977; Kramers, 1977; Allègre and others, 1978).

A cognate versus accidental origin of less abundant lithologies is highly controversial. Those who attempt stratigraphic reconstructions of the mantle and crust from minor components of xenolith populations consider all xenoliths to be accidental and attribute pyroxenites (including Al-augite pyroxenites), gabbroids, hornblendites, and granulites to laterally extensive layers in the mantle and crust (for example, Aoki, 1972, cited by Takahashi, 1978; Takahashi, 1978; Warren and others, 1979). Another view of laterally extensive layering commonly proposed for the minor lithologies and megacrysts of kimberlites is one of zones in which subordinate components of inclusion assemblages formed and were subsequently sampled by magmas enroute to the surface (for example, Nixon and Boyd, 1973, 1979; Dawson, 1977, 1980; Pasteris and others, 1979). Still another concept of stratification is embodied in hypotheses of pervasive metasomatism or introduction of melts derived from lower levels of the mantle into the upper mantle producing a widespread horizon in which basaltic melts are generated (Varne and Graham, 1971; Frey and Green, 1974; Lloyd and Bailey, 1975; Hanson, 1977; Frey and Prinz, 1978; Boettcher and others, 1979; Jagoutz and others, 1979; Wood, 1979; Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980; Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Wass and Rogers, 1980; Bailey, 1982;

Kramers and others, 1983; Boettcher, 1984; Dawson, 1984). A mantle stratified in distribution of incompatible elements is also postulated by some authors (for example Kay and Gast, 1973; Ito, 1978; Hofmann and others, 1978) to explain geochemical features of oceanic volcanic rocks or to explain theoretical and experimental metasomatic-fluid behavior (Schneider and Eggler, 1984).

Major compositional variants of peridotite within the same main group have similarly been ascribed to stratification of the mantle. Sheared garnetiferous and nongarnetiferous peridotites in kimberlites that typically have higher Fe and Ti than unsheared types and also yield higher calculated pressures and temperatures of equilibration (Boyd, 1973) are attributed to lower, less-depleted layers of the upper mantle (Boyd and Nixon, 1973; Nixon and Boyd, 1973). Similar xenoliths in minette and those in kimberlite, however, are considered by Ehrenberg (1979, 1982a, b), Gurney and Harte (1980), and Harte (1983) to result from metasomatic alteration of depleted rocks to produce the more Fe- and Ti-rich rocks; the alteration is thought to occur in halos around melts emplaced at various depths.

The basic supposition of stratification of the source regions of the xenoliths also extends to the gabbroids. Metagabbroid xenoliths are almost universally ascribed to a lower crustal origin as accidental inclusions even where they are in isotopic equilibrium with the host rock (Lovering and Tatsumoto, 1968). In contrast, igneous gabbroids are more commonly considered to be cognate.

Concepts of a stratified mantle in which lithologic variants are unrelated to the volcanic rocks that brought them to the surface are not universally endorsed. Wilshire and Pike (1975) Irving (1976) Gurney and Harte (1980) and Wilshire (1984) have drawn attention to difficulties inherent in considering xenoliths to be representative of the upper mantle and in extrapolating evidence drawn from xenoliths to delineate mantle stratigraphy. The view that the various lithologies in xenoliths do not represent strata is supported by the distribution of products of partial melting in peridotite massifs; these products of partial melting closely resemble veins in xenoliths, but their distribution in massifs indicate that lithologies, for example Cr-diopside, Al-augite, and garnet pyroxenites, gabbros, and hornblendites, commonly thought to represent widely separated "strata" in the mantle occur side by side (for example Boudier, 1972; Dick, 1977; Quick and Albee, 1979; Shervais, 1979; Quick, 1981). The similarity of mafic rock types and their mode of occurrence in xenoliths and peridotite massifs indicate that the lithologic variants in xenoliths do not represent stratification in the mantle, except that some garnet lherzolites probably represent deeper levels than Cr-diopside spinel lherzolites.

Designations of a cognate or accidental origin of the members of the Al-augite group are conflicting. The domi-

nant view regarding anhydrous members of the group is that they are cognate, and the mechanisms causing mineralogic variation among them are considered to be cumulus (for example, Frey and Prinz, 1978) or crystal-plating processes of fractionation (for example, Dickey and others, 1977; Irving, 1978, 1980; Suen and Frey, 1978). However, isotopic studies (Leggo and Hutchison, 1968; Stueber and Ikramuddin, 1974) indicate that some of these rocks are not in isotopic equilibrium with the host basalts, and their textures commonly reveal complex histories of solid-state deformation and recrystallization. Isotopic disequilibrium and complex metamorphic history are the principal lines of evidence used to support accidental origin of peridotite members of the other major xenolith groups. Other isotopic studies indicate that some Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites are in equilibrium with their host rocks (Paul, 1971), as are some garnet pyroxenites and their host rocks (O'Neil and others, 1970). Laughlin and others (1971) showed that Sr isotopic compositions of green spinel lherzolite, which are like those we classify in the Al-augite group, are the same as those of the host basalt.

Opinions on the origin of hydrous members of the Al-augite group are also divided. Perhaps the dominant view is that kaersutitic amphibole with or without Ti-phlogopite is cognate or is related to earlier magmatic events in the same volcanic episode as represented by the host rock, but a substantial minority consider veins of these minerals to be precursors to generation of the host alkalic magma and thus surviving hydrous minerals are accidental inclusions (for example Lloyd and Bailey, 1975; Francis, 1976b; Wass, 1979; Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980; Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Stosch and Seck, 1980; Wass and others, 1980; Wass and Rogers, 1980; Menzies, 1983; Menzies and Wass, 1983). Isotopic composition of the hydrous phases (Basu, 1978; Wilshire and others, 1980; Kempton and others, 1984) can be used in support of or opposition to either view.

In summary, the dominant views on the origin of the xenoliths are that peridotites and pyroxenites of the Cr-diopside, garnetiferous ultramafic, and feldspathic groups, and metagabbroids are accidental inclusions from stratified mantle source areas unrelated to the host basalt and that pyroxenites of the Al-augite group and gabbroids are mantle-lower crustal crystallization products of the host basalt or of a basaltic magma belonging to the same magmatic episode as the host; views are about equally divided on whether hydrous members of the Al-augite (and Cr-diopside) group are cognate or accidental (though essential in generating the host basalts). Megacrysts of hydrous and anhydrous minerals are usually considered cognate in alkali basalt assemblages, whereas they are commonly considered to be accidental in kimberlite assemblages.

ORIGIN OF LITHOLOGIC VARIANTS WITHIN MAJOR ULTRAMAFIC GROUPS

SALIENT FEATURES

The principal lithologic variants within each main group of ultramafic xenoliths comprise olivine-rich, pyroxene-rich, hydrous mineral-rich, or feldspar-rich rocks. With few exceptions composite xenoliths containing two or more subtypes of the same group show that pyroxene-, hydrous mineral-, and feldspar-rich rock types form comparatively thin layers in olivine-rich rock types; less commonly, hydrous mineral- and feldspar-rich rock types form thin layers in pyroxene-rich rock types. In addition, the relative abundances of the different rock types for all known localities as a whole (table 1) indicate a subordinate volume of these rocks compared to peridotite. Large composite xenoliths show that Fe-rich peridotites, a subordinate lithology, form thin septa separating pyroxene-rich layers from magnesian peridotites. Pyroxene-rich members of the Cr-diopside group generally form plane-parallel layers in olivine-rich rock, but those of the Al-augite, bottle-green pyroxene, and feldspathic peridotite groups commonly form irregular, anastomosing, and crosscutting layers in peridotite, as do the hydrous mineral subtypes of the Al-augite group. Some samples show crosscutting and anastomosing relations between pyroxene-rich layers of the Cr-diopside group.

Pyroxenite and hydrous-mineral layers of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups commonly crosscut foliation in the peridotite. Layers of all groups may enclose fragments of olivine-rich rocks (J.L. Carter, oral commun., 1971; Wilshire and Shervais, 1975; Irving, 1980; Griffin and others, 1984), and the olivine in many olivine-bearing pyroxenites of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups may have been derived by disaggregation of peridotite wallrock. In places layers in peridotite of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups are sandwiched by olivine-rich peridotite, interpreted as depletion zones by Boudier and Nicolas (1972) and as products of zone refining by Quick and Albee (1979). These relations are, however, comparatively rare in xenoliths (see, for example, Irving, 1980), and generally there is no change in modal composition of peridotite with distance from the layers. In other samples representing the same groups, irregular diffuse concentrations of pyroxene occur adjacent to or near the layers.

Hydrous-mineral layers (and, rarely, clinopyroxenite) of the Al-augite group are closely associated with complex, intersecting planar fracture systems (with spacings of 1–10 cm or more); some of the fractures are healed by the hornblendite and glimmerite veins, but most are open fractures. Xenoliths of peridotite were commonly excavated along these planes of weakness, but some have

remained as planes of weakness within peridotite xenoliths. The same relationships have been observed in peridotite xenoliths from kimberlite (Dawson, 1980, 1981, 1984). Discontinuous hydrous mineral veins of the Al-augite and Cr-diopside groups are associated with trains of fluid inclusions in neighboring anhydrous minerals, indicating that fractures through which the fluids passed were later healed in individual mineral grains.

The peridotite host rocks of all the layer variants have metamorphic textures. Common textures include allotriomorphic granular, porphyroclastic, and mosaic (Pike and Schwarzman, 1977). Tabular texture is locally well developed, for example at Kilbourne Hole (No. 67), where it characterizes a subordinate class of fine-grained peridotites (Bussod, 1983). Pyroxene-rich rock types of the Cr-diopside and garnetiferous ultramafic groups commonly have metamorphic textures in which relics of large pyroxenes contain exsolution lamellae. Rare samples of spinel pyroxenite have premetamorphic coarse-grained allotriomorphic-granular textures. Pyroxene-rich members of the Al-augite group commonly have ambiguous textures; they too are allotriomorphic granular, but orthopyroxene is a minor constituent and exsolution features are common. On the other hand, inequigranular textures in which very large clinopyroxene grains are surrounded by a mosaic of smaller clinopyroxene grains are common. Where olivine is a significant phase in Al-augite pyroxenite, textures commonly are clearly metamorphic, but some clearly igneous textures (subhedral olivine poikilitically enclosed in pyroxene) also occur. Even the igneous-textured layers show substantial signs of solid-state deformation of olivine. Cataclastic texture is rarely found; in such rocks weakly annealed fragmented clinopyroxene surrounds olivine grains that now are completely recrystallized to a mosaic texture. Textures of hydrous-mineral layers usually are ambiguous; they are allotriomorphic granular and generally undeformed or only weakly deformed. Best (1974b), however, reported recrystallized textures in some amphibole-rich xenoliths, and Pike and others (1980) noted deformation of mica in xenoliths. Feldspathic layers generally have igneous textures, but partial recrystallization is commonplace and some layers have been completely recrystallized to equigranular-mosaic textures.

Mineral compositions were studied systematically in composite xenoliths (appendix VI). The results indicate significant variations within mineral layers and in their peridotite host rocks, usually with respect to proximity to the layers. These relations are found in all lithologic associations, but absence of variations or asymmetrical arrangement of variations about the mineral layers are more common in the Cr-diopside group. Compositional trends in peridotite members of the Al-augite group clearly show that the distinctive compositions of these rocks

resulted from metasomatic alteration of Cr-diopside peridotite in zones adjacent to Al-augite pyroxenites and other mineral layers (Wilshire and Shervais, 1973, 1975; Wilshire and Jackson, 1975).

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF EMPLACEMENT AND DIFFERENTIATION

The structural, textural, mineralogical, and chemical relations cited above indicate that pyroxene-, hydrous mineral-, and feldspar-rich layers of all the main ultramafic rock groups were emplaced as fluids (including melts) in solid peridotite of Cr-diopside composition. Although there is much evidence of wallrock-fluid interaction, the structural evidence is decidedly in favor of emplacement of the fluids in dilatational fractures and not in favor of a replacement origin of pyroxenites such as proposed by Lloyd and Bailey (1975), Wass and others (1980), Lloyd (1981), Menzies (1983), and Menzies and Wass (1983). The physical conditions attending the opening of fractures into which the fluids were injected were quite varied. In places, the wallrocks were sheared and subsequently recrystallized to fine-grained mosaic or tabular textures; others exhibited substantial disaggregation of the wallrock and impregnation by the melts. Disaggregation resulted in incorporation of varying, commonly large amounts of lithic and crystal debris in both pyroxenite and, less commonly, in hornblendite (see Griffin and others, 1984; Irving, 1984). At the extremities of melt injection, networks of narrow, closely spaced planar fractures were opened, possibly by gas-induced hydraulic fracturing (see Nicolas and Jackson, 1982). Trains of gas bubbles associated with discontinuous hairline fractures occupied by mica veins indicate annealing of some of these fractures before incorporation of the xenoliths in the host basalt. The short life expectancy under mantle conditions of fine-grained sheared textures (Goetz, 1975; Mercier, 1979) may also apply to the planar fracture systems. If so, such fracture systems were probably generated in the last stages of deformation, melting, and melt fractionation before incorporation in the host magma.

In general, pyroxenites of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups lack an array of minor and incompatible elements that should be present if they represented liquid compositions (Frey and Prinz, 1978; Frey, 1980, 1983). Various mechanisms of differentiation, including cumulus processes, crystal plating (Dickey and others, 1977; Irving, 1978, 1980; Suen and Frey, 1978; Sinigoi and others, 1983), filter pressing or dilation in a structurally dynamic environment (for example Kornprobst, 1969; Moores, 1969; Kornprobst and Conquére, 1972; Dick, 1977; Evarts, 1978; Wilshire and others, 1980), and partial refusion (Wilshire and Pike, 1975; Wilshire and others,

1980; Loubet and Allègre, 1982; Wilshire, 1984) have been advanced to explain the geochemistry of these rocks, and perhaps all have had an effect.

Residual fluids of differentiation of both Cr-diopside and Al-augite pyroxenites may include hydrous minerals which form vein systems within and independently of the pyroxenites. In Western United States occurrences only phlogopite + Cr-diopside have been recorded for the Cr-diopside group, but both hornblendite and glimmerite are common (the former more abundant than the latter) in the Al-augite group. Where potassic lavas are the host rocks, peridotite xenoliths commonly contain phlogopite veins (for example Van Kooten, 1980; Ehrenberg, 1982a, b). As in kimberlite occurrences (Dawson, 1980, 1981; Erlank and others, 1982), mica-rich and amphibole-rich veins may occur side by side, and each commonly contains the characteristic mineral of the other as an accessory. To our knowledge, there is no direct structural evidence of the relation between these two lithologies. They may represent products of fractional crystallization or possibly immiscible liquids. The effectiveness of the processes that segregate them is clearly recorded in the rocks, however, and, because of the associated fractionation especially of Rb from Sr, may have significance in explaining some of the isotopic variability of xenoliths and their host rocks. Gabbroids and possibly garnet pyroxenites appear to be less modified than the spinel pyroxenites, but nevertheless have undergone some differentiation and loss of minor and incompatible elements. The inferred source and general character of processes responsible for minor rock types in the Cr-diopside, Al-augite, and feldspathic peridotite groups are shown in figure 26.

WALLROCK REACTIONS AND METASOMATISM

Emplacement of basaltic partial melts and of residual, volatile-rich liquids derived from them in Cr-diopside

lherzolite resulted in significant local chemical interchanges between the melts and wallrocks, as previously documented. The close association in space and time of hydrous-minerals veins and intricate systems of planar fractures in the peridotite suggests the possibility of further chemical interchanges between a fluid phase derived from the differentiating silicate liquids and peridotite. Menzies and others (1985) present a model in which a fluid phase derived from hydrous liquids extends beyond the front of infiltration laterally from dikes. Neither model has been tested.

The nature of major-element effects of reaction between Cr-diopside peridotite and basaltic intrusions have been known for some time (for example, Wilshire and Shervais, 1973, 1975) and were subsequently reported for garnetiferous ultramafic assemblages (Harte and others, 1977; Gurney and Harte, 1980; Ehrenberg, 1982b). The principal effects on wallrocks of the least differentiated intrusions (leaving residues of pyroxenite) are enrichment of the wallrock in Fe, Ti (Wilshire and Jackson, 1975; Wilshire and Shervais, 1975; Harte and others, 1977; Irving, 1980; Ehrenberg, 1982b) and sometimes LREE (Irving, 1980; Ehrenberg, 1982a; Roden and Murthy, 1985), and presumably other incompatible elements. As shown in table 5, the nature and magnitude of major element compositional changes in lherzolites of the Cr-diopside group resulting from reaction with igneous intrusions are the same as those for granular and sheared garnet lherzolite xenoliths in minette (Ehrenberg, 1982b) and kimberlite (Nixon and Boyd, 1973; Nixon and others, 1981). The main difference in Western United States xenoliths is that the altered wallrock is less commonly sheared than it is in kimberlite samples, which may reflect differences in mechanical behavior of fractures at different pressures. However, both mosaic and tabular recrystallization of sheared rocks does exist and is locally prominent (for example Lunar Crater, Nevada, Nos.

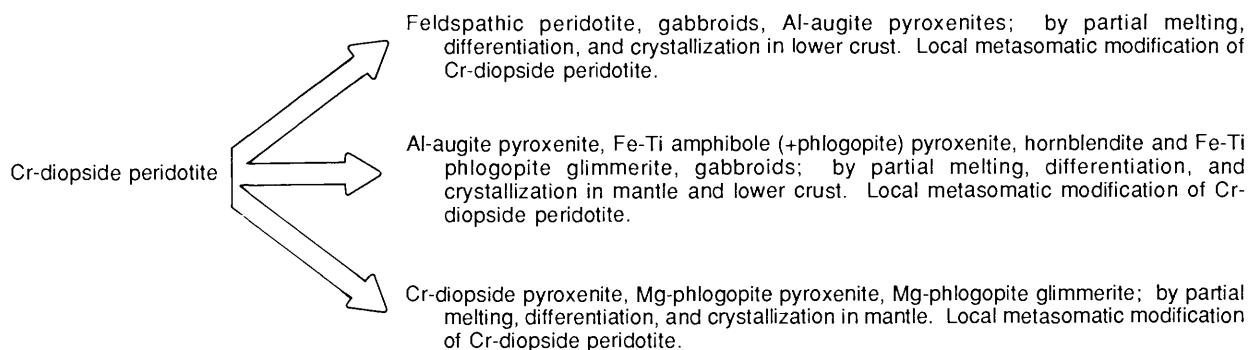


FIGURE 26.—Inferred source, products, and processes in formation of common xenolith groups.

TABLE 5.—Comparison of bulk chemical differences between Cr-diopside lherzolite and Al-augite lherzolite and between garnet lherzolite and sheared or fertile lherzolite
[Number in parentheses is number of samples averaged]

	Cr-diopside lherzolite (avg 24)	Cr-diopside harzburgite (avg 13)	Cr-diopside lherzolite and harzburgite (avg 37)	Al-augite peridotite (avg 11)	Coarse garnet lherzolite ¹ (avg 16)	Garnet lherzolite ¹ (avg 11)	Sheared garnet lherzolite ¹ (avg 11)	Granular garnet lherzolite ² (avg 4)	Sheared garnet lherzolite ² (avg 6)	Garnet lherzolite and harzburgite ³ (avg 11)	Fertile lherzolite ³ (avg 6)
SiO ₂	44.3	43.8	44.1	42.9	43.0	43.1	44.8	42.9	43.9	41.7	41.7
Al ₂ O ₃	2.71	1.30	2.22	2.43	1.41	1.60	1.49	1.81	1.03	2.56	2.67
FeO	1.02	.61	.88	1.01	—	—	1.84	1.48	2.02	5.27	7.83
MgO	7.34	7.69	7.47	10.79	8.05	9.48	4.43	7.06	41.99	42.92	39.83
CaO	41.22	44.87	42.51	38.11	43.6	41.6	45.04	41.99	1.82	.73	1.98
Na ₂ O	2.31	.82	1.79	2.63	1.32	1.54	.80	.06	.21	.07	.22
K ₂ O	.19	.06	.14	.08	.13	.14	.03	.03	.04	.12	.06
TiO ₂	.04	.04	.04	.20	.01	.11	.26	.03	.16	.06	.19

¹Ehrenberg (1982b)

²Nixon and Boyd (1973a)

³Nixon and others (1981)

16–19). It does not appear reasonable, solely on the grounds of chemical differences, to suppose that the Fe-enriched rocks are undepleted samples of the asthenosphere (Boyd, 1973; Boyd and Nixon, 1973), a conclusion also reached by Gurney and Harte (1980), Ehrenberg (1982b), and Harte (1983). The effect, if any, of Fe-Ti metasomatism on calculated pressures of sheared rocks remains to be tested. However, the sheared, metasomatized xenoliths in kimberlites generally show higher apparent pressures of equilibration for relic, unsheared minerals than for unsheared, more magnesian rocks (Boyd, 1973, 1984; Schulze, 1984).

Differentiates of the basaltic intrusions include volatile-rich liquids that crystallize to hornblendite and glimmerite and less volatile liquids that crystallize to anhydrous gabbroic assemblages. These liquids were mechanically separated from the parent intrusion and injected into surrounding unaltered Cr-diopside lherzolite with which they were not in equilibrium. Disaggregation of the wallrock allowed extensive local infiltration of liquids, as it did adjacent to pyroxenites. Unlike the pyroxenite reactions, however, the more volatile fluids that crystallized hydrous minerals effectively penetrated the wallrock along grain boundaries for distances of a few to 15 cm or more. Feldspathic melts also penetrated the wallrock peridotite and formed interstitial deposits and microscopic veinlet networks (see Dick and Friesz, 1984). Although amphibole and plagioclase reaction rims on spinel are common, and replacement of clinopyroxene by amphibole occurs in places, much of the introduced amphibole and plagioclase is in apparent textural equilibrium with the peridotite, so distinctions between primary and secondary minerals are not always simple. Use of such internally contradictory terms as "primary metasomatic" (Harte and others, 1975; Gurney and Harte, 1980), however, seems unnecessarily misleading.

Many systematic studies have been made of major element variations in minerals in the hydrous vein-wallrock systems (Francis, 1976; Stewart and Boettcher, 1977; Boettcher and others, 1979; Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980; Irving, 1980; Wilshire and others, 1980), but far fewer data on bulk compositional effects are available than for reaction zones adjacent to Al-augite clinopyroxenites. The nature of the introduced phases and the compositional effects of reaction allow the generalization that likely effects are increased Fe, Ti, Al, Ca, alkalis, and LREE, and reduced Si, Mg, Cr, and Ni. This generalization is supported, except for silica, by one analysis of Cr-diopside lherzolite sandwiched by hornblendite veins (table VI-17) in comparison with unveined Cr-diopside lherzolites from the same locality (appendix IV, loc. 32). It should be noted that, unlike the reaction zones adjacent to Al-augite pyroxenites, those adjacent to hornblendites and glimmerites are usually not conspicuous in hand specimen. The com-

positional effects of fluid-wallrock reactions are such that vein minerals are substantially richer in Fe, Ti, and other components than interstitial hydrous minerals in adjacent wallrock. The same differences are found between micas of the MARID suite and interstitial micas in garnet lherzolites (Jones and others, 1982), so that a genetic relation between micas of the two modes of occurrence is strongly indicated, contrary to the suggestion of Dawson and Smith (1977) and Delaney and others (1980).

The relatively high REE abundances and LREE-enriched patterns of kaersutitic amphibole, and, especially, of the commonly associated apatite (Wass and others, 1980; Irving and Frey, 1984; Menzies and others, 1985) indicate that a net result of the infiltration of fluids is a bulk enrichment of the peridotite in REE and other incompatible elements in minerals of the peridotite through reaction. It would be surprising if substantial quantities of introduced incompatible elements did not remain in the rocks as leachable intergranular deposits, as suggested by Basu and Murthy (1977). Net enrichment of the REE is much less if only micas crystallize, although the micas also have LREE-enriched patterns (Wass and others, 1980; Irving and Frey, 1984; Menzies and others, 1985).

The effects of addition of new mineral phases by hydrous fluid infiltration and reaction between the fluids and minerals comprising the wallrock have significant effects on isotopic compositions. Data on Dish Hill samples (loc. 32; fig. 25) presented by Menzies and others (1985) are especially noteworthy. One of these samples (Ba-2-1) is composed of a thin selvage of mica-bearing hornblendite at one end of a lherzolite inclusion that is 17 cm long. Measurable major-element reaction effects are localized in a zone about 2 cm wide (Wilshire and others, 1980; appendix VI, fig. VI-18), but a small amount of pargasite has crystallized throughout the body of the lherzolite. The second sample, Ba-1-72, is composed of two hornblendite selvages that sandwich a 7.2-cm-thick slab of lherzolite; the lherzolite contains abundant amphibole adjacent to both selvages, so much of the lherzolite has been metasomatized. The isotopic characteristics of the two samples are quite different (fig. 25); clinopyroxene from the least modified lherzolite (Ba-2-1) plots at the extreme depleted end of the mantle array, whereas that of the more modified sample (Ba-1-72) plots close to amphibole from its selvage, and much closer to the estimated bulk earth composition. Menzies and others (1985) interpret this relation as the result of modification of the isotopic composition of clinopyroxene in Ba-1-72 lherzolite by reaction with vein fluids, with which we concur. This interpretation suggests that the clinopyroxene of Ba-2-1 may have had even higher $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ and lower $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios before introduction of amphibole and mica than it now has and that the vein minerals, especially Ba-1-72, may have crystallized from a fluid that had lower

$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ and higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios before reaction. In any case, it is significant that the isotopic effects of these relatively young intrusive events on their wallrocks are to shift the wallrock isotopic composition within the mantle array toward the estimated bulk earth composition, the same effect as produced by reaction with the parent pyroxenites. Varying degrees of reaction may thus alleviate the necessity of having a separate fluid of distinctive isotopic composition for every observed reaction product (Menzies and others, 1985).

The effectiveness of differentiation processes in separating fluids that crystallize amphibole from those that crystallize mica suggests additional causes of isotopic variation in the mantle inclusions and in lavas derived from the same mantle source areas. Micas, for example, do not show enrichment of Nd relative to Sm (Wass and others, 1980), so crystallization of micas in wallrock can cause a significant change in the Rb/Sr ratio of the bulk rock but have little effect on the Sm/Nd ratio. Given time, a subject that will be discussed below in the section "Origin of the Main Xenolith Groups," fractionation of Rb from Sr and Sm from Nd in differentiates of partial melts and emplacement of the products in wallrocks can explain at least part of the isotopic variation in inclusions and host rocks without the need to invoke unrelated metasomatic events or separate mantle reservoirs for every isotopic variant in particular volcanic fields.

The relation between hydrous mineral veins and an intricate system of planar fractures in peridotite that are unoccupied by veins is quite clear in many Western United States localities (table 1) as well as other world-wide occurrences of xenoliths in basalts, for example, the Massif Central in France, Westerwald in Germany, eastern Australia, and the east African rift zone. Similar features are found in garnet lherzolite inclusions in kimberlite (Dawson, 1980, 1981, 1984). We postulate that propagation of a fracture system by hydraulic fracturing (Nicolas and Jackson, 1982) beyond the limits reached by hydrous liquids was caused by a CO_2 -rich gas phase derived from the hornblendite-glimmerite liquids and their parent basaltic liquids. Evolution of a gas phase from these sources is attested by the abundance of macroscopic vesicles in amphibole and pyroxene megacrysts derived from vein systems, and in some wallrocks (loc. 47; Griffin and others, 1983). The gas phase is considered to be CO_2 -rich from the abundance of CO_2 fluid inclusions in peridotites and associated minor lithologies (for example Bergman and others, 1981; Menzies and Wass, 1983). Menzies and others (1985) also postulate evolution of a CO_2 -rich gas phase from hydrous silicate liquids that extends the zone of infiltration around veins. A macroscopic fracture system, such as exists in the peridotites, is likely to be much more efficient in distributing the gas phase than intergranular migration. Both hypotheses are,

however, testable by looking for concentration gradients of fluid inclusions with proximity to structures in the peridotite, either veins or fractures.

The significance of distributing a gas phase beyond the limits reached by silicate liquids lies in fractionation of LREE into the gas phase (Wendlandt and Harrison, 1979; Harrison, 1981; Mysen, 1983). Such a process may allow LREE-enrichment of peridotite and its constituent clinopyroxene by infiltration and reaction with much less tangible influence on major element compositions than occurs when silicate liquids are involved. The process will also affect the REE radiogenic system by decreasing the Sm/Nd ratio; potential major effects on the Rb/Sr system are indicated by the presence of Rb and radiogenic Sr in grain boundary locations of xenoliths (for example Basu, 1979; Jagoutz and others, 1980).

Thus, we see wallrock reactions and metasomatic events as an interrelated sequence: partial melting, injection of melts, reaction with and local infiltration of wallrock; differentiation of the intrusions, separation and injection of the liquid residues which themselves repeat the sequence of reaction and infiltration of the parent liquids; and, finally, separation of a gas phase and distribution of the gas through a fracture system propagated in front of the liquid injection zone. The gas phase also infiltrates the wallrock and reacts with it. This sequence is illustrated in figure 27, which shows four relations that could occur between different rock types in composite xenoliths, and the cryptic effects of a gas phase evolved from the liquids: (1) in the zone of origin of the melts (pt. A, fig. 27), melts are concentrated in dikes and veins within zone of melting; (2) the most common composite relation seen in xenoliths results from injection of

melts and liquid residues derived from these melts into peridotite with which they are not in equilibrium (pt. B, fig. 27); (3) residual liquids are segregated but not removed from their parent dikes (pt. C, fig. 27; see Wilshire and others, 1980, plate 2); here there may be no chemical variations with proximity to lithologic contacts (within dike contacts) as is the rule in the point B (fig. 27) situation. The former situation could explain the relations observed by Bergman and others (1981) in a composite hornblendite-olivine-rich wehrlite and the lack of heterogeneity in mineral compositions in sheared metasomatized xenoliths reported by Ehrenberg (1979); and (4) residual liquids are separated from their parent dike and themselves react with peridotite wallrock (pt. D, fig. 27). A fifth situation (pt. E, fig. 27) arises where a gas phase is distributed through a fracture system propagated beyond the zone of hydrous liquid injection. This hypothetical reconstruction represents a single stage of melting. As will be discussed in the section "Origin of Main Xenolith Groups," a number of such events may be superimposed, and products of earlier ones may be deformed, recrystallized, and remelted.

ORIGIN OF THE MAIN XENOLITH GROUPS

Significant features of the xenolith assemblages of the western United States include: (1) Cr-diopside peridotite, mostly lherzolite, forms the host rock for a wide variety of mineral layers representing the Cr-diopside, Al-augite, bottle-green pyroxene, garnetiferous, feldspathic, and gabbroic groups; (2) peridotite members of the Al-augite group, and possibly those of the feldspathic, garnetiferous, and bottle-green pyroxene groups, form by metasomatic alteration of Cr-diopside peridotite in contact with mineral

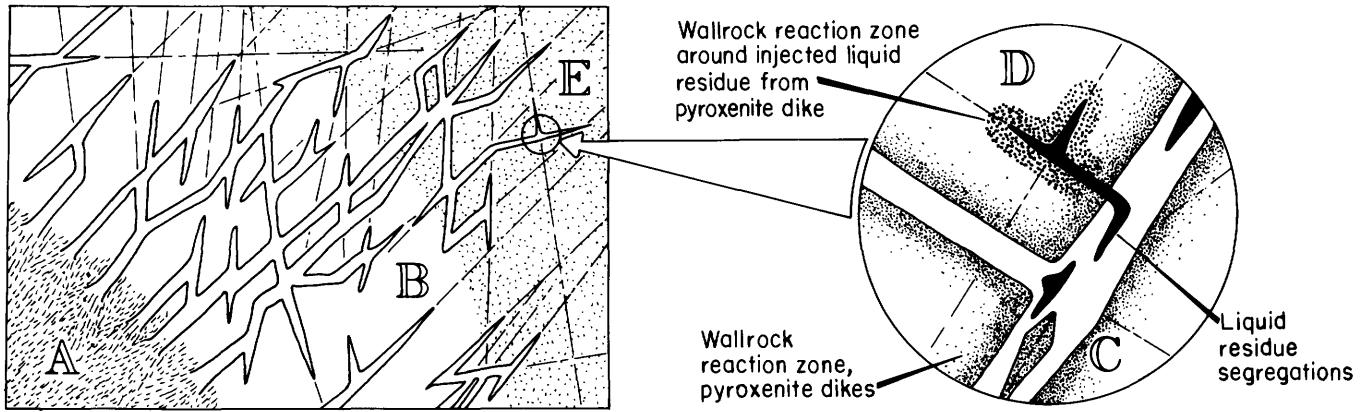


FIGURE 27.—Schematic representation of source and emplacement zones of one generation of dikes. A, condition in which melts are concentrated in dikes and veins within zone of melting; B, zone of melt injection in which melts are not in equilibrium with adjacent peridotite; C, condition in which liquid residues are segregated within, but are not separated from, their parent dike; D, liquid residues separated

from their parent dike; E, planar fracture system that is propagated in front of zone of hydrous liquid intrusion by a gas phase evolved from the hydrous liquid. Reaction between melt or gas phases and wallrock can be anticipated under conditions of B and D, but not of A and C.

layers rich in pyroxene and (or) hydrous minerals, or plagioclase; (3) representatives of all the major lithologic groups can occur together in their source areas in such close proximity that individual xenoliths may contain members of more than one group; (4) the mineral layers were emplaced sequentially in the Cr-diopside peridotite country rock most probably in the order: Cr-diopside pyroxenite (more than one generation)—Cr-diopside plus phlogopite—garnet-bearing pyroxenite—bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite—Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite (more than one generation)—hornblendite and glimmerite—gabbroid; (5) the relatively young layers—gabbroids, hornblendites, Fe-Ti glimmerites, and Al-augite pyroxenites—are commonly in Sr isotopic equilibrium with the host basaltic magma or with other volcanic rocks in the same field; (6) older representatives of this sequence are in general more extensively metamorphosed than younger ones, and all show evidence of at least one episode of partial melting following their emplacement, consolidation, and, commonly, their metamorphism (Wilshire and Pike, 1975); and (7) planar fractures in peridotites were commonly developed on a close-spaced polygonal pattern before or contemporaneously with emplacement of hydrous-mineral layers of the Al-augite group and before excavation by the basaltic magma. Shearing took place on some of these, and other, surfaces. The same relations have been reported for xenoliths in kimberlite (Dawson, 1980, 1981, 1984).

These facts are consistent with a sequence of events in which partial melts of varying composition are concentrated and consolidate in comparatively thin layers in Cr-diopside peridotite under physical conditions that changed progressively toward lower pressure and temperature regimes with time. The simplest mechanical model to explain this sequence of events is that of diapirs of Cr-diopside peridotite rising through the upper mantle into the lower crust, successively crossing pressure-temperature regimes appropriate to crystallization of lithologic variants ranging from nonfeldspathic to feldspathic rocks (Wilshire and Pike, 1975). This dynamic model also explains the mechanical separation of residual liquids of the intrusions as they crystallized and the deformation, recrystallization, and partial remelting of the dikes, all of which result in dike compositions that no longer represent original liquid compositions. Evolution of fluid from basaltic intrusions and their differentiates may have induced hydraulic fracturing (Nicolas and Jackson, 1982), thus forming polygonal fracture systems in the peridotite before or during excavation of xenoliths. Differences in assemblages of xenoliths, with some populations comprising rocks of the Cr-diopside group alone, others comprising rocks of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups, and still others containing representatives of the feldspathic group, can be explained by termination of

diapirism at different levels in the mantle and (or) lower crust by volcanic eruptions (Wilshire and Pike, 1975); the eruptive stage occurs when there is an opportunity for generation of larger volumes of melt than represented by the dikes and veins frozen in the peridotite xenoliths.

Even veins that are isotopically in equilibrium with host rocks of the xenoliths commonly are recrystallized. This fact indicates that a dynamic interaction of melts and solid country rock persisted up to the time of eruption. The opportunity clearly existed, until eruption truncated the process, for isolation of small quantities of liquids as dikes, crystallization and differentiation of the liquids, recrystallization of the lithic products, and renewed partial melting, while still permitting incorporation of fragments of this system in erupted lavas. Thus, the evidence presented here suggests that the root zones of the volcanoes which yield xenoliths are spongelike networks of dikes and mantle peridotite, which in places have risen into the crust. The root zones are not only structurally active, but also chemically active and involve metasomatic interchange between liquids and wallrock on scales that range from microscopic to large compared to the sizes of xenoliths.

According to this model, the layers of all the main groups of xenoliths are products of broadly continuous episodes of melting in the mantle and lower crust over an unknown period of time. We have not demonstrated, however, that each of the main groups was derived from distinct partial melts during diapirism. In fact, the association of gabbroids and pyroxenites of the Al-augite group and, less commonly, of the bottle-green pyroxene group suggest that they may be differentiates of a common parent. This relation has been specifically suggested by Shervais (1979) and Sinigoi and others (1980; 1983) based on the occurrences of composite Al-augite and gabbroid dikes in the Balmuccia and Baldissero peridotite massifs. Sinigoi and others (1980, 1983) further suggest that Cr-diopside and Al-augite pyroxenites are also differentiates of a common parent magma. This suggestion is based on occurrences of composite dikes containing both lithologies and on continuity of pyroxene compositions. Although such an interpretation may be correct for specific occurrences, it does not explain the perfect regularity of crosscutting relations among Cr-diopside, Al-augite, and gabbroid dikes as presently documented in both xenolith and massif occurrences. Inasmuch as multiple generations of dikes are present in each of the principal groups, a less systematic sequence of crosscutting relations would be expected if all are directly related by fractionation. For example, an Al-augite pyroxenite or hornblendite or gabbroic derivative of an earlier generation of Cr-diopside dikes might be crosscut by any of the same set of rocks in a later generation. We have not observed such relations. Combined with a dynamic process of diapirism in which the physical con-

ditions of crystallization change with time as well as chemical composition of the liquids, however, a genetic link among all of the dikes is possible. In this model, the various layers may thus be viewed as quasi-cognate with the magma that ultimately brought fragments of them to the surface. Most peridotites, whether metasomatically altered or not, are accidental inclusions, but those that have been altered by the multiple episodes of melting and reaction before eruption cannot be considered broadly representative of the mantle. Our model suggests that the opportunity for the host basalts to sample peridotite that has been modified by the processes of melt generation is much greater than that for sampling peridotite more representative of the mantle. Because igneous gabbroids and metagabbroids share distinctive mineralogical features from locality to locality and because gabbroid layers are commonly partly recrystallized, isolated gabbroid and metagabbroid xenoliths may be quasi-cognate xenoliths or accidental inclusions of crustal material, or individual xenolith populations may contain samples of both origins.

The time over which melting-metasomatic events in a diapir may take place is important in assessing causes of isotopic variation, but not much information is available. The Cima volcanic field (loc. 37-40), however, is instructive. Here, episodic eruption of xenolith-bearing basalts has occurred over a period of about 9 m.y. (Dohrenwend and others, 1984). The oldest rocks identified have xenoliths of feldspathic peridotite and gabbroid veins in peridotite as well as members of the Al-augite and Cr-diopside groups. According to our model, a 9-m.y. period elapsed after the diapir reached the lower crust, and episodic eruptions were produced as igneous and metasomatic events continued during that period. If a similar period of time elapsed between the beginning of diapirism and arrival of the diapir in the crust, a modest amount of time (about 20 m.y.) is available for isotopic aging of the older metasomatic rocks and of the igneous intrusions. In particular, the time available may be significant for the more extreme products of Rb fractionation represented by mica. Thus, the basaltic magmas erupted can tap sources within the diapir with substantial isotopic variation. Considering the very small volumes of basaltic liquids erupted over a 9-m.y. period at Cima (Dohrenwend and others, 1984), development of "mini-mantle reservoirs" as a built-in consequence of diapirism may suffice to explain some of the isotopic variation of basalts.

CURRENT CONCEPTS OF MANTLE METASOMATISM: CAUSE OR EFFECT OF ALKALINE BASALTIC MAGMATISM?

A plethora of models of mantle metasomatism have been advanced since the pioneering work of Bailey (1970, 1972), each seeking to explain phenomena observed in xenoliths

in basalts and kimberlites or to extrapolate theoretical-experimental considerations. Many authors consider the process of incompatible-element enrichment of previously depleted mantle peridotites to be regional in extent and a necessary precursor to generation of alkaline magmas. These inferences are based on the wide geographic distribution of metasomatic effects observed in xenoliths (Bailey, 1972, 1982; Lloyd and Bailey, 1975; Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980; Erlank and others, 1980; Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Wass and others, 1980), on petrographic evidence that secondary hydrous minerals were emplaced before incorporation of the xenoliths in their host basalt (for example, Wilshire and Trask, 1971; Dawson, 1980; Pike and others, 1980; Roden and others, 1984a), on limited rare-gas data indicating that degassing of the earth is continuing and is symptomatic of much more comprehensive migration of mobile elements (Vollmer, 1983), on the supposition that fluids present (at the relatively shallow depths corresponding to stability limits of carbonate and amphibole) will move upward in the mantle and alter, by crystallizing amphibole and possibly carbonate, a zone about 70 km deep in both continental and oceanic areas (Schneider and Eggler, 1984), and on isotopic variation in xenoliths and magmas derived from the mantle, which has led to the supposition that enriched mantle reservoirs of unspecified size have existed for periods as long as 2 by. (O'Nions and others, 1979; Basu and Tatsumoto, 1980; Menzies and Murthy, 1980b; Cohen and others, 1984). Interpretation of the metasomatism as a necessary precursor to alkaline volcanism is based on the observation that some metasomatically altered peridotites are capable of yielding alkali basaltic magmas with substantial degrees of melting (Varne, 1970; Lloyd and Bailey, 1975; Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Bailey, 1982; Menzies and Wass, 1983), whereas unaltered (depleted) peridotites cannot yield such compositions even with improbably low degrees of melting. Other authors ascribe the metasomatism to local interactions between magma and depleted wallrock, in part as we have represented them here (for example, Harte, 1975; Harte and others, 1977; Gurney and Harte, 1980; Wyllie, 1980; Ehrenberg, 1982a,b; Mysen, 1983; Roden and others, 1984a). In this view, the enrichment is a consequence of emplacement of alkaline melts in or passage of them through the depleted peridotite. The evidence on which this conclusion is based is recounted in the preceding chapters.

Unfortunately, with the explosion of models, terminology fraught with genetic implications has been confusing and internally contradictory. This terminology will not likely foster adequate testing of the various models. Current schemes of mantle metasomatism either ignore the Fe-Ti enrichment of wallrocks adjacent to pyroxenite dikes or treat it as an unrelated process, even though the nature of the reaction is the same as that involved in

hydrous liquid reactions (see, for example, Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Harte, 1983; Kramers and others, 1983; Dawson, 1984; O'Reilly and Griffin, 1984).

The current schemes divide mantle metasomatism into two unrelated parts: patent metasomatism in which hydrous phases are introduced into the metasomatized rock (Dawson, 1984), also called modal metasomatism (Harte, 1983), and cryptic metasomatism in which refractory peridotite is enriched in incompatible elements without introduction of hydrous phases (Dawson, 1984; Roden and Murthy, 1985). These processes are regarded as fundamentally different in origin and time of formation. Clinopyroxenes of metasomatized rocks are modified by universally active cryptic processes operating well in advance of melting events related to eruption, and introduction of hydrous phases are local igneous phenomena related to the eruptive process or to preceding igneous events (Hawkesworth and others, 1983; Menzies, 1983; Kramers and others, 1983; Dawson, 1984; Menzies and others, 1985). Despite the limited amount of data available, further subdivisions of this classification scheme have been advanced. Menzies and others (1985) recognize a depleted type lacking LREE enrichment of clinopyroxene (type Ia) and a depleted type with LREE enrichment of clinopyroxene (type Ib), both of which have metasomatized and unmetasomatized and hydrous and anhydrous subtypes. This modification of the classification seems to mean that depleted rocks (Ia) may be cryptically metasomatized (yielding Ib), and that both types Ia and Ib may be patently metasomatized, but patent metasomatism does not necessarily convert type Ia to type Ib.

In assessing the qualitative basis of this classification, it is well to remember that enrichment of refractory peridotites in incompatible elements (Nagasawa and others, 1969) was originally ascribed to introduced components that were harbored in clinopyroxenes and hydrous phases (Frey and Green, 1974), the enrichment sites now said to be genetically unlinked. The idea that these modes of metasomatism are unrelated is based in part on the supposition that cryptic processes are universal and patent processes are local (Harte, 1983; Kramers and others, 1983; Menzies, 1983; Dawson, 1984). Most commonly, however, analysis of a number of xenoliths shows that some (about 60 percent on the average at present count) from particular localities have LREE enrichments and others do not. Examination of the worldwide localities cited by Kramers and others (1983) and Dawson (1984) as examples of cryptic metasomatism reveals that many have rocks with introduced hydrous phases also; for example, the Victorian samples studied by Frey and Green (1974), the kimberlite samples studied by Menzies and Murthy (1980b), and the Westerfel samples studied by Stosch and Seck (1980). Certainly the process has operated widely on a geographic basis. The same is true of hydrous mineral

veining and of anhydrous metasomatic alteration of wallrocks of pyroxenite and gabbroic intrusions. Frequency of occurrence and geographic distribution do not, therefore, distinguish either patent or cryptic metasomatism as more or less local than the other.

At the present time, attaching highly restrictive definitions to the terms "patent" and "cryptic" metasomatism seems undesirable, and no a priori basis for considering them to be genetically unrelated is apparent. As purely descriptive terms, "patent" and "cryptic" are useful if they are extended as follows: patent metasomatism should include all reactions in which major and minor element compositions of the original minerals of the metasomatized rock are altered and (or) new mineral phases (hydrous or anhydrous) are formed in the metasomatized rock; cryptic metasomatism should refer to reactions in which minor element compositions are altered without conspicuous effects on major element compositions of the metasomatized rock and without significant introduction of new mineral phases.

Inasmuch as both patent and cryptic metasomatism have the same effects on trace-element distribution (Kramers and others, 1983), distinction of the processes as serial or unrelated events must rest on evidence other than trace-element composition. This distinction is essentially a question of timing of metasomatic events, especially important aspects of which are timing with respect to igneous phenomena with which they may be associated or time of eruption of the host rock. Several independent lines of evidence give relevant information: crosscutting relations of different igneous intrusions directly associated with metasomatism, structures and textures of metasomatized rocks, zoning of minerals in metasomatized rocks, and isotopic compositions of metasomatized rocks.

Crosscutting relations among the various intrusive veins and dikes identified in this study, combined with geochemical evidence that all the different varieties have reacted with their wallrocks, clearly indicate that local patent metasomatic events have occurred serially in the igneous history preceding eruption of the host basalts. If cryptic metasomatism is a consequence of evolution of gas from these melts as we and Menzies and others (1985) postulate, cryptic metasomatic events also may have occurred serially in the pre-eruption history. Because the various minor lithologies can occur in close proximity to one another in the host peridotite, superposition of patent and cryptic events is possible.

The correlation between Fe-Ti metasomatism and fine-grained (sheared) textures in kimberlite xenoliths (and some basalt occurrences) suggests a close time relation between the metasomatism and eruption of kimberlite, because such textures have a short life expectancy under mantle conditions. Similarly, the spatial relation between hydrous mineral veins and unoccupied planar fractures

in peridotite also suggest a time of formation contemporaneous with hydrous mineral emplacement and not greatly preceding eruption of the host basalt, again because such structures may not have long residence times at mantle temperatures and pressures. Smith and Ehrenberg (1984) suggest that Fe-Mg zoning of garnets in metasomatized peridotite inclusions in minette could not have survived in the mantle longer than about a thousand years, so the metasomatism is essentially contemporaneous with eruption of the host minette. Boyd and others (1984; see also, Pike and others, 1980) note the presence of zoned olivine in kimberlite dunites with sheared textures and conclude that the metasomatism causing the zoning was contemporaneous with formation of the kimberlite.

The timing of metasomatic events as assessed from isotopic compositions of metasomatized rocks has been reviewed recently (Roden and Murthy, 1985). These authors discuss the difficulties in using Rb-Sr and U-Pb systems because of variation in fractionation of parent and daughter elements in metasomatic processes. The Sm-Nd system is said to be preferable because of the chemical similarity of Sm and Nd, consistent enrichment of Nd relative to Sm in metasomatized rocks, and the resistance of Sm and Nd to remobilization. However, the behavior of these elements and other parent-daughter pairs in a gas phase (probably generally rich in CO_2) under mantle conditions is poorly known (Wendlandt and Harrison, 1979; Mysen, 1983). Evidence from inclusions in basalts indicates that metasomatism commonly precedes basalt eruption by a period shorter than the resolution of the Sm-Nd system (200–500 m.y.; Menzies and Murthy, 1980a; Kempton and others, 1984; Roden and others, 1984a; Roden and Murthy, 1985). This evidence is also consistent with common Sr isotopic similarity of the younger vein assemblages (Al-augite-hornblendite, pyroxenite) and the host basalts.

In contrast, metasomatism in African xenoliths, mostly from kimberlites, is commonly inferred to have predated the host kimberlite for periods of about 60 m.y. (Erlank and others, 1980; Hawkesworth and others, 1983) to as much as 2 b.y. (Menzies and Murthy, 1980b; Hawkesworth and others, 1983; Cohen and others, 1984). The ages of metasomatism of these rocks are inferred from high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, low $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ratios (Menzies and Murthy, 1980b), apparent isochronal relations of a number of xenoliths and megacrysts (Erlank and others, 1980; Hawkesworth and others, 1983), and a Nd model age of clinopyroxene (Cohen and others, 1984). The pitfalls of constructing isochrons from the type of data presented by Erlank and others (1980) and Hawkesworth and others (1983) are lucidly described by O'Reilly and Griffin (1984), even if the very great scatter of points used to define the isochrons is accepted as constraining the age of

metasomatism and initial isotopic compositions of the metasomatizing fluids. In addition, the planar fracture systems, some of which were healed by hydrous mineral veins, in these xenoliths (Dawson, 1980, 1981, 1984) would have to survive at mantle temperatures and pressures for about 60 m.y. before kimberlite eruption, according to the present interpretation. The xenoliths described by Menzies and Murthy (1980b) and Cohen and others (1984) have clinopyroxenes that extend the mantle array well into the enriched quadrant of the Sr-Nd diagram (high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, low $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$) and for this reason are inferred to have undergone ancient metasomatic events. All these rocks, however, have evidence of significant patent metasomatism in the form of introduced phlogopite. Isotopic compositions of two micas (Menzies and Murthy, 1980b) straddle and plot well off the mantle array. Those compositions are considered by Menzies and Murthy (1980b) to be secondary and unrelated to the process of enrichment of the clinopyroxene. All mineral components of the xenolith studied by Cohen and others (1984) have extreme Sr and Nd isotopic compositions, and the clinopyroxene is used to compute a model Nd age. A puzzling feature of this rock is that both garnet and clinopyroxene, with much lower Rb contents than the phlogopite, have higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios than the phlogopite so that an internal Sr isochron has a negative slope. It is not at all clear why the isotopic compositions and LREE contents of clinopyroxenes are considered to be "intrinsic features" (Roden and Murthy, 1985) or "most representative of mantle conditions" (Hawkesworth and others, 1983; Menzies and Murthy, 1980b) on which ages can be modelled, when leachable interstitial components or the products of patent metasomatism are present and either share to some extent the isotopic characteristics of the clinopyroxenes or depart radically from them.

A small amount of data available on patently metasomatized xenoliths (Menzies and others, 1985; Roden and others, 1984b) (see fig. 25) indicate that the isotopic composition of peridotite wallrock clinopyroxenes is shifted toward older apparent ages by a young intrusive-metasomatic event. For example, the resultant isotopic composition of the wallrock reflects the isotopic composition of the metasomatizing fluid, not the time of metasomatism. Although these data indicate that some caution is in order in interpreting the age of metasomatism, the extreme compositions of introduced phlogopite recorded by Menzies and Murthy (1980b) and Cohen and others (1984) cannot be obviously reconciled with fluids related to the host kimberlite or ankaramite.

Setting aside for the present whether or not large time gaps are demonstrable between metasomatism and eruption of host magmas, which would preclude any genetic relation between them, the record from all independent lines of evidence for xenoliths in alkali basalts is clearer.

Here, the time elapsed between metasomatism identified with the Al-augite and younger groups and the time of eruption of host basalts is short, ranging from less than a thousand years to less than 500 m.y. depending on the sensitivity of the dating technique. A close time relation between metasomatism and eruption is consistent with both principal contending hypotheses: (1) that the metasomatism is not only a necessary precursor but is also a causal factor in alkaline magmatism (Bailey, 1972, 1982, 1984), and (2) that the metasomatism is a consequence of alkaline magmatism as we assert here. In both hypotheses, the ultimate source of elements whose relative abundance characterizes alkali basaltic rocks is sought in the unknown depths of the mantle. Both have sought, as their strongest basis, the integration of field and geochemical data. Clearly, much has yet to be learned from all disciplines of earth science to resolve these differences, or to find new paths.

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APPENDIXES I-VII

Appendix I.—Locality Descriptions

Localities 1, 2.—Located in Gilroy 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 37°05' N., 121°32' W. Discovered June 1971 by J.K. Nakata (Nakata, 1980). Xenoliths are generally small but fairly abundant. Mostly Cr-diopside lherzolite. Scarce gabbroids and Cr-diopside and feldspathic group websterite. Black clinopyroxene megacrysts common; some brown olivine and feldspar megacrysts. One composite xenolith has thin feldspar-rich vein in Cr-diopside lherzolite.

Localities 4–6.—San Quintin, Baja California, 30°25' N., 116°00' W. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, April 1970. See Basu (1977, 1979). Locality has 12 main cinder cones and several smaller adventitious cones, including Isle San Martin. SQ-1 (numbered north to south) (No. 4): small cone on SE side of main cone has moderately abundant Cr-diopside lherzolite inclusions in blocks and bombs. Scattered water-worn pebbles as at cones 4 and 6. Xenoliths are abundant to top of Cone 1, but there is probably not much section involved. SQ-4 (No. 5): xenoliths, dominantly Cr-diopside lherzolite, most abundant in agglutinates in about the upper quarter of the section. Xenoliths very abundant in youngest agglutinate at crest of cone. Rare siltstone inclusions. More common, but still subordinate to lherzolite, are strongly foliated green pyroxene granulites. Some gabbro xenoliths. Largest lherzolite seen 165 mm by 145 mm by 50 mm. SQ-7 (No. 6): quarry exposes about middle half of section. Abundant very large xenoliths in quarry dumps. Colluvium above quarry has abundant, but generally smaller, xenoliths. Xenoliths mostly highly oxidized Cr-diopside lherzolite. Xenoliths small and scarce in cone 8, absent in cone 10.

Localities 7, 8.—No. 7, Jackson Butte, located on Mokelumne Hill 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 38°20'30" N., 120°43' W. No. 8, Golden Gate Hill, located on San Andreas 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 38°15' N., 120°44'30" W. Discovered by R.L. Rose (Rose, 1959). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.E.N. Pike, June 1979. Cr-diopside lherzolite to 80 mm by 50 mm dominant. Olivine generally altered to clay minerals. Many, but not all, xenoliths have fibrous orthopyroxene reaction rims; less commonly the orthopyroxene rim is surrounded by a dark amphibole rim. Xenoliths smaller than about 20 mm are commonly entirely reacted. Amphibolite xenoliths with prominent lineations are common, as are gneiss and schist inclusions.

Locality 9.—Located on Huntington Lake 15-minute quadrangle, California. Discovered by J.P. Lockwood. Other localities in the same general area subsequently discovered by Van Kooten (1980) and F.C.W. Dodge (Domenick and others, 1983; Moore and Dodge, 1980a,b). These localities include Chinese Peak, Huntington Lake 15-minute quadrangle, California, 37°13' N., 119°09' W., and Hill 8056 (also known as "Blue Knob"), Merced Peak 15-minute quadrangle, California, 37°33' N., 119°19' W. Localities sampled August 1981 by H.G. Wilshire and J.E.N. Pike. Chinese Peak contains moderately abundant bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites to 75 mm by 65 mm, generally medium- to fine-grained and equigranular, but some have individual grains to 11 mm. Banded coarse and fine gabbro and unbanded very fine-grained gabbro inclusions present. Micaceous clinopyroxenites to 40 mm are uncommon, and clinopyroxene-bearing orthopyroxenite is rare. Granitic inclusions are abundant. Scarce peridotite to 25 mm; bottle-green pyroxene, brownish olivine. Megacrysts of dark green clinopyroxene to 11 mm, possibly to 52 mm. "Blue Knob" contains abundant granite and granitic gneiss inclusions, moderately abundant bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites to 90 mm by 90 mm, some clinopyroxene-rich bottle-green pyroxene

websterite, possible Cr-diopside lherzolite to 15 mm by 15 mm. Rare Cr-diopside (?) wehrlite to 20 mm.

Locality 10.—Located on Mount Pinchot 15-minute quadrangle, California, 36°50' N., 118°16' W. Discovered by J.G. Moore (Moore, 1963). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and N.J. Trask, October 1968. Abundant Cr-diopside lherzolite to 60 mm, fairly abundant bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites and wehrlite, rarely with a little plagioclase; in a few of these, olivine forms loose-knit layers. Lherzolites commonly have well developed foliation with elongate orthopyroxene relics. This texture contrasts with equigranular texture of the clinopyroxenites. No composite xenoliths of lherzolite and bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites found, but Cr-diopside websterite and olivine websterite form thin bands in some lherzolites. Al-augite clinopyroxenite and wehrlite with brown olivine and rarely with a little plagioclase are present. Some are layered with bands rich in olivine and others rich in pyroxene. One composite xenolith has Al-augite pyroxenite in contact with Cr-diopside lherzolite; olivine in the lherzolite is decidedly browner closer to the contact, and the clinopyroxene loses its bright apple green color. Black clinopyroxene megacrysts to 40 mm occur, and rarely brown olivine to 20 mm and green olivine to 10 mm. Granitic inclusions very common.

Locality 12.—Located in Mariposa 1° by 2° quadrangle, 37°01' N., 118°18' W. Discovered by H.G. Wilshire and N.J. Trask, October 1968. No published information. Rare olivine gabbro inclusions. Moderately abundant black clinopyroxene megacrysts to 8 mm. Very abundant granitic and metamorphic inclusions.

Localities 13, 14.—Located on Waucoba Mountain 15-minute quadrangle, California, 37°00' N., 118°10' W. Discovered by W.S. Wise. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and E.C. Schwarzman, December 1969 and subsequent dates. No published information. Small xenoliths are moderately abundant in a flow on the north side of the highest of 3 cinder cones, and in the ejecta of that cone. Xenoliths are predominantly peridotites with bottle-green pyroxene. Moderately abundant black clinopyroxene megacrysts to 40 mm. Some bottle-green pyroxene wehrlite, rare possible Cr-diopside lherzolite, some Al-augite pyroxenites.

Locality 15.—Located on Death Valley 1° by 2° quadrangle, 36°21' N., 117°32' W. Discovered by H.G. Wilshire and J.E.N. Pike, March 1980. No published information. Very small Cr-diopside lherzolites common, larger Al-augite pyroxenite and coarse wehrlite present. Gabbro present. Scarce black pyroxene megacrysts.

Localities 16–19.—Lunar Crater volcanic field; Black Rock Summit. No. 16 located on The Wall 7.5-minute quadrangle, Nevada, 38°30' N., 116°00' W. No. 17 located on Lunar Crater 7.5-minute quadrangle, Nevada, 38°27' N., 116°02' W. No. 18 and 19 include xenoliths from both of the other localities. Megacrysts discovered by Vitaliano and Harvey (1965). Xenoliths discovered by H.G. Wilshire and N.J. Trask, October 1968. Subsequent studies by Trask (1969), Pike (1976), and comprehensive study by Bergman (1982). Locality 17 is flows and ejecta on the west side of Easy Chair crater. Xenoliths are mostly small (less than about 60 mm). Dominant types are Al-augite pyroxenites with or without kaersutite; wehrrites and gabbroids (with or without amphibole and biotite) are less abundant. Many xenoliths have poikilitic amphibole; in these the pyroxene is much finer grained than in other xenoliths. Megacrysts are abundant and include black clinopyroxene, feldspar, amphibole, and green and brown olivine (to 20 mm). A few bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites and wehrrites are present as well as scarce bottle-

green pyroxene megacrysts. Dunites, both magnesian and relatively iron-rich types, are scarce. Lherzolites are reported by Bergman (1982). Locality 16 is the cone from which the conspicuous fresh flow immediately north of Highway No. 50 was erupted. Xenoliths are moderately abundant from the lowest parts of the cone to the crest. Most are bomb cores or inclusions in basalt blocks. Xenoliths are dominantly Al-augite pyroxenite, bottle-green pyroxene wehrlite (Bergman, 1982, considers these to be members of the Cr-diopsidite group), Al-augite wehrlite and dunite, and magnesian dunite that is probably related to the bottle-green pyroxene wehrlite. The dunites and olivine portions of wehrlites are commonly mylonitized and have well developed foliation; pyroxenes in the wehrlites are more resistant to crushing and remain as large, deformed or undeformed relics. Mylonitized xenoliths commonly have cavities suggesting partial melting. Cr-diopsidite (?) lherzolites are scarce and gabbroic rocks very scarce. Composite xenoliths of Cr-diopsidite (?) lherzolite with net veins of bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite are rare. Megacrysts are abundant and are dominantly black pyroxene (to sizes larger than 65 mm), green and brown olivine (to 50 mm by 50 mm), bottle-green pyroxene (to 65 mm by 38 mm by 28 mm), and feldspar. The flow that issued from this cone has abundant inclusions, dominantly Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite, and uncommon gabbros. Al-augite pyroxene and bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts are abundant. Counts of the inclusions in the south and north lobes of the flow, respectively, are as follows: Black pyroxene megacrysts (29 and 39 percent); Al-augite pyroxenite (3 and 2 percent); Al-augite wehrlite (10 and 5 percent); gabbro (1 and 0 percent); bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts (16 and 16 percent); bottle-green pyroxene wehrlite (5 and 1 percent); green olivine megacrysts (12 and 14 percent); brown olivine megacryst (8 and 3 percent); dunite mylonite (8 and 0 percent); Cr-diopsidite (?) lherzolite (1 and 1 percent); feldspar megacrysts (8 and 20 percent). Pyroxene and olivine megacrysts of all types show a range of color from light to dark; there may be a continuous gradation between the black and bottle-green pyroxenes and between green and brown olivines.

Locality 20.—Located on Lost Horse Mountain 15-minute quadrangle, California, 33°56' N., 116°05' W. Discovered by Stull and McMillan (1973). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, August 1973. Xenoliths are mostly small (less than 20 mm) Cr-diopsidite lherzolite. Al-augite pyroxenites present but uncommon; possible Al-augite olivine-rich types. Granitic xenoliths common.

Locality 21.—Located on Old Woman Springs 15-minute quadrangle, California, 34°26' N., 116°41'30" W. Neville and others (1983). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, June 1970. Fairly abundant small xenoliths. Dominantly Cr-diopsidite lherzolite, minor Cr-diopsidite websterite. Moderately abundant Al-augite pyroxenite. Black and green pyroxene megacrysts present.

Locality 22.—Located at boundary between Lucerne Valley and Old Woman Springs 15-minute quadrangles, California. Neville and others (1983). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.K. Nakata, April 1971. Moderate abundance of Cr-diopsidite lherzolites, rounded and faceted, to 300 mm, scarce Cr-diopsidite websterite (some as thin bands in lherzolite). Neville and others (1983) report a single garnet websterite xenolith from this locality.

Localities 23-31.—Nos. 23-25, 27-31 located on Deadman Lake NE 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 34°27' N. 34°30' N. at 116°01' W. No. 26 located on Lead Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 34°29' N., 115°59' W. No. 23 has a summit elevation of 2,237 feet; No. 24, 2,275 feet; No. 26, 2,333 feet; No. 27, 2,232 feet; No. 28, 2,284 feet; No. 31, 2,232 feet. All localities are on the Twenty Nine Palms Marine Corps base. Discovered by W.S. Wise, H.G. Wilshire, and J.W. Shervais, January 1970. Wilshire and others (1980) provide information on amphibole-bearing xenoliths. There are 12, possibly 13, deeply eroded agglutinate cones and associated small flows aligned on a NE trend that, extended, includes localities 32-36. Southernmost cone contains abundant granitic inclusions, but only very small and sparse peridotites and black pyroxene megacrysts. Cone 2 contains sparse, very

small lherzolite xenoliths. Cone 3 contains moderately abundant but small (about 10 mm) lherzolites and black pyroxene megacrysts in the flow on west side of the cone. Cone 4 contains no xenoliths or megacrysts. Cone 5 (No. 23) is exceptional. The agglutinate cone is offset slightly to the west from preceding maar phase tuffs. The latter contain abundant Cr-diopsidite lherzolite xenoliths (to 160 mm). Well-developed Cr-diopsidite websterite banding in lherzolites. Relatively abundant kaersutite selvages, with or without phlogopite, on planar surfaces of Cr-diopsidite lherzolite inclusions; some selvages, and internal veins, are dominantly phlogopite. Kaersutite veins cross cutting Cr-diopsidite websterite bands in lherzolite present but rare. Black pyroxene and kaersutite megacrysts common. Cone 6 has abundant black pyroxene and kaersutite megacrysts. Dike on south flank of cone 6 has marked axial concentration of xenoliths; large Cr-diopsidite lherzolites, many bounded by planar facets, some by kaersutite selvages on planar facets. Pegmatitic Al-augite pyroxenite with individual grains to 90 mm. Cone 7 has sparse weathered lherzolites and black pyroxene megacrysts. The cone making up Hill 2333 (No. 26) has badly weathered Cr-diopsidite lherzolite and websterite xenoliths and black pyroxene megacrysts in oldest to youngest agglutinates. A dike on the south flank contains fresher inclusions of the same types. Cone 8 has fairly common Cr-diopsidite lherzolite and websterite xenoliths throughout. One orthopyroxenite seen. All olivine-bearing inclusions are badly weathered. Flow exposed in the crater has abundant xenoliths, mostly Cr-diopsidite lherzolite, some of which are banded by websterite; orthopyroxene-rich bands are present but rare. Sparse black pyroxene megacrysts. Locality 28 is agglutinate overlying a flow. The flow contains many weathered Cr-diopsidite lherzolites; these are less abundant in the agglutinate. Agglutinate contains abundant kaersutite and pyroxene megacrysts and some poikilitic kaersutite pyroxenites. Euhedral spinel megacrysts rare. Cone 10 is at the northern end of the chain and is nearly buried by alluvium. Inclusions are dominantly rhyolite, granite, and badly weathered lherzolite; megacrysts are rare. Cone 11 contains mostly Cr-diopsidite lherzolite inclusions in agglutinate and a flow. Locality 31 is a flow in Hill 2232. Inclusions are dominantly Cr-diopsidite lherzolite.

Localities 32-33 and 36.—Located on Bagdad SW 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, 34°36'30" N., 115°57' W. Dish Hill, described by Brady and Webb (1943), Ross and others (1954), White (1966), Wilshire and Trask (1971). Xenoliths are abundant and are dominantly Cr-diopsidite lherzolite with less abundant Cr-diopsidite websterite, Al-augite pyroxenite, scarce 2 pyroxene granulite, and rare garnet websterite (as at loc. 22, only a single garnet websterite xenolith has been found here). Lherzolite xenoliths are commonly faceted; some facets are coated by kaersutite selvages (the kaersutite is commonly accompanied by phlogopite, magnetite, and apatite). Of 257 xenoliths collected randomly at locality 33 (SE. flank of cone, basal tuffs), 69 percent had at least one set of planar bounding facets lacking amphibole selvages; 16 percent had no facets and no selvages, 15 percent had kaersutite selvages on one set of facets, and less than 1 percent had kaersutite selvages on 2 or more sets of facets. One xenolith had an internal kaersutite vein. Of the xenoliths with selvages, 26 of the selvages have glazed surfaces and 14 are rough, exposing many fresh cleavage faces on the amphiboles. 19 of the kaersutite selvages also contain apatite and one also contains phlogopite. These same xenoliths consist of 65 percent medium-grained Cr-diopsidite lherzolite, 13 percent medium-grained Cr-diopsidite lherzolite with amphibole, 10 percent fine grained Cr-diopsidite lherzolite, 6 percent Cr-diopsidite websterite, 3 percent relatively iron-rich lherzolite with kaersutite, and 3 percent relatively iron-rich lherzolite lacking amphibole. Megacrysts are abundant. They are dominantly black pyroxene (to 70 mm) and kaersutite (to 40 mm); the megacrysts are generally broken fragments, the pyroxenes having conchoidal fracture, the amphiboles generally breaking along prismatic cleavages; many, however, have smoothed and glazed surfaces. A small portion of the pyroxene megacrysts are euhedral or have some crystal faces. Euhedral inclusions of apatite, magnetite, and spinel are common as are tubular cavities; these

are especially common in euhedral pyroxene megacrysts. Scarce bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts to 25 mm; small green olivine megacrysts.

Localities 34, 35.—Located on Bagdad 15-minute quadrangle, California, $34^{\circ}37'15''$ N., $115^{\circ}55'$ W. Hill 1933 and flow. Discovered by White (1966). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, July, 1969. Xenoliths in the agglutinate are dominantly weathered Cr-diopside lherzolite. Fresher inclusions are present in the flow which breached the north side of the cone and turned southward down the valley on the east side of Hill 1933. The xenolith assemblage is similar to that of Dish Hill, but no kaersutite selvages were seen, and amphibole megacrysts are scarce.

Localities 37-40.—No. 37 located on Trona 1° by 2° quadrangle, California, $35^{\circ}13'$ N., $115^{\circ}47'$ W. First described by Barca (1966). Nos. 38 and 39 located on Kingman 1° by 2° quadrangle, Arizona, California, $35^{\circ}21'$ N., $115^{\circ}40'$ W. Discovered by H.G. Wilshire, February, 1969. No. 40 located on Kingman 1° by 2° quadrangle, Arizona, California, $35^{\circ}18'$ N., $115^{\circ}44'$ W. Discovered by I.D. Macgregor. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, April 1971. See also Katz and Boettcher (1980). No. 38 is a deeply eroded remnant of a flow and cinder cone. Abundant small Cr-diopside lherzolite (to 35 mm); some lherzolites are feldspathic. Black pyroxene megacrysts are abundant. No. 39 is a deeply eroded agglutinate cone and remnant of a flow. Xenoliths are abundant and large. The dominant type is Al-augite pyroxenite, but Cr-diopside lherzolite is common, and relatively iron-rich lherzolites are present. Composite xenoliths contain both lherzolite and Al-augite pyroxenite. Bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite present, some gabbro xenoliths. One composite xenolith of Al-augite pyroxenite cut by gabbro vein. Moderately abundant megacrysts of black pyroxene, amphibole (to 30 mm), glassy feldspar. No. 40 is adjacent to the cone containing Aiken Quarry. This cone is much younger than Nos. 38 and 39. Xenoliths are abundant and are dominantly Cr-diopside lherzolite, many of which have planar bounding faces. About 15-20 percent of lherzolites are feldspathic. Cr-diopside and feldspathic websterite is present as isolated xenoliths and as bands in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Medium- to fine-grained gabbros are moderately common, and medium- to fine-grained gabbro veins are present in several lherzolite xenoliths. Rare Cr-diopside lherzolites have kaersutite veins; pyroxenite (Al-augite?) with phlogopite veins rare. Chalky and glassy feldspar megacrysts to 30 mm moderately common.

Locality 41.—Located on Black Canyon 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $35^{\circ}56'30''$ N., $114^{\circ}38'$ W. Megacrysts first described by Campbell and Schenk (1950). Xenoliths discovered by H.G. Wilshire, April 1970; subsequent studies by Pike and Nakata (1979). Megacrysts and xenoliths are abundant in dikes intrusive into fanglomerate. The dikes are zoned such that larger inclusions are concentrated in the center. Inclusions are dominated by kaersutite megacrysts (to 72 mm) with lesser amounts of black pyroxene, feldspar, and olivine megacrysts and assorted silicic metamorphic inclusions and Cr-diopside lherzolite; Al-augite pyroxenites are rare. Small inclusions with kaersutite poikilitically enclosing olivine are uncommon. Lherzolites range to 150 mm, and some are faceted; one contains a thin vein of kaersutite, and another has an 8-mm-thick websterite band. The kaersutite megacrysts are generally irregular in shape except for the faces controlled by prismatic cleavages.

Locality 42.—Located on Wikieup 7.5-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $34^{\circ}39'$ N., $113^{\circ}36'30''$ W. Discovered by Richard Shepherd. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, November 1970. Occurrence is a short dike and plug intruded into a cone-shaped (?) breccia mass about 130 m in diameter in fanglomerate. The breccia is composed mostly of reworked fanglomerate in the vent and basalt bombs and blocks. The basalt blocks are conspicuously more abundant closer to the massive basalt intrusions. The xenoliths are dominantly lherzolite whose clinopyroxenes appear darker green than normal for the Cr-diopside group; some have websterite bands. Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite are abundant. Lherzolites cut by anastomosing veins of Al-augite pyroxenite are moderately common, as are lherzolites cut by parallel or irregular bands of gabbro, pegmatitic gabbro, and strongly foliated granulites that otherwise resemble the gabbro are common. Megacrysts and aggregates of black

amphibole to 110 mm are moderately abundant, along with black pyroxene.

Locality 43.—Located on Paulden 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $34^{\circ}47'$ N., $112^{\circ}19'30''$ W. Discovered by Krieger (1965). See also Arculus and Smith (1979), Schulze and Helmstaedt (1979). Xenoliths abundant; Arculus and Smith (1979) report that about 60 percent of the xenoliths are eclogite with minor amphibole, apatite, rutile, and opaque oxides. Phase layering with varying proportions of garnet and clinopyroxene is common. 30 percent of the xenoliths are dominantly pargasitic amphibole with minor diopside, garnet, phlogopite, apatite, and oxides. Pyroxenites form 2-4 percent of the population, and the remainder is made up of various crustal rocks.

Localities 44-46.—North rim of Grand Canyon, Toroweap Valley, $36^{\circ}10'$ N., to $36^{\circ}25'$ N., $113^{\circ}05'$ W., to $113^{\circ}10'$ W. Localities described by Best and others (1966) and Best (1970, 1974a,b, 1975a,b). No. 44 is Vulcans Throne. Most xenoliths appear to have been derived from a thin agglutinate bed about two-thirds of the way up the cone. Most are small (to 20 mm), but Best reports inclusions to 150 mm. Most inclusions are Cr-diopside lherzolites, a few are Cr-diopside websterite. No. 45 is north of Mt. Emma on the west fence line of Grand Canyon National Park. Xenoliths are abundant and range to several hundred millimeters across. No field count was made, but Cr-diopside lherzolite is dominant. No. 46 is the Toroweap flow, sampled close to the lip of the canyon. Xenoliths are moderately abundant and range to about 150 mm. Most are Cr-diopside lherzolite. Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites are scarce, and black pyroxene megacrysts fairly scarce. One bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite; individual grains have tubular cavities about $1/2$ mm in diameter and a few mm long. Best reported the presence of small kaersutite-garnet xenoliths.

Locality 47.—Located on Williams 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $35^{\circ}21'$ N., $112^{\circ}09'$ W. First described by Lausen (1927). See also Brady and Webb (1943), Stoesser (1973; 1974). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and N.J. Trask, October 1968. Xenoliths are abundant, most are rounded but some are faceted. Xenoliths commonly have a distinctive iridescence caused by thin intergranular films of vesicular glass; glassy xenoliths commonly contain vugs adjacent to which amphibole or pyroxene may display crystal faces. Most common type is bottle-green pyroxene wehrlite or lherzolite. Possible scarce Cr-diopside lherzolite. Some Al-augite pyroxenites, rarely with a small amount of plagioclase. One xenolith is composed of green clinopyroxene and phlogopite. Kaersutite is present but uncommon. Banded granulites are uncommon, gabbros fairly common; two gabbro xenoliths have "Willow Lake" type layering with alternating bands of pyroxene, plagioclase, and glass.

Locality 48.—Located on S P Mountain 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $35^{\circ}32'30''$ N., $111^{\circ}38'$ W. Xenoliths first described by Cummings (1972). See also Stoesser (1973, 1974). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and N.J. Trask, October, 1968. Xenoliths abundant in 5-m-thick palagonite tuff. Dominant types are Al-augite and bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites, wehrlites, and gabbros.

Localities 49-52.—The Colliseum. Located on Flagstaff 1° by 2° quadrangle, Arizona. Near highest point on east rim is a conspicuous gray bed in the maar deposits. Above this and in contact with it is a series of beds as much as 3 m thick rich in pyroxene and amphibole megacrysts; possible small pyroxene (?)-amphibole xenoliths. Rare granulite xenoliths. No. 50 is a maar crater southeast and across the road from The Colliseum. Very scarce amphibole and pyroxene xenoliths. Fair abundance of large kaersutite and pyroxene debris in volcanic blocks and in tuffs. No. 51, first described by Lewis (1973), is a very inconspicuous maar crater about 5 miles north of the junction of road from Dilxon and paved highway (5 miles north of Bidahochi Trading Post). Xenoliths are abundant; mostly Al-augite biotite and amphibole pyroxenites, some hornblendites (lherzite). One relatively iron-rich peridotite found. No. 52 located on Gallup 1° by 2° quadrangle, New Mexico, Arizona. $35^{\circ}29'$ N., $110^{\circ}00'$ W. West of Window Rock 34.1 miles on Tuba City road, 8.6 miles west of Greasewood. Coalescing maar craters. At the top of the

first cliff in the maar beds is a zone with volcanic bomb fragments. These have fairly abundant kaersutite megacrysts. One Al-augite peridotite with a band of biotite pyroxenite (?). Possible kaersutite-feldspar aggregates scarce.

Localities 53, 54.—Located on Marble Canyon 1° by 2° quadrangle, Arizona, 36°50' N., 110°14' W. No. 53, Agathla Peak. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, May 1968. Scarce small lherzolite inclusions, one with interstitial amphibole. Scarce Al-augite pyroxenites (?). No. 54, a small plug 1.25 miles west of Chaistla Butte. 36°47' N., 110°14' W. Xenoliths moderately abundant; composed of varying proportions of phlogopite, green pyroxene, and plagioclase; some may have amphibole. Inclusions are as much as 150 mm across, well rounded. Most are medium grained, nonfeldspathic.

Locality 55.—Located on Red Valley 7.5-minute quadrangle, Arizona, 36°35'30" N., 109°02'30" W. The Thumb. First described by Ehrenberg (1979). Ultramafic xenoliths are moderately abundant, and are mostly garnet lherzolite, harzburgite, and dunite. One spinel lherzolite and one websterite were reported by Ehrenberg. The peridotites are mostly coarse-granular types, but a substantial minority are sheared (porphyroclastic). A few peridotites contain thin veins of variable combinations of phlogopite, chromite, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, and rutile. Megacrysts and very coarse grained polycrystalline aggregates of clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, garnet, olivine, phlogopite, and ilmenite are present.

Locality 56.—Located on Gallup 1° by 2° quadrangle, New Mexico, Arizona, 35°56' N., 109°05' W. Buell Park. Circular complex of kimberlite with a ring dike of minette on the east and south sides. Buell Mtn., on the north and northwest sides is a complex of intrusive minette, kimberlite and possible minette lava lake remnant. In center of east side is a knob that stands above the surrounding kimberlite. The knob is also kimberlite and is the best place to find ultramafic inclusions. Most of these appear to be coarse-grained harzburgitic rocks that are partly to extensively altered. Abundant granitic rocks, hornblende diorite, amphibolites, rhyolite, mica schist; scarce granulite. Ultramafics, where fresh enough, are clearly spinel-bearing.

Locality 57.—Bandera crater, about 20 miles southwest of Mt. Taylor, New Mexico, 35°00' N., 108°04'30" W. Small ultramafic xenoliths are moderately abundant. There are three types: (1) most common, but not by much, is Cr-diopside lherzolite found as bomb cores, inclusions in blocks, and as thinly coated, faceted blocks to 90 mm. There is some modal variation, but no banding was seen; (2) bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite and wehrlite. Most of these are small (less than 30 mm) pyroxenites. There is a range in color of the pyroxene from very dark green to pale green (not nearly as bright as the Cr diopside). The olivines are darker brown where the pyroxene in wehrlites is darker. One sample has small dunite inclusions in pale green pyroxenite; (3) light dirty brown pyroxenite, wehrlite, dunite. All are small (less than 30 mm), and most are wehrlites. Olivines of the wehrlites and dunites have a distinct brown color. Megacrysts include olivine to 2-3 mm and feldspar to 30 mm. No black pyroxenes seen.

Localities 58, 59.—Puerco plugs. Located on Moquino 7.5-minute quadrangle, New Mexico. No. 58 is Cerro Negro, No. 59 Seboyeta. Xenoliths first described by Kudo (Kudo and others, 1971, 1972). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.K. Nakata, October 1969 and October 1974. Cerro Negro is actually 3 plugs, 2 large ones and a very small outcrop on the south end. The basalt of the two main plugs (the small one may be breccia) contains abundant inclusions of sedimentary rocks to 2 m across and abundant peridotite xenoliths, mostly Cr-diopside lherzolite (to 140 mm), rarely with thin bands of websterite. Scarce isolated Cr-diopside websterite xenoliths. Rare lherzolites have bands (?) of coarse-grained dunite. Moderate abundance of Al-augite pyroxenite; one has 3-mm dunite inclusions. One gabbro was seen, and two bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts were found. Seboyeta is a large breccia pipe composed of broken sedimentary rocks and basalt irregularly intruded by basalt. Some of the basalt injections are themselves brecciated. The relief on the plug is due entirely to the relative abundance of basalt, the higher northern

part having more basalt injections. Inclusions are not abundant and are mostly small (less than 10 mm, but as large as 30 mm). The dominant inclusion types are Al-augite pyroxenite, dunite, and wehrlite; about 10 percent are Cr-diopside lherzolite, a few of which have poorly developed pyroxene-rich bands. Black pyroxene and brown olivine megacrysts are common. Possible members of the bottle-green pyroxene group are represented by rare pyroxenites.

Localities 60, 61.—Puerco plugs. Located on the Guadalupe 7.5-minute quadrangle, New Mexico. No. 60 is Cerro de Guadalupe, No. 61 is Cerro de Santa Clara. Cerro de Guadalupe is a plug composed in part of breccia that is irregularly intruded by basalt. Inclusions are abundant, Cr-diopside lherzolite being dominant; these are as large as up to 210 mm. Some lherzolites contain thin bands of Cr-diopside websterite and isolated inclusions of Cr-diopside websterite are moderately common. Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites are moderately abundant and are as large as 68 mm; one has a 5-mm dunite inclusion in pyroxenite. Composite inclusions with pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich members of the Al-augite group in contact are present but rare. Lherzolites intermediate between Cr-diopside types and Al-augite types are present; they are identified by the fact that orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene are still distinguishable but have noticeably darker color than their counterparts in the Cr-diopside group; the two pyroxenes are not distinguishable in hand specimen in the Al-augite group. Banded granulites present but rare. Cerro de Santa Clara is composed dominantly of basalt with a small proportion of breccia. Inclusions are abundant; Cr-diopside lherzolite is dominant. Banded types are sufficiently common that they can be found without great effort; one Cr-diopside lherzolite with a 3-mm-thick spinel layer was seen. Isolated xenoliths of Cr-diopside olivine websterite are moderately common. Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite are substantially less common than at Cerro de Guadalupe.

Locality 62.—Located on Tularosa 1° by 2° quadrangle, New Mexico, 33°08' N., 107°13' W. Discovered by V.C. Kelley. Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.K. Nakata, October, 1974. Exposed in a road cut directly across New Mexico State Highway 51 from the Elephant Butte Dam. The occurrence is in a thin (85 cm) sill-dike of basalt. Inclusions are abundant and are concentrated in the lower 40 cm of the intrusion where its dip is low. Cr-diopside lherzolite xenoliths are dominant and are as large as 230 mm. Granulites are uncommon (about 3 percent) and are as large as about 500 mm. Al-augite pyroxenites are moderately common and are as large as about 300 mm. Black pyroxene megacrysts to 20 mm are sparse. Inclusions of sedimentary rock and granitic gneiss are rare. The peridotites resemble those from Kilbourne Hole in being mostly medium grained and having orthopyroxene dominant over clinopyroxene. One very small bottle-green pyroxene (?) pyroxenite was seen.

Localities 63, 64.—San Carlos. Located on the San Carlos 7.5-minute quadrangle, Arizona. No. 63, the agglutinate cone, is located at 33°19'30" N., 110°29'30" W., No. 64, the flow, is located at 33°20'30" N., 110°28' W. The locality was first described by Lausen (1927); subsequent studies by Ross and others (1954); Frey and Prinz (1978). The locality is rather surprising in that the cinder cone, breached by erosion on the south side, is still preserved but the flow that came from this vent caps a plateau substantially above the surrounding country. The eruption began as a maar, the distinctive beds of which are exposed east of the cinder cone and below the flow on the south side of the mesa. Apparently two flows, the lower of which is poorly exposed in the main drainage that dissects the plateau on the north, came from the vent following the maar stage of eruption, and these were followed by formation of the cinder cone as cinders mantle the upper flow over most of the plateau. No. 63: No xenoliths were seen in the maar beds, but they are abundant in both flows and in the cinder cone, especially in the agglutinate beds on the east side of the cone. The agglutinate and cinders on the north and east sides of the cone contain abundant Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites, many of which contain kaersutite. These seem on the average bigger (to 215 mm) than the Al-augite pyroxenite veins so well displayed in

the flow (No. 64); some Al-augite pyroxenites have scattered exceptionally large grains (to 25 mm), and others have bands of especially large grains. Composite xenoliths containing both pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich lithologies are uncommon. Cr-diopside lherzolites are present but subordinate to Al-augite types. Layered members of this group were not seen, but scarce Cr-diopside websterite inclusions were seen; these commonly have abundant large clinopyroxene relics with coarse exsolution lamellae of orthopyroxene. Pyroxenites, possibly in the bottle-green pyroxene group, with dull gray-green pyroxenes are moderately common; some have relic (?) grains of pyroxene to 7 mm by 5 mm with conspicuous exsolution lamellae. One green pyroxenite has grain-size banding. Black pyroxene, kaersutite, and feldspar megacrysts are common. No. 64: The younger and larger flow is incised by a north-flowing stream channel that originates at the north edge of the cone. Xenoliths are gravity sorted in the flow. The thickest zone of inclusions is quarried for peridot and the waste material is dumped along the sides of the channel. Over the years, this has resulted in exposure of literally tens of thousands of fresh xenoliths. The xenoliths are dominantly Cr-diopside lherzolite (79 percent) with lesser amounts of Cr-diopside websterite and orthopyroxenite (8 percent), Al-augite peridotite (3 percent) and Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite (10 percent). Some lherzolites of the Cr-diopside group have layers of pyroxene-rich members of the group; generally when more than one layer is present the layers are parallel, but some contain cross-cutting layers. Cr-diopside websterite layers that cross-cut foliation of the lherzolite are present. Three types of Cr-diopside pyroxenites are recognized, each with or without olivine: (1) Cr-diopside-rich pyroxenite with as much as 15 percent orthopyroxene; no orthopyroxene relics, abundant clinopyroxene relics. These were clinopyroxenites before recrystallization. (2) Websterites with 15–45 percent orthopyroxene; relics of both orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene common. These were websterites at the time of original crystallization. (3) Websterites with as much as 15 percent clinopyroxene; orthopyroxene relics common, no clinopyroxene relics. These were orthopyroxenites before recrystallization. The orthopyroxene-rich layers commonly have a zoning such that clinopyroxene is much more abundant at the edges of the layer. Clinopyroxene-rich layers are commonly zoned such that the pyroxene becomes darker in color toward the interior of the layer, and olivine, if present, drops off rapidly in abundance toward the interior. Several lherzolites have been found that contain thin layers of Cr-diopside phlogopite pyroxenite, or just phlogopite. Kaersutite veins in Cr-diopside lherzolite are rare. Cr-diopside lherzolites containing anastomosing or cross-cutting veins of Al-augite pyroxenite and wehrlite are moderately abundant; the Cr-diopside lherzolite is generally separated from the veins by a reaction zone in which the lherzolite is conspicuously browner in color, and orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene are difficult to distinguish in hand specimen (these are Al-augite lherzolites). Rare samples clearly show gradations from Mg-rich to Fe-rich peridotite with no Al-augite pyroxenite in the sample. Depletion zones of dunite separating pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich lithologies are uncommon. Rounded and angular inclusions of peridotite are fairly common in both Cr-diopside and Al-augite pyroxenites, a feature first noted by J.L. Carter in samples from Kilbourne Hole. Crosscutting relations in which Al-augite pyroxenites crosscut foliation or pyroxene-rich bands in Cr-diopside lherzolite occur rarely. Al-augite peridotites, with or without Al-augite pyroxenite layers, commonly show highly irregular soaking by black pyroxene. Gabbro inclusions are rare. Black pyroxene, feldspar, olivine, and kaersutite megacrysts are uncommon.

Locality 65.—Geronimo volcanic field; San Bernardino volcanic field. Located on Pedregosa Mountains 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, 31°33'30" N., 109°16' W. First described by Lynch (1978). Subsequent studies by Kempton (1983) and Kempton and others (1984). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire, April 1971. Xenoliths are very abundant at a number of individual localities in the San Bernardino Valley volcanic field. The most common types are Cr-diopside group and Al-augite group. Kaersutite pyroxenite, lherzolite, and hornblendite are moderately abundant.

Gabbros are subordinate. Locality 65 has sparse, small Cr-diopside lherzolite and dunite xenoliths as inclusions in scoria blocks and in bombs. Black pyroxene, yellow-brown olivine, and feldspar megacrysts to 18 mm are sparse.

Locality 66.—Potrillo maar. Located on El Paso 1° by 2° quadrangle, Texas, New Mexico, 31°46' N., 106°59' W. First described in detail by Carter (1965, 1970). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.W. Shervais, November 1968. The maar crater is presumed to be located on a fault that also localized Hunts Hole and Kilbourne Hole maars to the northeast. Potrillo maar is located immediately south of the East Potrillo Mountains (a block of tilted Paleozoic rocks). The maar is located on thick colluvium forming the upper terrace of the Rio Grande River, on the west edge of the Rio Grande rift. Potrillo is about one-third in the United States and two-thirds in Mexico. Two small cinder cones in the center of the structure are in Mexico. The part of the crater on the U.S. side of the border consists of eroded well-bedded maar ejecta with thin crossbedded layers (low angle foresets away from crater) alternating with plane parallel air-fall deposits. Bomb sags are scarce and indicate steep trajectories; one has two totally different kinds of rock fragments in the same sag—remarkable considering the sparsity of the sags. The bedded ejecta consists of pulverized La Mesa material (colluvium) with sideromelane and partly crystallized vitrophyre fragments and pellets. Basalt blocks to 1 m are present along with large fragments of granitic and gabbroic rocks. At the north end of the exposures, fragments of a petrocalcic horizon to 2 m thick on La Mesa colluvium occur in the ejecta blanket. A small basalt spatter cone and flow occur at the north end of the exposures. These have fairly abundant small inclusions of Cr-diopside peridotite. Basalt blocks and bombs in the ejecta commonly contain Cr-diopside peridotite and gabbro-metagabbro inclusions, which are also common as isolated blocks. Cr-diopside websterite is very scarce both as isolated inclusions and as bands in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites are uncommon, as are black pyroxene (to 60 mm by 60 mm by 20 mm) and kaersutite megacrysts. Several of the Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites have conspicuous cataclastic textures. The most abundant xenoliths are gabbro-diorite (a clear contrast with the Kilbourne Hole population, which has abundant granulites and garnetiferous silicic gneiss); a moderate abundance of sandstone and limestone fragments occur, along with some granitic gneiss, rhyolite, pink granite, and marble. Most xenoliths are rounded, and the largest is about 70 cm across.

Locality 67.—Kilbourne Hole. Located on El Paso 1° by 2° quadrangle, Texas, New Mexico, 31°59' N., 106°58' W. First described in detail by J.L. Carter (1965, 1970). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and J.W. Shervais, November 1968. Kilbourne Hole is somewhat modified by erosion and has no associated basalt flows or spatter cones, as do Potrillo and Hunts Hole maars. A basalt flow that came from the Aden crater to the north is cut by the maar crater. It forms a prominent bench on the east side of the crater, and slivers of it collapsed into the crater during eruption. Blocks of the Aden Basalt are also found in the ejecta. Both Kilbourne Hole and Hunts Hole have prominent eastside walls of ejecta, suggesting westerly winds during eruption. Xenoliths are very abundant and occur as isolated blocks, inclusions in basalt blocks, and inclusions in basalt bombs. Xenoliths consist of common limestone, sandstone, and quartzite (scarce conglomerate fragments contain these lithologies). Abundant granulites are found, some consisting of alternating black (pyroxene) and white (plagioclase) bands; many of these are partly melted. Granitic gneiss, commonly garnetiferous, xenoliths are abundant. Rhyolite fragments to 35 cm occur locally. Peridotites are dominantly coarse-grained orthopyroxene-rich lherzolites of the Cr-diopside group. Cr-diopside websterite inclusions and bands are scarce. Al-augite pyroxenites and wehrlites are moderately abundant, and composite xenoliths with pyroxene-rich bands in Fe-rich peridotite hosts can be found without difficulty. Specimens showing apparent transition between the Fe-rich and Cr-diopside peridotites occur. One Al-augite pyroxenite with two cross-cutting Al-augite wehrlite bands was found. Two Cr-diopside

peridotite xenoliths with phlogopite veins and one with interleaved Cr-diopsidite lherzolite and granulite have been found. One xenolith has been found in which a single Cr-diopsidite websterite band in Cr-diopsidite lherzolite is cross-cut by coarse Al-augite pyroxenite.

UNNUMBERED LOCALITIES

MH-1.—Moses Rock. Located on Mexican Hat 15-minute quadrangle, Arizona, $37^{\circ}07' N.$, $109^{\circ}47' W.$ First described in detail by T.R. McGetchin (McGetchin and Silver, 1970). Sampled by H.G. Wilshire and E.C. Schwarzman, May 1974. Inclusions are very abundant. Nonsedimentary types include abundant mafic granulites, garnet granulites, gneisses. Moderate amount of completely serpentinized harzburgite with conspicuous bastite pseudomorphs after orthopyroxene. These are rounded and tend to be substantially larger than other peridotite xenoliths. Cr-diopsidite group spinel lherzolites are moderately abundant, generally small and commonly partly altered. These are much finer

grained than the serpentinized harzburgites. Scarce Cr-diopsidite olivine websterites; one small garnet-Cr-diopsidite rock(?), and two eclogite inclusions like those at Garnet Ridge. It seems possible that the xenoliths represent two distinct peridotite assemblages, one comprising fine-grained, relatively fresh Cr-diopsidite spinel lherzolite-websterite xenoliths like those in typical basalt occurrences, and another comprising coarse-grained, highly altered harzburgite-eclogite xenoliths, although a close relationship of the latter types in their place of origin has not been established.

BP-1.—Located on the Burnett Peak 7.5-minute quadrangle, California, $35^{\circ}48' N.$, $121^{\circ}11' W.$ Discovered by V.M. Seiders, June 1983. Inclusions are in a small basalt intrusion-crater fill that cross-cuts serpentinite and Franciscan melange in the southern California coast ranges. The xenoliths are dominantly small (to 35 mm) Cr-diopsidite lherzolite, some of which are bounded by one set of planar facets. Some lherzolites are equigranular, others are porphyroclastic. Cr-diopsidite websterite is uncommon. Black pyroxene (to 15 mm) and glassy and chalky feldspar (to 30 mm) megacrysts are moderately common.

Appendix II.—Bulk Chemical Compositions and CIPW Norms for Host Rocks

[Sample numbers in parentheses refer to samples obtained from same volcanic field, but not host rock of xenoliths.
Data sources are listed in table 2]

Locality---	1	2	4	5	(6)	6	7	9	(9)	11	12
SiO ₂ -----	48.6	47.6	46.49	46.40	47.22	47.50	60.23	53.1	57.9	47.84	52.40
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	17.9	16.8	16.08	15.70	15.75	15.97	16.16	14.9	13.5	16.25	17.61
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	4.8	3.6	4.07	5.64	3.50	2.02	4.83	3.9	1.4	2.16	1.16
FeO-----	4.4	5.8	8.46	5.90	7.38	8.65	.05	3.9	4.4	6.30	5.85
MgO-----	6.7	7.7	6.62	8.44	7.90	8.11	4.39	5.1	8.2	9.16	6.62
CaO-----	8.4	8.5	8.13	8.70	8.31	8.18	5.37	7.3	5.0	9.66	8.08
Na ₂ O-----	3.9	3.1	3.97	3.59	3.89	3.86	4.53	3.0	3.0	3.42	3.77
K ₂ O-----	.98	1.5	1.98	1.82	1.85	1.88	2.53	3.6	2.6	2.16	1.91
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	1.3	2.59	.16	.10	.70	.21	.33	.90	2.0	--	.08
H ₂ O-----	--	--	.14	.08	.08	.11	.05	2.1	.79	.07	.06
TiO ₂ -----	.96	.88	2.77	2.66	2.37	2.55	.80	.93	.63	1.67	1.34
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.51	.64	.76	.61	.67	.63	.33	.56	.02	.77	.45
MnO-----	.15	.15	.20	.19	.18	.18	.08	.10	.10	.15	.12
CO ₂ -----	.02	.20	.04	.02	.01	.01	--	.42	.03	.01	.01
Cl-----	--	--	.05	.04	.06	.03	.01	--	--	.01	.03
F-----	--	--	.08	.07	.07	.07	.08	--	--	.12	.07
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	.02	.02	.02	.03	--	--	--	.05	.03
NiO-----	--	--	.01	.02	.02	.03	--	--	--	.03	.02
L.O.I.-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal--	--	--	100.03	100.00	99.98	100.02	99.77	--	--	99.83	99.61
Less O-----	--	--	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	--	--	.05	.04
Total---	98.62	99.06	99.99	99.96	99.94	99.98	99.74	99.81	99.57	99.78	99.57
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.03	3.16	7.07	--	--
or-----	5.95	9.19	11.70	10.76	10.93	11.11	15.04	21.97	15.88	12.79	11.33
ab-----	33.91	27.19	24.00	23.62	24.25	22.82	38.49	26.22	26.23	18.07	31.80
an-----	29.22	28.50	20.40	21.51	20.29	20.81	16.43	17.10	16.21	22.69	25.71
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ne-----	--	--	4.99	3.50	4.46	5.21	--	--	--	5.87	--
hl-----	--	--	.08	.07	.10	.05	.02	--	--	.02	.05
di-----	7.94	7.67	11.82	13.71	13.19	12.55	4.31	10.94	7.26	15.88	9.14
hy-----	3.86	6.44	--	--	--	--	9.00	10.61	23.90	--	6.89
ol-----	8.83	11.86	13.56	11.84	14.72	17.75	--	--	--	16.22	9.46
cm-----	--	--	.03	.03	.03	.04	--	--	--	.07	.04
mt-----	7.15	5.41	5.90	8.18	5.08	2.93	--	5.84	2.10	3.14	1.69
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.86	--	--	--	--
il-----	1.87	1.73	5.26	5.05	4.50	4.84	.28	1.83	1.24	3.18	2.56
ap-----	1.24	1.57	1.80	1.45	1.59	1.49	.79	1.37	.05	1.83	1.07
co-----	.05	.47	.09	.05	.02	.02	--	.99	.07	.02	.02
pf-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
fr-----	--	--	.03	.03	.02	.03	.11	--	--	.11	.06
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.62	--	--	--	--
tn-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Locality---	43	43	44	45	46	46	46	47	48	48	48
SiO ₂ -----	61.61	58.58	43.49	45.20	44.30	43.70	44.90	47.31	46.2	46.8	45.8
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	13.89	14.47	13.66	15.50	14.55	14.18	14.18	15.47	12.7	12.2	13.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	4.14	5.21	4.30	11.88	13.07	13.79	13.20	3.43	5.8	9.9	10.1
FeO-----	.72	--	6.21	--	--	--	--	7.23	4.9	--	.20
MgO-----	3.69	3.59	12.76	8.55	7.55	7.64	7.89	9.31	9.6	9.3	7.9
CaO-----	4.63	4.62	11.26	9.52	9.10	9.31	9.10	9.68	12.2	11.8	12.0
Na ₂ O-----	2.79	2.57	1.42	3.31	4.66	4.79	3.04	3.43	2.7	2.8	3.0
K ₂ O-----	5.49	5.15	.82	1.74	2.02	2.17	2.16	1.13	1.0	1.5	1.6
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.73	1.46	1.75	--	--	--	--	.10	--	--	--
H ₂ O-----	.31	1.66	1.34	--	--	--	--	.09	--	--	--
TiO ₂ -----	.76	.78	1.93	2.80	2.84	2.84	2.67	1.96	2.5	2.1	2.1
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.36	.36	.63	--	--	--	--	.57	.80	.90	1.6
MnO-----	.08	.09	.17	--	--	--	--	.17	.20	.20	.20
CO ₂ -----	--	.01	.07	--	--	--	--	.02	--	--	--
Cl-----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	.02	--	--	--
F-----	--	--	.05	--	--	--	--	.05	--	--	--
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	.11	--	--	--	--	.07	--	--	--
NiO-----	--	--	.04	--	--	--	--	.02	--	--	--
L.O.I.-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal--	--	--	100.02	--	--	--	--	100.06	--	--	--
Less O-----	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	.02	--	--	--
Total---	99.20	98.55	100.00	98.50	98.09	98.42	97.14	100.04	98.60	97.50	97.50
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
or-----	33.05	31.89	4.85	10.44	12.17	11.11	13.14	6.67	5.99	9.09	9.70
ab-----	24.05	22.79	11.94	9.16	3.35	--	8.33	23.71	21.81	24.30	26.03
an-----	9.33	13.35	28.51	22.64	13.07	10.96	19.22	23.54	19.86	16.71	17.72
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	--	--	--	--	--
ne-----	--	--	--	10.44	19.96	22.31	9.83	2.79	.74	--	--
hl-----	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	.03	--	--	--
di-----	9.08	6.72	18.01	20.79	27.29	29.84	22.56	16.50	28.25	23.82	20.79
hy-----	5.15	14.90	6.24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ol-----	--	--	15.63	21.14	18.66	18.80	21.71	16.35	8.13	8.91	7.39
cm-----	--	--	.16	--	--	--	--	.10	--	--	--
mt-----	.39	--	6.23	.16	--	--	--	4.97	8.53	--	--
hm-----	3.95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.15	10.36
il-----	1.47	1.55	3.67	5.40	5.50	5.48	5.22	3.72	4.82	.44	.87
ap-----	.87	.89	1.49	--	--	--	--	1.35	1.92	2.19	3.89
cc-----	--	.02	.16	--	--	--	--	.05	--	--	--
pf-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.62	1.86
fr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
tn-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.82	1.48

Locality---	65	65	65	66	66	(67)	67	67
SiO ₂ -----	49.7	45.9	44.58	44.61	44.34	45.05	44.63	44.11
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	15.2	15.3	15.66	14.29	14.22	15.06	14.45	15.09
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	10.4	11.6	2.84	1.99	2.34	1.91	2.07	--
FeO-----	--	--	7.38	9.45	9.14	8.86	8.58	11.55
MgO-----	8.3	9.4	9.92	12.08	11.63	10.65	11.55	9.56
CaO-----	10.0	9.3	10.27	9.59	9.60	10.70	9.93	9.78
Na ₂ O-----	3.0	3.7	3.63	3.30	3.25	3.02	3.45	3.34
K ₂ O-----	.80	1.8	1.87	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.70	1.93
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	--	--	.50	.09	.72	.32	.06	.66
H ₂ O-----	--	--	.09	.05	.11	.10	.07	--
TiO ₂ -----	1.8	2.4	2.40	2.20	2.21	2.07	2.11	2.51
P ₂ O ₅ -----	--	--	.54	.48	.48	.46	.54	.53
MnO-----	--	--	.18	.20	.19	.18	.19	.19
CO ₂ -----	--	--	.08	.09	.05	.02	.21	--
Cl-----	--	--	.06	.03	.06	.04	.05	--
F-----	--	--	.08	.06	.07	.06	.05	--
S-----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.07	--
NiO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.04	--
L.O.I.-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal--	--	--	100.09	100.02	99.93	99.95	99.75	--
Less O-----	--	--	.05	.04	.04	.04	.03	--
Total---	99.20	99.40	100.04	99.98	99.89	99.91	99.72	99.28
Q-----	.57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
or-----	4.77	10.70	11.04	8.92	8.99	8.57	10.07	11.49
ab-----	25.59	22.95	8.65	9.45	10.10	9.76	8.70	5.17
an-----	25.85	19.94	21.13	19.83	19.97	23.42	19.17	20.64
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ne-----	--	4.63	11.70	9.88	9.20	8.41	10.94	12.63
hl-----	--	--	.10	.05	.10	.07	.08	--
di-----	13.89	14.06	20.40	19.26	19.34	21.31	20.37	20.28
hy-----	14.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ol-----	--	11.94	16.13	24.00	22.53	20.14	21.62	23.10
cm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.10	--
mt-----	--	--	4.11	2.89	3.40	2.77	3.01	--
hm-----	10.48	11.67	--	--	--	--	--	--
il-----	--	--	4.55	4.18	4.20	3.93	4.02	4.80
ap-----	--	--	1.28	1.14	1.14	1.09	1.28	1.27
cc-----	--	--	.18	.21	.11	.05	.48	--
pf-----	--	4.11	--	--	--	--	--	--
fr-----	--	--	.07	.04	.06	.04	--	--
pr-----	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--
tn-----	4.45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix III.—Detailed Descriptions of Principal Xenolith Groups and Composite Xenoliths

Xenoliths, other than accidental crustal xenoliths, are divided into two main groups—gabbroids and ultramafic rocks—each of which is subdivided on the basis of textural, chemical (appendix IV), and mineralogical (appendix V) criteria.

Specimen no.	Locality					
Collected(?)						
Bomb	Block	Inclusion	Color			
Size of inclusion(mm) a _____ b _____ c _____						
Volume(cc) _____						
Angular	Subangular	Subrounded	Rounded			
Slabby	Blocky	No. of facets				
No. of internal planar fractures	Polished?					
Compositional layering						
No. of layers	Thickness					
Contact: sharp	gradational					
Veins						
Internal	Selvage	No.	Parallel(?)	Angle		
Thickness			Angle to layering	Angle to folio		
Size layering						
Foliation	Lineation					
Grain size (avg.)	Sorting	g	m	p		
Mineral proportions and textures						
	Ol	Opx	Cpx	Pc	Sp	Gar
% (host)	α	β	α	β	α	β
% (layer)						
Color						
Poik. size						
Shape						
Cumulate						
Postcumulus						
Alteration %						
Remarks:						

FIGURE III-1.—Field count-book form. Large, deformed relic grains: α ; recrystallized grains: β .

GABBROID GROUP

Gabbroid xenoliths with igneous textures occur as xenoliths in at least 17 localities. Most commonly the gabbroids occur as isolated, homogeneous xenoliths that range from 2 to 15 cm in maximum dimension. The average of 173 samples is 7 cm in largest dimension. Composite xenoliths are found at a number of localities. Most of these involve grain-size layering or compositional layering resulting from variations in proportions of mafic and felsic minerals. Layered xenoliths with comb structure are present but rare (table 1, loc. 47). Contacts between layers of different composition or grain size range from sharp to gradational.

Both planar and highly irregular contacts occur. The compositionally layered xenoliths establish the close spatial relationship of rocks ranging from anorthositic to pyroxenitic in their source area.

Textures of the gabbroids are dominantly hypidiomorphic granular, but range from those with tabular plagioclase to those in which plagioclase oikocrysts enclose mafic minerals. In some poikilitic rocks plagioclase, amphibole, and clinopyroxene form oikocrysts that enclose euhedra of orthopyroxene. Several xenoliths from locality 40 have oikocrysts of olivine that enclose plagioclase euhedra. These unusual rocks also contain glomeroporphyritic clots of clinopyroxene formed by liquid-orthopyroxene reaction. Gabbroids with flow-aligned plagioclase are uncommon but were found at two localities (64, 40). Opaque oxides and deep green hercynitic spinels occur about equally commonly as inclusions in pyroxene and as isolated grains. In some rocks vermicular clusters of oxide mineral grains are enclosed in plagioclase; they may represent the residue of clinopyroxene + spinel — plagioclase + olivine (orthopyroxene) reaction (fig. III-2A). Some gabbroids appear to have crystallized originally as spinel clinopyroxenites, with modal coarse plagioclase having formed as a consequence of the aforementioned reaction (see Ghent and others, 1980).

Modal variants among the gabbroids include gabbronorite, olivine gabbronorite, norite, gabbro, anorthosite, olivine-hornblende gabbro, and hornblende gabbronorite. There are unequivocal gradations from these rocks through plagioclase-bearing pyroxenites to plagioclase-free pyroxenites of the Al-augite and bottle-green pyroxene groups. Gabbronorites range from orthopyroxene dominant to augite dominant; some contain olivine (loc. no. 40) and some contain amphibole (loc. nos. 16-19, 47). Considerable variation in modal composition is reflected by bulk compositions (appendix IV). Plagioclase in gabbronorites has progressive normal zoning or, uncommonly, oscillatory zoning. Exsolution lamellae are common in orthopyroxenes in all the gabbronorites but occur only sporadically in clinopyroxene. Clinopyroxenes in a few gabbronorites have complex exsolution(?) features. Discontinuous reaction relations observed are: olivine-orthopyroxene, olivine-clinopyroxene, and orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene. The gabbronorites grade modally to feldspathic websterite and to anorthosites.

Olivine gabbros and gabbros are about equally abundant; considerable modal variation is reflected by major variations in bulk composition (appendix IV). Orthopyroxene is absent except as exsolution lamellae in clinopyroxene in about half of the gabbros. Olivine is commonly subhedral, but is rarely abundant. At certain localities for example, (No. 19) amphibole is a major constituent and the rocks are classified as olivine hornblende gabbro. The amphibole poikilitically encloses clinopyroxene, both where clinopyroxene is interstitial to plagioclase and where the clinopyroxene is enclosed by plagioclase. None of the minerals shows prominent zoning. Most highly feldspathic rocks contain orthopyroxene.

Although various gabbroic lithologies may be found at a single locality, certain features characterize the majority from each locality. Thus, most gabbroids from the Black Rock Summit locality (Nos. 16-19) are olivine hornblende gabbros with amphibole as an important constituent. In contrast, most gabbroids from one Cima locality (No. 40) are amphibole-free gabbronorites or olivine gabbronorites, and from another Cima locality (no. 39) are gabbros with green spinel. Gabbroids from

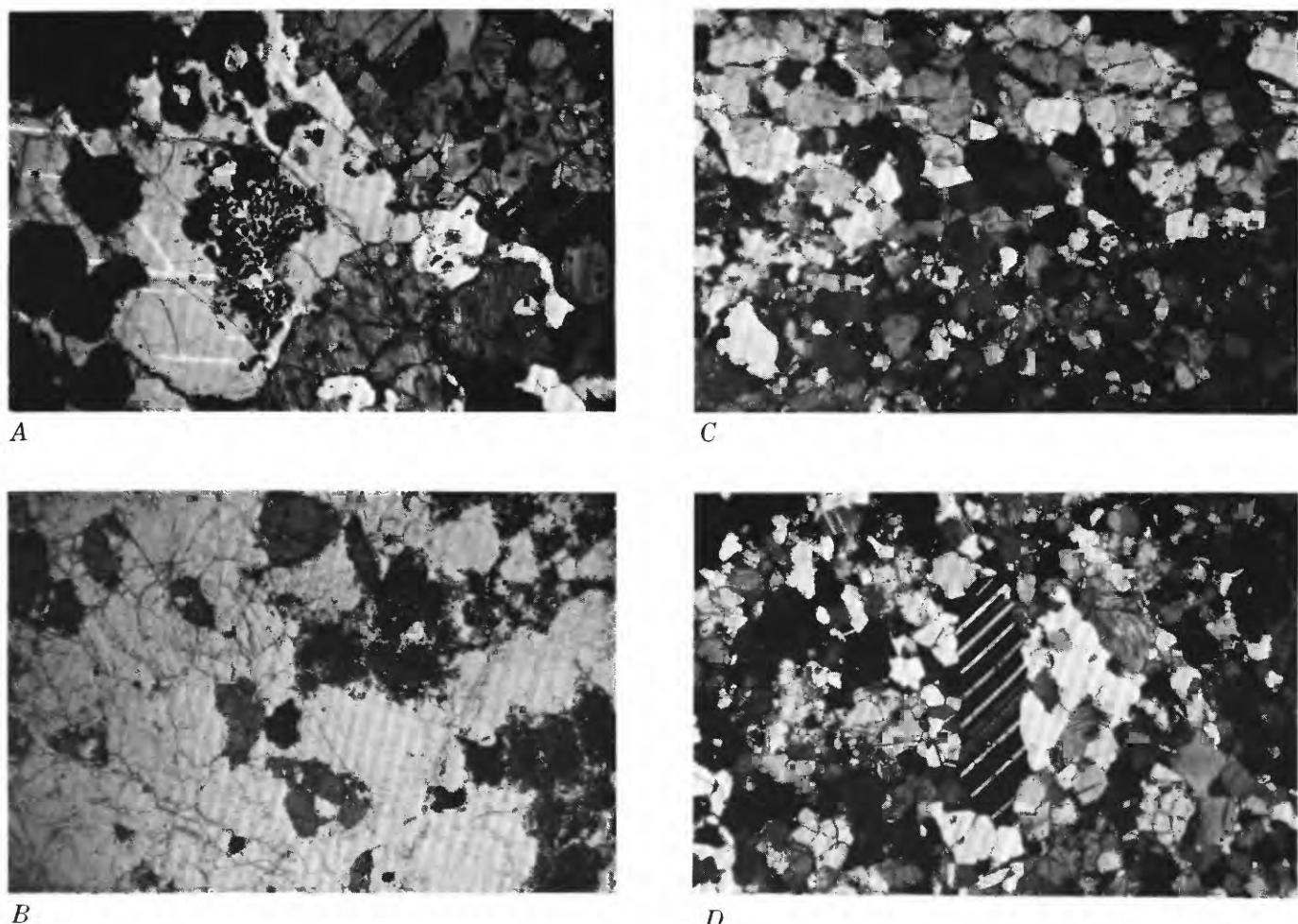


FIGURE III-2.—Photomicrographs and outcrop photographs of xenoliths. Field of view is 8.3 mm except as noted. *A*, Deep-green vermiform spinel enclosed in plagioclase of hornblende olivine gabbro. Amphibole, generally intergrown with clinopyroxene, is locally intergrown with spinel. Sample Ec-58. *B*, Gabbro composed of a zone in which clinopyroxene is largely fused (right side) in relatively sharp contact with a zone containing unfused clinopyroxene. Sample Ba-3-1. *C*, Layered metawebsterite (bottom) and metagabbro. Metawebsterite contains large deformed relics of orthopyroxene and small amount of amphibole. Metagabbro is very rich in plagioclase. Both lithologies show substan-

tial grain-boundary fusion (quenched to glass). Sample DL-5-58. Crossed polarizers. *D*, Relic plagioclase in partly recrystallized 2-pyroxene gabbro. Sample Wi-1-106. Crossed polarizers. *E*, Olivine basalt (left) in contact with fine-grained gabbro. Sample Ki-5. *F*, Rounded dunite inclusion in Cr-diopside websterite xenolith. San Carlos, Ariz., xenolith. Scale in inches. *G*, Extensively fused Cr-diopside websterite. Quench products include pyroxene, olivine, opaque oxide, plagioclase, and glass. Sample Ki-5-46-1. *H*, Al-augite wehrlite cut by branching and cross cutting veins of Al-augite pyroxenite. Note angular inclusion of wehrlite in pyroxenite, left center. Sample SC-1-10.

Kilbourne Hole (No. 67) are mostly amphibole-free norites and gabbro-norites; moreover, anorthosites are more common there than elsewhere.

A great many gabbroids of all types have been incipiently to extensively melted and quenched. Most commonly, melting proceeded along grain boundaries until low melting components, especially amphibole and pyroxenes in the more felsic rocks, were largely or entirely melted. In a few cases, however, all mafic minerals in one part of a xenolith were melted, but remained unmelted in other parts (fig. III-2B); these melting relationships are not related to the present shapes or boundaries of the xenoliths. In many, the melt has partly crystallized yielding

plagioclase, olivine, and oxide quench crystals in pale yellow to nearly opaque vesicular glass. In some, large skeletal olivines crystallized from the melt. Some of the medium-grained feldspathic rocks have evidently formed by partial fusion of pyroxenites followed by crystallization of olivine and plagioclase from the melt or by solid-state clinopyroxene-spinel reactions. That the melts were products of partial fusion and not residual liquids resulting from incomplete crystallization (compare with J.F. Lewis, 1973; Wager, 1962; Larsen, 1979) is evident from the distribution of melt (fig. III-2B) in some gabbroids and from the fact that metagabbroids have also undergone partial melting.

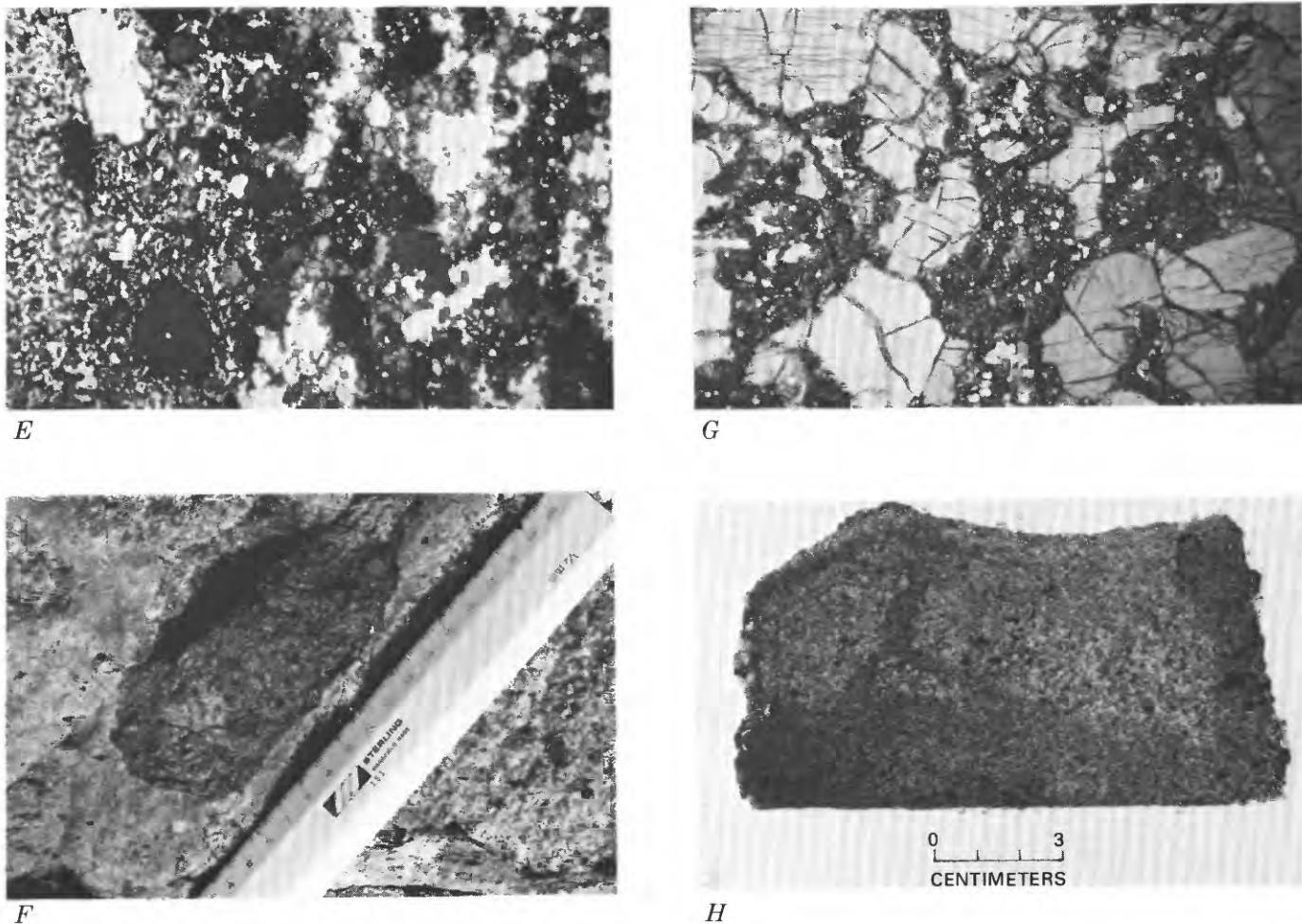


FIGURE III-2.—Continued.

METAGABBROD GROUP

Gabbrods with metamorphic textures occur in at least 17 xenolith localities (table 1), where their abundance ranges from rare to common. For the most part these are distinctive, pyroxene-bearing rocks that are easily distinguished from metamorphic rocks of crustal origin, which are locally common and include mafic gneisses containing green amphibole and chlorite. The varied and complex assemblages of metamorphic rocks found at localities such as Kilbourne Hole and Potrillo maar (Padovani and Carter, 1973, 1977), however, may prove difficult to subdivide on the basis we use here. The metagabbrods most commonly occur as isolated xenoliths that range from 2 cm to 12.5 cm (average of 25 samples is 7.7 cm in largest dimension). Many of the xenoliths are compositionally layered, mafic and felsic layers alternating (fig. III-2C). The dimensions of many of the layers are such that homogeneous xenoliths of various compositions were likely produced by mechanical breakdown of layered rocks. Layers range from lenticular to plane parallel with sharp to gradational contacts. These layered xenoliths establish that, in the source areas, there was a close spatial relationship of rocks ranging

from meta-anorthosite to metapyroxenite, and from coarse to fine grain size.

Although partly metamorphosed gabbrods are common (fig. III-2D), composite xenoliths in which igneous-textured gabbro and metagabbro occur as distinct masses in sharp contact with one another are rare; they are, however, difficult to recognize in the field. Composite xenoliths have been found at locality 19 in which basalt is in contact with metagabbro (fig. III-2E); the basalt bears no resemblance to the host lava of the xenoliths. The solid basalt and attached gabbro were clearly dislodged as a xenolith from the place of basalt crystallization. Isolated rounded or faceted xenoliths of basalt that are distinctly different from the host basalt also form part of the xenolith population at locality 40.

Textures of the metagabbrods are tabular in strongly foliated rocks or equigranular mosaic. Many have porphyroclastic textures with deformed plagioclase relics and undeformed pyroxene relics in recrystallized matrices. The recrystallization of pyroxenes in metagabbrods yields mosaic textures that are virtually indistinguishable from

those of clinopyroxenites and websterites. Symplectite intergrowths of pyroxene and green spinel are common. Unmixing textures are rare, even in relic mineral grains, as is compositional zoning. Oxide minerals, commonly hercynitic spinel, occur as equant grains or are molded on other mineral grains. Brown amphibole partly replaces clinopyroxene as in the gabbroids; it is often difficult to determine whether the amphibole predates or postdates the recrystallization.

Modal variants among the metagabbroids are virtually identical to those of the igneous gabbroids; metagabbronorites and metagabbros are most abundant, followed by meta-olivine gabbros. Meta-anorthosites occur as discrete, homogeneous xenoliths but are uncommon. As with the gabbroids, there are unequivocal gradations from metagabbroids through metafeldspathic pyroxenites to metapyroxenites. The modal variations are reflected by ranges of bulk composition (appendix IV) that are like those of the gabbroids.

The distinctive features that characterize the gabbroids of each locality are shared by the metagabbroids. Thus, metagabbroids from localities at which olivine hornblende gabbros dominate (for example, No. 19), are also dominantly metamorphosed olivine hornblende gabbros. Where amphibole-free norites and gabbronorites are common (Nos. 40, 67), amphibole-free metanorites are also common. Certain bulk chemical features of igneous and metamorphic gabbroids are also characteristic of specific localities. For example, all samples (appendix IV) from San Quintin, including metagabbronorites and metagabbro have high Al_2O_3 concentrations and high $Ca/(Na+K)$ ratios, leading to a low differentiation index (D.I.). The metagabbronorite in contact with peridotite from Kilbourne Hole closely resembles isolated metagabbronorite xenoliths from that locality.

Partial melting has affected all varieties of metagabbroids in the same way that the gabbroids were affected. The melting ranges from incipient fusion along grain boundaries to extensive fusion of low-melting components, especially amphibole. The melt was quenched to vesicular glass plus small crystals of olivine, plagioclase, and oxides.

MAFIC-ULTRAMAFIC XENOLITH GROUPS

Rocks ranging from mafic to ultramafic in composition occur in widely varying proportions at all localities listed in table 1. We have subdivided these rocks on the basis of modal composition, chemical composition of minerals, and textures into five types according to the plan shown in figure 11. This classification is based principally on distinctive characteristics as seen in hand specimen; chemical gradations between types create difficulties in classification (table 4). Nonetheless, typical members of each group are distinctive rocks in hand specimen as well as in chemical composition.

Five groups of mafic-ultramafic xenoliths are recognized. Four groups—Cr-diopside, Al-augite, feldspathic, and bottle-green pyroxene—are spinel-bearing, and the remaining one is garnet-bearing with or without spinel. The most abundant and widespread of these is the Cr-diopside group (tables 1 and III-1A; fig. 12). The essential characteristics of this group include highly magnesian compositions of silicate phases, and relatively Cr-rich compositions of diopside and spinel (table 4). All members except orthopyroxenite (dark brown to black) are bright green in hand specimen. Modal compositions are extremely variable (figs. III-3, III-4). The Al-augite group is also widespread (table 1), but is generally very subordinate in abundance compared to the Cr-diopside group (table III-1). The essential characteristics of this group are more ferruginous compositions of silicate phases than those of the Cr-diopside group, yielding yellow-brown and black colors of the rocks, relatively high Al, Ti, and Fe contents of clinopyroxene, and much higher Al/Cr ratios of spinel than in the Cr-diopside group (table 4). Modal compositions of this group are not as varied as those of the Cr-diopside group (fig. III-4). Rocks of the feldspathic peridotite group occur at only seven localities (table 1), and representatives of it are not abundant at any of them. Members of this group are only distinguishable from those of the Cr-

diopside group in hand specimen by the presence of feldspar. Insufficient data are available to define special chemical characteristics of this group. The bottle-green pyroxene group is moderately widespread in occurrence, but is generally subordinate in abundance to the Cr-diopside group (table 1). The essential characteristics of this group include highly magnesian compositions of silicate phases so that the xenoliths are green in hand specimen (table 4). However, differences that are not yet quantified yield a darker green color of clinopyroxenes than seen in Cr-diopside group xenoliths, and, at least at some localities, green color of orthopyroxene. Olivines have the same compositions as those in the Cr-diopside group, so distinguishing the groups requires the presence of clinopyroxene or green orthopyroxene. Modal compositions of a small number of xenoliths are similar to those of the Al-augite group (fig. III-5). The garnetiferous peridotite group is very restricted in its distribution (table 1), and generally also subordinate in abundance; it is defined by the presence of garnet, although spinel may occur (table 4). Spinel in these rocks generally are much more like those of the Al-augite group than of the Cr-diopside group.

TABLE III-1A.—*Relative abundance, in percent, of Cr-diopside and Al-augite xenoliths, San Carlos, Arizona*

[All measurements made in quarried parts of flow; 100 counts, each location]

	1	2	3	4	5	Avg
Cr-diopside lherzolite-----	78	76	79	83	78	79
Cr-diopside pyroxenites, banded pyroxenite/ peridotite.	8	10	7	7	9	8
Al-augite lherzolite-----	6	5	4	1	1	3
Al-augite pyroxenites, banded pyroxenite/ peridotite.	8	9	10	9	12	10

TABLE III-1B.—*Relative abundance, in percent, of bottle-green pyroxene, Al-augite, and Cr-diopside xenoliths and megacrysts from two portions of a lava flow, Black Rock Summit, Nevada*

[100 counts, each location]

	SOUTH LOBE	NORTH LOBE
Al-augite group		
Clinopyroxene megacryst-----	29	39
Olivine megacryst-----	8	3
Clinopyroxenite-----	3	2
Wehrlite-----	10	5
Gabbro ± amphibole-----	1	0
Bottle-green pyroxene group		
Clinopyroxene megacryst-----	16	16
Olivine megacryst-----	12	14
Wehrlite/harzburgite-----	5	1
Dunite mylonite-----	8	0
Cr-diopside group		
Lherzolite-----	1	1
Feldspar megacryst-----	9	20

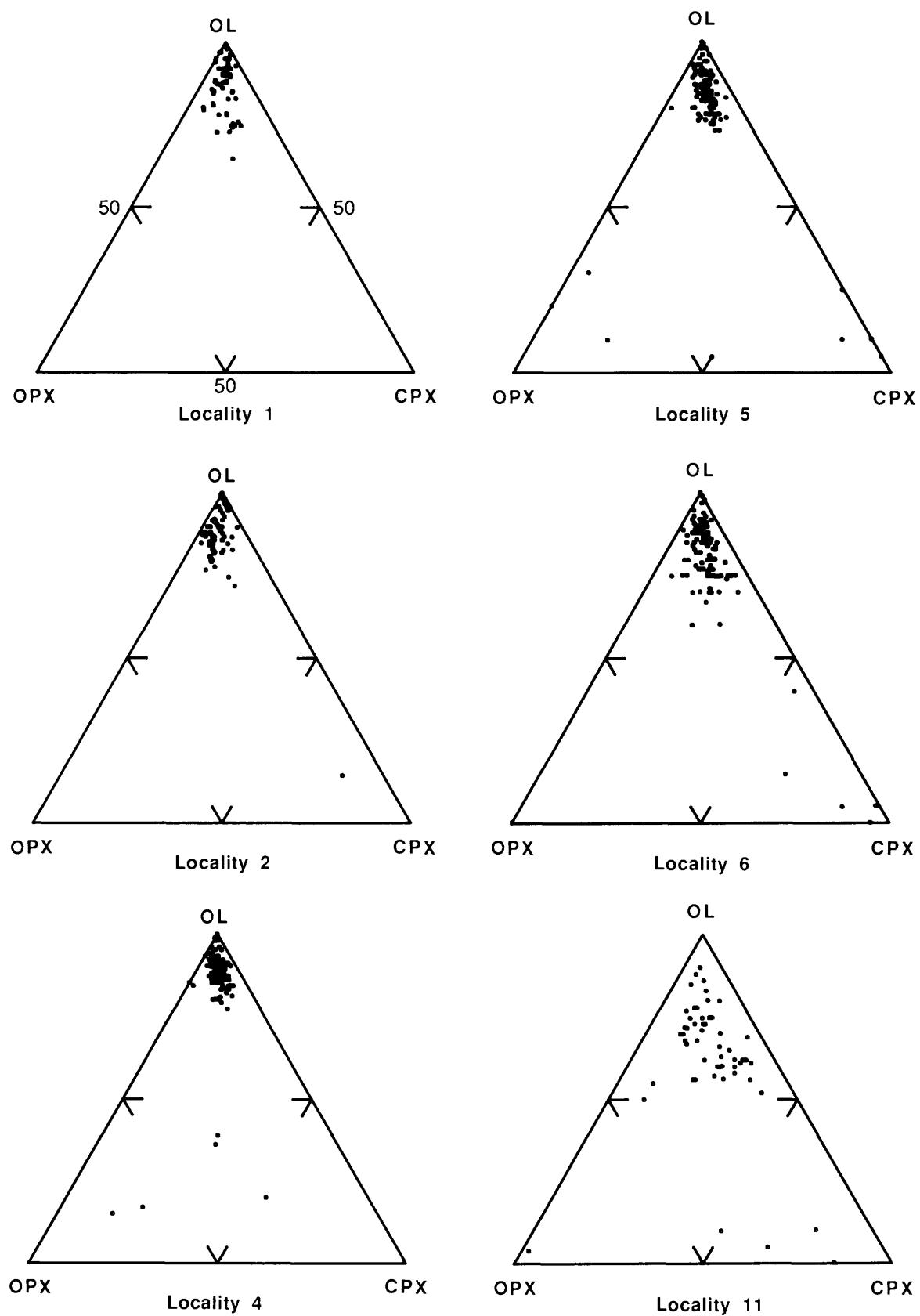


FIGURE III-3.—Modal compositions of xenoliths in Cr-diopside group. OL, olivine, OPX, orthopyroxene; CPX, clinopyroxene.

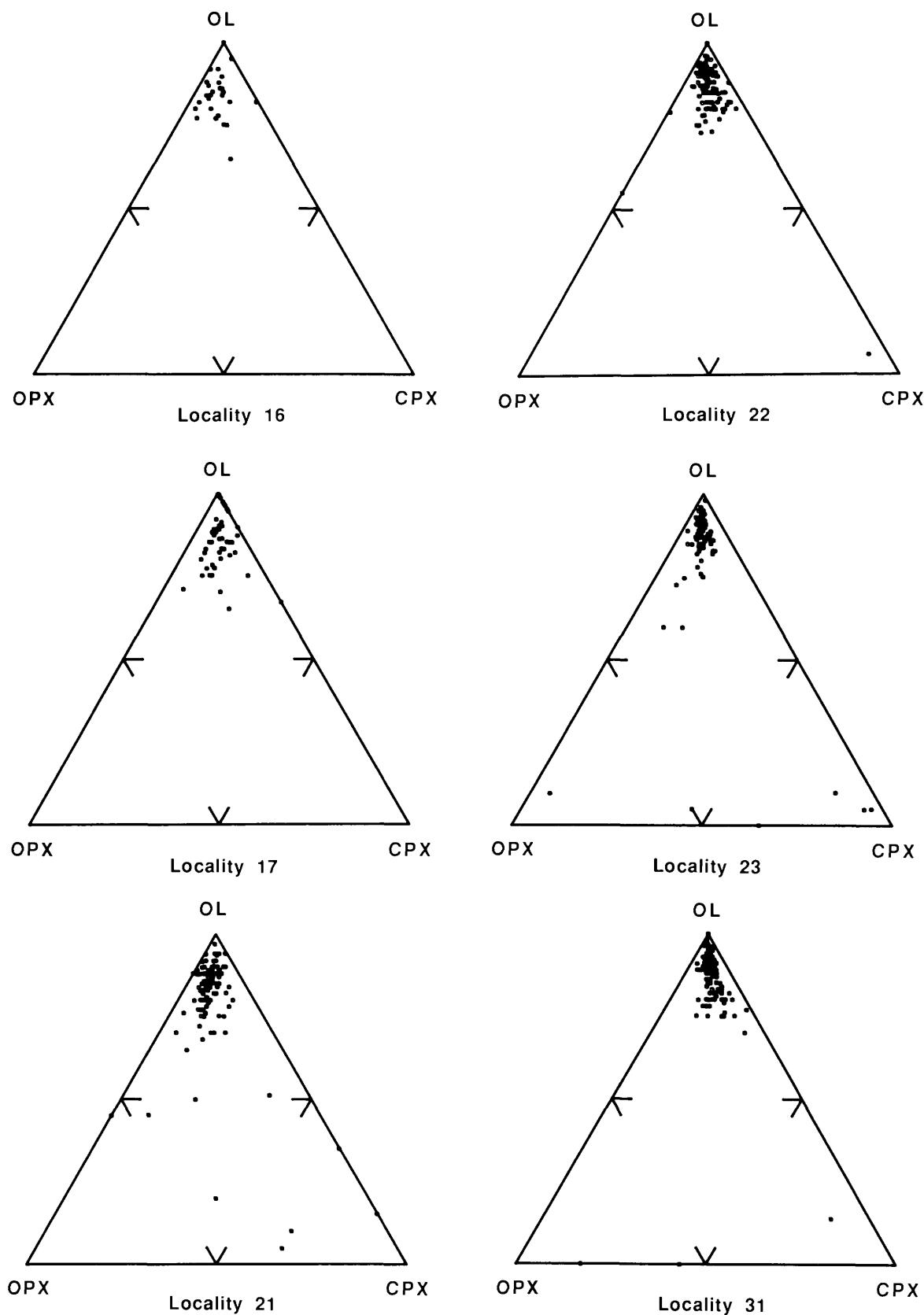


FIGURE III-3.—Continued.

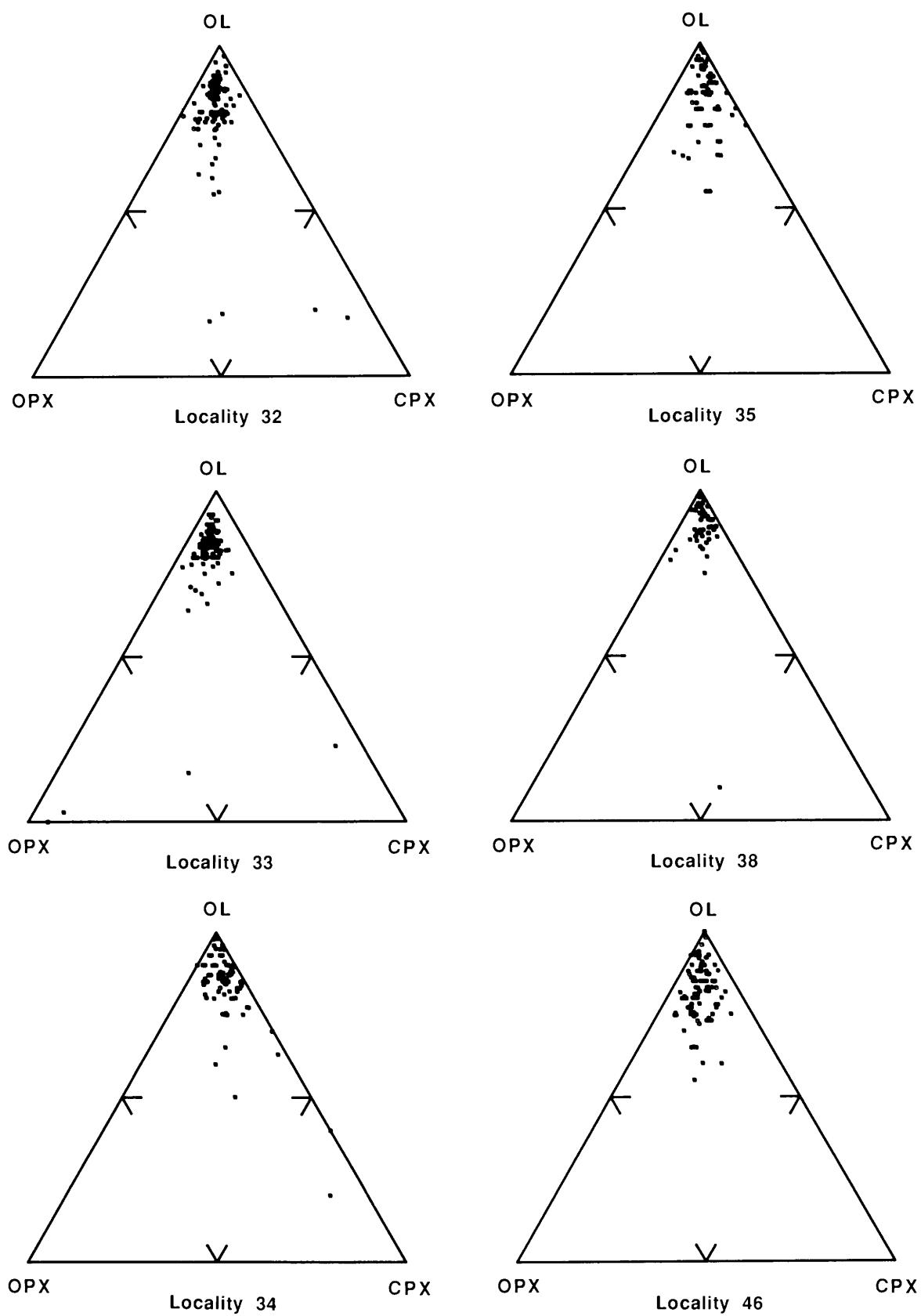


FIGURE III-3.—Continued.

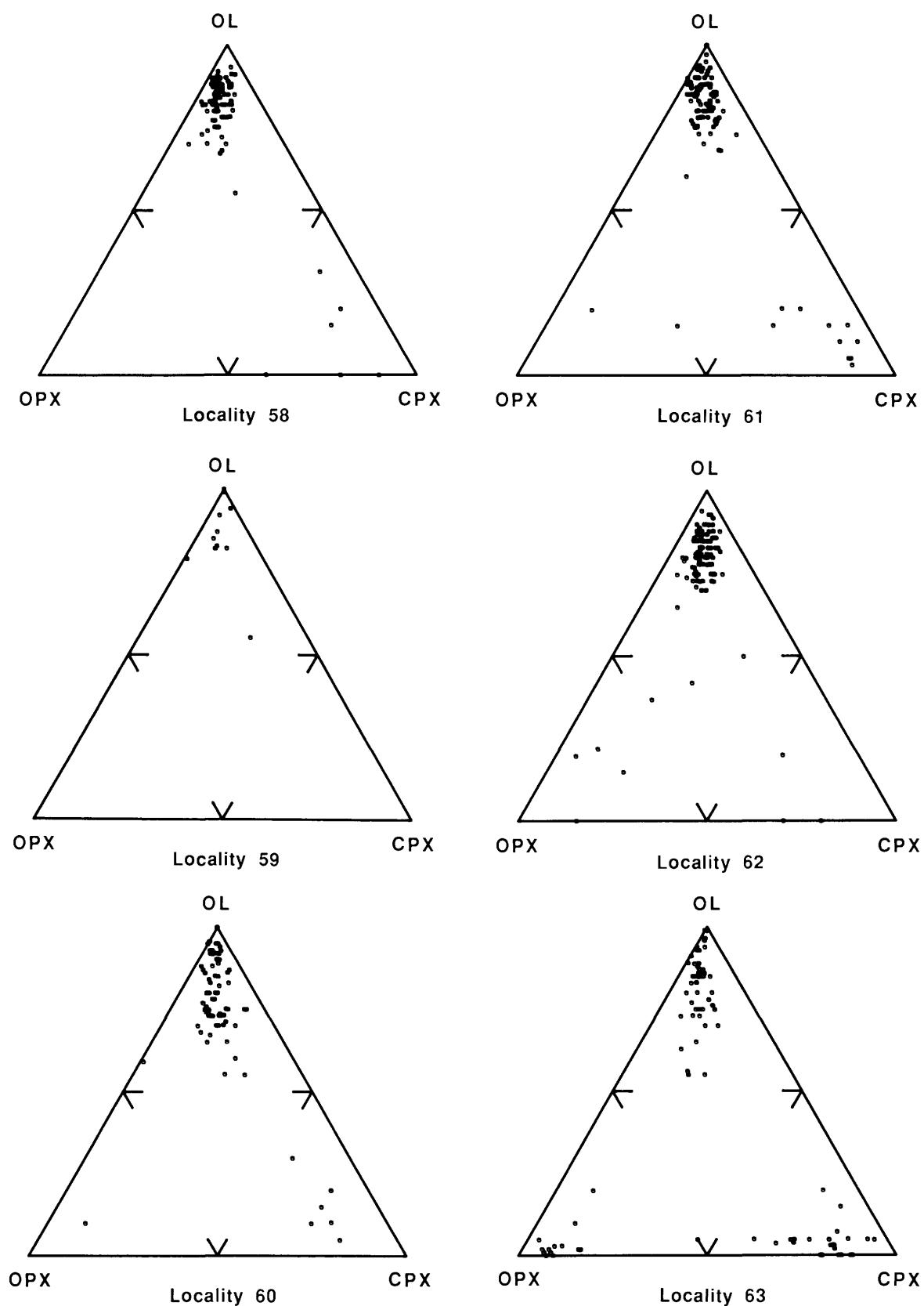


FIGURE III-3.—Continued.

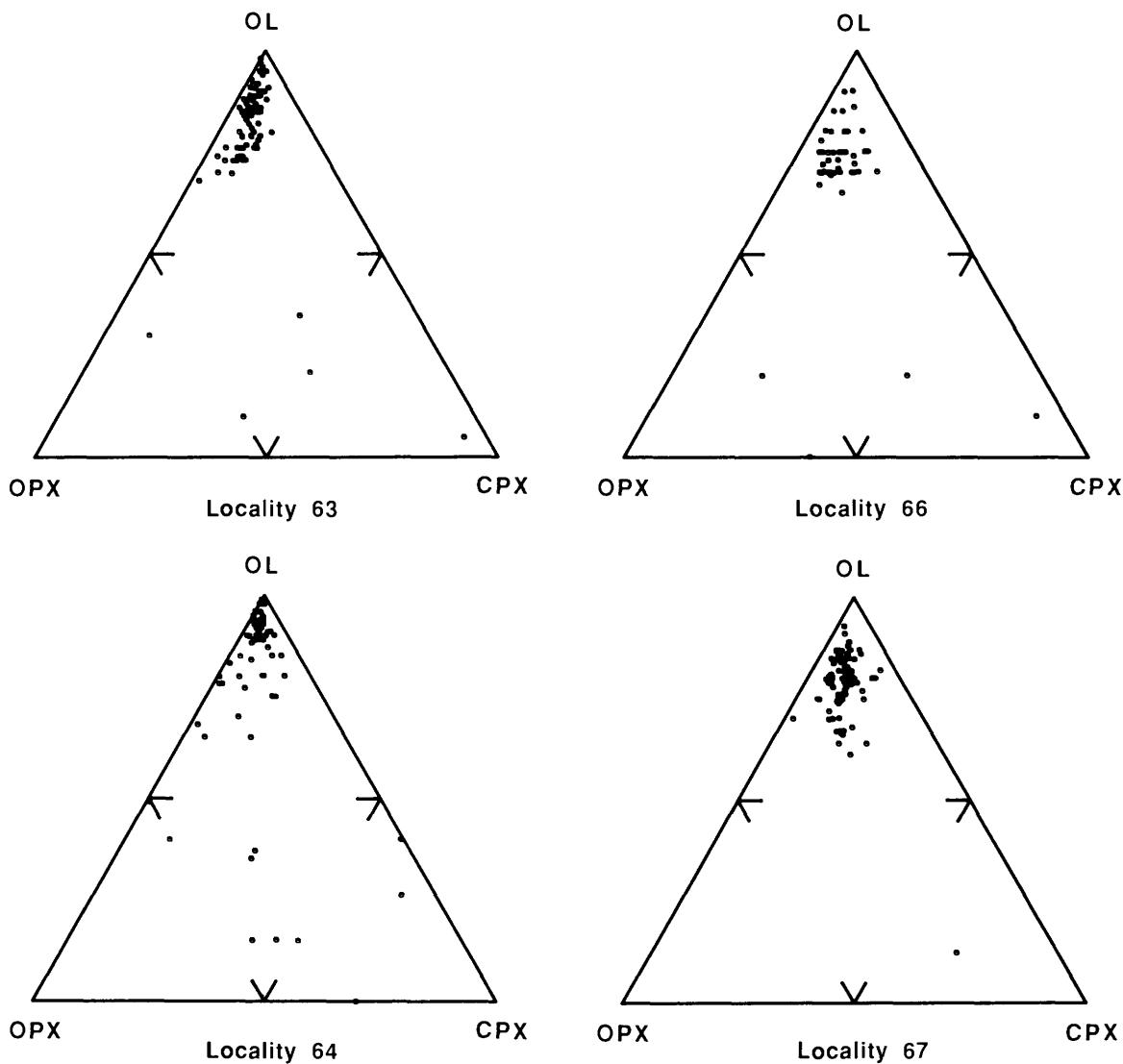


FIGURE III-3.—Continued.

CR-DIOPSIDE ULTRAMAFIC GROUP

Members of the Cr-diopside group (Wilshire and Shervais, 1973, 1975) are characterized by highly magnesian olivine and pyroxenes and by chromian diopside and spinel (table 4). The dominant peridotite members of this group (fig. III-3) have four phases—olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and spinel—whose average compositions are given in table 4. Cr-diopside peridotites usually occur as isolated, moderately homogeneous xenoliths that range from 1 to 40 cm (average of 2,179 samples is 6 cm) in largest dimension. There is an enormous range of modal compositions (fig. III-3) and grain sizes. Field data allow the generalizations that more olivine-rich members of the group tend to have coarser grain sizes, and that modal variants with more than about 20 or 25 percent total pyroxene probably represent layers in lherzolite. Pyroxene-rich members of the Cr-diopside group (fig. III-3) are much less abundant than olivine-rich members and occur as isolated, homogeneous xenoliths that range from 1 to 16 cm (average of 32 samples is 5 cm), or, more commonly, as layers in composite xenoliths.

Composite xenoliths, in which pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich subtypes of the Cr-diopside group are in contact are widespread but not abundant. The modal compositions of rocks in contact in single xenoliths vary (fig. III-6). Most commonly only a single contact between pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich rocks is seen. Nevertheless a great many composite Cr-diopside group xenoliths have multiple contacts; usually, the pyroxene-rich rocks occur as thin layers in olivine-rich host rocks. The thickness of pyroxene-rich layers ranges from 1 mm to 182 mm (average of 149 samples is 2 cm; table III-2). The layering is typically planar and regular, and contacts are sharp to gradational (see table III-2); the spectacular exposures of xenoliths at San Carlos, Arizona, show that rocks with pyroxene contents ranging from 100 percent down to 20 or 25 percent represent layering in normally much more olivine-rich lherzolite host rocks because parallel layers with high and low pyroxene contents are seen in the same xenolith (table III-2). It is important to recognize that at least some of the pyroxene-rich rocks of this group are younger than the peridotites; this is based on crosscutting relationships between pyroxenite layers, and between pyroxenite layers and foliation in the

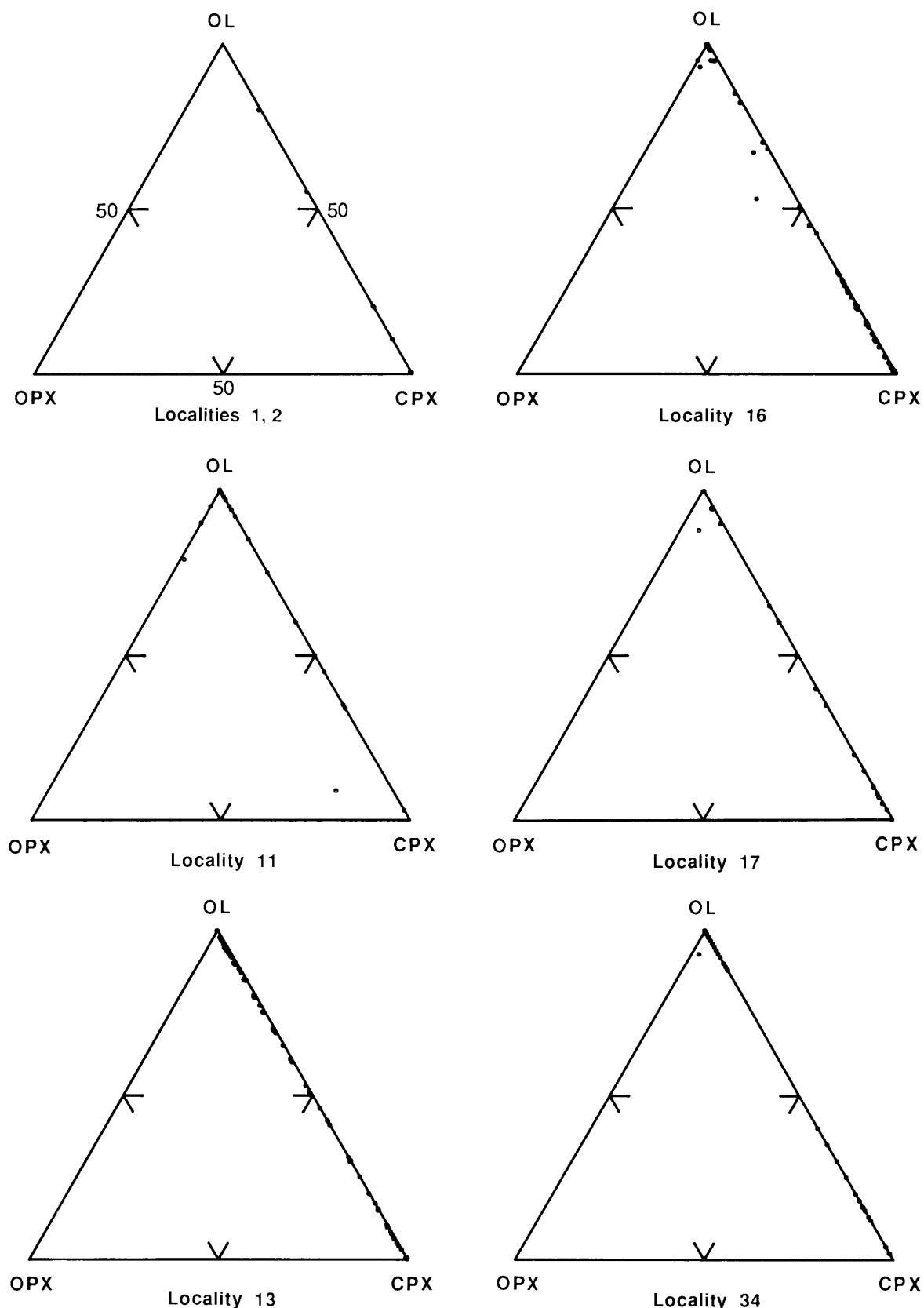


FIGURE III-4.—Modal compositions of xenoliths in Al-augite group. OL, olivine; OPX, orthopyroxene; CPX, clinopyroxene.

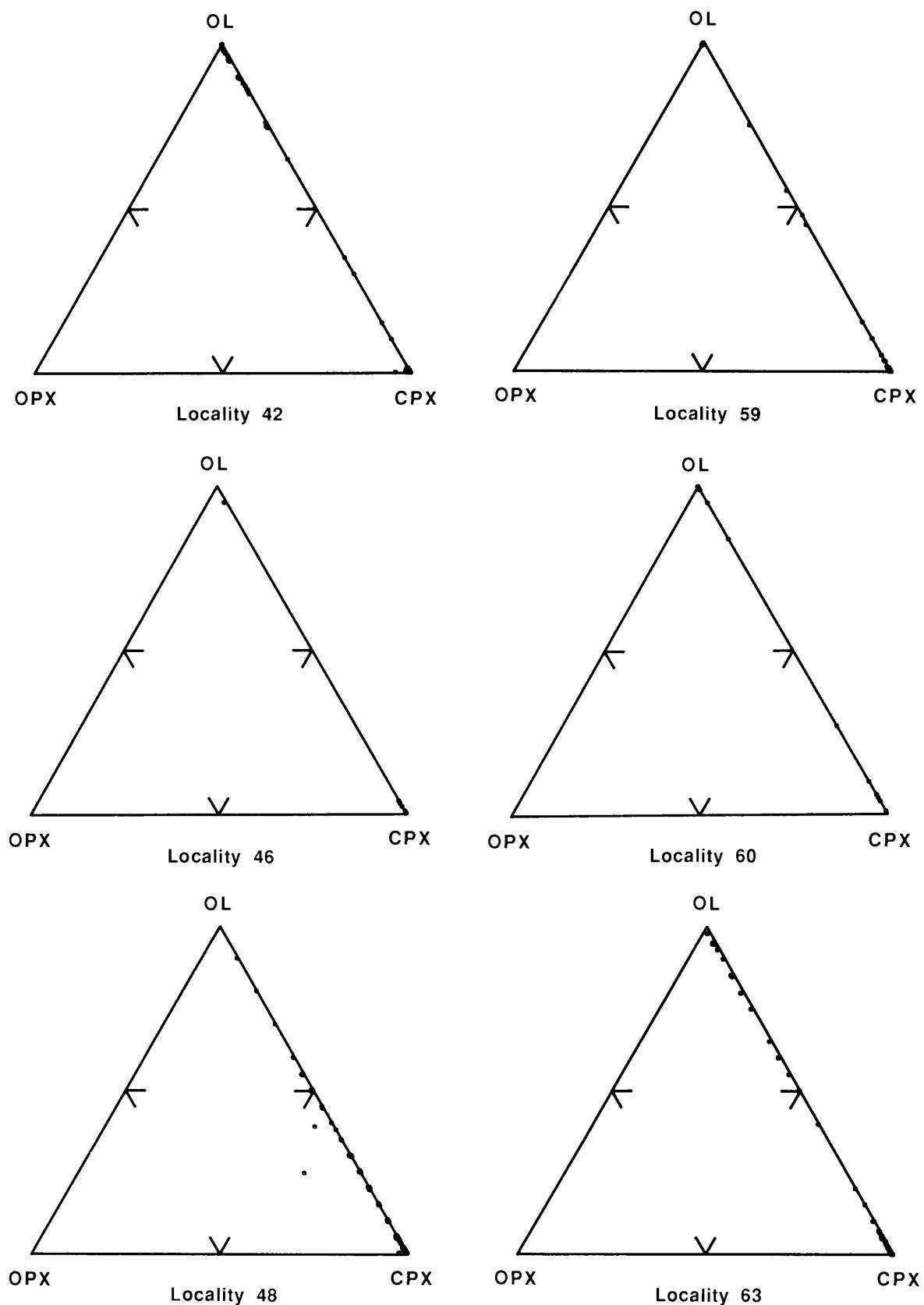


FIGURE III-4.—Continued.

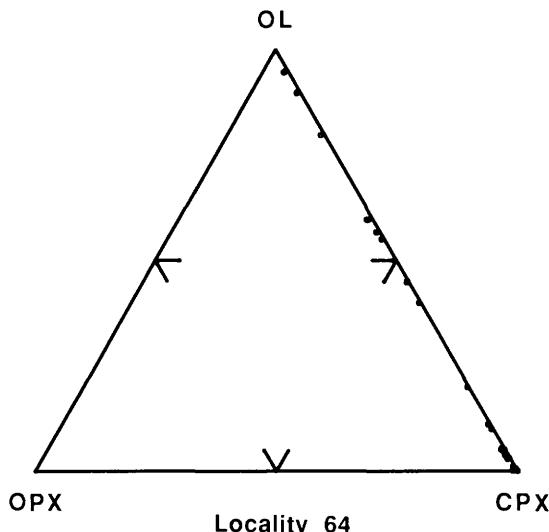


FIGURE III-4.—Continued.

peridotite. In a small percentage of xenoliths from many localities, pyroxene-rich layers are separated from normal lherzolite by exceptionally olivine-rich zones ("depletion zones," Boudier and Nicolas, 1972). These dunite rocks are commonly much coarser grained than either the lherzolite or pyroxenite with which they are in contact. Multiple plane-parallel layering, in places deformed, is uncommon, and several xenoliths have echelon dunite slivers in websterite. Branching layers enriched in Cr-diopside are uncommon, and crosscutting Cr-diopside layers are still less common. Inclusions of olivine-rich rock ranging in size from a few millimeters to more than 3 cm across are fairly common in pyroxene-rich layers (fig. III-2F). Generally, peridotite inclusions in the pyroxenites are irregular and roughly equant, but a few are thin screens that are isolated in the pyroxenite and oriented parallel to the pyroxenite contacts. Pyroxene-rich layers generally are parallel to foliation in the peridotite, but crosscut it in rare samples.

An important, though uncommon, type of composite xenolith consists of thin phlogopite \pm Cr-diopside layers in lherzolite, and was found at San Carlos and Kilbourne Hole. The mica in these rocks has a distinctly different composition from that in the lherzolites of the Al-augite group (M. Prinz, written commun., 1973). These layers, as thin and uncommon as they are in spinel lherzolites, provide a link with the very common phlogopite \pm Cr-diopside lithology in garnetiferous xenoliths in kimberlite (glimmerite and MARID-suite rocks of Dawson and Smith, 1977; Dawson, 1980).

Textures of rocks in the Cr-diopside ultramafic group all appear to be metamorphic (Mercier and Nicolas, 1975; Pike and Schwarzman, 1977) and include allotriomorphic-granular, porphyroclastic, mosaic, and tabular textures. Allotriomorphic-granular texture is common in lherzolites. The texture is equigranular and medium grained, with interstitial spinel molded on other grains. Olivine is commonly kink-banded. Xenoliths with porphyroclastic texture in which orthopyroxene forms porphyroclasts in lherzolite are common at localities 4, 10, and 11; those in which clinopyroxene forms porphyroclasts in lherzolite are common at San Quintin locality 4 and very rare elsewhere. Olivine porphyroclasts are abundant in Cr-diopside lherzolites from San Quintin (Nos. 4-6) but less common elsewhere. In contrast, porphyroclastic Cr-diopside pyroxenites with orthopyroxene and (or) clinopyroxene porphyroclasts are of widespread occurrence. The pyroxenites are characterized by deformed relics of pyroxene with exsolution lamellae. Generally, the relics are set in a matrix with mosaic texture, but in places the matrix texture is allot-

riomorphic granular. Medium- to fine-grained mosaic texture is common in peridotite and pyroxenite members of the Cr-diopside group at many localities. Rocks with tabular texture are comparatively scarce. It is noteworthy that the beginnings of textures strongly resembling tabular textures containing intergrowths of pyroxene and elongate euhedral olivine prisms are found in partly melted pyroxenites from which new olivine has crystallized; it is possible, as suggested by A. Nicolas (oral commun., 1973), that some peridotites with tabular texture have been partly melted.

Typical modal variants in the Cr-diopside group are shown in a composite diagram (fig. 12) that includes all field data, and figure III-5 that shows modal variants in composite xenoliths from San Carlos, Arizona. These data show that the great majority of rocks in this group are very rich in either olivine or pyroxene. As already detailed, these variants are expressed as pyroxene-rich layers in olivine-rich host rock, with olivine-rich lherzolite by far the dominant host lithology. Additional information from field counts of San Carlos, Arizona, xenoliths indicates that websterites with about 15 percent or less orthopyroxene contain no orthopyroxene porphyroclasts, and websterites with less than about 15 percent clinopyroxene contain no clinopyroxene porphyroclasts. Websterites with intermediate proportions of the two pyroxenes commonly contain porphyroclasts of both mineral species, each type containing exsolution lamellae. This suggests that some websterites originally crystallized as orthopyroxenites with about 15 percent clinopyroxene in solid solution, whereas others originally crystallized as websterites, and that subsolidus unmixing and recrystallization have greatly modified the modal compositions.

Partial fusion of members of the Cr-diopside group is not commonly extensive. In a few places, incipient fusion is localized along spinel grain boundaries, but this is probably a consequence of fusion of hydrous minerals or plagioclase that commonly occur around the spinels. We believe that the Ti-rich to pargasitic amphiboles, and probably much of the plagioclase as well, crystallized in already solid peridotite (Wilshire and Trask, 1971), so that partial melting of the hydrous minerals and plagioclase is the last of a multi-stage history. Glass and quench crystals of this origin are, as Frey and Green (1974) have noted, both common and widespread. Partial fusion of Cr-diopside websterite is extensive at locality 40 (fig. III-2G).

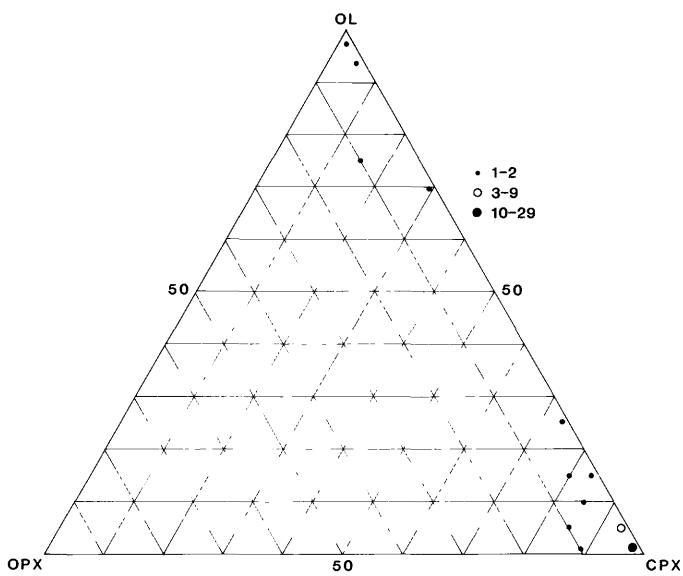


FIGURE III-5.—Modal compositions of xenoliths in bottle-green pyroxene group. All localities, 34 xenoliths.

AL-AUGITE ULTRAMAFIC GROUP

Members of the Al-augite ultramafic group (Wilshire and Shervais, 1975) are characterized by comparatively Fe-rich compositions of olivine and pyroxenes, high Al and Ti contents of clinopyroxene, and high Al/Cr ratio of spinel compared to the same minerals in rocks of the Cr-diopside group (table 4). Some peridotite members of this group have four phases (olivine, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, spinel), but they are more commonly (fig. III-4) composed of olivine, clinopyroxene, and spinel whose range and average compositions are given in table 4. Al-augite peridotites are about equally abundant as isolated, moderately homogeneous xenoliths and as composite xenoliths with pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich lithologies together (table III-1A). Discrete peridotite xenoliths range from 1 to 21 cm (average of 205 samples is 5 cm), while isolated pyroxene-rich xenoliths range from 1 to 26 cm (average of 302 samples is 6 cm). As with the Cr-diopside group, these rocks show an enormous range of grain sizes and modal compositions; in the Al-augite group, however, coarse-grained olivine commonly occurs in websterite with equally coarse-grained clinopyroxene.

Composite xenoliths in which pyroxene-rich and olivine-rich subtypes of the Al-augite group are in contact are widespread in occurrence but are not especially abundant. Xenoliths with multiple contacts between pyroxenite and peridotite are common (fig. III-2H). Generally, the pyroxene-rich rocks occur as comparatively thin layers in olivine-rich rocks (fig. III-7). Contacts between the two lithologies range from sharp to gradational, and are planar to highly irregular. In contrast to the Cr-diopside group, Al-augite pyroxenites commonly form irregular net veins in peridotite (fig. III-8A), whereas plane-parallel layering is scarce. Moreover, crosscutting relations between different Al-augite pyroxenite layers are considerably more common than seen in the Cr-diopside group; an exceptional example from Kilbourne Hole (fig. III-8B) has three generations of Al-augite olivine pyroxenite and wehrlite in a single xenolith. A small percentage of xenoliths have olivine-rich depletion zones separating pyroxenite from more pyroxene-rich peridotite. Much more common are irregular concentrations of pyroxene in peridotite adjacent to pyroxenite forming patchy wehrlite (fig. III-7H), and diffuse concentrations of pyroxene in layers parallel to dense concentrations. As in the case of the Cr-diopside group, rocks with pyroxene contents greater

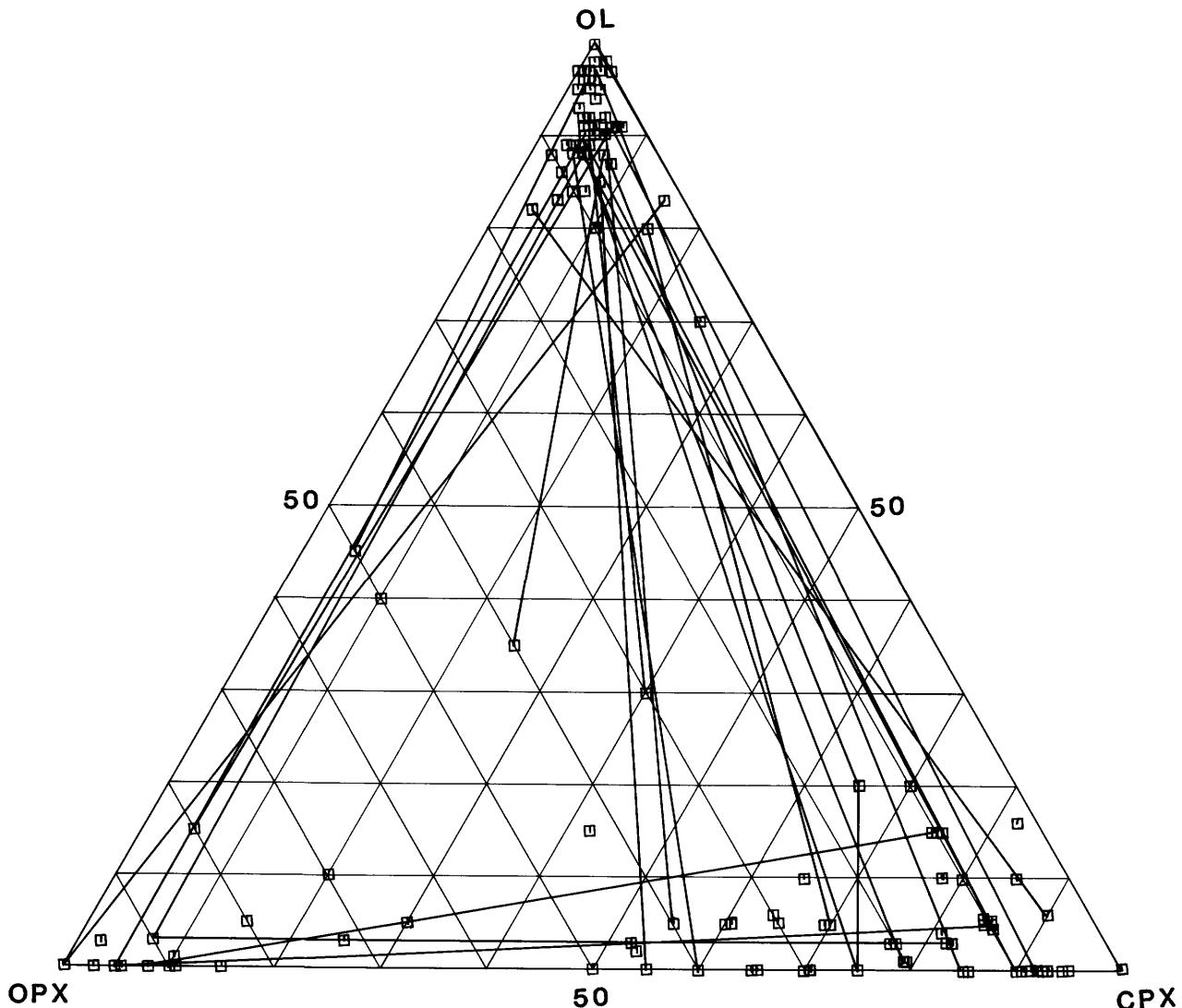


FIGURE III-6.—Modal compositions of composite xenoliths in Cr-diopside group, locality 63. Lines join lithologies in same xenolith.

TABLE III-2.—Data on composite xenoliths, San Carlos, Arizona
[ol, olivine; cpx, clinopyroxene; opx, orthopyroxene]

than about 20 percent appear to represent layers of local soaking adjacent to pyroxenite dikes in peridotite. Inclusions of olivine-rich rock, as much as 3 to 5 cm across, are common in the pyroxenites. These xenoliths within xenoliths range from equidimensional (fig. III-7H) to thin screens parallel to the pyroxenite contacts.

Composite xenoliths containing lithologies rich in hydrous phases in contact with peridotite or pyroxenite containing much lower proportions of hydrous phases are very common. These are mostly kaersutite-rich veins in peridotite, but some are phlogopite-rich veins. The mica is considerably richer in Fe and Ti than most of the veins in the Cr-diopside group (Martin Prinz, written commun., 1973). Textures of rocks in the Al-augite group are complex and commonly ambiguous (Pike and Schwarzman, 1977). Olivine-rich members appear generally to have metamorphic textures with allotriomorphic-granular, mosaic, and porphyroclastic textures the most commonly represented. Some of the more pyroxene-rich peridotites, however, have igneous allotriomorphic- and hypidiomorphic-granular textures, and some are probably mixtures of metamorphic olivine-rich rock and added igneous pyroxene. Originally coarse-grained Al-augite wehrlites from locality 66 are partly to extensively mylonitized, yielding distinctive porphyroclastic textures with relics of olivine and clinopyroxene in layered matrices of fine angular fragments of clinopyroxene and recrystallized olivine with mosaic texture. The pyroxenes are broken down less readily than the olivines so that very large clinopyroxenes may be attached to finely mylonitized and recrystallized olivine pyroxenite and wehrlite. Disaggregation of such rocks doubtlessly yielded at least some of the common black clinopyroxene megacrysts found at many localities.

Pyroxene-rich members of the Al-augite group have both igneous and metamorphic textures, but a large group has textures without distinctive igneous or metamorphic features. Igneous textures of pyroxenites are mostly hypidiomorphic- to allotriomorphic-granular intergrowths in which pyroxene-pyroxene boundaries are commonly sutured. Oxide minerals occur interstitially molded on silicate minerals or as isolated grains comparable in size to the silicate minerals. Small anhedral to euhedral oxide grains are commonly enclosed in pyroxene and olivine where oxides are abundant; and in xenoliths that are especially rich in oxides, the opaque minerals may poikilitically enclose silicate grains. Orthopyroxene is generally very subordinate to clinopyroxene in abundance, and occurs either as small interstitial grains or as isolated grains of the same size as clinopyroxene. Exsolution lamellae of clinopyroxene in orthopyroxene are rare. Exsolution lamellae of orthopyroxene, ilmenite, and, uncommonly, spinel in clinopyroxene are poorly to moderately developed in these rocks. The variety of possible igneous textures in wehrlites is well illustrated by figure III-8B in which three distinctively different Al-augite pyroxenites-wehrlites are in contact. The oldest lithology is coarse grained (allotriomorphic granular) with clusters of large interstitial equidimensional opaque oxides and interstitial deformed olivine. The intermediate lithology is fine-grained olivine-rich wehrlite with an allotriomorphic-granular texture. Deformed olivine occurs interstitially and opaque oxides are mostly isolated equidimensional grains, but in places are anhedral inclusions in pyroxene. The youngest lithology is fine-grained olivine-poor wehrlite or olivine clinopyroxenite with anhedral to subhedral oxide grains commonly enclosed in pyroxene. Another igneous texture in some wehrlite members of the group consists of olivine subhedral poikilitically enclosed in clinopyroxene. Some such rocks have been subsequently mildly deformed and the olivine crystals kinked. Rocks with these textures have been found at localities 13, 47, 48, and 64. Kaersutite and phlogopite pyroxenites in which the hydrous phases poikilitically enclose pyroxenes and olivine are found at many localities (Nos. 23, 33, 46, 19, 51) (Trask, 1969; P.H. Lewis, 1973; Best, 1975a), but are abundant at only a few (for example, No. 51). Metamorphic textures are dominantly fine- to medium-grained mosaic and porphyroclastic textures in which 120° triple junctions of pyroxene and (or) amphibole and interstitial spinel molded on

other grains characterize the recrystallized textures. These textures are considered to be metamorphic on the basis of gradations to igneous texture in the same rock (see Best, 1974b), as is fairly common, or on the basis of scattered relics of previous textures (fig. III-8C). In the clinopyroxenites, large clinopyroxene relics (as much as 6 cm by 3 cm) are fairly common in medium-grained matrices with mosaic texture. The relics are ragged grains, commonly broken and invaded by the finer-grained mosaic pyroxenite. Unlike pyroxene relics in the Cr-diopside pyroxenites, these rarely show any signs of internal deformation. Considering the difficulties of distinguishing igneous and metamorphic textures in monomineralic rocks (Vernon, 1970), it remains possible, even where relics are present, that the later history of the matrix is igneous not metamorphic. Unfortunately, many pyroxenite members of the Al-augite group have these ambiguous textures, and most lack even the large relics. Although the mode of occurrence of many Al-augite pyroxenites as delicate net veins strongly suggest igneous emplacement (Wilshire and Shervais, 1975), we believe now that this interpretation is too simple, and one or more episodes of solid deformation may have affected them.

Typical modal variants of the Al-augite group are shown in figure 13. It should be emphasized here that orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene in rocks of this group cannot be distinguished in hand specimen. Hence, clinopyroxene on the triangular plots may and often does, include a small amount of orthopyroxene. Of the hundreds of thin sections cut, however, orthopyroxene is nearly always a minor component; one occurrence has been reported (Frey and Prinz, 1978) in which orthopyroxene constitutes 20 percent of the rock. Others (for example, as reported by Evans and Nash, 1979, and Irving, 1980) that have more than 40 percent orthopyroxene are, in our opinion, members of the Cr-diopside group in which such rocks are fairly common. Modal data for the Al-augite group show a preponderance of dunite, wehrlite, olivine clinopyroxenite, and clinopyroxenite that contrast with dominant lherzolite in the Cr-diopside group. These variants are expressed mainly as complex clinopyroxene-rich dikes in olivine-rich host rocks. Also in contrast to the Cr-diopside group, clinopyroxene-rich and olivine-rich rocks of the Al-augite group are much more nearly equal in abundance. Oxide minerals in these rocks range from green to gray or brown hercynitic spinel to opaque oxides. Assemblages dominantly of three phases (spinel, olivine, clinopyroxene ± minor orthopyroxene) grade modally to kaersutite (± Ti-rich mica) pyroxenites to hornblendites. Both amphibole and mica occur in discrete layers within pyroxenites, and both occur as poikilitic grains enclosing anhydrous minerals.

Partial fusion of members of the Al-augite group is seen at many localities and ranges from incipient melting along grain boundaries to extensive fusion of both hydrous (fig. III-8D) and anhydrous assemblages. The melt typically has been quenched to vesicular glass with crystallites of olivine, plagioclase, and oxide minerals. Marked zoning of relic grains is common adjacent to the glass. The melting occurred in thin dikes in peridotite of composite xenoliths as well as large monolithologic xenoliths of the group. As with the gabbroids, igneous and metamorphic members of this group have undergone partial melting.

BOTTLE-GREEN PYROXENE GROUP

Peridotite and pyroxenite xenoliths whose pyroxene components have a distinctive deep green color that contrasts with the bright apple-green Cr-diopside and black Al-augite of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups occur widely (table 1) although they are rarely abundant; they are, however, the dominant lithology at three of the central Sierra Nevada localities described by Van Kooten (1980) and at some Black Rock Summit localities described by Bergman (1982). Only one suite of these rocks has been examined systematically for its chemical signature (Black Rock Summit, loc. 16; Pike, 1976); these rocks contain abundant Cr-rich

orthopyroxene that is difficult to distinguish in hand specimen from clinopyroxene. The clinopyroxene has low Ca contents compared to those of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups (Pike, 1976). If these chemical compositions prove characteristic of the group, it can be called the low-Ca clinopyroxene group. However, certain peridotites of the Cr-diopside group that have been metasomatically altered by pyroxenite or hydrous mineral veins resemble the rocks of the bottle-green pyroxene group in hand specimen but are chemically transitional between Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups. Also, the feldspathic peridotites may fall in the same compositional category. Thus, this group will remain only tentatively separable until more data are available on mineral compositions.

Clinopyroxenes of the sort occurring in pyroxenites of the bottle-green pyroxene group are found as megacrysts also (locs. 16-18, 39, 48; Bergman, 1982). Similar megacrysts, also with low Ca contents, were reported by Binns (1969) and pyroxenites containing the same types of clinopyroxenes were reported by Wilkinson (1975a,b; 1976) from Australian occurrences. Stoesser (1973) reported bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenites and wehrlites from some San Francisco volcanic field occurrences, and we have found them to be abundant at the Williams

locality (No. 47) and moderately abundant at Crater 160 (No. 48) in the San Francisco volcanic field. Pyroxenite members of this group appear to grade into gabbroic rocks with similar pyroxenes although this is not an established relationship.

Peridotite members of the bottle-green pyroxene group mostly have 3 or 4 of the phases olivine, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene (mostly as exsolution lamellae in clinopyroxene where clinopyroxene is dominant), and spinel. Modal compositions are combined with those of the Al-augite group in figures III-4 and III-7. Isolated, moderately homogeneous peridotite xenoliths range from 1 to 14 cm in largest dimension (average of 244 samples is 4 cm). Pyroxenite members are composed either dominantly of clinopyroxene or dominantly of orthopyroxene; websterites with nearly equal proportions of the two have not been found. Pyroxenites occur generally as isolated, moderately homogeneous xenoliths ranging from 1 cm to 14 cm (average of 116 samples is 5 cm). Only two composite xenoliths containing two subtypes of this group have been found. One is harzburgite(?) cut by anastomizing veins of pyroxenite which contain small, irregular fragments of dunite—a xenolith-in-xenolith relationship also found in the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups. Irving

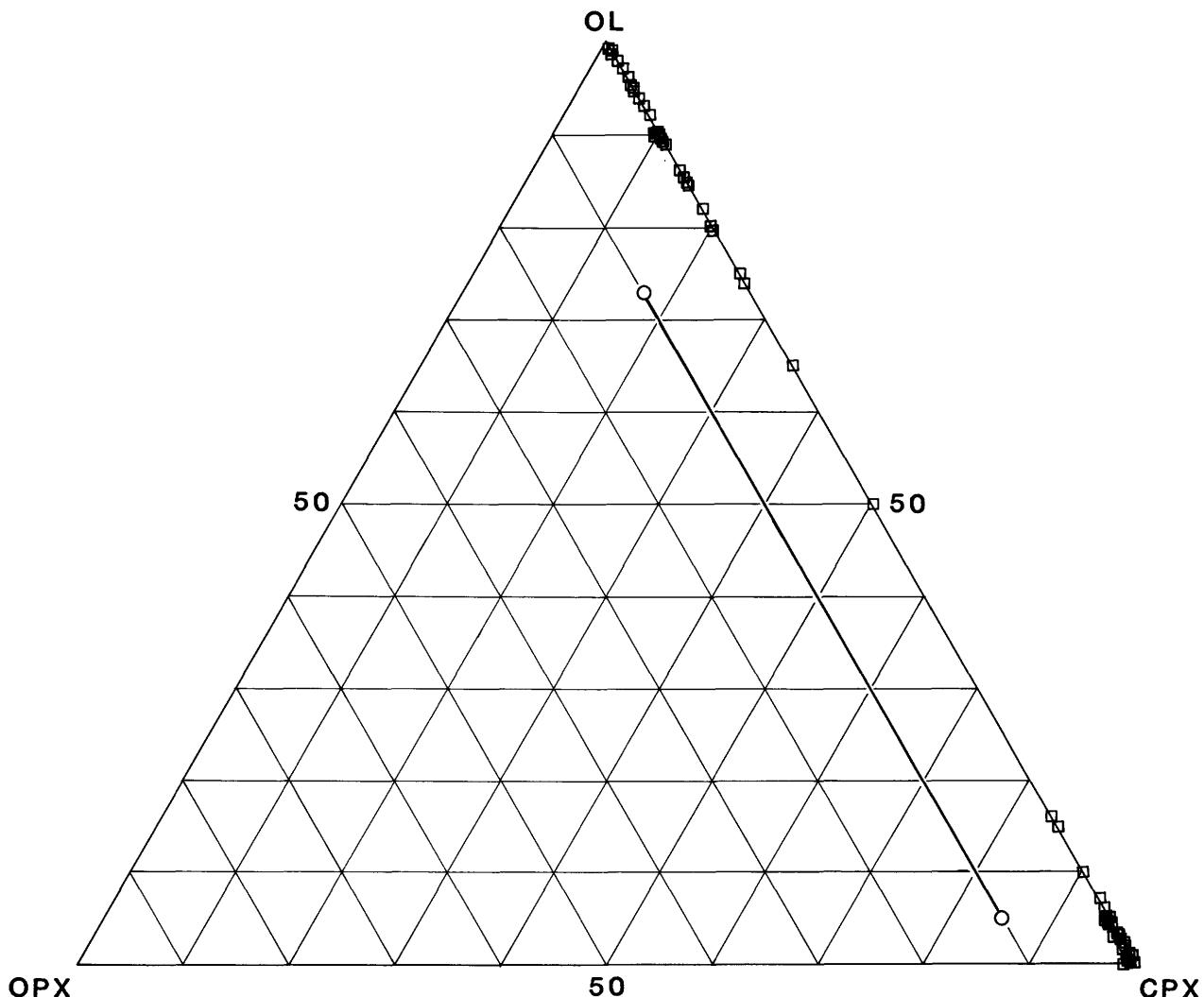


FIGURE III-7.—Modal compositions of composite xenoliths in Al-augite group (squares) and bottle-green pyroxene group (circles), locality 63. Heavy solid line joins lithologies in same xenolith.

(1980) described a large composite xenolith in which a thick layer of probable bottle-green pyroxenite is in contact with lherzolite. Similar, though small, dunite inclusions in other pyroxenites of this group have been found at localities 11, 16, and 57.

Textures of rocks in the bottle-green pyroxene group range from igneous to metamorphic, with hypidiomorphic-granular and poikilitic igneous textures and porphyroclastic and allotriomorphic-granular metamorphic textures dominating. Some bottle-green pyroxene peridotites have poikilitic textures in which olivine euhedra or anhedra are enclosed in clinopyroxene. Most of these appear to be igneous textures, but some have marked variations of grain size of inclusions in the pyroxenes and bizarre exsolution features. Commonly, the grain size of the peridotites is too coarse to determine textural relations in the small xenoliths, but some have either hypidiomorphic- or allotriomorphic-granular igneous textures with sutured intergrowths of olivine and clinopyroxene. Mylonitized members of the bottle-green pyroxene group are common at the same localities (Nos. 16-18). These rocks consist of porphyroclasts of clinopyroxene and olivine in a matrix of fragmental clinopyroxene and spinel and recrystallized olivine with mosaic texture (fig. III-8E, F, G). In some rocks, clinopyroxene resisted the mylonitization so that the texture consists of large clinopyroxenes in finely mylonitized dunite. There can be little doubt that further mechanical breakdown of such assemblages could yield the common bottle-green pyroxene megacrysts and dunite mylonites found at the locality (Bergman, 1982).

Typical modal variants of the bottle-green pyroxene group are shown in figure III-5. The similarity of these rocks to those of the Cr-diopside Al-augite groups in most physical aspects other than in frequency of occurrence of composite inclusions, strongly suggests that the pyroxenite members of this group also formed layers in olivine-rich rock before disaggregation in the conduits.

Partial fusion of bottle-green pyroxene group rocks is widespread though generally not extensive. As with the other lithologic groups, partial melting has affected metamorphic as well as igneous members. At locality 47 (Williams, Ariz.) olivine pyroxenites are commonly partly melted and contain numerous vugs. Amphibole and pyroxene adjacent to vugs display crystal faces similar to relationships noted by Griffin and others (1984) in their wehrlite suite of xenoliths. Partial fusion appears to have been contemporaneous with mylonitization of some rocks from the Black Rock Summit, Nevada, field.

FELDSPATHIC ULTRAMAFIC GROUP

The feldspathic ultramafic group is macroscopically distinguished from the Cr-diopside group only by the presence of plagioclase. Moreover, at all occurrences of feldspathic peridotite xenoliths (table 1), non-feldspathic Cr-diopside lherzolite xenoliths are abundant. Feldspathic peridotites normally occur as isolated, moderately homogeneous xenoliths ranging from 1 to 14 cm (average of 25 samples is 6 cm) in largest dimension. The proportion of plagioclase, however, varies significantly within single xenoliths. Some composite xenoliths have layers of feldspathic pyroxenite in peridotite host rock. These relationships clearly establish the close proximity of feldspathic and non-feldspathic peridotites in their place of origin.

The same textural types found in the Cr-diopside group characterize the feldspathic ultramafic rocks as well. All rocks of this group appear to have metamorphic textures, the most common of which are allotriomorphic granular, porphyroclastic, and mosaic. In all these rocks plagioclase occurs as interstitial grains molded on other grains.

Plagioclase commonly forms coronas on spinel, probably as a consequence of partial melting along spinel-clinopyroxene grain boundaries. Euhedral olivine (fig. III-8H) has crystallized along with plagioclase at these loci. Solid-state spinel-clinopyroxene reaction is a possible explanation for the coronas, but the occurrence of gabbroic dikes in lherzolite (loc. 2 and 40) suggests that melting is a more likely explanation. Relic

grains in porphyroclastic feldspathic ultramafic rocks are always pyroxene or olivine, and never plagioclase. Mosaic texture has formed by recrystallization of all phases, including plagioclase in some rocks. In many feldspathic peridotites, however, plagioclase appears to have formed after metamorphism and is not recrystallized.

Typical modal variants of the feldspathic ultramafic group are like those of the Cr-diopside group with olivine-rich lherzolites dominant. Plagioclase content ranges from less than 1 percent to about 15 percent of the rock.

Partial fusion of feldspathic ultramafic rocks is common, but it is often difficult to determine texturally whether glass and quench crystals are residual liquids from incomplete crystallization of the feldspathic component or the result of partial melting. Rare unambiguous examples consist of relatively coarse plagioclase and olivine and vesicular glass with small olivine crystals.

GARNETIFEROUS ULTRAMAFIC GROUP

Garnet-bearing mafic and ultramafic xenoliths have a very limited distribution in Western United States basalt occurrences, and are common at only three localities (table 2, Nos. 9, 43, 55). A single garnet websterite xenolith has been found at Dish Hill (loc. 33; Shervais and others, 1973), another at Fry Mountain (loc. 22; Neville and others, 1983), and two garnet and kaersutite-bearing xenoliths were found at the Toroweap locality (No. 46; Best, 1975a). These rocks have very different mineralogical and textural characteristics at different localities, and probably have different origins. Most are also different from the garnet lherzolite and harzburgite that are common in kimberlites (Dawson, 1980). Garnetiferous mafic and ultramafic xenoliths in basalts are dominantly pyroxenite. The garnet peridotite and pyroxenite from Big Creek (No. 9) are pyrope lherzolite and websterite. Garnet lherzolite and harzburgite from The Thumb minette (Ehrenberg, 1979) are composed of allotriomorphic-granular, porphyroclastic, and mosaic-porphyroclastic rocks, a few of which contain pyroxene-rich lenses or 1- to 2-mm-thick discontinuous veinlike concentrations of phlogopite, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and chromite. The allotriomorphic-granular rocks are composed of pyropic garnet and other minerals with compositions like those of the Cr-diopside group, whereas those of the porphyroclastic rocks are generally richer in Fe, Ti, and other components. Textures indicative of partial melting were described by Ehrenberg (1979).

By contrast, the garnetiferous xenolith assemblage from Chino Valley (No. 43; Arculus and Smith, 1979; Schulze and Helmstaedt, 1979) is composed of eclogite, amphibolite, garnet websterite, and garnet clinopyroxenite. No olivine-bearing xenoliths have been found. Eclogites are commonly layered as a result of varying proportions of garnet and pyroxene, and eclogite is interlayered with amphibolite in some inclusions. Textures of the pyroxene-rich rocks are allotriomorphic granular, porphyroclastic, and equigranular mosaic. A few samples contain substantially higher almandine and grossular components than garnet in garnet websterite from Dish Hill (Shervais and others, 1973; Beeson and Jackson, 1970).

The garnet websterite found at Dish Hill, California (Shervais and others, 1973) has a porphyroclastic texture with large deformed clinopyroxenes set in a matrix with mosaic texture. The clinopyroxene relics have exsolution lamellae of orthopyroxene and garnet. The matrix is composed of isolated grains of undeformed orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, garnet, and spinel. In places garnet is aligned in its original position as exsolution lamellae, but the pyroxene around it has been recrystallized. Garnet of the same pyropic composition occurs as reaction rims on green spinel. Reconstruction of the pre-exsolution composition of the pyroxenes (Shervais and others, 1973; table III-3) shows that the rock originally crystallized as a clinopyroxenite, possibly with a few percent garnet and spinel.

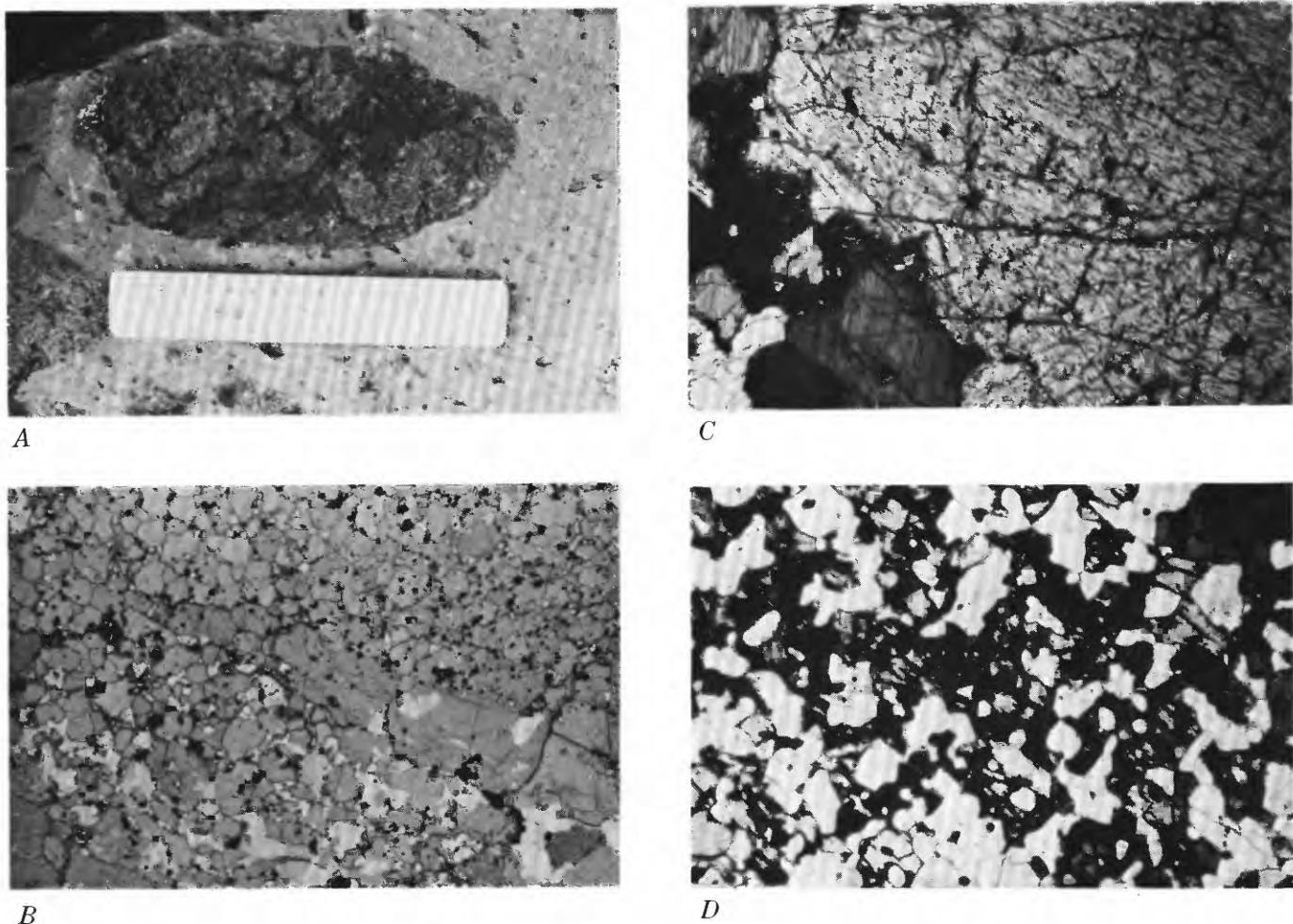
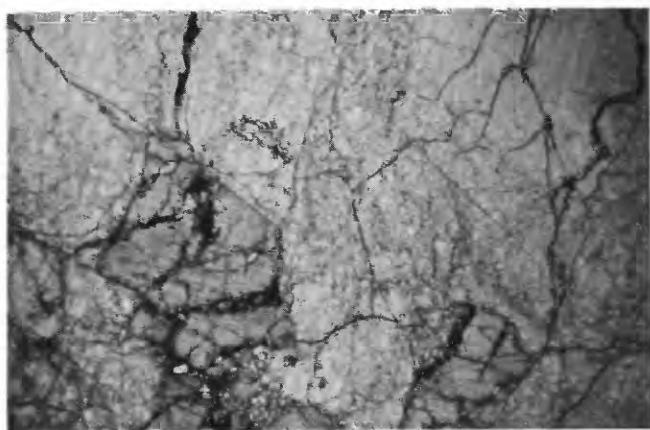


FIGURE III-8.—Photomicrographs and outcrop photographs of xenoliths. Field of view is 8.3 mm except as noted. *A*, Al-augite wehrlite cut by net veins of Al-augite pyroxenite. San Carlos, Ariz., xenolith. Scale in millimeters. *B*, Composite Al-augite pyroxenite comprising a coarse clinopyroxenite (sliver on diagonal from lower right corner) intruded by fine-grained clinopyroxenite (top); both lithologies are crosscut by a medium-grained olivine clinopyroxenite (bottom). Sample Ep-3-77. *C*, Al-augite clinopyroxenite with large (relic?) grain surrounded by mosaic of small grains. Sample Sc-1-11-2. *D*, Al-augite amphibole

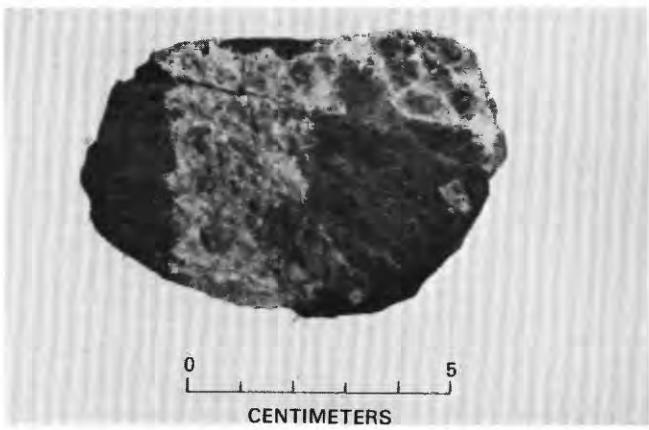
clinopyroxenite. Amphibole in field of view is largely fused single poikilitic grain (black and dark gray). Sample DL-9-4. *E*, Wehrlite composed of relic clinopyroxene in finely recrystallized olivine matrix. Sample Tm-1-36. *F*, Same as *E*, crossed polarizers. *G*, Two large clinopyroxene relics in wehrlite; olivine is finely recrystallized, and margins of clinopyroxene relics have undergone some cataclasis. Sample Tm-1-36. *H*, Small euhedral olivine grains and plagioclase form corona on spinel in feldspathic spinel lherzolite. Sample Ki-5-13-1. Field of view is 0.9 mm.

This rock is virtually identical to some garnet pyroxenites from Salt Lake Crater, Oahu (Beeson and Jackson, 1970), where they have been found in contact with spinel lherzolites. Beeson and Jackson interpret the garnet pyroxenite as dikes that were emplaced in spinel lherzolites at depth in the mantle. This interpretation is probably applicable to the Dish Hill sample as well. Moreover, garnet pyroxenites also occur as dikes in spinel lherzolite in some alpine peridotites (Kornprobst, 1969; Kornprobst and Conquére, 1972; Conquére, 1977).

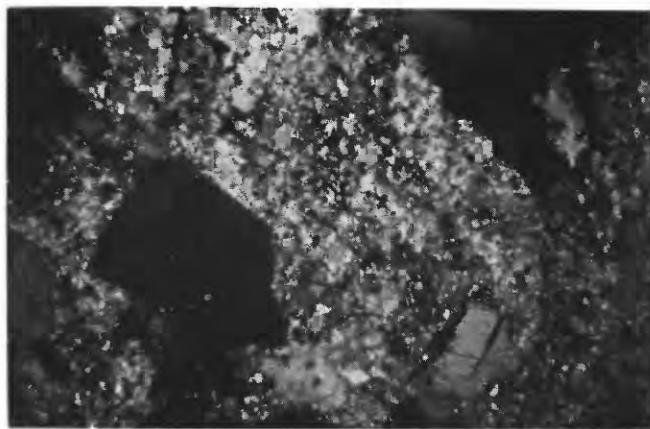
Best (1975a) reported two specimens of garnet-kaersutite pyroxenite from the Grand Canyon area. In these rocks, garnet and amphibole are interstitial to earlier-crystallized clinopyroxene. They appear to be rather similar to garnet-kaersutite assemblages within complex pyroxenite dike systems in the Lherz massif described by Conquére (1977).



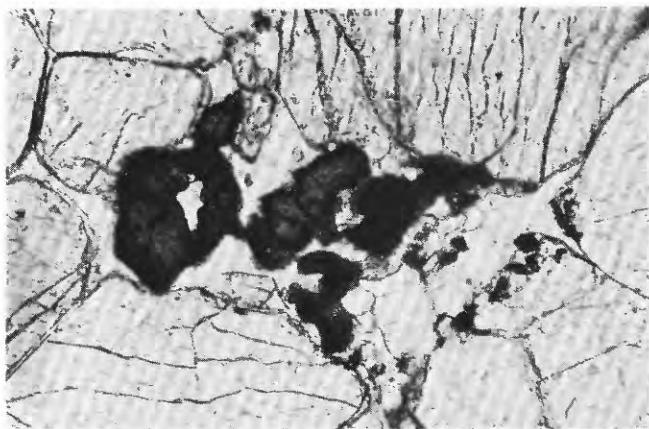
E



G



F



H

FIGURE III-8.—Continued.

TABLE III-3.—*Mineral and whole-rock compositions, garnet clinopyroxenite*
 [L.O.I., loss on ignition]

	Wet Chemistry	Clinopyroxene			Whole rock	Orthopyroxene		Garnet			Spinel
		Unrecrys- tallized	Recrys- tallized	Recon- structed		Exsolution	Recrys- tallized	Exsolution	Isolated	Rims on spinel	
SiO ₂ -----	50.09	49.7	50.3	49.1	47.92	50.0	50.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	--
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	9.41	9.1	8.7	10.9	12.61	7.5	7.2	25.2	24.9	23.7	63.9
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.86	--	--	--	1.63	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tot. Fe-----	--	4.7	4.7	5.8	--	10.0	10.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	14.3
FeO-----	3.99	--	--	--	5.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
MgO-----	14.23	14.0	14.3	15.4	15.43	28.5	28.0	18.2	18.7	18.1	18.9
CaO-----	19.40	19.4	19.0	16.8	15.49	0.94	.90	5.5	5.6	5.6	--
Na ₂ O-----	1.23	.92	1.0	1.03	.79	--	--	--	--	--	--
K ₂ O-----	.015	.03	.05	.02	.04	--	--	--	--	--	--
H ₂ O ⁺	--	--	--	--	.07	--	--	--	--	--	--
H ₂ O ⁻	.00	--	--	--	.09	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂ -----	.40	.55	.56	.36	.31	.11	.07	.15	.06	.21	.01
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.00	--	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--
MnO-----	.13	--	--	.15	.18	--	--	.40	.34	.40	--
F-----	.00	--	--	--	.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.19	.09	.10	.16	.14	--	--	.06	.07	.08	2.7
NiO-----	.08	--	--	.07	.05	--	--	--	--	--	.26
V ₂ O ₅ -----	.09	--	--	.07	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
L.O.I.----- (750°C)	.03	--	--	(CO ₂)	.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total---	100.15	98.49	98.71	99.86	100.05	97.05	97.37	102.31	102.47	100.79	100.07

Appendix IV.—Bulk Chemical Compositions and CIPW Norms for Xenoliths

[See Appendix VI for additional bulk compositions of xenoliths; c: member of a composite sample]

Locality---	Olivine gabbro							Gabbro			Norite		
	39 Sample--- Ki-2-28	40 Ki-5-27A	40 Ki-5-55	40 Ki-5-91	40 Ki-5-98	40 Ki-5-48	63 SC-1-15	5 SQ-4-105	23 D1-5-56	66 Ep-1-53	67 Ep-3-133	4 SQ-1-107	
SiO ₂ -----	42.87	44.33	45.5	47.2	49.7	48.26	45.8	44.66	42.94	50.7	52.6	43.77	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	20.16	13.49	16.3	12.5	14.6	12.40	11.5	23.03	9.35	18.7	22.1	17.45	
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	4.70	3.87	5.9	5.7	3.0	1.05	4.0	1.77	2.37	3.6	2.2	5.33	
FeO-----	3.38	10.71	6.8	8.7	7.6	3.57	6.3	3.62	9.45	4.4	4.2	9.50	
MgO-----	10.23	13.52	7.5	11.7	8.6	16.19	16.9	8.95	10.37	10.4	4.6	7.95	
CaO-----	15.95	8.07	10.6	9.4	10.8	14.76	12.3	16.98	17.28	8.0	7.9	13.66	
Na ₂ O-----	1.36	2.36	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.69	1.4	.50	.71	2.6	4.0	.91	
K ₂ O-----	.10	.35	.22	.12	.26	.10	.15	.03	.02	.30	.64	.05	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.03	.16	.26	.57	.35	.14	.18	.09	.25	.35	.18	.08	
H ₂ O ⁻ -----	.07	.08	.20	.05	.04	.12	.32	.08	.02	.05	.04	.09	
TiO ₂ -----	1.09	2.40	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.16	.74	.14	6.00	.31	.76	1.04	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.04	.13	.12	.09	.12	.04	.10	.03	.05	.06	.07	.01	
MnO-----	.12	.19	.14	.20	.18	.09	.20	.11	.15	.18	.08	.18	
CO ₂ -----	.02	--	--	.15	--	--	--	--	.09	--	.21	.01	
C1-----	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F-----	.01	.02	--	--	--	.01	--	.01	.01	--	--	.01	
S-----	.03	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	.09	--	--	.02	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	.09	--	--	--	.19	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	--	.04	--	--	--	.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Subtotal--	100.16	99.84	99.04	99.68	99.95	99.87	99.89	100.00	99.15	99.65	99.58	100.06	
Less O-----	.01	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	--	--	.01	
Total---	100.15	99.82	99.04	99.68	99.95	99.87	99.89	100.00	99.10	99.65	99.58	100.05	
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.70	--	
or-----	.59	2.06	1.32	.72	1.54	.59	.89	.18	.12	1.78	3.80	.30	
ab-----	2.89	19.77	23.11	17.94	23.71	11.48	11.90	4.23	5.67	22.09	34.00	7.70	
an-----	48.53	25.06	32.08	24.56	26.53	26.01	24.76	60.52	22.48	38.62	37.58	43.36	
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
ne-----	4.66	--	--	--	--	1.55	--	--	.22	--	--	--	
hl-----	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
di-----	23.45	11.09	16.09	16.80	21.19	36.99	28.40	18.68	50.17	.66	--	19.67	
hy-----	--	3.83	8.48	22.85	14.62	--	2.02	.21	--	30.25	16.32	11.48	
ol-----	10.69	26.16	4.34	5.94	3.83	19.00	24.38	13.10	5.77	--	--	7.56	
cm-----	--	1.30	--	--	--	.28	--	--	--	--	--	--	
mt-----	6.80	5.58	8.65	8.34	4.35	1.53	5.83	2.57	3.47	1.18	3.21	7.73	
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
il-----	2.07	4.53	5.38	2.30	3.61	2.21	1.41	.27	11.50	.99	1.45	1.97	
ap-----	.10	.31	.29	.22	.28	.10	.24	.07	.12	.29	.17	.02	
cc-----	.05	--	--	.34	--	--	--	--	.21	--	.48	.02	
fr-----	.01	.02	--	--	--	.01	--	.02	.01	--	--	.02	
pr-----	.06	.04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
c-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
cs-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Cr-diopside lherzolite														
Locality---	66	66	67C	67	67	67	67	67	67-C	40	63	63		
Sample----	EP-1-13	Ep-1-19	Ep-3-162-2	Ep-3-44	Ep-3-61	Ep-3-72	Ep-3-87	Ep-3-94	EP-3-163-G	Ki-5-110	SC-1-1	SC-1-30		
SiO ₂ -----	44.09	43.5	44.74	45.0	45.2	44.7	46.0	45.1	44.6	44.3	43.5	43.97		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.77	2.5	3.75	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.05		
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.72	.76	.95	.58	1.0	1.0	.89	.78	3.7	.36	1.4	.69		
FeO-----	7.53	7.4	7.85	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.2	7.4	6.9	7.93		
MgO-----	39.11	41.7	39.03	40.0	40.2	41.8	37.7	40.0	37.1	44.1	40.5	43.91		
CaO-----	3.44	2.5	2.62	3.1	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.7	1.5	3.2	.90		
Na ₂ O-----	.37	.22	.20	.30	.22	.20	.19	.14	.22	.10	.36	.05		
K ₂ O-----	--	.09	---	.06	.07	.08	.09	.03	.07	.08	.05	.01		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.01	.56	.01	.40	.36	.10	.39	.53	.44	.05	.30	--		
H ₂ O-----		.06	.04	.03	.03	.10	.03	.02	.02	.02	.08	.06		
TiO ₂ -----	.14	.11	.12	.11	.09	.10	.13	.10	.23	.06	.13	.05		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.01	.05	.01	.04	.05	.05	.04	.10	.04	.04	.06	.01		
MnO-----	.14	.17	.14	.16	.17	.18	.19	.16	.26	.11	.18	.14		
CO ₂ -----	.02	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.02		
Cl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
F-----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.37	--	.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
NiO-----	.25	--	.26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Subtotal--	99.97	99.62	100.12	99.58	99.49	99.91	99.35	99.76	99.98	100.02	99.46	99.79		
Less O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total---	99.97	99.62	100.12	99.58	99.49	99.91	99.35	99.76	99.98	100.02	99.46	99.79		
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
or-----	--	.53	--	.36	.42	.47	.54	.18	.41	.47	.30	.06		
ab-----	3.13	1.87	1.70	2.55	1.87	1.70	1.62	1.19	1.86	.85	3.07	.42		
an-----	8.63	5.59	9.35	5.60	5.66	4.61	7.94	7.22	8.09	4.50	5.91	4.28		
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
ne-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
hl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
di-----	6.51	5.15	2.69	7.56	5.89	5.12	6.14	4.38	7.87	2.11	7.61	--		
hy-----	11.52	11.39	21.23	16.53	21.09	17.63	26.56	22.60	23.02	16.07	9.42	20.12		
ol-----	68.27	73.46	63.11	65.86	62.96	68.62	55.18	62.35	52.41	75.22	70.96	73.50		
cm-----	.55	--	.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
mt-----	1.04	1.11	1.38	.85	1.46	1.45	1.30	1.13	5.37	.52	2.04	1.00		
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
il-----	.27	.21	.23	.21	.17	.19	.25	.19	.44	.11	.25	.10		
ap-----	.02	.12	.02	.10	.12	.12	.10	.24	.10	.10	.14	.02		
cc-----	.05	--	.05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05		
fr-----	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
o-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
cs-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.39		

Locality---	Cr-diopside harzburgite										Cr-diopside olivine websterite		
	40 Sample----- K1-5-4A	40 K1-5-8	40 Ki-5-16	40-C Ki-5-45A	16 LC-157	63-C SC-1-41	67 Ep-3-165	16 LC-161	63 SC-1-7	66 Ep-1-88	66 Ep-1-93	40 Ki-5-46	
SiO ₂ -----	44.14	44.7	42.5	43.78	43.9	40.1	44.12	42.7	43.8	49.8	50.1	50.6	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	1.44	1.7	.68	1.59	1.1	6.6	1.65	.78	1.0	6.6	8.8	4.3	
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.69	1.1	.53	.80	.77	.66	.52	.46	.54	1.2	1.9	1.2	
FeO-----	8.24	7.0	7.7	7.83	8.3	6.9	7.36	8.4	7.6	3.6	3.7	7.6	
MgO-----	43.77	43.2	46.9	44.26	43.5	43.2	45.16	45.2	45.2	21.4	21.8	28.5	
CaO-----	.71	1.2	.40	.69	1.1	1.2	.59	1.1	1.0	15.1	12.4	6.2	
Na ₂ O-----	.04	.07	--	.03	.10	.03	.04	.11	.06	1.2	1.0	.33	
K ₂ O-----	.03	.07	.08	.01	.07	.04	.02	.07	--	.05	.04	.06	
H ₂ O-----	.05	.23	1.1	.07	.40	--	--	.41	.36	.41	.28	.37	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.02	.02	--	.04	.02	.14	.06	.02	.09	.06	.04	.06	
TiO ₂ -----	.05	.04	.02	.08	.07	.06	.03	.05	.02	.43	.24	.35	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.01	.04	.04	.02	.04	.07	.01	.11	.06	.07	.02	.11	
MnO-----	.15	.11	.12	.15	.19	.17	.13	.16	.18	.16	.13	.18	
CO ₂ -----	.03	--	--	.09	--	--	.05	--	--	--	--	--	
Cl-----	.01	--	--	--	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--	
F-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.33	--	--	.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.28	--	--	.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Subtotal--	99.99	99.48	100.07	100.04	99.56	99.93	99.75	99.57	99.91	100.08	100.45	99.86	
Less O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total---	99.99	99.48	100.07	100.04	99.56	99.93	99.75	99.57	99.91	100.08	100.45	99.86	
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
or-----	.18	.42	.47	.06	.42	.24	.12	.42	--	.30	.24	.36	
ab-----	.27	.60	--	.25	.85	.25	.34	.94	.51	10.19	8.43	2.80	
an-----	3.27	4.14	1.62	2.72	2.36	5.51	2.55	1.43	2.46	12.52	19.33	10.10	
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
ne-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
hl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
di-----	--	1.25	.08	2.26	--	--	--	2.62	1.67	48.92	32.86	15.84	
hy-----	22.04	23.37	11.46	21.29	18.37	8.22	20.73	10.17	16.76	.10	16.13	46.89	
ol-----	72.32	68.21	84.37	72.99	73.98	79.29	74.62	82.98	77.29	25.24	19.50	20.98	
cm-----	.49	--	--	.55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
mt-----	1.00	1.60	.77	1.16	1.12	.96	.76	.67	.78	1.75	2.74	1.74	
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
il-----	.10	.08	.04	.15	.13	.11	.06	.10	.04	.82	.45	.67	
ap-----	.02	.10	.10	.05	.10	.17	.02	.26	.14	.17	.05	.26	
cc-----	.07	--	--	.21	--	--	.11	--	--	--	--	--	
fr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
cs-----	.16	--	--	.53	--	4.50	.63	--	--	--	--	--	

Locality--	Cr-diopside olivine websterite				Transitional Cr-diopside/ Al-augite lherzolite		Al-augite dunite		Al-augite lherzolite		Transitional Al-augite lherzolite/ wehrlite		Al-augite wehrlite	
	40 Ki-5-120	63-C SC-1-4-2	63 SC-1-51	32 Ba-1-57	35 Ba-4-1	17 Tm-1-4	40 Ki-5-27B	63-C SC-1-27G	63-C SC-1-10A	63-C SC-1-100	66-C Ep-1-42-1	66-C Ep-1-42-2		
SiO ₂ -----	51.9	50.7	51.3	44.65	44.38	40.8	42.28	40.9	41.2	39.0	43.1	44.2		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	4.2	3.8	4.9	3.98	3.89	.71	3.96	2.5	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.1		
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	2.1	1.5	1.8	.98	1.23	--	2.28	.15	.40	1.2	1.0	1.5		
FeO-----	4.8	2.6	2.2	8.16	7.03	10.8	15.39	15.5	15.0	17.7	9.6	8.8		
MgO-----	18.9	24.5	22.6	37.43	39.06	46.1	32.01	33.8	29.4	34.0	33.0	29.5		
CaO-----	15.9	14.8	15.1	3.27	2.96	.62	2.59	5.2	7.3	3.2	7.2	9.3		
Na ₂ O-----	.61	.50	.71	.32	.23	.06	.18	.40	.45	.22	.50	.61		
K ₂ O-----	.05	.02	--	.02	.02	.04	.02	.06	.03	.04	.20	.12		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.43	1.0	.10	.07	.01	.43	.03	.40	.58	.41	.66	1.0		
H ₂ O-----	--	.05	.04	.02	.08	.03	.04	.18	.03	.04	.06	.05		
TiO ₂ -----	.40	.22	.27	.20	.14	.07	.28	.38	.74	.36	.56	.48		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.14	.07	.10	.01	.01	.11	.03	.09	.10	.23	.10	.09		
MnO-----	.16	.15	.15	.15	.14	.19	.28	.26	.24	.26	.20	.22		
CO ₂ -----	--	--	--	.04	.03	--	.07	--	--	--	--	--		
Cl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
F-----	--	--	--	.01	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--		
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	.35	.35	--	.34	--	--	--	--	--		
NiO-----	--	--	--	.23	.24	--	.14	--	--	--	--	--		
Subtotal--	99.59	99.91	99.27	99.89	99.80	99.96	99.94	99.82	99.67	99.86	99.88	99.97		
Less O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--		
Total---	99.59	99.91	99.27	99.89	99.80	99.96	99.93	99.82	99.67	99.86	99.88	99.97		
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
or-----	.30	.12	--	.12	.12	.24	.12	--	--	.24	1.18	.71		
ab-----	5.18	4.24	6.05	2.71	1.95	.51	1.52	--	--	.99	2.03	3.57		
an-----	8.61	8.08	10.26	9.38	9.54	1.55	9.94	4.87	9.39	7.64	7.27	8.10		
lc-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.28	.14	--	--	--		
ne-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.84	2.07	.48	1.20	.87		
hl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
di-----	55.01	50.89	50.49	5.12	3.88	.64	1.78	15.15	20.33	5.43	22.10	29.73		
hy-----	22.01	14.11	15.74	18.78	18.61	1.53	22.34	--	--	--	--	--		
ol-----	4.32	18.81	13.97	61.34	63.15	94.69	59.61	75.84	64.96	81.86	62.81	52.73		
cm-----	--	--	--	.52	.52	--	.50	--	--	--	--	--		
mt-----	3.06	2.18	2.63	1.42	1.79	--	3.31	.22	.58	1.74	1.45	2.18		
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
il-----	.76	.42	.52	.38	.27	.13	.53	.72	1.41	.69	1.07	.91		
ap-----	.33	.17	.24	.02	.02	.26	.07	.21	.24	.55	.24	.21		
cc-----	--	--	--	.09	.07	--	.16	--	--	--	--	--		
fr-----	--	--	--	.02	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--		
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--		
c-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
cs-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.47	.30	--	--	--		

Al-augite clinopyroxenite													
Locality---	33	36	36	66	66	66	66	66	66	67	67	67	67
Sample---	Ba-2-107	Ba-5-14	Ba-5-20	Ep-1-6	Ep-1-7	Ep-1-24	Ep-1-49	Ep-1-63	Ep-1-83	Ep-3-43	Ep-3-45B	Ep-3-76	
SiO ₂ ---	42.82	41.92	43.8	46.3	42.6	44.5	42.1	38.3	42.9	49.6	43.8	44.5	
Al ₂ O ₃ ---	12.81	15.87	10.3	6.8	14.8	13.7	15.9	18.7	15.1	8.0	10.7	8.3	
Fe ₂ O ₃ ---	6.41	4.85	3.7	1.5	3.7	2.3	3.5	7.2	3.2	1.5	3.5	3.0	
FeO---	5.42	4.55	5.4	8.0	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.8	6.3	7.3	
MgO---	12.96	15.76	15.3	21.5	13.5	16.5	13.5	12.0	13.8	18.4	16.4	18.2	
CaO---	13.45	13.69	16.7	13.3	18.0	15.8	17.9	15.8	17.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	
Na ₂ O---	1.84	.87	.85	.71	.81	.86	.67	.69	.85	.67	.94	.93	
K ₂ O---	.54	.04	.12	.11	.02	.03	.07	.04	.25	.09	.04	.08	
H ₂ O ⁺ ---	.35	.10	.44	.57	.28	.31	.37	.40	.50	.53	.62	.60	
H ₂ O ⁻ ---	.09	.23	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05	.04	
TiO ₂ ---	2.96	1.24	1.7	.84	1.4	.98	1.2	1.2	1.2	.66	1.4	1.3	
P ₂ O ₅ ---	.02	.05	.05	.06	.06	.05	.06	.04	.11	.04	.05	.06	
MnO---	.17	.14	.16	.19	.20	.18	.18	.21	.18	.15	.19	.22	
CO ₂ ---	.17	.20	.17	.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.14	
Cl ₂ ---	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F---	.08	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
S---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ ---	.04	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO---	.04	.04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Subtotal--	100.09	100.44	98.92	100.04	99.92	100.36	100.11	98.74	99.65	100.09	98.89	99.57	
Less O---	.04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total---	100.05	100.44	98.92	100.04	99.92	100.36	100.11	98.74	99.65	100.09	98.89	99.57	
Q---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
or---	3.20	.24	.72	.65	--	.18	--	--	--	.53	.24	.48	
ab---	8.23	3.49	.73	6.01	--	.25	--	--	--	5.67	3.42	2.70	
an---	25.21	39.11	24.25	15.04	36.74	33.33	40.15	48.45	36.80	18.55	25.15	18.32	
lc---	--	--	--	--	.09	--	.32	.19	1.16	--	--	--	
ne---	3.96	2.08	3.55	--	3.72	3.79	3.07	3.21	3.91	--	2.51	2.82	
hl---	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
di---	31.09	21.17	45.89	39.66	31.67	35.15	25.92	14.58	30.98	42.48	39.00	43.38	
hy---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.94	--	--	
ol---	12.67	23.77	15.20	33.03	15.62	21.70	17.94	16.49	16.43	13.79	21.12	24.39	
cm---	.06	.03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
mt---	9.32	7.00	5.44	2.18	5.37	3.32	5.07	10.56	4.66	2.17	5.13	4.37	
hm---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	
il---	5.64	2.35	3.27	1.60	2.66	1.86	2.28	2.31	2.29	1.25	2.69	2.48	
ap---	.05	.12	.12	.14	.14	.12	.14	.10	.26	.10	.12	.14	
cc---	.39	.45	.39	.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.32	
fr---	.16	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
pr---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
cr---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
cs---	--	--	--	--	--	3.72	--	4.74	3.71	3.02	--	--	

Al-augite clinopyroxenite													
Locality--	67	67	67-C	63-C	63-C	63	63	63	63-C	17	17	17	
Sample----	Ep-3-118	Ep-3-137	Ep-3-163B	SC-1-10B	SC-1-10C	SC-1-11	SC-1-22	SC-1-25	SC-1-27B	Tm-1-27	Tm-1-21	Tm-1-43	
SiO ₂ -----	40.4	41.3	47.0	42.3	40.6	43.4	41.0	40.5	42.1	43.5	39.0	43.1	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	15.5	14.9	8.2	16.4	17.1	13.8	16.5	16.0	15.9	9.2	17.7	9.6	
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	5.6	3.5	1.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.6	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	
FeO-----	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.6	4.5	8.5	8.7	7.0	
MgO-----	15.3	14.1	20.5	13.6	13.8	14.5	14.1	12.0	13.5	17.0	12.3	16.4	
CaO-----	14.5	17.4	14.7	16.2	15.8	16.6	15.9	15.9	16.7	15.0	15.0	15.7	
Na ₂ O-----	.88	.61	.98	.87	.85	.84	1.0	.83	.89	.96	.90	.78	
K ₂ O-----	.08	.14	.07	--	--	.04	.04	.03	.06	.25	.16	.12	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.36	.47	.44	.29	.37	.32	.44	.41	.46	.46	.55	.44	
H ₂ O-----	.10	.06	.04	.16	.03	.15	.13	.12	.13	.03	.10	.03	
TiO ₂ -----	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.07	.03	.04	.08	.07	.06	.07	.06	.05	.20	.14	.14	
MnO-----	.19	.18	.15	.18	.20	.20	.16	.20	.19	.19	.20	.19	
CO ₂ -----	.15	.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.12	--	
Cl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
S-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Subtotal--	100.33	99.46	99.92	100.38	99.52	100.41	100.64	99.95	100.08	99.69	100.47	99.10	
Less O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total---	100.33	99.46	99.92	100.38	99.52	100.41	100.64	99.95	100.08	99.69	100.47	99.10	
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
or-----	--	--	.41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.36	
ab-----	--	--	6.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
an-----	38.02	37.73	17.79	40.75	43.06	33.68	40.21	39.91	39.23	20.12	43.86	22.54	
lc-----	.37	.65	--	--	--	.19	.18	.14	.28	1.16	.74	.28	
ne-----	4.03	2.81	1.24	3.98	3.92	3.84	4.56	3.81	4.08	4.41	4.13	3.61	
hl-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
di-----	22.54	25.43	43.29	27.08	20.33	36.67	22.57	28.92	28.99	42.40	12.31	43.65	
hy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
ol-----	22.29	20.15	25.97	18.70	20.26	16.41	19.22	13.28	15.94	23.78	25.19	19.80	
cm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
mt-----	8.10	5.11	2.47	4.92	6.12	5.64	7.21	9.59	5.51	3.93	5.52	5.71	
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
il-----	2.65	2.29	2.28	2.65	2.86	2.65	2.65	3.23	3.42	3.24	3.43	3.26	
ap-----	.17	.07	.10	.19	.17	.14	.17	.14	.12	.48	.33	.34	
cc-----	.34	.85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.27	--	
fr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
e-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
cs-----	1.15	4.44	--	1.44	2.92	.48	2.81	.58	1.98	.01	--	--	

		Al-augite harzburgite		Al-augite websterite		Feldspathic lherzolite			Feldspathic olivine websterite		Garnet-spinel websterite	
Locality--	42	33	Ba-2-2	Ba-5-11	Ki-5-17	Ki-5-12	Ki-5-20	Ki-5-39	40-C	Ki-5-45B	33	
Sample----	WK-1-77										Ba-2-204	
SiO ₂ -----	43.2	39.52	49.25	53.0	45.9	44.9	44.7	49.23			47.92	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	14.6	2.97	8.55	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9	6.77			12.61	
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	3.8	2.00	2.28	1.3	1.1	1.0	.46	1.37			1.63	
FeO-----	3.6	13.86	7.15	5.7	7.1	7.5	7.4	5.51			5.26	
MgO-----	13.6	37.53	20.17	22.2	37.4	40.0	39.4	31.30			15.43	
CaO-----	18.1	2.00	10.67	12.5	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.66			15.49	
Na ₂ O-----	.40	.19	.70	.63	.43	.30	.27	.51			.79	
K ₂ O-----	.03	.14	.03	.10	.05	.03	.06	.05			.04	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.79	.10	--	.12	.46	--	.34	.06			.07	
H ₂ O-----	.41	.11	.06	--	.02	.02	.02	.04			.09	
TiO ₂ -----	.94	.21	.82	.38	.13	.13	.15	.26			.31	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.01	.04	.03	.07	.04	.04	.04	.02			.01	
MnO-----	.13	.25	.16	.16	.13	.13	.18	.14			.18	
CO ₂ -----	.85	.30	.05	--	--	--	--	.11			.03	
Cl-----	--	.01	.01	--	--	--	--	--			--	
F-----	--	.01	.01	--	--	--	--	--			.01	
S-----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--			--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	.30	.06	--	--	--	--	.85			.14	
NiO-----	--	.34	.05	--	--	--	--	.15			.05	
Subtotal--	100.46	99.84	100.05	100.06	99.86	99.95	99.22	100.04			100.05	
Less O----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--			--	
Total---	100.46	99.84	100.04	100.06	99.86	99.95	99.22	100.04			100.05	
Q-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	
or-----	.18	.83	.18	.59	.30	.18	.36	.30			.24	
ab-----	.56	1.54	5.85	5.33	3.64	2.54	2.30	4.31			6.68	
an-----	37.93	6.89	20.13	7.51	8.03	7.30	6.58	16.02			30.73	
lo-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	
ne-----	1.53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	
hl-----	--	.02	.02	--	--	--	--	--			--	
di-----	36.35	.67	25.56	42.72	6.78	4.61	7.63	.45			36.38	
hy-----	--	4.20	30.00	33.15	21.76	18.00	15.90	46.92			5.93	
ol-----	13.42	81.10	13.04	7.82	57.09	65.59	65.84	27.64			16.62	
cm-----	--	.44	.09	--	--	--	--	1.25			.21	
mt-----	5.51	2.90	3.30	1.88	1.60	1.45	.67	1.98			2.36	
hm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	
il-----	1.78	.40	1.56	.72	.25	.25	.29	.49			.59	
ap-----	.02	.10	.07	.17	.10	.10	.10	.05			.02	
cc-----	1.93	.68	.11	--	--	--	--	.25			.07	
fr-----	--	.01	.02	--	--	--	--	.20			--	
pr-----	--	--	.02	--	--	--	--	--			.02	
c-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	
cs-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			--	

Appendix V.—Mineral Analyses

The following tables give the full analyses determined for principal mineral components of xenoliths examined in detail in this study. Most of the analyses were made with an LRL microprobe; a separate listing is made of wet chemical analyses. There are few data available on compositions of principal phases of rocks in the feldspathic ultramafic group, the bottle-green pyroxene group, and the gabbroids. No data were obtained on minor phases such as sulfides and apatite.

Ranges of compositions of principal phases in the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups indicate substantial overlap of the two groups as distinguished by hand-specimen characteristics. Table 4 lists average compositions of the principal phases of these two groups; following are ranges of important oxides in weight percent and of the Mg/Mg + Fe ratio for the dominant phases:

		<i>Cr-diopside group</i>	<i>Al-augite group</i>
Clinopyroxene	Cr ₂ O ₃	0.17–1.90	0.003–0.92
	Al ₂ O ₃	2.0–8.4	3.7–8.9
	TiO ₂	.00–1.2	.32–2.5
	FeO	1.5–6.3	2.0–7.5
	Mg/Mg + Fe	.79–.92	.76–.89
Orthopyroxene	Al ₂ O ₃	2.4–6.7	1.5–6.8
	FeO	5.4–12.2	6.3–13.3
	Mg/Mg + Fe	.81–.92	.79–.90
Olivine	FeO	9.5–22.0	10.3–20.4
	Mg/Mg + Fe	.65–.84	.67–.83
Spinel	Al ₂ O ₃	26.2–62.9	43.6–65.2
	Cr ₂ O ₃	4.0–35.9	.01–20.8

In the following tables, the locality numbers are organized in the following manner: The first number is locality number (see table 1), the second is sample number, the third is grain number; capital letters following the third number identify different probe mounts. The groups to which samples belong are identified as follows: Systematic refers to minerals analyzed in probe traverses across composite xenoliths (lithologies are identified in appendix VI); transitional refers to minerals in rocks transitional between the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups; Cr-Di, Cr-diopside group; Al-Aug, Al-augite group; B-G, bottle-green pyroxene group; F, feldspathic group; G, garnetiferous group. Rock types are identified as follows: L, lherzolite; D, dunite; Web, websterite; H, harzburgite; OWeb, olivine websterite; CP, clinopyroxenite; OCP, olivine clinopyroxenite; Weh, wehrlite; OP, orthopyroxenite; GWeb, garnet websterite; GCP, garnet clinopyroxenite; Gb, gabbroid; FP, feldspathic pyroxenite; Mgb, metagabbroid; Ho, hornblendite. Mineral identifications are: Mega, megacryst; Amph, amphibole; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Opx, orthopyroxene. Center and edge refer to position of analysis on individual mineral grains.

TABLE V-1.—Microprobe analyses of olivine

Locality---		32-15-1	32-15-2	32-15-3	32-15-4	31-15-5	32-15-6	32-15-7	32-22-2	32-22-3	32-24-1	32-24-2	32-24-3	32-24-1A	32-24-2A	32-24-3A	32-24-1B	32-24-2B	32-24-3B
Group---	Rock type---	Systematic										Cr-Di		Systematic					
		OWeb										L		OWeb					
SiO ₂ -----	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.3	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.0	41.0	40.6	39.2	39.5	39.9	
FeO-----	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.5	14.1	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.6	14.6	14.0	14.0	
MgO-----	46.7	46.6	46.5	46.4	46.5	45.4	46.2	49.1	49.5	48.7	49.0	49.0	48.2	48.7	48.8	45.3	45.7	46.1	
MnO-----	.22	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20	.25	.21	.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.18	.17	.17	.18	.19	.18	.19	.18	.32	.31	.26	.27	.28	.24	.26	.24	.24	.26	
CaO-----	.18	.17	.15	.13	.13	.19	.21	.17	.10	.06	.09	.10	.10	.08	.09	.12	.12	.11	
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	--	--	--	
Total1----	99.88	100.46	100.15	99.64	99.87	100.98	100.41	100.13	100.06	99.98	100.19	98.85	100.65	100.36	99.86	100.16	100.37	100.37	
Fo-----	86.2	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.8	84.0	85.2	89.3	89.1	89.2	89.5	89.3	89.1	89.1	88.3	88.8	85.4	85.4	
Fa-----	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	16.0	14.8	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	15.7	15.2	14.6	

Locality---		32-29-1	32-29-2	32-29-3	32-29-4	32-52-1	32-52-3	32-72-1	32-72-2	32-72-3	32-72-4	32-72-5	32-72-6	32-72-7	32-72-8	32-72-1A	32-72-2A	32-72-3A	32-72-4A
Group---	Rock type---	Systematic										Cr-Di		Systematic					
		OWeb										L		L					
SiO ₂ -----	39.3	39.5	39.5	39.8	40.8	41.3	38.4	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	40.3	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	
FeO-----	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	12.3	12.3	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.8	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	
MgO-----	45.5	45.5	45.7	46.7	46.7	46.0	47.4	45.4	46.1	46.3	46.7	47.3	47.5	47.9	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.23	.22	.21	.18	.19	.16	.14	.15	.15	.15	.13	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.22	.22	.21	.20	.18	.16	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17	.18	.18	.17	.17	.18	.19	.19	
CaO-----	.11	.12	.13	.12	.09	.08	.17	.16	.16	.15	.19	.15	.16	.14	.16	.15	.19	.19	
TiO ₂ -----	--	.02	.03	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total1----	99.83	100.6	100.38	100.55	99.39	101.66	99.45	101.04	100.34	100.42	100.04	99.28	99.48	99.68	99.81	100.60	99.70	100.11	
Fo-----	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	87.0	86.9	84.3	84.7	85.3	85.6	86.3	88.5	88.6	88.4	88.0	87.9	87.9	87.9	
Fa-----	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	13.0	13.1	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	

Locality---		32-72-5A	32-72-6A	32-72-7A	32-72-8A	32-74-1	32-90-1	32-90-2	33-1-1	33-1-2	33-1-3	33-1-4	33-1-5	33-1-6	33-1-7	33-1-1A	33-1-2A	33-1-3A	
Group---	Rock type---	Systematic										Transitional		Systematic					
		OWeb										L		L					
SiO ₂ -----	41.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.3	39.0	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	
FeO-----	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.3	9.7	9.6	9.8	15.9	15.5	14.3	14.3	13.7	12.6	12.9	12.0	11.4	11.4	
MgO-----	47.4	47.5	47.7	47.4	48.0	49.2	48.8	49.6	44.5	44.8	44.9	45.2	45.7	46.5	47.1	47.5	47.9	47.9	
MnO-----	.15	.17	.18	.17	.16	.08	.11	.11	.29	.31	.29	.28	.28	.24	.19	.22	.18	.17	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.18	.17	.18	.18	.15	.10	.17	.18	.10	.18	.21	.15	.15	.15	.16	.16	.17	.17	
CaO-----	.17	.16	.16	.15	.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.13	.13	.14	.13	
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total----	100.12	100.39	99.96	100.10	100.05	99.57	99.11	100.15	99.79	100.26	99.80	99.86	99.70	100.16	99.57	100.03	99.39	99.27	
Fo-----	87.5	87.9	87.6	88.3	90.0	90.1	90.0	83.3	83.5	83.8	84.2	85.1	85.8	86.9	86.6	87.6	88.2	88.2	
Fa-----	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.4	11.7	10.0	9.9	10.0	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.8	14.9	14.2	13.1	13.4	12.4	11.8	

Locality-----		33-1-4A	33-1-5A	33-1-6B	33-1-1B	33-1-2B	33-1-3B	33-1-4B	33-1-5B	33-1-6C	33-1-7C	33-1-8C	33-1-9C	33-1-10C	33-1-11C	33-1-12C	33-1-13C	33-2-1	33-2-2	33-2-3	33-2-4	33-2-5	33-2-6	33-2-7
Group-----	Rock type----	Systematic																						
		L																						
SiO ₂ -----	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.8	40.2	40.1	39.8	40.1	40.4	39.8	37.9	37.4	38.1	37.4	38.3	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.3	
FeO-----	11.2	11.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.8	10.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	
MgO-----	48.1	48.7	48.4	48.8	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	48.9	49.0	48.8	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	
MnO-----	.15	.15	.15	.14	.13	.13	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.23	.19	.27	.19	.27	.19	.27	.19	.27	.19	.27	.19	.27
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.18	.17	.19	.17	.18	.18	.20	.19	.20	.18	.18	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
CaO-----	.12	.11	.14	.12	.11	.11	.09	.14	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	100.43	99.63	99.37	99.83	100.62	99.52	99.37	98.83	99.77	98.99	99.38	100.47	99.53	100.36	99.73	100.19	100.38	99.85	99.85	99.85	99.85	99.85	99.85	
Fo-----	89.0	89.4	89.4	89.3	89.0	89.2	81.4	82.2	81.3	88.5	89.0	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	
Fa-----	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.8	18.6	18.8	18.7	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	

Locality-----		33-2-8	33-3-1	33-3-2	33-3-3	35-1-1	35-1-2	35-1-3	36-11-1	36-12-1	36-12-2	36-12-3	36-18-1	36-18-2	36-18-3	23-11-1	23-11-2	23-11-3	23-11-4				
Group-----	Rock type----	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug			
		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L			
SiO ₂ -----	37.9	39.4	39.0	38.8	40.9	40.1	49.3	38.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	
FeO-----	17.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.9	11.1	20.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
MgO-----	43.5	48.9	48.7	48.8	47.7	47.4	48.0	42.0	48.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	
MnO-----	.23	.17	.17	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.18	.19	.21	.20	.17	.19	.24	.10	.08	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
CaO-----	.14	.10	.11	.09	.11	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	99.45	98.86	98.39	98.35	99.77	98.87	99.94	100.69	99.60	99.72	99.5	99.69	99.57	99.58	99.57	99.56	99.56	99.56	99.56	99.56	99.56	99.56	
Fo-----	81.4	89.4	89.4	89.3	88.6	88.4	88.3	78.6	89.0	89.0	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	
Fa-----	18.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.7	--	21.4	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	

Locality-----		23-11-5	23-11-6	23-11-1A	23-11-2A	23-11-3A	23-11-4A	23-11-5A	23-11-6B	23-11-7B	23-11-8B	23-11-9B	66-10-1a	66-10-2a	66-10-3	66-10-4a	66-10-5	66-10-6	66-10-7	66-10-8	66-10-9	66-10-10	66-10-11	66-10-12	66-10-13	66-10-14	66-10-15	
Group-----	Rock type----	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	
		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
SiO ₂ -----	39.8	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.7	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.7	
FeO-----	12.9	12.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	
MgO-----	47.2	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.4	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	
MnO-----	.16	.17	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.13	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NiO-----	.19	.18	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
CaO-----	.14	.17	.16	.16	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	100.39	99.39	99.36	99.56	99.76	100.20	100.06	99.74	100.04	100.67	100.83	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45	
Fo-----	86.7	87.2	88.4	88.6	88.7	88.6	88.6	88.7	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6
Fa-----	13.3	12.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3

Locality-----		23-11-6	23-11-7	23-11-8	23-11-9	23-11-10	23-11-11	23-11-12	23-11-13	23-11-14	23-11-15	23-11-16

TABLE V-1.—Microprobe analyses of olivine—Continued

Locality---		66-10-3A 66-10-3Aa 66-10-4A 66-10-5A 66-10-6A 66-10-7A 66-10-8A			66-10-9A 66-10-10A 66-10-11A 66-10-12A 66-10-13A			66-123-1 66-123-2 66-123-3			66-123-4 66-123-5 66-123-1A					
Group	Rock type	Systematic L			Systematic 00P			Systematic L			Systematic Web			Systematic L		
SL0.2-----	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.3	
SL0.2-----	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7	11.4	13.1	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	
Ag0.6-----	46.7	46.9	46.8	46.8	46.9	46.8	46.8	46.9	46.7	47.2	47.1	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.2	
Ag0.6-----	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	
Ag0.6-----	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	
Ag0.6-----	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	
Ag0.6-----	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Total-----	100.84	100.38	100.21	100.57	100.58	100.66	100.61	100.61	100.63	100.74	100.19	100.60	100.08	100.58	100.67	
Fo-----	85.7	86.0	85.9	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.9	85.7	86.3	86.8	86.5	88.3	88.0	88.3	88.2	
Fo-----	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	13.2	13.5	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.8	

Locality-----		67-136-4A	67-136-5A	67-136-6A	67-136-1B	67-136-2B	67-136-3B	67-136-4B	40-1-1	40-1-2	40-1-3	40-1-4	40-1-5	40-1-6	40-1-7	40-1-8	40-1-9	40-1-1A	40-1-2A			
Group-----	Rock type-----	Systematic L								Systematic OWeb								Systematic L		Systematic OWeb		
Rock type-----		Systematic L								Systematic OWeb								Systematic L		Systematic OWeb		
SiO ₂ -----	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.9	39.0	40.1	39.6	39.6	40.4	39.8	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.9	
PeO-----	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.5	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	
MgO-----	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.6	46.4	48.8	48.9	49.1	49.2	49.0	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.9	49.0	49.0	49.0	
MnO-----	.18	.18	.19	.18	.19	.19	.20	.19	.14	.14	.16	.15	.15	.15	.14	.15	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.24	.24	.22	.23	.24	.23	.23	.23	.27	.29	.28	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.28	.29	.28	.29	.29
CaO-----	.10	.09	.11	.10	.08	.14	.10	.09	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.09	.14
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	99.62	99.81	99.42	99.21	98.81	100.27	99.21	99.82	98.60	99.26	99.44	100.03	99.16	99.34	100.03	99.42	99.41	98.91	98.91	99.27	99.27	
Fp-----	85.9	83.9	86.1	96.2	86.1	86.0	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.8	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	
Fa-----	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	

TABLE V-1.—*Microprobe analyses of olivine*—Continued

Locality	40-127-3B 40-127-3aB 40-127-4B 40-127-4B 40-127-5B 40-127-6B 40-127-7B 40-127-10B 40-127-11B 40-127-11B 40-127-12B 40-127-12B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			
Group	Edge	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Systematic	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Center	1/2 to Edge
Rock type	L			L-G	G								
SiO ₂	38.1	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	39.4	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.3	38.8	38.8
FeO	18.6	20.4	21.2	21.5	22.0	22.8	16.8	17.2	18.2	18.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
MgO	42.2	40.6	40.5	39.8	39.6	39.2	43.8	43.7	43.1	42.9	42.3	42.2	42.2
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	98.9	98.7	99.4	99.1	98.9	99.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	99.7	100.3	99.9	100.1
Fo	80.2	78.0	77.3	76.8	76.2	75.8	82.3	82.1	81.9	80.8	80.8	79.8	79.7
Fa	19.8	22.0	22.7	23.2	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.8	24.7	19.2	19.1	20.2	20.3

Locality	40-127-12B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-13B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-14B 40-127-15B 40-127-15B 40-127-16B 40-127-16B 40-127-17B			
Group	Edge	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Systematic	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Center	1/2 to Edge	Edge	Systematic	Center
Rock type	L			L-G	G								
SiO ₂	38.7	38.5	38.3	38.5	37.9	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.2	37.2	36.7	37.4	37.5
FeO	19.1	20.9	20.9	20.7	21.9	22.0	21.5	21.3	21.5	24.8	25.2	22.7	36.9
MgO	42.3	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.5	37.7	37.6	37.8	26.0
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.5
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100.1	100.3	100.1	99.1	100.1	100.3	99.9	100.6	100.4	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.7
Fo	79.8	77.7	77.7	77.6	76.6	77.1	76.7	77.4	77.1	73.1	72.3	75.7	100.4
Fa	20.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	23.4	23.4	22.9	23.3	22.6	26.9	27.7	24.3	28.0

Locality	40-127-17B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B			40-127-17B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B			40-127-17B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B			40-127-17B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-18B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-19B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B 40-127-20B			
Group	Edge	Edge	Center	Systematic									
Rock type	L			L-G	G								
SiO ₂	37.3	37.0	36.4	37.7	36.4	37.4	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	39.7	39.8
FeO	23.0	25.7	25.4	23.1	28.0	23.6	28.4	26.7	26.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	40.1
MgO	39.5	37.4	36.1	37.9	35.6	39.0	35.6	36.8	37.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	11.1
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.4
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.4
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	99.8	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.7	100.0	99.74	99.86	99.51
Fo	75.4	72.2	70.0	72.7	75.2	69.4	74.7	73.5	69.1	71.9	88.5	88.6	88.6
Fa	24.6	27.8	30.0	27.3	30.6	25.3	24.5	30.9	28.9	28.1	11.5	11.4	11.4

Locality-----	63-3-1A	63-3-2A	63-3-3A	63-3-4A	63-3-5A	63-3-6A	63-3-7A	63-3-1B	63-3-2B	63-3-3B	63-3-4B	63-3-5B	63-6-1	63-6-2	63-6-3	63-6-1A	63-6-2A
Group-----	Systematic								Systematic								Systematic
Rock type-----	OWeb								L-OWeb								L
SiO ₂	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.6	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.0	39.67	39.4	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.7	
FeO	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	
MgO	48.2	48.3	48.1	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.2	48.1	48.2	48.2	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.5	
MnO	.15	.14	.16	.15	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.11	.13	.11	.12	.12	
Cr ₂ O ₃	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Na ₂ O	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	
CaO	.17	.10	.15	.18	.14	.14	.13	.16	.08	.15	.17	.13	.13	.10	.11	.14	
TiO ₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	99.80	99.92	99.49	99.51	100.43	99.57	99.96	99.88	100.07	99.51	99.38	100.43	100.47	100.45	100.40	100.12	100.25
FeO-----	88.2	88.3	88.4	88.7	88.6	88.7	88.6	88.3	88.3	88.3	88.4	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	
CaO-----	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	

Locality-----	63-6-3A	63-6-1B	63-6-2B	63-6-3B	63-6-4B	63-6-5B	63-6-6B	63-6-7B	63-6-1C	63-6-2C	63-6-3C	63-6-4C	63-9-1	63-9-2	63-9-3	63-9-4	63-9-5	63-9-1A	63-9-2A	63-9-3A
Group-----	Systematic								Systematic								Systematic			
Rock type-----	OWeb								OWeb								CP			
SiO ₂	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.7
FeO	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	13.7	13.9	13.6	14.4
MgO	49.7	50.1	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.1	49.1	49.2	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	46.6	46.5	46.5	46.5
MnO	.13	.12	.12	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.17	.16	.18	.17
Cr ₂ O ₃	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Na ₂ O	.20	.19	.19	.23	.19	.19	.19	.18	.19	.19	.19	.20	.15	.15	.15	.15	.19	.17	.16	.18
CaO	.11	.10	.08	.10	.18	.20	.14	.15	.12	.13	.13	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.12	.17	.17
TiO ₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	100.74	100.91	100.49	100.62	100.14	100.52	100.67	100.15	100.17	100.07	100.20	99.88	100.57	100.32	100.17	99.77	100.45	100.71	101.32	
FeO-----	90.1	90.2	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.9	90.1	90.0	89.7	89.6	89.7	85.8	85.6	85.9	85.8	85.6	85.5	85.5	85.3	
CaO-----	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.5	

Locality-----	63-9-4A	63-9-5A	63-9-6A	63-9-1B	63-9-2B	63-9-3B	63-9-4B	63-9-5B	63-9-6B	63-9-7B	63-9-8B	63-9-9B	63-12-1	63-12-2	63-12-3	63-12-4	63-12-5	63-12-6	63-12-7	63-12-8
Group-----	Systematic								Systematic								Systematic			
Rock type-----	L								CP								L			
SiO ₂	39.6	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.1	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.4	40.2
FeO	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.4	13.8	14.4	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.3
MgO	46.6	46.4	46.3	46.1	44.6	45.9	45.0	45.1	45.0	45.0	45.0	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.3	46.4	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.0
MnO	.16	.17	.16	.17	.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	.15	.15	.14	.14	.14	.15	.14	.15	.15
Cr ₂ O ₃	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Na ₂ O	.17	.18	.18	.12	.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	.20	.19	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	.20	.20
CaO	.13	.15	.15	.12	.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	.12	.13	.11	.13	.13	.12	.12	.13	.13
TiO ₂	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	101.12	100.60	100.26	99.4	99.7	96.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.67	100.17	100.18	100.49	100.86	101.98	101.98	
FeO-----	85.2	85.3	85.2	85.4	85.1	84.9	84.9	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	85.5	85.5	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.5	85.4	85.4	85.4
CaO-----	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.6	

TABLE V-1.—Microprobe analyses of olivine—Continued

Locality	63-12-9	63-12-10	63-12-11	63-12-12	63-12-13	63-17-1	63-17-2	63-17-3	63-17-4	63-17-1A	63-17-2A	63-17-3A	63-17-5A	63-17-6A	63-17-7A	63-17-1B	63-17-2B	63-17-3B
Group	Systematic																	
Rock type	L-OWeb	OWeb	L	OWeb														
SiO ₂	40.2	40.5	38.2	38.9	39.4	40.2	38.8	39.9	39.6	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.6	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.6
FeO	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.9	13.8	11.9	12.4	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9
MgO	47.3	47.1	46.1	46.1	46.0	48.1	47.9	47.7	47.4	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.8
MnO	.15	.14	.14	.14	.19	.18	.03	.06	.04	.01	.03	.04	.05	.07	.05	.03	.03	.06
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NiO	.20	.19	.20	.19	.19	.17	.20	.17	.16	.15	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20	.20	.20
CaO	.14	.17	.17	.17	.19	.16	.09	.17	.16	.08	.09	.08	.10	.07	.12	.06	.16	.17
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	102.49	102.40	98.61	99.47	99.74	100.56	99.42	99.75	99.57	98.66	98.82	99.30	99.28	99.42	99.82	99.29	99.69	99.69
Fo	85.3	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	87.8	87.3	87.7	87.7	87.9	87.6	87.8	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.7	87.7
Fa	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3

Locality	63-17-4B	63-17-3B	63-17-1C	63-17-2C	63-17-3C	63-17-4C	63-17-5C	63-17-6C	63-17-1D	63-17-2D	63-17-3D	63-17-4D	63-17-5D	63-17-1E	63-31-2	63-31-3	63-31-4	
Group	Systematic																	
Rock type	L	OWeb																
SiO ₂	39.4	39.6	39.3	38.8	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.8	39.2	39.6	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.9	40.2	40.4	39.8	39.8
FeO	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9
MgO	47.8	47.8	47.4	47.4	47.5	47.5	47.4	47.5	47.5	47.5	48.0	48.1	48.1	49.1	48.5	48.7	48.7	48.7
MnO	.06	.04	.03	.04	.04	.05	.04	.05	.03	.03	.18	.14	.13	.17	.03	.02	.02	.02
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NiO	.16	.19	.19	.19	.20	.21	.18	.17	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.18	.02	.02	.02	.02
CaO	.17	.14	.12	.08	.06	.07	.06	.07	.06	.06	.16	.15	.20	.16	.25	.22	.19	.22
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	99.49	99.47	98.74	98.62	98.91	98.58	98.72	98.66	98.55	98.55	100.40	100.48	100.76	100.01	100.10	99.83	99.82	99.61
Fo	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.0	87.7	87.9	87.7	87.8	87.7	87.7	87.6	88.9	88.6	88.6	88.8	88.8
Fa	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2

Locality	63-33-1	63-33-2	63-33-3	63-36-1	63-36-2	63-36-3	63-36-4	63-36-5	63-36-6	63-36-7	63-36-8	63-36-9	4-80-1	4-80-2	4-80-3	4-80-4	4-80-5	4-80-6	4-80-1A	4-80-2A	4-80-3A		
Group	Systematic																						
Rock type	L	OWeb	L																				
SiO ₂	39.9	39.5	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.1	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	
FeO	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
MgO	.08	.09	.06	.06	.05	.01	.01	.09	.01	.02	.02	.02	.16	.17	.16	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO	.59	.57	.53	.49	.49	.61	.48	.28	.13	.18	.06	.21	.20	.21	.16	.17	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	99.57	100.06	99.99	100.15	99.99	100.02	99.68	99.58	99.58	99.58	99.91	100.22	100.69	99.81	97.21	99.25	99.37	99.59	99.88	99.57	99.57	99.57	
Fo	88.7	88.8	88.7	88.8	88.9	88.8	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.8	88.9	88.7	87.0	86.3	87.1	87.1	87.2	87.2	87.1	87.2	87.1	87.1	
Fa	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	13.0	13.0	13.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.9	

Locality----	4-80-4A	4-80-5A	18-9-1	18-9-2	18-9-3	18-31-1	18-31-2	18-75-1	18-75-2	18-75-3	18-75-4	18-75-5	18-78-1	18-78-2	18-78-3	18-78-4	18-78-5	18-78-6	18-78-7
Group-----	Systematic		B-G		B-G		B-G		B-G		B-G		B-G		B-G		Systematic		
Rock type----	0deb	0deb	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		
SiO ₂ -----	39.4	37.8	39.7	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.6	39.7	39.9	39.5	39.4	38.6	39.8	39.4	39.7	38.9	
FeO-----	12.5	12.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	11.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	10.9	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	
MgO-----	47.3	46.6	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.9	47.3	47.4	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.6	46.3	46.1	46.0	46.3	46.3	46.2	
MnO-----	.15	.15	.11	.13	.12	.15	.15	.14	.12	.15	.13	.15	.15	.14	.15	.16	.15	.14	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NiO-----	.20	.20	.29	.26	.29	.22	.23	.25	.25	.22	.24	.24	.24	.24	.22	.23	.24	.25	.22
CaO-----	.14	.21	.25	.24	.24	.25	.27	.27	.21	.24	.18	.20	.16	.16	.17	.14	.15	.15	.17
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total-----	99.69	97.36	98.95	100.03	99.75	100.32	100.05	100.05	99.71	98.88	99.21	99.46	98.57	99.55	99.05	98.72	99.85	98.94	98.83
Fe-----	87.1	87.0	90.0	89.9	89.9	87.5	87.5	88.2	88.3	88.1	88.6	85.7	86.0	86.0	85.8	86.2	86.1	86.1	86.1
Fa-----	12.9	13.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.9

Locality----	SAL-1	SAL-2	SAL-3	SAL-4	SAL-5	SAL-6	SAL-7	SAL-8	SAL-9	SAL-10	SAL-11
Group-----	Systematic										
Rock type----	0deb	0deb	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	
SiO ₂ -----	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.7
FeO-----	13.8	13.8	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.8	15.2
MgO-----	46.0	46.0	46.1	45.8	46.0	45.7	45.8	45.6	45.3	45.5	45.5
MnO-----	.04	.04	.04	.03	.04	.03	.05	.03	.07	.07	.04
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NiO-----	.19	.18	.17	.17	.19	.19	.17	.18	.17	.18	.15
CaO-----	.04	.07	.04	.06	.03	.05	.07	.06	.08	.05	.05
TiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	99.07	99.09	99.35	98.86	99.36	99.67	99.49	99.77	99.52	99.17	99.64
Fe-----	85.6	85.6	85.4	85.4	85.2	84.9	85.0	84.7	84.7	84.5	84.2
Fa-----	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.8

TABLE V-2.—Microprobe analyses of clinopyroxene

TABLE V-2.—Microprobe analyses of clinopyroxene—Continued

Locality-----		35-4-1	35-4-2	35-4-3	36-11-1	36-11-2	36-11-3	36-12-1	26-12-2	36-12-4	36-14-1	36-14-2	36-18-1	36-18-2	36-18-3	66-10-1	66-10-2	66-10-3	66-10-4
Group-----	Rock type-----	Cr-Di	Cr-Di	Cr-Di	Al-Aug	Al-Aug	Al-Aug	Gr-Di	Gr-Di	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Cr-Di	Systematic	Systematic	Systematic	Systematic	Systematic	Systematic	
Group-----	Rock type-----	L	Web	Web	L	Web	Web	L	Web	CP	L	CP	L	Web	Web	CP	Systematic	Systematic	
SiO ₂ -----	51.1	50.9	51.4	49.0	48.9	48.7	51.4	51.6	51.4	48.0	51.8	51.9	51.7	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.6	51.6	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	6.1	5.8	5.9	7.5	7.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.9	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	
FeO-----	3.7	3.7	3.7	7.0	7.3	6.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.4	7.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	
MgO-----	15.3	15.6	15.5	13.9	14.7	14.0	15.9	15.8	15.2	13.5	13.4	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.0	
CaO-----	19.7	19.7	19.4	18.4	18.0	18.6	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.3	20.1	19.6	20.3	21.1	21.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	
Na ₂ O-----	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.03	.01	.02	.02	--	--	--	--	--	
TiO ₂ -----	.67	.64	.67	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	.53	.55	1.8	2.0	.62	.58	.75	.72	.78	.78	.78	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.67	.64	.63	.09	.09	.08	.08	.83	.82	.77	.02	.01	.76	.54	.55	.55	.55	.55	
NiO-----	--	--	--	.05	.05	.04	.06	.06	.06	.04	.04	.05	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	.04	
Total-----	98.74	98.47	98.80	98.61	98.97	98.55	98.85	98.65	97.86	98.28	98.38	99.40	98.91	99.13	100.39	100.83	99.80	100.20	
Ca-----	44.9	44.5	44.2	42.6	42.6	40.8	42.9	43.7	43.5	42.6	46.1	45.4	46.2	46.9	47.5	46.3	46.6	46.6	
Fe-----	6.6	6.5	6.6	12.6	12.9	12.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	13.5	13.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	
Mg-----	48.5	49.0	49.2	44.8	46.3	44.9	50.4	50.6	49.6	43.9	43.5	48.2	49.0	48.1	46.4	46.0	47.1	46.6	
Locality-----		66-10-1A	66-10-2A	66-10-3A	66-10-4A	66-10-5A	66-10-6A	66-10-7A	66-123-1	66-123-2	66-123-3	66-123-4	66-123-1A	66-123-2A	66-123-3A	66-123-4A	67-7-1	67-7-2	67-7-3
Group-----	Rock type-----	Systematic		Systematic		Systematic													
Group-----	Rock type-----	L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L			
SiO ₂ -----	51.5	51.2	50.9	50.9	50.2	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	52.0	51.6	51.3	51.8	51.2	51.1	51.4	47.8	48.6
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.6	
FeO-----	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	5.1	5.3	
MgO-----	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.5	
CaO-----	20.5	21.1	21.6	21.3	21.1	20.1	20.7	20.1	18.8	19.2	19.0	19.4	19.3	18.9	19.4	20.5	21.1	21.0	
Na ₂ O-----	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	.82	.79	.81	
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	.05	
TiO ₂ -----	.92	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	.76	.76	.72	.79	.76	.70	.80	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.56	.56	.39	.20	.24	.04	.04	.18	.60	.66	.60	.69	.58	.64	.64	.07	.04	.08	
NiO-----	.04	.03	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.04	.03	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05	--	--	--	
Total-----	99.82	100.19	100.93	100.64	100.49	99.89	100.42	100.89	99.47	100.17	100.13	99.47	100.22	99.70	99.79	97.25	98.98	99.54	
Ca-----	46.1	47.1	47.7	47.4	46.1	47.4	46.1	47.0	45.9	44.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	44.8	46.1	46.6	46.6	46.6	
Fe-----	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
Mg-----	47.2	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.9	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	49.2	49.2	49.0	49.1	48.0	44.3	44.3	44.5	
Locality-----		67-7-2A	67-7-3A	67-7-4A	67-7-5A	67-84-3	67-84-4	67-84-5A	67-84-6A	67-84-7A	67-84-8A	67-84-9A	67-84-10A	67-84-11A	67-84-12A	67-84-13A	67-136-1		
Group-----	Rock type-----	Systematic		Systematic		Systematic													
Group-----	Rock type-----	L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L			
SiO ₂ -----	48.6	48.0	48.8	49.8	49.2	49.0	49.2	49.0	49.2	50.8	50.0	50.7	50.8	49.8	49.8	50.1	51.2	51.7	49.4
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	6.7	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.8	8.3	7.8	6.9	7.7	6.7	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	6.5	7.5	
FeO-----	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.6
MgO-----	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.4
CaO-----	21.3	20.8	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.0	20.7	21.4	21.1	20.8	21.1	20.6	21.5	21.5	21.0	20.9	21.1	21.1
Na ₂ O-----	.87	.75	.82	.83	.88	.88	.88	.87	.90	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.94	1.0	.95	.88
K ₂ O-----	.06	.1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.3	.92	.91	.91	.92	.91	.01	--	--	.03
TiO ₂ -----	1.3	1.0	.42	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.46	.16	.51	.49	.49	.20	.01	.1.4	.68	.68	1.6
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.55	.71	.61	.02
NiO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	98.96	98.21	99.02	101.11	100.46	100.20	100.51	100.74	100.27	99.82	99.97	100.34	100.94	100.94	100.07	100.44	100.67	99.53	99.53
Ca-----	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.9	47.0	46.4	46.7	46.8	46.0	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	47.4	47.4	46.6	46.1	46.2	47.2
Fe-----	8.7	9.1	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	8.0
Mg-----	44.5	44.4	44.2	45.2	45.9	44.8	45.0	46.5	45.9	47.1	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.0	46.0	45.5	46.6	46.9	44.8

TABLE V-2.—Microprobe analyses of clinopyroxene—Continued

Locality---	63-3-5B	63-3-1C	63-3-2C	63-3-3C	63-3-4C	63-3-5C	63-3-6C	63-3-7C	63-3-8C	63-3-1B	63-3-2D	63-3-3D	63-3-4D	63-3-5D	63-3-1E	63-3-2E	63-3-3E	63-3-4E
Group-----	Systematic L-Web																	
Rock type--	Systematic L-Web																	
SiO ₂ -----	51.1	52.0	52.1	52.5	52.2	51.9	52.1	52.5	52.6	51.4	52.0	53.0	52.3	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
FeO-----	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
MgO-----	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
CaO-----	20.4	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	20.9	22.0	21.6	21.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Na ₂ O-----	.81	.73	.71	.71	.71	.78	.73	.73	.72	.70	.72	.73	.71	.74	.76	.71	.71	.71
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tl ₂ O-----	.55	.46	.44	.47	.45	.39	.40	.43	.51	.52	.53	.50	.47	.49	.48	.48	.48	.48
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.96	.88	.88	.92	.99	1.3	1.2	1.2	.97	.90	.93	.89	1.1	1.0	.97	.96	.97	.96
NiO-----	.11	.09	.07	.10	.08	.09	.08	.08	.10	.08	.09	.08	.06	.11	.10	.16	.16	.16
Total---	98.63	99.66	100.60	100.80	100.35	99.92	100.20	100.56	99.48	99.50	101.55	100.45	100.48	98.95	98.81	99.02	99.51	99.51
Ca-----	45.4	46.0	46.7	46.4	46.6	46.3	46.5	46.1	46.8	45.4	46.8	46.5	46.4	45.1	44.6	44.8	44.8	44.8
Fe-----	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mg-----	49.3	48.9	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.0	49.2	49.3	48.2	48.5	49.4	49.9	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.2

Locality---	63-3-5E	63-6-1	63-6-2	63-6-3	63-6-2A	63-6-34	63-6-4A	63-6-1B	63-6-2B	63-6-3B	63-6-4B	63-6-1C	63-6-2C	63-6-3C	63-6-4C	63-9-1	63-9-2	63-9-3
Group-----	Systematic L-Web																	
Rock type---	Systematic L-Web																	
SiO ₂ -----	52.6	53.4	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.4	53.4	52.7	53.0	53.0	53.2	52.3	52.4	52.3	50.9	51.0	50.9	50.9
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.4
FeO-----	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
MgO-----	16.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
CaO-----	20.5	20.5	21.0	20.7	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.4	21.7	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.1	20.2	20.2
Na ₂ O-----	.77	.88	.86	.89	.74	.76	.75	.70	.71	.67	.67	.71	.75	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76
K ₂ O-----	--	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.03	--	--	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	--	--	--	--
Tl ₂ O-----	.48	.19	.18	.17	.26	.26	.26	.37	.37	.35	.34	.38	.41	.40	.42	.42	.42	.42
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.94	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.88	.92	.89	.89
NiO-----	.18	--	--	--	--	--	--	.06	.05	.06	.03	--	--	.06	.05	.05	.05	.05
Total-----	99.42	100.00	100.57	100.25	100.34	100.19	100.35	99.93	100.53	99.28	100.14	101.51	100.08	100.72	100.24	99.97	100.56	100.56
Ca-----	44.9	43.8	44.5	44.2	44.6	44.4	44.7	45.5	45.6	44.1	44.9	45.3	45.2	44.7	46.0	45.3	44.9	45.0
Fe-----	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4
Mg-----	50.0	51.7	51.2	51.4	51.1	51.3	51.0	50.2	50.0	51.6	50.8	49.9	50.1	50.4	49.2	48.8	48.8	48.8
Locality---	63-9-4	63-9-1A	63-9-2A	63-9-3A	63-9-4A	63-9-1B	63-9-2B	63-9-3B	63-9-4B	63-9-3B	63-9-4B	63-9-5B	63-9-6B	63-9-7B	63-9-8B	63-9-9B	63-12-1	
Group-----	Systematic L-Web																	
Rock type---	Systematic L-Web																	
SiO ₂ -----	51.3	49.7	49.3	49.6	49.4	49.6	49.0	49.5	49.1	49.5	49.0	49.2	49.1	49.5	49.1	49.1	50.3	50.3
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.9	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.2	5.9	5.9
FeO-----	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9
MgO-----	15.6	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.5	15.5
CaO-----	20.1	20.7	20.4	21.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.0	20.3	19.9	20.0	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.7	20.7
Na ₂ O-----	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.74	.74
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.02	.02
Tl ₂ O-----	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	.53	.53	.53
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.99	.56	.20	.18	.26	.25	.20	.08	.07	.08	.07	.10	.10	.15	.23	.23	.73	.73
NiO-----	.04	.04	.06	.05	.03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total---	100.13	100.60	100.86	100.73	100.38	99.94	100.11	100.30	100.11	100.11	100.01	99.73	99.83	99.78	99.77	100.15	99.28	98.32
Ca-----	46.5	47.0	46.6	47.4	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.0	46.1	46.6	46.0	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7
Fe-----	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.7
Mg-----	48.5	46.8	46.1	46.4	45.9	46.6	46.5	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3

TABLE V-2.—Microprobe analyses of clinopyroxene—Continued

Locality----		63-12-2	63-12-3	63-12-4	63-12-5	63-12-6	63-12-7	63-12-8	63-12-9	63-12-10	63-12-11	63-12-12	63-12-13	63-12-14	63-17-1	63-17-2	63-17-3	63-17-4	63-17-1A	
Group-----	Rock type----	Systematic																		
		0Web																		
SiO ₂ -----	51.2	51.7	52.4	52.3	51.3	51.8	52.0	52.1	50.4	50.6	50.8	49.8	50.5	52.0	51.9	51.8	52.1	52.4		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9		
FeO-----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		
MgO-----	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8		
CaO-----	20.6	20.8	21.2	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.4	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.3		
Na ₂ O-----	.73	.74	.73	.74	.74	.73	.74	.74	.72	.74	.74	.74	.77	.80	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		
K ₂ O-----	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TiO ₂ -----	.54	.53	.49	.47	.47	.50	.46	.51	.51	.53	.56	.58	.59	.59	.59	.59	.59	.54		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.72	.66	.65	.66	.69	.64	.66	.69	.72	.61	.64	.72	.78	.82	.77	.78	.77	.77		
NiO-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.11	.10	.09	.12	.07	.09	.09	.07	.08		
Total-----	99.40	100.05	101.08	100.89	100.02	100.59	100.91	100.81	98.87	98.47	99.41	97.84	99.78	100.11	100.00	100.15	100.24	100.09		
Ca-----	45.2	45.5	45.2	45.5	45.5	45.3	45.4	45.0	45.5	45.1	45.8	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.3		
Fe-----	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6		
Mg-----	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.9	47.7	47.8	47.7	47.9	48.1	47.9	48.1	47.8	47.9	47.8	48.6	48.8	49.1	49.2		
Locality----		63-17-2A	63-17-3A	63-17-4A	63-17-5A	63-17-1B	63-17-2B	63-17-3B	63-17-4B	63-17-5B	63-17-6B	63-17-7C	63-17-8C	63-17-9C	63-17-10D	63-17-11D	63-17-12D	63-17-13D	63-11-2	23-11-3
Group-----	Rock type----	Systematic																		
		0Web																		
SiO ₂ -----	52.0	52.2	51.7	52.4	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.9	52.0	51.1	51.2		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.0		
FeO-----	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.1	5.1		
MgO-----	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.3	14.8		
CaO-----	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.4	18.9		
Na ₂ O-----	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4		
K ₂ O-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TiO ₂ -----	.56	.55	.56	.54	.56	.52	.54	.54	.58	.58	.57	.57	.58	.58	.57	.57	.69	.61		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.72	.79	.74	.78	.75	.76	.77	.79	.73	.71	.75	.75	.78	.73	.73	.73	.66	.66		
NiO-----	.11	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.08	.07	.08	.10	.08	.08	.11	.07	.08	.08	.10	.11		
Total-----	99.59	100.32	99.78	100.32	99.49	99.49	99.96	99.58	99.58	100.11	100.41	100.05	100.20	100.31	100.03	99.80	100.05	99.57	100.35	99.78
Ca-----	45.2	45.4	45.2	45.5	45.1	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.1	45.6	45.2	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.1	44.2	43.6	43.4		
Fe-----	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	9.2	8.7	9.2		
Mg-----	49.2	48.9	49.1	49.0	49.3	49.1	49.1	49.2	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.5	49.0	48.9	46.6	47.6	47.4		

Locality----		23-11-4	23-11-5	23-11-6	23-11-7	23-11-1A	23-11-2A	23-11-3A	23-11-4A	23-11-5A	23-11-6A	23-11-7A	23-11-8A	23-11-9A	23-11-10A	23-11-11A	23-11-12A	23-11-13A	23-11-14A	23-11-15A	23-11-16A	23-11-17A	23-11-18A	23-11-19A	23-11-20A	23-11-21A	23-11-22A	23-11-23A	23-11-24A	23-11-25A	23-11-26A	23-11-27A	23-11-28A	23-11-29A	23-11-30A	23-11-31A	23-11-32A	23-11-33A	23-11-34A	23-11-35A	23-11-36A	23-11-37A	23-11-38A	23-11-39A	23-11-40A	23-11-41A	23-11-42A	23-11-43A	23-11-44A	23-11-45A	23-11-46A	23-11-47A	23-11-48A	23-11-49A	23-11-50A	23-11-51A	23-11-52A	23-11-53A	23-11-54A	23-11-55A	23-11-56A	23-11-57A	23-11-58A	23-11-59A	23-11-60A	23-11-61A	23-11-62A	23-11-63A	23-11-64A	23-11-65A	23-11-66A	23-11-67A	23-11-68A	23-11-69A	23-11-70A	23-11-71A	23-11-72A	23-11-73A	23-11-74A	23-11-75A	23-11-76A	23-11-77A	23-11-78A	23-11-79A	23-11-80A	23-11-81A	23-11-82A	23-11-83A	23-11-84A	23-11-85A	23-11-86A	23-11-87A	23-11-88A	23-11-89A	23-11-90A	23-11-91A	23-11-92A	23-11-93A	23-11-94A	23-11-95A	23-11-96A	23-11-97A	23-11-98A	23-11-99A	23-11-100A	23-11-101A	23-11-102A	23-11-103A	23-11-104A	23-11-105A	23-11-106A	23-11-107A	23-11-108A	23-11-109A	23-11-110A	23-11-111A	23-11-112A	23-11-113A	23-11-114A	23-11-115A	23-11-116A	23-11-117A	23-11-118A	23-11-119A	23-11-120A	23-11-121A	23-11-122A	23-11-123A	23-11-124A	23-11-125A	23-11-126A	23-11-127A	23-11-128A	23-11-129A	23-11-130A	23-11-131A	23-11-132A	23-11-133A	23-11-134A	23-11-135A	23-11-136A	23-11-137A	23-11-138A	23-11-139A	23-11-140A	23-11-141A	23-11-142A	23-11-143A	23-11-144A	23-11-145A	23-11-146A	23-11-147A	23-11-148A	23-11-149A	23-11-150A	23-11-151A	23-11-152A	23-11-153A	23-11-154A	23-11-155A	23-11-156A	23-11-157A	23-11-158A	23-11-159A	23-11-160A	23-11-161A	23-11-162A	23-11-163A	23-11-164A	23-11-165A	23-11-166A	23-11-167A	23-11-168A	23-11-169A	23-11-170A	23-11-171A	23-11-172A	23-11-173A	23-11-174A	23-11-175A	23-11-176A	23-11-177A	23-11-178A	23-11-179A	23-11-180A	23-11-181A	23-11-182A	23-11-183A	23-11-184A	23-11-185A	23-11-186A	23-11-187A	23-11-188A	23-11-189A	23-11-190A	23-11-191A	23-11-192A	23-11-193A	23-11-194A	23-11-195A	23-11-196A	23-11-197A	23-11-198A	23-11-199A	23-11-200A	23-11-201A	23-11-202A	23-11-203A	23-11-204A	23-11-205A	23-11-206A	23-11-207A	23-11-208A	23-11-209A	23-11-210A	23-11-211A	23-11-212A	23-11-213A	23-11-214A	23-11-215A	23-11-216A	23-11-217A	23-11-218A	23-11-219A	23-11-220A	23-11-221A	23-11-222A	23-11-223A	23-11-224A	23-11-225A	23-11-226A	23-11-227A	23-11-228A	23-11-229A	23-11-230A	23-11-231A	23-11-232A	23-11-233A	23-11-234A	23-11-235A	23-11-236A	23-11-237A	23-11-238A	23-11-239A	23-11-240A	23-11-241A	23-11-242A	23-11-243A	23-11-244A	23-11-245A	23-11-246A	23-11-247A	23-11-248A	23-11-249A	23-11-250A	23-11-251A	23-11-252A	23-11-253A	23-11-254A	23-11-255A	23-11-256A	23-11-257A	23-11-258A	23-11-259A	23-11-260A	23-11-261A	23-11-262A	23-11-263A	23-11-264A	23-11-265A	23-11-266A	23-11-267A	23-11-268A	23-11-269A	23-11-270A	23-11-271A	23-11-272A	23-11-273A	23-11-274A	23-11-275A	23-11-276A	23-11-277A	23-11-278A	23-11-279A	23-11-280A	23-11-281A	23-11-282A	23-11-283A	23-11-284A	23-11-285A	23-11-286A	23-11-287A	23-11-288A	23-11-289A	23-11-290A	23-11-291A	23-11-292A	23-11-293A	23-11-294A	23-11-295A	23-11-296A	23-11-297A	23-11-298A	23-11-299A	23-11-300A	23-11-301A	23-11-302A	23-11-303A	23-11-304A	23-11-305A	23-11-306A	23-11-307A	23-11-308A	23-11-309A	23-11-310A	23-11-311A	23-11-312A	23-11-313A	23-11-314A	23-11-315A	23-11-316A	23-11-317A	23-11-318A</

Locality----	18-9-1	18-9-2	18-31-1	18-31-2	18-31-3	18-31-4	18-31-5	18-34-1	18-34-2	18-34-A	18-34-3	18-34-4	18-34-5	18-34-6	18-34-7	18-75-1	18-75-2	18-78-3
Group-----	B-G				B-G				B-G				B-G				Systematic	
Rock type----	L				Weh				Weh				Weh				L	
SiO ₂ -----	52.3	53.0	49.8	51.2	51.1	50.4	51.6	49.9	50.7	49.8	50.1	50.0	51.1	50.5	50.6	50.7	51.1	52.0
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.3	3.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.3	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.1	5.5	5.5	6.7
FeO-----	3.3	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.4
FeO-----	20.3	20.1	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.9	18.3	19.9	18.1	18.6	18.3	17.9	18.3	17.7	18.8	18.6	16.3
CaO-----	18.5	18.6	16.0	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.8	15.9	14.7	15.8	15.0	15.0	14.4	14.4	15.9	17.1	16.7	17.3
Na ₂ O-----	.06	.05	.07	.76	.77	.76	.76	.76	.80	.82	.90	.82	.82	.77	.77	.83	.83	.83
K ₂ O-----	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.02	.04	.03	.41	.04	.03	.02	.11	.02	.02	.04	.04	.06
TiO ₂ -----	.03	.04	.40	.43	.43	.45	.41	.41	.42	.48	.42	.42	.43	.43	.42	.38	.17	.61
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2
NiO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	99.12	100.02	98.50	99.12	99.26	99.31	99.91	99.45	98.08	99.20	98.79	99.65	100.04	98.48	98.61	99.68		
Ca-----	37.6	37.8	35.0	34.3	34.7	35.0	34.5	35.3	32.5	35.4	33.6	34.9	33.4	35.2	37.6	36.2	36.5	39.9
Fe-----	5.3	5.4	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.8	
Mg-----	56.8	57.1	57.0	57.7	57.4	57.0	57.5	56.6	61.2	56.4	57.7	56.7	56.5	54.2	56.6	56.5	52.2	

Locality----	33-204-1	33-204-2	SAL-3	SAL-4	SAL-5	SAL-6	SAL-7	SAL-8	SAL-9	SAL-10	SAL-11	SAL-12	SAL-13	SAL-14	SAL-15	SAL-16	SAL-17	SAL-18
Group-----	G				BWeh				BWeh				BWeh				Systematic	
Rock type----	BWeh				BWeh				L				L				GCP	
SiO ₂ -----	49.7	50.3	52.3	53.1	52.5	51.4	51.8	51.8	53.5	53.0	52.3	52.5	53.1	52.2	52.0	52.5	51.6	52.1
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	9.1	8.7	6.7	7.3	7.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	7.1	7.2	8.1	7.3	8.1	
FeO-----	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.7
FeO-----	14.0	14.3	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.2	
CaO-----	19.4	19.0	18.0	18.1	17.5	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.4	17.9	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	17.7	
Na ₂ O-----	.92	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	
K ₂ O-----	.03	.05	--	--	--	1.1	.90	.90	.77	.87	.89	.97	1.0	.92	.93	.56	.33	.10
TiO ₂ -----	.55	.60	1.1	.90	.82	1.0	.97	.97	.99	1.0	.92	1.0	.90	.06	.07	.06	.08	.06
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.09	.10	.98	.98	.07	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	
NiO-----	--	--	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	
Total-----	98.49	98.71	100.16	102.34	100.99	100.70	101.11	101.74	102.15	100.69	101.18	101.93	101.93	100.78	101.55	101.52	101.76	
Ca-----	45.6	44.7	42.6	42.9	41.9	44.1	43.1	42.3	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.9	42.7	42.7	43.4	42.5	43.0	42.2
Fe-----	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.1	10.6	
Mg-----	45.8	46.7	48.7	48.4	48.9	46.9	47.3	47.3	49.3	48.2	48.4	48.1	48.2	48.4	48.4	48.3	47.9	47.1

Locality----	SAL-2A	SAL-3A	SAL-3AA	SAL-4AA	SAL-5A	SAL-6A	SAL-7A	SAL-7AA	SAL-8	SAL-9	SAL-10	SAL-11	SAL-12	SAL-13	SAL-14	SAL-15	SAL-16	SAL-17
Group-----	GCP				GCP				GCP				GCP				GCP	
Rock type----	GCP				GCP				GCP				GCP				GCP	
SiO ₂ -----	52.1	52.2	51.4	51.8	50.8	50.5	50.1	51.6	50.6	50.2	50.6	50.8	50.3	50.1	50.3	50.1	50.1	50.1
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	8.0	7.8	8.9	7.8	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.1	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.5	7.5	
FeO-----	5.0	5.2	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	
FeO-----	14.4	14.6	13.5	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.2	
CaO-----	17.7	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	
Na ₂ O-----	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TiO ₂ -----	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.16	.20	.10	.06	.06	.07	.06	.05	.09	.06	.08	.07	.10	.08	.07	.07	.07	
NiO-----	.07	.06	.07	.06	.07	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	
Total-----	101.21	101.82	101.83	100.73	101.21	102.35	101.62	101.43	101.84	101.46	101.46	101.46	101.46	101.46	101.46	102.53	102.53	
Ca-----	42.5	41.9	40.8	41.5	41.4	41.0	40.4	40.9	40.3	39.5	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	
FeO-----	9.4	9.7	13.0	13.4	14.5	15.0	16.7	12.2	17.0	18.0	17.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.5	
Mg-----	48.1	48.4	46.2	45.1	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	

TABLE V-3.—Microprobe analyses of orthopyroxene

Locality-----		32-15-1	32-15-2	32-15-3	32-15-4	32-15-5	32-15-6	32-15-7	32-15-8	32-15-9	32-22-4	32-22-7	32-22-8	32-22-9	32-22-10	32-24-1	32-24-2	32-24-3	
Group-----	Rock type-----	Systematic OWeb									Cr-Di L						Systematic OWeb		
SiO ₂ -----	53.7	53.9	53.7	53.9	54.3	54.3	53.7	54.2	53.9	54.7	55.0	54.8	56.7	55.2	54.8	55.5	55.2	55.2	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	
FeO-----	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	
MgO-----	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.5	32.4	32.1	32.0	34.7	33.8	33.9	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	
CaO-----	.90	.96	.92	.88	.87	.85	.84	.88	.88	.77	.68	.72	.71	.78	.79	.77	.82	.82	
Na ₂ O-----	.08	.07	.08	.08	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.08	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	
K ₂ O-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	
TiO ₂ -----	.10	.10	.13	.10	.09	.08	.13	.08	.11	.08	.11	.09	.12	.18	.18	.17	.18	.18	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.23	.22	.23	.23	.25	.23	.26	.24	.25	.21	.35	.37	.32	.33	—	—	—	—	—
NiO-----	.09	.10	.09	.11	.84	.08	.10	.09	.10	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	—	—	—	—	—
MnO-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12	.11	.11	.12	.11	.12	.12
Total-----	100.20	100.55	100.33	100.70	102.39	100.91	100.25	100.42	100.69	100.19	100.09	100.56	100.29	100.46	101.26	100.76	101.65	101.30	
Ca-----	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Fe-----	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.4	11.4	10.9	11.2	12.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	
Mg-----	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.9	87.5	86.2	86.0	83.5	89.4	89.3	89.4	89.2	89.0	89.0	89.1	89.0	89.0	
Locality-----		32-24-1A	32-24-2A	32-24-3A	32-24-4	32-24-5	32-24-6	32-24-7	32-24-8	32-24-9	32-29-1	32-29-2	32-29-3	32-29-4	32-29-5	32-48-1	32-48-2	32-48-3	32-52-1
Group-----	Rock type-----	Systematic OWeb									Al-Aug Web						Cr-Di L		
SiO ₂ -----	55.2	55.0	55.4	54.3	54.2	53.6	54.1	54.2	54.2	53.7	54.4	54.1	54.0	54.2	52.3	53.0	53.0	54.7	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	4.6	4.1	4.8	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	3.8	3.8	4.3	
FeO-----	6.3	8.1	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.2	
MgO-----	33.2	31.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.4	31.6	31.9	31.8	31.5	35.0	34.6	34.6	34.6	33.3	
CaO-----	.81	.98	.96	.90	.81	.80	.81	.80	.81	.87	.86	.85	.82	.82	1.4	1.4	1.4	.80	
Na ₂ O-----	—	—	—	.09	.09	.09	.08	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	—	—	—	.08	
K ₂ O-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	—	—	—	.01	
TiO ₂ -----	.18	.15	.20	.08	.10	.11	.11	.11	.11	.23	.24	.24	.22	.23	.22	.05	.04	.05	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	—	—	—	.27	.32	.27	.43	.30	.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO-----	—	—	—	.09	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MnO-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.16	.17	.17	.16	.16	—	—	—	.25	
Total-----	100.29	99.33	101.66	99.83	100.21	99.57	100.25	100.52	100.29	100.82	101.58	101.36	101.24	101.19	97.85	98.44	97.85	100.75	
Ca-----	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	
Fe-----	9.5	12.5	12.5	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.9	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.8	8.2	8.1	8.1	10.7	
Mg-----	89.0	85.5	85.7	85.0	85.4	85.5	86.1	86.6	87.5	85.2	85.3	85.1	85.6	85.6	89.3	89.3	89.3	87.8	
Locality-----		32-52-2	32-52-3	32-57-2	32-72-1	32-72-2	32-72-3	32-72-4	32-72-5	32-72-6	32-72-7	32-72-8	32-72-9	32-72-10	32-72-1A	32-72-2A	32-72-3A	32-72-4A	32-72-5B
Group-----	Rock type-----	Cr-Di L									Transitional L						Systematic L		
SiO ₂ -----	54.5	54.8	53.0	53.9	53.7	54.0	54.4	53.7	53.4	53.9	54.1	54.3	54.0	53.8	53.9	53.9	53.9	54.0	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.6	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	
FeO-----	8.0	7.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	
MgO-----	32.8	31.7	32.3	31.9	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.6	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.1	32.9	32.7	32.7	
CaO-----	.90	.90	1.04	1.1	1.1	.95	1.0	.92	.98	.91	.89	.91	.87	.90	.89	.90	.90	.85	
Na ₂ O-----	.09	.06	—	—	.13	.02	.11	.12	.12	.10	.11	.10	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.10	
K ₂ O-----	.04	.02	—	—	.16	.07	.09	.17	.05	.08	.12	.10	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	—	
TiO ₂ -----	.15	.11	.26	—	.08	.03	.24	.36	.38	.37	.35	.34	.33	.33	.30	.31	.31	.33	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	—	—	—	—	.12	.34	.12	.10	.11	.10	.11	.15	.13	.13	.07	.12	.12	.12	
MnO-----	.29	.26	—	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total-----	100.67	100.15	100.06	100.02	98.79	99.71	100.26	100.44	100.36	100.42	100.82	100.43	100.05	100.14	100.15	100.20	100.20	100.20	
Ca-----	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Fe-----	11.8	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.2	11.3	10.9	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.8	10.8	
Mg-----	86.5	87.0	88.7	84.9	85.4	85.7	85.4	85.7	85.7	86.7	86.0	87.4	87.9	88.3	89.3	89.3	87.8	87.6	

Locality---32-72-1B		32-72-2B		32-74-1		32-90-1		32-90-2		32-90-3		33-1-1		31-1-2		33-1-3		33-1-4		33-1-5		33-1-6		33-1-7		33-1-8A		33-1-9A		33-1-5A	
Group-----	Rock type--	Systematic		Transitional		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Systematic		Cr-Di		Cr-Di															
Group-----	Rock type--	L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L			
SiO ₂ -----	54.0	54.0	53.8	55.8	56.0	56.0	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	53.5	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.0	5.0	5.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3		
FeO-----	6.9	7.0	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6		
MgO-----	32.7	32.7	31.9	35.9	34.8	34.7	31.7	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6		
CaO-----	.89	.87	1.0	.75	.67	.80	1.0	.99	1.0	.93	.88	.91	.90	.82	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	
Na ₂ O-----	.11	.11	.15	.15	.15	.15	.10	.09	.09	.10	.08	.10	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	
K ₂ O-----	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.08	.13	.21	.08	.04	.01	.13	.09	.08	.07	.10	.06	.08	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.36	.36	.35	--	--	--	.40	.30	.33	.37	.35	.36	.36	.37	.36	.37	.36	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
NiO-----	.14	.13	--	--	--	--	.11	.16	.14	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total---	100.14	100.30	100.02	101.13	100.31	99.71	99.86	100.53	100.34	101.18	99.94	100.71	100.72	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71	100.71		
Ca-----	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Fe-----	10.4	10.5	11.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.0	11.6	11.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	
Mg-----	87.9	87.8	86.9	90.4	90.3	90.2	84.4	84.9	85.1	85.4	86.3	87.0	87.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.7		

Locality---33-1-1B		33-1-2B		33-1-3B		33-1-4B		33-1-1C		33-1-2C		33-1-3C		33-2-4		35-2-3		33-2-1		33-3-3		33-4-0		33-4-2		33-9-1		33-9-2		33-9-3		33-9-4	
Group-----	Rock type--	Systematic		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di		Cr-Di													
Group-----	Rock type--	L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L					
SiO ₂ -----	54.7	54.7	54.4	54.9	54.9	54.7	55.0	55.0	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.5	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4			
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5			
FeO-----	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0			
MgO-----	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	30.2	30.8	33.9	34.5	32.4	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	
CaO-----	.88	.88	.85	.88	.88	.87	.90	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86	.86		
Na ₂ O-----	.09	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.11	.11	.11	.09	.09	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08		
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
TiO ₂ -----	.10	.14	.12	.09	.09	.09	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.35	.39	.42	.37	.37	.38	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36		
NiO-----	.12	.13	.11	.14	.14	.10	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18		
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Total---	100.64	101.27	100.78	100.96	101.15	100.95	101.33	100.81	100.81	101.07	101.36	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87	100.87			
Ca-----	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6																							

TABLE V-3.—*Microprobe analyses of orthopyroxene—Continued*

Locality----36-18-6 36-18-7		40-1-1 40-1-2 40-1-3 40-1-4 40-1-5 40-1-6		40-1-1A 40-1-2A 40-1-3A		40-1-4A		40-1-5A		40-1-6A		40-1-7A		40-1-8A	
Group----	Rock type--	Cr-Di	L	Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic Cr-Di		Systematic L	
SiO ₂ -----	54.5	55.0	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.5	55.5	55.4	55.3	55.9	55.9	55.7	54.3	54.3	54.6
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.1	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.9
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.7	7.7
MgO-----	32.2	32.6	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.1	34.5	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.4	32.6	33.3	33.0	32.5
CaO-----	.84	.83	.74	.89	.87	.86	.92	.90	.87	.83	.86	.84	.77	.75	.80
Na ₂ O-----	.10	.11	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	.06	.04	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂ -----	.14	.12	.07	.07	.06	.07	.07	.08	.10	.10	.09	.10	.15	.16	.18
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.39	.37	.42	.43	.40	.40	.41	.47	.45	.49	.44	.44	.51	.51	.59
NiO-----	.14	.15	.09	.08	.10	.07	.08	.10	.08	.07	.08	.10	.06	.07	.05
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total----	99.91	100.62	100.37	100.42	100.60	100.65	100.93	100.74	101.31	100.54	100.67	101.23	101.10	100.05	100.37
Ca-----	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Fe-----	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	13.2	9.9	10.1
Mg-----	88.4	88.5	90.0	89.5	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.6	89.8	89.5	89.7	89.8	85.2	88.7	86.9
Locality--40-127-4 40-127-5 40-127-A3 40-127-1A 40-127-2A 40-127-3A 40-127-4A 40-127-5A 40-127-6A 40-127-7A 40-127-8A 40-127-9A 40-127-10A 40-127-11A 40-127-12A 40-127-13A															
Group----	Rock type--	Cr-Di	L	Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic Cr-Di		Systematic L	
SiO ₂ -----	53.5	53.6	54.3	54.3	54.0	54.2	53.1	53.0	53.3	52.9	52.6	53.8	52.9	53.2	54.4
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	10.7	10.7	9.2	9.4	10.5	11.5	11.1	12.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	7.4	6.7
MgO-----	30.3	30.3	31.5	31.5	31.4	30.6	30.2	29.6	28.8	31.4	31.6	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.2
CaO-----	.89	1.3	.90	.79	.85	.92	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.95	.95	.91	.89
Na ₂ O-----	.06	.07	.05	.05	.06	.06	.08	.13	.11	.10	.10	.11	.10	.10	.11
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂ -----	.21	.34	.16	.11	.11	.11	.34	.26	.19	.15	.13	.12	.12	.13	.12
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.45	.44	.50	.38	.38	.36	.40	.24	.25	.23	.22	.20	.30	.28	.30
NiO-----	.05	.05	.05	.09	.09	.08	.09	.05	.11	.10	.10	.12	.13	.10	.12
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total----	99.76	100.20	100.16	100.22	100.19	100.31	100.31	99.38	99.66	99.05	99.65	99.47	100.71	99.41	100.84
Ca-----	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fe-----	16.3	16.2	13.8	14.2	15.9	17.3	17.0	18.8	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.6	12.7	12.0	11.1
Mg-----	82.0	81.3	84.4	84.3	82.5	80.9	80.6	79.0	83.6	84.0	84.4	85.4	86.2	87.1	88.2
Locality----23-11-5A 23-11-2B 23-11-3B 23-11-4B 23-11-1A 66-10-2 66-10-3 66-10-1A 66-10-2A 66-10-3A 66-10-4A 66-123-1 66-123-2 66-123-3 66-123-4 66-123-5 66-123-1A 66-123-2A															
Group----	Rock type--	Cr-Di	L	Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic OWeb		Systematic L		Systematic Cr-Di		Systematic L	
SiO ₂ -----	53.4	53.4	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.3	53.9	54.4	54.2	54.1	54.5	54.3	54.0	53.5	54.2
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.6
MgO-----	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	31.9	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.0	32.8	32.7	32.4	32.1	33.1
CaO-----	.90	.95	.91	.91	.73	.75	.68	.67	.70	.76	.93	.90	.91	.95	.93
Na ₂ O-----	.10	.10	.11	.10	.32	.06	.06	.05	.05	.06	.11	.10	.11	.12	.11
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂ -----	.12	.14	.11	.11	.20	.18	.19	.23	.25	.28	.31	.16	.17	.17	.18
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.29	.32	.28	.31	.30	.36	.31	.32	.31	.23	.22	.42	.39	.40	.42
NiO-----	.14	.12	.12	.13	.06	.05	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total----	99.75	99.83	99.53	99.96	100.14	100.16	100.01	100.04	100.11	100.78	100.52	100.5	100.16	100.17	100.49
Ca-----	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Fe-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	12.3	12.0	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.1	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.8
Mg-----	88.3	88.2	88.2	88.2	86.3	86.7	86.3	86.7	86.8	86.4	86.4	88.2	88.1	88.3	88.3

Locality----- 66-123-3A		66-123-4A		66-123-5A		67-7-1		67-7-2		67-7-3		67-7-4		67-7-1A		67-7-2A		67-7-3A		67-7-4A		67-84-1		67-84-2		67-84-3A		67-84-4A		67-84-5A	
Group-----	Rock type---	Systematic																													
OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP					
SiO ₂ -----	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.5	54.5	54.4	53.6	54.2	54.5	54.7	54.8	54.5	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.2	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.9	6.5	6.7	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
FeO-----	6.6	6.6	6.6	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		
MgO-----	32.6	32.0	32.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0		
CaO-----	.87	.92	.86	.85	.88	.88	.88	.84	.83	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	
Na ₂ O-----	.11	.12	.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
TlO ₂ -----	.17	.19	.19	.39	.29	.38	.35	.27	.30	.32	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.47	.52	.53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Nb ₂ O-----	.05	.05	.06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total-----	100.77	100.70	100.66	100.14	100.27	101.86	100.39	101.00	101.18	101.22	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04	100.04		
Ca-----	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Fe-----	10.0	10.2	10.1	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.3	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
Mg-----	88.3	88.0	88.2	82.9	82.8	82.8	82.7	83.1	83.4	83.2	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1		

Locality----- 67-84-6A		67-84-7A		67-84-8A		67-84-9A		67-84-1B		67-84-2B		67-84-3B		67-136-2		67-136-3		67-136-4		67-136-5		67-136-6		67-136-7A		67-136-8A		67-136-9A		67-136-10A		67-136-1B		67-136-2B		67-136-3B		67-136-4B	
Group-----	Rock type---	Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic		Systematic							
OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP		OWeb		OCP									
SiO ₂ -----	54.0	53.4	53.3	53.5	54.4	54.5	54.2	54.5	54.7	54.8	54.5	54.4	54.1	54.3	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.1				
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	5.0	5.9	6.7	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6				
FeO-----	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0				
MgO-----	32.4	32.6	32.0	33.0	32.8	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6					
CaO-----	.74	.74	.72	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70						
Na ₂ O-----	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05						
K ₂ O-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--						
TlO ₂ -----	.29	.26	.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--						
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.22	.22	.23	.06	.51	.51	.53	.52	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51						
NiO-----	.07	--	--	.08	.11	.14	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11						
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--						
Total-----	100.41	100.21	100.39	100.95	99.61	100.76	98.88	99.44	100.79	99.70	100.11	100.21	100.56	100.45	99.18	99.59	99.43	99.57	99.43	99.59	99.43	99.57	99.43	99.59	99.43	99.57	99.43	99.59	99.43	99.57	99.43	99.57	9						

TABLE V-3.—*Microprobe analyses of orthopyroxene*—Continued

TABLE V-3.—Microprobe analyses of *orthopyroxene*—Continued

Locality	18-25-6	18-25-7	18-75-2	18-75-3	18-75-4	18-75-5	18-77-1	18-77-2	18-77-3	18-78-1	18-78-2	18-78-51	18-78-52	18-78-3	18-78-4	18-78-5	18-78-6
Group																	
Rock type			B-G	H													
					Systematic					B-G							
			L	H													
SiO ₂	52.50	53.9	53.4	53.8	53.6	54.7	55.0	55.2	52.7	53.1	53.4	53.2	54.1	53.6	52.8	53.1	
Al ₂ O ₃	3.5	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.0	3.0	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	
FeO	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.5	
MgO	33.0	32.9	31.7	32.6	32.6	33.0	33.3	32.8	32.8	32.2	31.3	31.2	31.5	31.8	32.2	31.4	
CaO	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Na ₂ O	.12	.13	.14	.14	.14	.14	.10	.10	.39	.35	.14	.14	.13	.14	.15	.16	
K ₂ O	.01	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.01	.02	.25	.02	.02	.04	.03	.03	.02	.04	
TiO ₂	.11	.10	.07	.07	.06	.06	.14	.13	.30	.51	.39	.41	.39	.40	.42	.41	
Cr ₂ O ₃	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.75	.67	.66	.72	.72	.66	.66	.66	
NiO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
MnO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	97.94	99.26	99.24	99.84	100.21	100.61	99.85	99.75	100.54	100.73	100.82	100.02	100.54	101.25	101.49	101.15	
Ca	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	10.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	
Fe	8.3	8.4	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	10.4	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.5	
Mg	87.9	87.8	86.7	87.3	87.5	87.2	88.1	88.0	87.9	78.7	85.5	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.2	
Locality																	
			SAI-1	SAI-2	SAI-3	SAI-4	SAI-5	SAI-6	SAI-7	SAI-8	SAI-9	SAI-10	SAI-11-1	SAI-11-2	SAI-11-3	SAI-13-2	33-204-1
Group																	
Rock type																	
							Systematic										
							L										
SiO ₂	53.1	54.2	54.3	54.9	54.0	54.0	53.9	53.6	53.6	54.1	53.3	52.8	52.9	53.2	52.9	50.0	50.9
Al ₂ O ₃	6.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.6	7.5	7.2
FeO	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	10.0	10.3
MgO	30.5	32.2	32.2	31.8	32.2	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.3	31.3	31.3	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.3	28.5	28.5
CaO	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	.91	.92	.92	.88	.89	.87	.92	.90	.87	.94	.90
Na ₂ O	.13	.15	.17	.17	.17	.16	.17	.17	.15	.15	.16	.16	.17	.16	.16	--	--
K ₂ O	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂	.38	.20	.19	.23	.27	.27	.31	.32	.33	.31	.32	.28	.32	.30	.11	.07	--
Cr ₂ O ₃	1.3	.52	.56	.59	.52	.49	.47	.40	.32	.20	.17	.27	.58	.47	.42	--	--
NiO	--	.08	.11	.10	.10	.10	.09	.09	.07	.09	.09	.09	.08	.08	--	--	--
MnO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	100.43	100.86	101.07	100.90	101.43	101.54	101.66	100.76	100.78	101.07	99.21	99.33	99.24	99.23	97.05	97.37	
Ca	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
Fe	11.2	12.4	12.5	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	16.1	16.8
Mg	85.5	85.9	85.7	85.3	85.4	85.2	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.4	84.9	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.2	81.9	81.3

TABLE V-4.—*Microprobe analyses of spinel*

Locality----		32-15-1	32-15-2	32-15-2a	32-15-3	32-15-4	32-15-5	32-15-6	32-15-7	32-15-8	32-15-9	32-15-10	32-15-11	32-22-1	33-22-3	32-22-4	32-24-1	32-24-2	32-24-3
Group-----	Rock type----	Systematic OWeb																	
SiO ₂ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	54.0	54.6	58.0	57.3	57.4	58.4	58.3	57.2	57.3	52.9	59.4	57.0	57.4	58.6	60.0	60.0	61.1	60.0	60.0
FeO-----	18.3	17.2	14.6	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.6	16.1	15.7	19.7	12.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
CaO-----	18.8	19.2	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.9	18.2	21.4	20.7	20.7	20.8	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7
MgO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	99.83	99.64	100.12	100.29	100.14	99.91	99.60	99.91	99.91	99.56	99.90	99.67	100.77	100.23	98.83	98.67	99.67	98.86	

Locality---		32-24-4	32-24-5	32-24-6	32-24-7	32-24-8	32-24-9	32-24-10	32-24-11	32-24-1A	32-24-2A	32-24-4A	32-24-5A	32-24-6A	32-24-7A	32-24-8A	32-24-9A	32-24-10A	32-24-11A
Group---	lock type---	Center	Edge	Systematic OWeb															
Group	lock type	Center	Edge	Systematic OWeb															
H1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
H1.0.2	---	60.3	64.4	64.4	64.7	62.7	63.5	64.1	64.2	64.5	59.9	63.5	60.1	58.4	59.1	60.5	61.1	59.0	58.9
H1.0.2.3	---	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.5	9.4	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.7
H1.0.2.3.4	---	22.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	23.2	22.0	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.2	21.9
H1.0.2.3.4.5	---	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2	11.0.2
H1.0.2.3.4.5.6	---	4.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.5	5.9	7.4	6.8	5.4	5.8
H1.0.2.3.4.5.6.7	---	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.3
H1.0.2.3.4.5.6.7.8	---	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5	11.0.2.5
H1.0.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9	---	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Total 1---	99.09	100.25	100.20	99.39	100.00	99.78	99.95	100.12	100.12	100.08	100.22	100.10	100.12	100.23	100.46	100.31	100.18	100.12	

TABLE V-4.—Microprobe analyses of spinel—Continued

Group		Systematic												Al-Aug				
Rock type		L												L				
Locality	33-1-2A	33-1-3A	33-1-4A	33-1-5A	33-1-6A	33-1-7A	33-1-8A	33-1-9A	33-1-10B	33-1-11B	33-1-12B	33-1-13B	33-1-14B	33-1-15B	33-1-16C	33-1-17		
Total	98.86	100.68	100.38	100.34	100.07	100.25	100.14	99.62	99.13	100.07	98.97	99.22	100.71	98.20	99.61	99.35		
Locality	33-2-7	33-2-9	33-2-13	33-2-14	33-2-15	33-2-16	33-3-1	33-3-2	33-3-3	33-3-4	33-4-0-1	33-4-0-2	33-4-0-3	35-1-2	35-1-3	36-11-1	36-11-2	36-11-3
Group	Rock type	Al-Aug												Al-Aug				
Rock type		L												Center				
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Al ₂ O ₃	53.1	54.5	54.3	54.4	55.3	55.4	54.7	54.5	54.7	55.5	55.2	55.9	54.9	55.5	54.4	54.6	49.3	
FeO	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.7	11.8	12.0	12.1	22.3	23.8	
MgO	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.0	20.4	20.6	18.3	16.0	
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V ₂ O ₅	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	98.86	100.68	100.38	100.34	100.07	100.25	100.14	99.62	99.13	100.07	98.97	99.22	100.71	98.20	99.61	99.35		
Locality	33-2-7	33-2-9	33-2-13	33-2-14	33-2-15	33-2-16	33-3-1	33-3-2	33-3-3	33-3-4	33-4-0-1	33-4-0-2	33-4-0-3	35-1-2	35-1-3	36-11-1	36-11-2	36-11-3
Group	Rock type	Al-Aug												Al-Aug				
Rock type		L												Center				
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Al ₂ O ₃	49.4	49.5	47.9	47.6	47.5	48.8	57.2	54.3	54.6	32.3	31.6	33.2	57.5	55.7	57.9	58.2	58.5	
FeO	22.7	22.7	27.3	26.3	24.2	10.9	10.9	23.6	23.9	20.9	12.7	13.0	12.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	
MgO	16.8	15.8	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.5	21.2	20.9	21.9	12.5	14.0	21.7	22.0	22.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V ₂ O ₅	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	97.82	99.50	100.45	99.36	99.70	98.56	101.74	98.51	99.42	98.79	98.68	98.77	100.58	99.83	101.30	98.85	99.27	99.42
Locality	36-11-3	36-12-1	36-12-2	36-12-3	36-12-4	36-14-1	36-14-2	36-14-3	36-14-4	36-18-1	36-18-2	36-18-3	23-11-1	23-11-2	23-11-3	23-11-4	23-11-1A	
Group	Rock type	Al-Aug												Systematic				
Rock type		L												L				
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Al ₂ O ₃	58.4	54.9	54.8	54.9	58.0	58.2	57.6	57.5	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.2	47.4	51.7	54.4	53.1	55.8	
FeO	20.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.6	18.3	16.8	17.0	13.2	
MgO	18.0	21.6	21.6	21.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.4	17.2	18.5	19.2	20.9	
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V ₂ O ₅	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	99.09	100.48	100.36	100.38	100.52	99.43	99.67	98.99	98.87	98.95	98.96	98.98	99.65	100.18	100.04	99.96	99.75	
Locality	23-11-2A	23-11-3A	23-11-4A	23-11-5A	23-11-6A	23-11-7A	23-11-8B	23-11-9B	23-11-10B	23-11-11B	23-11-12B	23-11-13B	23-11-14B	23-11-15B	23-11-16B	23-11-17B	23-11-1A	
Group	Rock type	Systematic												Systematic				
Rock type		L												L				
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Al ₂ O ₃	57.1	55.7	55.7	55.7	56.4	57.0	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.5	57.9	57.9	56.1	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	
FeO	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.4	12.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	
MgO	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.5	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.3	
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V ₂ O ₅	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	99.77	99.85	99.85	99.84	99.02	99.184	99.99	100.04	100.46	100.34	100.79	100.24	98.57	98.82	99.73	99.82	100.14	

TABLE V-4.—Microprobe analyses of spinel—Continued

Locality—		67-136-2B		67-136-3B		67-136-4B		40-1-1		40-1-2		40-1-3		40-1-4		40-1-1A		40-1-2A		40-1-3A		40-1-4A		40-2-1		40-2-2		40-4-1		40-4-2		40-4-4		40-5-5		40-127-1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Group	Rock Type	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Group	Rock Type	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP	Systematic	CP																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
SiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Al ₂ O ₃	52.4	54.2	57.2	50.1	51.0	51.7	52.1	48.4	46.7	45.0	45.2	46.0	46.3	46.7	46.9	47.3	46.2	52.4	53.8	53.7	56.0	56.0	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
FeO	14.5	14.1	13.6	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.8	13.0	14.2	14.9	13.4	15.8	17.9	17.3	15.6	15.6	15.9	17.3	17.3	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
MgO	19.5	20.0	20.7	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.1	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.1	19.8	18.4	18.5	18.9	18.9	20.1	19.2	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
CaO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
TiO ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Cr ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NiO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
MnO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
V ₂ O ₅	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total	—	98.51	98.40	99.23	98.32	99.02	99.04	99.3	97.98	97.48	97.48	97.55	96.97	96.97	96.97	96.97	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Locality—	40-127-2	40-127-3	40-127-5	40-127-6	40-127-7	40-127-1A	40-127-2A	40-127-3A	40-127-4A	40-127-5A	40-127-6A	40-127-7A	40-127-8A	40-127-9A	40-127-10A	40-127-11A	40-127-12A	40-127-13A	40-127-14A	40-127-15A	40-127-16A	40-127-17A	40-127-18A	40-127-19A	40-127-20A	40-127-21A	40-127-22A	40-127-23A	40-127-24A	40-127-25A	40-127-26A	40-127-27A	40-127-28A	40-127-29A	40-127-30A	40-127-31A	40-127-32A	40-127-33A	40-127-34A	40-127-35A	40-127-36A	40-127-37A	40-127-38A	40-127-39A	40-127-40A	40-127-41A	40-127-42A	40-127-43A	40-127-44A	40-127-45A	40-127-46A	40-127-47A	40-127-48A	40-127-49A	40-127-50A	40-127-51A	40-127-52A	40-127-53A	40-127-54A	40-127-55A	40-127-56A	40-127-57A	40-127-58A	40-127-59A	40-127-60A	40-127-61A	40-127-62A	40-127-63A	40-127-64A	40-127-65A	40-127-66A	40-127-67A	40-127-68A	40-127-69A	40-127-70A	40-127-71A	40-127-72A	40-127-73A	40-127-74A	40-127-75A	40-127-76A	40-127-77A	40-127-78A	40-127-79A	40-127-80A	40-127-81A	40-127-82A	40-127-83A	40-127-84A	40-127-85A	40-127-86A	40-127-87A	40-127-88A	40-127-89A	40-127-90A	40-127-91A	40-127-92A	40-127-93A	40-127-94A	40-127-95A	40-127-96A	40-127-97A	40-127-98A	40-127-99A	40-127-100A	40-127-101A	40-127-102A	40-127-103A	40-127-104A	40-127-105A	40-127-106A	40-127-107A	40-127-108A	40-127-109A	40-127-110A	40-127-111A	40-127-112A	40-127-113A	40-127-114A	40-127-115A	40-127-116A	40-127-117A	40-127-118A	40-127-119A	40-127-120A	40-127-121A	40-127-122A	40-127-123A	40-127-124A	40-127-125A	40-127-126A	40-127-127A	40-127-128A	40-127-129A	40-127-130A	40-127-131A	40-127-132A	40-127-133A	40-127-134A	40-127-135A	40-127-136A	40-127-137A	40-127-138A	40-127-139A	40-127-140A	40-127-141A	40-127-142A	40-127-143A	40-127-144A	40-127-145A	40-127-146A	40-127-147A	40-127-148A	40-127-149A	40-127-150A	40-127-151A	40-127-152A	40-127-153A	40-127-154A	40-127-155A	40-127-156A	40-127-157A	40-127-158A	40-127-159A	40-127-160A	40-127-161A	40-127-162A	40-127-163A	40-127-164A	40-127-165A	40-127-166A	40-127-167A	40-127-168A	40-127-169A	40-127-170A	40-127-171A	40-127-172A	40-127-173A	40-127-174A	40-127-175A	40-127-176A	40-127-177A	40-127-178A	40-127-179A	40-127-180A	40-127-181A	40-127-182A	40-127-183A	40-127-184A	40-127-185A	40-127-186A	40-127-187A	40-127-188A	40-127-189A	40-127-190A	40-127-191A	40-127-192A	40-127-193A	40-127-194A	40-127-195A	40-127-196A	40-127-197A	40-127-198A	40-127-199A	40-127-200A	40-127-201A	40-127-202A	40-127-203A	40-127-204A	40-127-205A	40-127-206A	40-127-207A	40-127-208A	40-127-209A	40-127-210A	40-127-211A	40-127-212A	40-127-213A	40-127-214A	40-127-215A	40-127-216A	40-127-217A	40-127-218A	40-127-219A	40-127-220A	40-127-221A	40-127-222A	40-127-223A	40-127-224A	40-127-225A	40-127-226A	40-127-227A	40-127-228A	40-127-229A	40-127-230A	40-127-231A	40-127-232A	40-127-233A	40-127-234A	40-127-235A	40-127-236A	40-127-237A	40-127-238A	40-127-239A	40-127-240A	40-127-241A	40-127-242A	40-127-243A	40-127-244A	40-127-245A	40-127-246A	40-127-247A	40-127-248A	40-127-249A	40-127-250A	40-127-251A	40-127-252A	40-127-253A	40-127-254A	40-127-255A	40-127-256A	40-127-257A	40-127-258A	40-127-259A	40-127-260A	40-127-261A	40-127-262A	40-127-263A	40-127-264A	40-127-265A	40-127-266A	40-127-267A	40-127-268A	40-127-269A	40-127-270A	40-127-271A	40-127-272A	40-127-273A	40-127-274A	40-127-275A	40-127-276A	40-127-277A	40-127-278A	40-127-279A	40-127-280A	40-127-281A	40-127-282A	40-127-283A	40-127-284A	40-127-285A	40-127-286A	40-127-287A	40-127-288A	40-127-289A	40-127-290A	40-127-291A	40-127-292A	40-127-293A	40-127-294A	40-127-295A	40-127-296A	40-127-297A	40-127-298A	40-127-299A	40-127-300A	40-127-301A	40-127-302A	40-127-303A	40-127-304A	40-127-305A	40-127-306A	40-127-307A	40-127-308A	40-127-309A	40-127-310A	40-127-311A	40-127-312A	40-127-313A	40-127-314A	40-127-315A	40-127-316A	40-127-317A	40-127-318A	40-127-319A	40-127-320A	40-127-321A	40-127-322A	40-127-323A	40-127-324A	40-127-325A	40-127-326A	40-127-327A	40-127-328A	40-127-329A	40-127-330A	40-127-331A	40-127-332A	40-127-333A	40-127-334A	40-127-335A	40-127-336A	40-127-337A	40-127-338A	40-127-339A	40-127-340A	40-127-341A	40-127-342A	40-127-343A	40-127-344A	40-127-345A	40-127-346A	40-127-347A	40-127-348A	40-127-349A	40-127-350A	40-127-351A	40-127-352A	40-127-353A	40-127-354A	40-127-355A	40-127-356A	40-127-357A	40-127-358A	40-127-359A	40-127-360A	40-127-361A	40-127-362A	40-127-363A	40-127-364A	40-127-365A	40-127-366A	40-127-367A	40-127-368A	40-127-369A	40-127-370A	40-127-371A	40-127-372A	40-127-373A	40-127-374A	40-127-375A	40-127-376A	40-127-377A	40-127-378A	40-127-379A	40-127-380A	40-127-381A	40-127-382A	40-127-383A	40-127-384A	40-127-385A	40-127-386A	40-127-387A	40-127-388A	40-127-389A	40-127-390A	40-127-391A	40-127-392A	40-127-393A	40-127-394A	40-127-395A	40-127-396A	40-127-397A	40-127-398A	40-127-399A	40-127-400A	40-127-401A	40-127-402A	40-127-403A	40-127-404A	40-127-405A	40-127-406A	40-127-407A	40-127-408A	40-127-409A	40-127-410A	40-127-411A	40-127-412A	40-127-413A	40-127-414A	40-127-415A	40-127-416A	40-127-417A	40-127-418A	40-127-419A	40-127-420A	40-127-421A	40-127-422A	40-127-423A	40-127-424A	40-127-425A	40-127-426A	40-127-427A	40-127-428A	40-127-429A	40-127-430A	40-127-431A	40-127-432A	40-127-433A	40-127-434A	40-127-435A

TABLE V-4.—*Microprobe analyses of spinel—Continued*

Group		Rock type		Locality						Systematic						Systematic						Systematic		
				L			0Web			L			0Web			L			0Web					
63-17-3	63-17-4	63-17-2A	63-17-3A	63-17-4A	63-17-5A	63-17-6A	63-17-7A	63-17-8A	63-17-9A	63-17-1B	63-17-2B	63-17-3B	63-17-4B	63-17-5B	63-17-6B	63-17-7B	63-17-8B	63-17-9B	63-17-1C	63-17-2C	63-17-3C	63-17-4C	63-17-5C	
63-17-3	63-17-4	63-17-2A	63-17-3A	63-17-4A	63-17-5A	63-17-6A	63-17-7A	63-17-8A	63-17-9A	63-17-1B	63-17-2B	63-17-3B	63-17-4B	63-17-5B	63-17-6B	63-17-7B	63-17-8B	63-17-9B	63-17-1C	63-17-2C	63-17-3C	63-17-4C	63-17-5C	
SL01	SL02	SL03	SL04	SL05	SL06	SL07	SL08	SL09	SL10	SL11	SL12	SL13	SL14	SL15	SL16	SL17	SL18	SL19	SL20	SL21	SL22	SL23	SL24	
0.23	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	
54.8	54.2	55.3	55.5	55.7	54.6	55.0	55.3	55.7	55.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	55.1	54.4	55.0	55.4	55.0	55.4	56.0	55.4	56.0	55.7	55.7	
11.8	11.8	11.1	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8		
20.7	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	
10.0	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.4	11.6	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	
11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	
11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	
31	32	33	32	33	34	33	33	32	33	32	33	32	33	32	33	32	33	31	30	33	33	33	32	32
1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
99.90	99.20	99.75	100.82	101.22	100.00	100.20	101.03	101.60	100.05	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	100.55	99.62	99.36	99.36	101.21	100.65	

Locality	63-17-1D	63-17-2D	63-17-3D	63-17-4D	63-17-5D	4-80-1	4-80-2	4-80-3	4-80-4	4-80-5	4-80-6	4-80-7	4-80-8	4-80-9	4-80-10	4-80-11	4-80-12
Group																	
Rock type																	
SiO ₂	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Al ₂ O ₃	56.0	56.0	56.7	55.6	55.2	60.6	60.4	61.9	62.9	62.2	61.5	60.6	61.8	61.1	60.7	59.5	60.8
FeO	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5
MgO	20.9	20.9	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.5
CaO	.13	.08	.14	.16	.05	.05	.06	.08	.09	.07	.08	.10	.11	.08	.06	.08	.07
V ₂ O ₅	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	100.28	100.46	101.45	100.46	100.09	99.20	99.29	99.79	100.20	99.89	100.78	100.02	99.91	100.08	99.26	98.79	100.17

Locality	SAL-7	SAL-8	SAL-9	SAL-10	SAL-11	SAL-12	SAL-13	SAL-X	SAL-14	SAL-15	SAL-16	33-204-1
Group	Systematic											G Gweb
Rock type	L											
SiO ₂	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.27	0.31	0.22	0.34	0.38	--
Al ₂ O ₃	48.6	48.1	49.6	46.1	46.4	49.7	49.2	49.5	49.3	50.6	50.4	63.9
FeO	18.3	18.2	17.9	18.5	17.5	18.2	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.8	14.3
MgO	18.2	18.1	18.2	17.4	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.9
CaO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO ₂	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	--
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.70	0.68	0.71	0.70	0.64	0.01
NiO	14.3	13.7	12.7	16.2	15.6	12.8	13.8	12.8	13.3	12.8	12.3	2.7
MnO	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.31	.26
V ₂ O ₅	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.15	--
Total	101.12	99.80	100.04	99.95	99.83	100.47	100.64	100.00	100.62	101.41	100.15	100.07

TABLE V-5.—Microprobe analyses of amphibole

Locality----		32-72-1	32-72-2	32-72-3	32-72-4	32-72-5	32-72-6	32-72-7	32-72-8	32-72-9	32-72-1A	32-72-2A	32-72-3A	32-72-1B	32-72-2B	32-72-3B	32-72-4B	32-72-5B	32-72-1		
Group-----	Systematic	Systematic															Systematic	Systematic			
Rock type--	Vein	L															Vein	L			
SiO ₂ -----	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.1	40.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	43.1	42.9	40.8				
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	14.2	13.7	13.8	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.5	14.1	13.7	14.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.3	14.2				
FeO-----	13.6	7.9	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.4	10.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1			
MgO-----	13.2	15.3	16.3	16.6	16.2	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.3	13.4	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.8	13.6				
CaO-----	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.6	13.2			
TiO ₂ -----	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.8	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	4.3			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	.20	.57	.85	1.1	1.0	.99	1.0	.95	.50	.01	.95	.94	.89	.98	.91	--				
Na ₂ O-----	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7			
K ₂ O-----	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	.97	.76	.72	.69	.54	.43	1.2	1.3	.72	.67	.56	.55	.56	1.3			
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total----	100.90	98.30	97.87	97.95	98.67	97.96	98.02	97.78	97.44	97.38	97.60	98.31	97.67	97.51	97.25	98.03	97.17	100.9			

Locality----		32-72-2	32-72-3	32-72-4	32-72-5	32-72-6	32-72-7	32-72-8	32-72-9	32-72-1A	32-72-2A	32-72-3A	32-72-1B	32-72-2B	32-72-3B	32-72-4B	32-72-5B	32-72-6B			
Group-----	Systematic	Systematic															Systematic	Systematic			
Rock type--	Vein	L															Vein	L			
SiO ₂ -----	42.7	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.9	43.2	43.1	40.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.5			
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	13.7	13.8	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	14.1	13.7	14.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3			
FeO-----	7.9	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	6.4	10.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4		
MgO-----	15.3	16.3	16.6	16.2	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.3	13.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8		
CaO-----	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7		
TiO ₂ -----	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.20	.57	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	.89	.89			
Na ₂ O-----	1.2	1.2	1.1	.97	.76	.72	.69	.54	.43	1.2	1.3	.72	.67	.56	.55	.56	.54	.51			
Total---	98.3	97.95	98.67	97.96	98.02	97.78	97.44	97.38	97.60	98.31	97.67	97.51	97.25	98.03	97.17	97.13	98.30				

Locality----		32-1-1	33-1-2	33-1-3	33-1-4	33-1-5	33-1-6	33-1-7	33-1-8	33-1-9	33-1-10	33-1-11	33-1-12	33-1-1A	33-1-2A	33-1-3A	33-1-4A	33-1-5A	33-1-1B		
Group-----	Systematic	Systematic															Systematic	Systematic			
Rock type--	Vein	L															Vein	L			
SiO ₂ -----	39.9	41.1	42.1	42.9	42.7	43.3	42.9	42.7	43.3	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.7		
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	13.5	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.5			
FeO-----	9.8	9.2	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	4.7				
MgO-----	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.0			
CaO-----	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9			
TiO ₂ -----	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.12	.09	.29	.46	.56	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1			
Na ₂ O-----	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4			
K ₂ O-----	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	.76	.53	.40	.29	.28	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.26	.03			
Total---	95.72	96.99	97.29	97.56	97.66	97.70	97.50	97.76	97.63	97.70	97.79	97.48	97.04	97.55	97.58	96.95	97.66	97.33			

Locality--	33-1-2B	33-1-3B	33-1-4B	33-1-1C	33-1-2C	33-1-3C	33-1-4C	33-2-1	32-52-1	33-52-2	33-52-3	32-52-4	33-104-1	33-104-2	33-104-3	33-104-4	33-104-5	33-1
Group-----	Systematic										Systematic							
Rock type-	L										L							
SiO ₂ -----	43.0	43.5	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.6	40.2	41.0	41.4	44.5	41.7	38.5	38.4	42.5	41.8	43.2	43
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.8	15.1	13.8	13.1	14.2	13.2	14
FeO-----	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	13.8	12.5	7.6	7.0	7.3	6
MgO-----	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	15.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	17.8	18.0	11.4	12.8	15.3	16.2	15.7
CaO-----	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	11.2	10.0	10.8	10.5	10
TiO ₂ -----	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.9	3.5	1.5	3.0	1
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.56	1.0	1.0	.92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Na ₂ O-----	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	.02	.02	.03	.03	.28	.27	.52	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.8
K ₂ O-----	.02	.01	.02	.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	.04	.04	.03	.21	.20	.09	.16
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total---	<u>97.72</u>	<u>98.51</u>	<u>98.62</u>	<u>97.72</u>	<u>97.82</u>	<u>98.33</u>	<u>98.13</u>	<u>97.04</u>	<u>96.23</u>	<u>96.71</u>	<u>99.20</u>	<u>95.87</u>	<u>98.76</u>	<u>98.31</u>	<u>96.20</u>	<u>95.42</u>	<u>97.16</u>	<u>97</u>

Locality--	33-104-1V	33-104-2V	33-104-3V	23-11-1	23-11-2	23-11-3	23-11-4	23-11-5	23-11-6	23-11-7	23-11-8	23-11-9	23-11-10	23-11-11	23-11-12A	23-11-1A	23-11-3A	23-1
Group-----	Systematic										Systematic							
Rock type-	Vein										Vein							
SiO ₂ -----	39.1	40.4	43.1	42.1	42.6	42.0	42.6	42.5	43.3	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.3	42.4	43.3	42.4	42.4
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	14.0	14.4	12.6	13.5	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.6
FeO-----	12.4	11.3	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
MgO-----	12.0	13.6	16.5	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1
CaO-----	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
TiO ₂ -----	5.4	5.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	.23	.33	.36	.37	.41	.70	.98	.76	.90	.83	.80	.84	.93	.93	.93	.92
Na ₂ O-----	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
K ₂ O-----	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	.97	.81	.52	.54	.85	.91	--
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total---	<u>97.50</u>	<u>99.80</u>	<u>97.00</u>	<u>97.43</u>	<u>97.83</u>	<u>97.26</u>	<u>98.17</u>	<u>97.81</u>	<u>98.30</u>	<u>97.88</u>	<u>97.93</u>	<u>98.41</u>	<u>98.11</u>	<u>97.32</u>	<u>97.58</u>	<u>98.68</u>	<u>97.53</u>	

Locality--	23-11-5A	23-11-1B	23-11-3B	23-11-4B	23-11-5B	23-11-6B	23-11-7B	23-11-8B	23-11-9B	28-2-1	28-4-1	28-6-1	28-6-3	Ag-2-1	Ag-2-2	Cr-Di		
Group-----	Systematic										Systematic							
Rock Type-	Vein										Vein							
SiO ₂ -----	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.3	43.9	43.6	43.9	43.0	44.2	43.5	37.5	39.9	38.0	39.0	39.9	44.6	41.7	
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	15.7	14.1	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.6	15.6	13.9	14.8	14.6	14.1	13.9	10.2	14.5	
FeO-----	4.8	7.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	13.3	12.5	12.0	13.7	13.8	10.3	9.9	
MgO-----	17.2	15.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	12.1	12.7	12.0	11.9	11.9	15.5	15.8	
CaO-----	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	13.3	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.9	12.4	11.2	
TiO ₂ -----	2.1	4.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	1.7	1.4	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.3	.13	.63	.80	.87	.83	.83	.80	.80	.80	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.49	.49	
Na ₂ O-----	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	
K ₂ O-----	.68	1.4	.11	.36	.35	.38	.45	.45	.68	.96	.99	.85	.85	.1.1	.64	.36	--	
MnO-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total---	<u>98.21</u>	<u>98.53</u>	<u>95.54</u>	<u>99.36</u>	<u>99.32</u>	<u>99.61</u>	<u>98.70</u>	<u>99.68</u>	<u>98.88</u>	<u>100.56</u>	<u>99.30</u>	<u>96.75</u>	<u>98.80</u>	<u>98.30</u>	<u>98.35</u>	<u>98.25</u>		

TABLE V-6.—Microprobe analyses of phlogopite

Locality----	33-2-1		33-2-1		33-40-1		63-27-1		Ag-2-1		Ag-2-1		Ag-2-2	
	Al-Aug		L		Cr-Di		L		Cr-Di		L		Center	
Group-----	Center	Edge	Center	Edge	Center	Edge	Center	Edge	Center	Edge	Center	Edge	Center	Edge
Rock type----														
SiO ₂ -----	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.4	41.1	38.7	42.8	37.0						
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	15.6	16.2	15.9	16.2	13.6	12.5	13.5	12.3						
FeO-----	7.2	6.9	5.8	3.1	4.9	11.0	4.7	10.6						
MgO-----	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.1	24.1	15.9	24.0	16.6						
CaO-----	--	--	--	--	.19	.29	.13	.14						
Na ₂ O-----	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3						
K ₂ O-----	8.8	8.3	8.1	9.5	9.8	9.2	9.7	9.0						
TiO ₂ -----	2.7	1.1	.70	1.8	2.2	7.8	2.2	8.1						
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.61	1.1	1.3	2.6	.66	--	.68	.02						
MnO-----	.03	.05	.06	.03	--	--	--	--						
F-----	--	--	--	.24	--	--	--	--						
Rb-----	.03	.03	.03	.03	.01	--	--	--						
Total----	96.87	95.88	95.99	97.47	98.45	97.49	99.91	96.06						

TABLE V-7.—Microprobe analyses of interstitial glass

Locality-----	33-2-1		33-40-1			
	Group-----	Al-Aug	Cr-Di	Rock type-----	L	L
SiO ₂ -----	45.6	50.2				
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	22.4	22.9				
FeO-----	7.1	5.8				
MgO-----	6.4	4.8				
CaO-----	11.1	8.7				
Na ₂ O-----	3.2	5.2				
K ₂ O-----	2.7	.96				
TiO ₂ -----	1.8	.44				
MnO-----	.11	.10				
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.07	--				
Total-----	100.48	99.10				

TABLE V.8.—Microprobe analyses of megacrysts

TABLE V-9.—Microprobe analyses of garnet

TABLE V-10.—*Wet chemical analyses of minerals*

Locality	Cr-diopside group						Al-augite group						Bottle-green pyroxene group						Garnet group	
	44-46 OWeb	67-5 L	47-89 Cpx	10-100 Cpx	66-13 L	33-24 OWeb	32-1 Cpx	67-7-1 Cpx	67-7 L	39-9 Cpx	16-93 CP	16-141 Cpx	67-7 Weh	32-72 HO	17-22 Weh	48-12 OCP	16-131 Mega	33-204 CP		
SL0 ₂ -----	53.80	51.04	52.70	53.80	54.00	50.80	47.08	49.39	50.07	48.27	49.03	49.39	53.34	40.34	50.98	48.91	51.17	50.09		
Al ₂ 0 ₃ -----	2.02	7.41	3.35	5.15	5.28	7.51	8.65	7.90	6.64	8.94	7.82	8.36	4.69	13.81	6.25	8.89	6.41	9.41		
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.84	1.03	1.81	1.51	1.49	1.28	4.04	1.76	1.16	2.21	1.46	1.43	.89	4.80	.82	2.11	.80	.86		
Fe ₆ -----	1.54	2.96	1.80	5.40	5.02	1.97	5.33	3.53	4.34	5.56	5.12	8.67	6.33	3.94	4.89	3.83	3.99			
Ng0-----	17.70	15.72	16.00	31.60	32.30	15.29	11.73	14.22	14.69	14.06	13.48	15.43	28.75	13.59	17.16	14.63	17.80	14.23		
Ca0-----	23.10	18.44	22.00	1:05	1.09	20.36	19.76	20.89	20.95	19.97	19.74	17.45	2.67	11.13	17.54	17.90	17.06	19.40		
Na ₂ O-----	.21	1.47	.85	.19	.11	1.20	1.30	.93	.89	.74	1.00	1.03	.12	2.74	.83	.81	1.23			
K ₂ O-----	.04	.009	.03	.05	.03	.01	.006	.005	.004	.008	.012	.007	.003	1.39	.041	.016	.011	.015		
H ₂ O+-----	--	.21	--	--	--	.10	.00	.11	.18	.10	.14	.06	.06	1.00	.10	.00	--	--		
H ₂ O-----	.35	.03	.42	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.15	.03		
Ti ₂ O ₂ -----	.00	.44	.32	.14	.13	.67	1.75	1.02	.90	1.20	1.27	.93	.34	4.36	.51	.38	.40			
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.02	.10	.02	.01	.01	.80	--	.00	.10	.10	.40	.20	.20	--	.60	.10	.05	.00		
MnO-----	.10	.11	.11	.14	.14	.09	.19	.16	.19	.17	.25	.16	.14	.14	.10	.18	.18	.13		
F-----	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	--	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.00		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.50	.74	1.23	.44	.46	.04	--	.003	.37	.005	.31	.27	.23	--	1.05	.11	1.17	.19		
Mn ₂ O ₃ -----	--	.06	--	--	.11	.05	.05	.05	.03	.03	.04	.07	.07	--	.16	.06	.08			
V ₂ O ₅ -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.09		
Subtotal-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99.78	--	--	--	--		
Less O+F-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.06	--	--	--	--	--		
Total-----	100.23	99.80	100.13	99.93	100.30	100.23	99.84	99.99	100.11	100.17	100.15	100.22	100.17	99.72	100.19	99.71	99.90	100.15		
Ca-----	46.7	43.3	48.2	2.1	2.2	46.2	45.9	48.1	47.5	46.5	46.1	40.7	5.3	--	38.9	41.1	37.5	45.2		
Mg-----	49.7	51.3	48.7	87.4	90.0	48.3	31.9	45.5	46.3	45.6	43.7	50.0	79.9	--	53.0	46.7	55.3	46.1		
Fe-----	3.6	5.4	3.1	10.5	7.8	5.5	16.2	6.3	6.2	7.9	10.2	9.3	14.8	--	8.1	12.2	7.2	8.7		

Appendix VI.—Systematic Compositional Trends of Minerals in Composite Xenoliths

As described in appendix III, composite xenoliths containing more than one subtype of the same group, whether mafic or ultramafic, are of widespread occurrence. Moreover, composite xenoliths that contain different textural variants of the same subtypes are also found. In addition to these, we have sought and collected numerous composite xenoliths that contain members of more than one main group. These important rocks help establish relative ages of the main groups and intergradations between main groups, and they establish the close proximity of different rock types in their place of origin.

Gabbroids with igneous textures have been found as thin veins in Cr-diopside peridotite (fig. VI-1A, B), Al-augite clinopyroxenite (fig. VI-1C), olivine-rich Al-augite wehrlite, and Al-augite olivine websterite. The gabbroid veins resemble gabbroids that form isolated xenoliths at the same localities.

Composite xenoliths in which metagabbroids are in contact with Cr-diopside peridotite are scarce but are more common than unmetamorphosed gabbroids in contact with peridotite. Such xenoliths (fig. VI-1D, E) have been found at four localities (table 1, Nos. 2, 40, 42, 67). At localities 2 and 40 the metagabbroids were thin dikes that subsequently have been metamorphosed. In one example, a partly metamorphosed gabbroid dike crosscuts two thin Cr-diopside websterite layers in lherzolite. A single composite xenolith from Kilbourne Hole (No. 67) consists of two layers of lherzolite interleaved in sharp contact with two layers of metagabbronorite grading to metawebsterite. The metagabbro component of this composite xenolith (fig. VI-1F) is similar to many larger isolated metagabbro xenoliths from the same locality. At localities 40 and 67 both peridotite and gabbroid xenoliths are abundant, and diligent search may turn up more composite xenoliths (eight have been found at loc. 40 and one at loc. 67). Composite metagabbroid and peridotite xenoliths are common and some composite gabbro and peridotite occur at locality 42. Two thin feldspathic veins in peridotite were found at locality 2 although isolated gabbroid xenoliths are uncommon there; several lherzolite xenoliths are feldspathic. Feldspathic lherzolites also occur at localities 39 and 40, but no feldspathic lherzolites are known from Kilbourne Hole (No. 67).

The most common composite xenoliths with members of two groups in contact are hornblendite (kaersutite \pm Ti-phlogopite) veins of the Al-augite group in Cr-diopside or peridotite transitional between the Cr-diopside and Al-augite group (fig. VI-1G, H), and less commonly in Al-augite pyroxenites. Systematic compositional variations occur in

peridotite adjacent to some xenoliths veined by hornblendite (Best, 1974b; Francis, 1976; Stewart and Boettcher, 1977; Boettcher and others, 1979; Wilshire and others, 1980), thus yielding transitional peridotites; this relation, however, is not always distinguishable in hand specimen. Crosscutting relations clearly indicate that the hornblendites postdate anhydrous mineral layering in the peridotite; moreover, they commonly postdate the youngest metamorphic event in the peridotite (Wilshire and Trask, 1971). Composite xenoliths of this type are known from localities 25, 28, 32, 33, 40, 41, 63, and 64.

Al-augite pyroxenite dikes occur in Cr-diopside lherzolite at Pinchot (No. 11), Kilbourne Hole (No. 67), San Carlos (No. 63), and Wikieup (No. 42). In most samples, the pyroxenite is separated from Cr-diopside lherzolite by a zone of Fe-rich peridotite that is assigned to the Al-augite group (Wilshire and Shervais, 1974); however, other Al-augite pyroxenite dikes are in direct contact with Cr-diopside peridotite. Rare xenoliths show Al-augite pyroxenite dikes crosscutting layers of Cr-diopside websterite and lherzolite. More commonly, Al-augite pyroxenites crosscut metamorphic foliation of Cr-diopside peridotite.

Composite xenoliths with feldspathic peridotite are found at locality 40. Feldspathic olivine websterite, gabbroids, and pyroxenites of the Al-augite and bottle-green pyroxene groups occur in contact with non-feldspathic lherzolite. Composite xenoliths of Cr-diopside peridotite and members of the bottle-green pyroxene group also occur at locality 40. Locality 39 yielded one xenolith with bottle-green pyroxene pyroxenite in planar contact with Al-augite pyroxenite. Composite xenoliths composed of garniferous rocks and peridotite are rare, but xenoliths with garnet pyroxenite in contact with spinel lherzolite occur at Salt Lake Crater, Oahu.

Systematic compositional data were obtained on seven composite xenoliths containing two or more subtypes of the Cr-diopside group, three composite xenoliths containing subtypes of the Al-augite group, three composite xenoliths in which the peridotite member is transitional between Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups, one peridotite cut by a pyroxenite of the bottle-green pyroxene group, one peridotite of the Cr-diopside group in contact with garnet clinopyroxenite, three peridotites of the Cr-diopside or transitional groups cut by hornblendite veins, and one xenolith composed of two pyroxenitic subtypes of the Al-augite group and a hornblendite vein. The complete mineral analyses are given in appendix V.

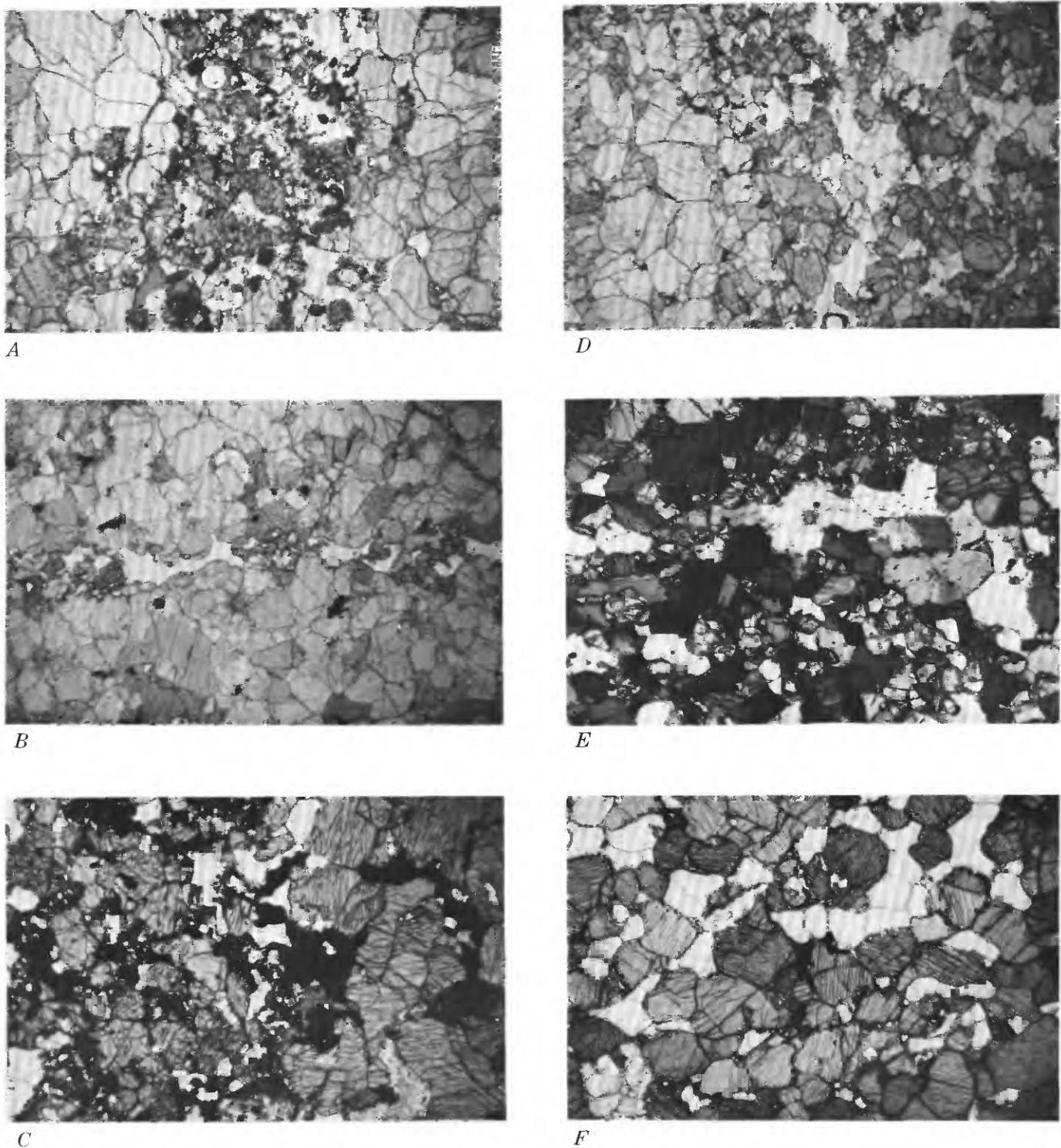
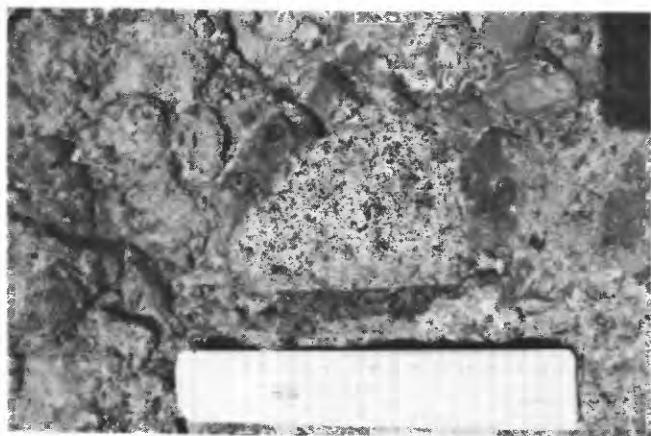
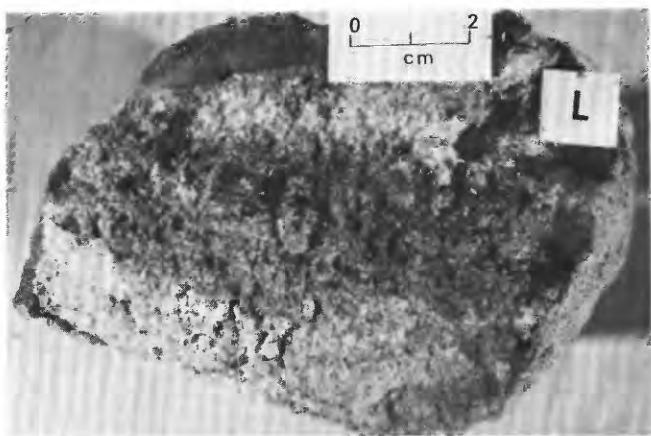


FIGURE VI-1.—Photomicrographs and outcrop photographs of xenoliths. Field of view is 8.3 mm except as noted. *A*, Thin vein of fine-grained gabbro in Cr-diopside spinel lherzolite. Isolated patches of plagioclase-clinopyroxene intergrowths occur in the lherzolite. Both lithologies contain patches and stringers of glass. Sample Ki-5-126-2. *B*, Thin vein of plagioclase, clinopyroxene, olivine, spinel in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Single, elongate anhedral plagioclase commonly enclose smaller mafic

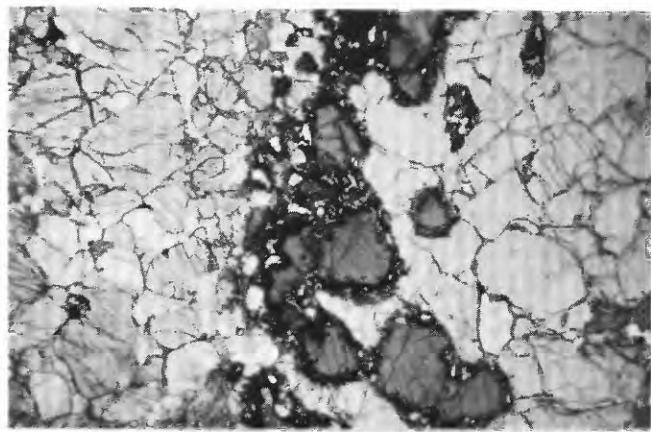
minerals. Sample Ki-5-35. *C*, Contact between gabbro (left) and Al-augite clinopyroxenite. Gabbro forms a 1-cm-thick band in coarser pyroxenite. Both lithologies contain accessory amphibole. Green spinel is abundant in both. Sample Ki-2-104. *D*, Partly recrystallized(?) fine-grained olivine gabbro vein in Cr-diopside spinel lherzolite. Sample Gi-2-1. Field of view is 2.2 mm. *E*, Thin polygonally recrystallized plagioclase-clinopyroxene vein in Cr-diopside lherzolite. Sample Ki-5-4.



G



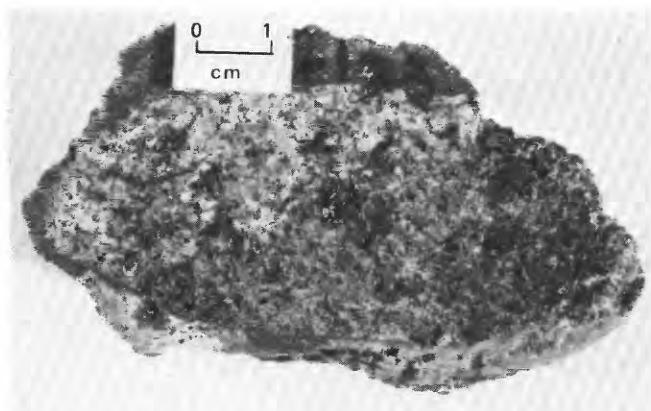
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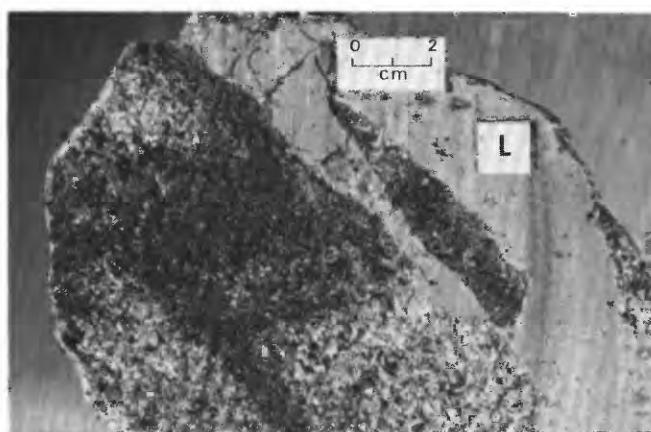
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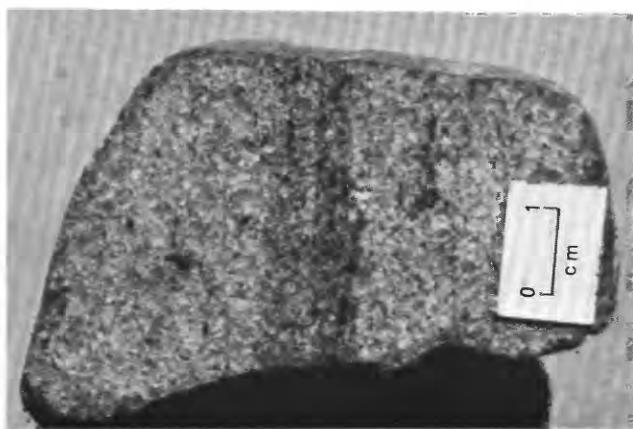
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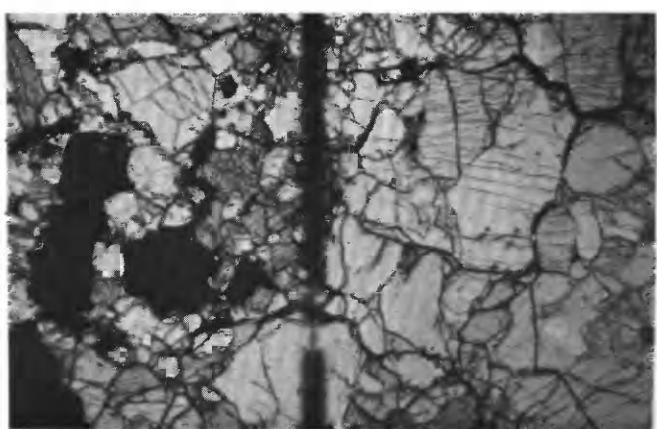
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F, Granoblastic texture in olivine metagabbro interleaved with pyroxenite. Sample Ep-3-162. G, Cr-diopside spinel lherzolite with a kaersutite selvage (black and along bottom of xenolith above scale). Note sharp, straight contact between peridotite and kaersutite selvage. Dish Hill, Calif., xenolith. Top of scale in centimeters. H, Loose-knit amphibole vein at contact between Cr-diopside lherzolite and olivine

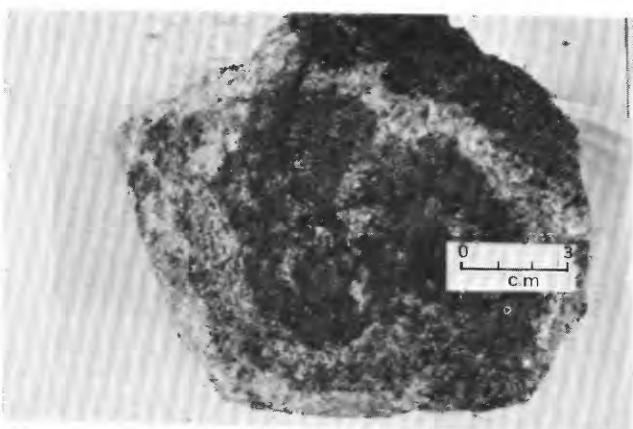
websterite; vein is not parallel to this contact. Amphiboles are marginally fused. Sample Ki-5-2. I-X, Composite samples; see text for descriptions. I, Ep-1-123. J, SQ-1-80. K, SC-1-6. L, SC-1-3. M, Ki-5-1. N, SC-1-12. O, SC-1-17. P, Ba-1-24. Q, Ep-3-7. R, Ep-3-7. S, SC-1-9. T, Ep-3-136. U, Ep-1-10. V, Ki-5-127. W, Ba-2-1. X, DL-5-11.



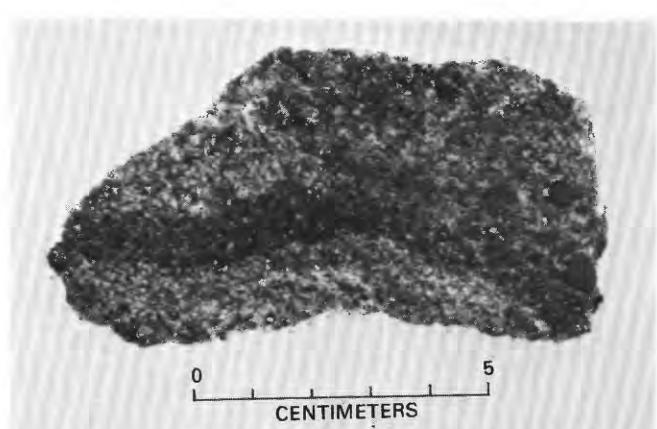
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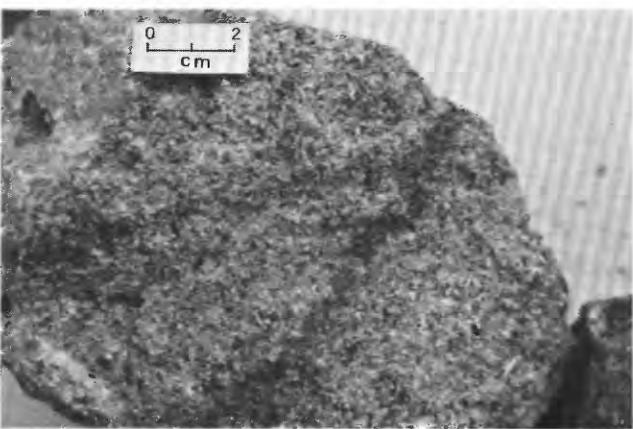
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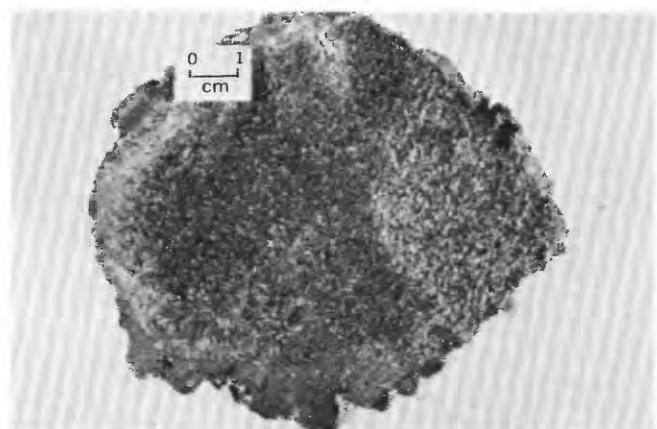
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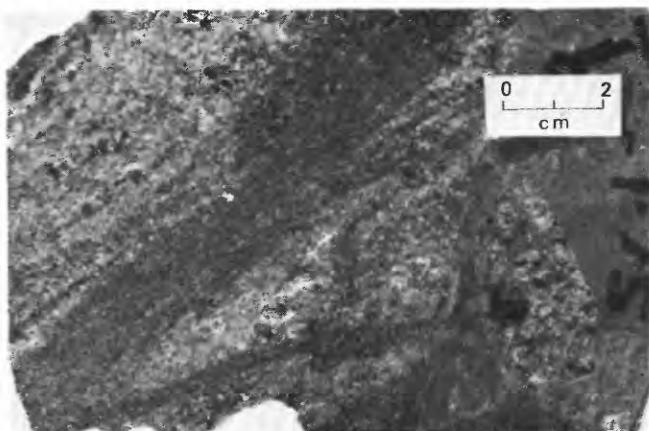


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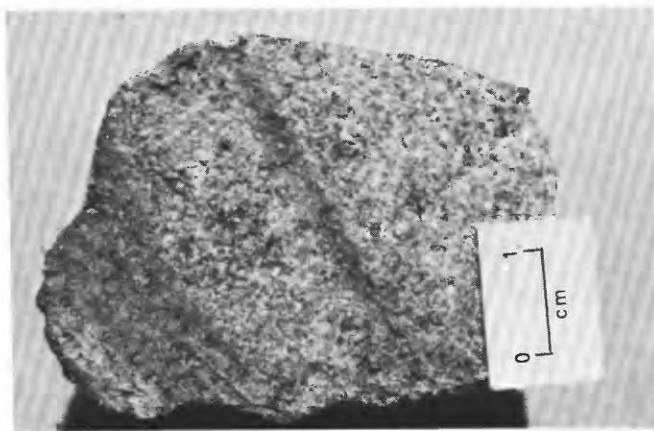


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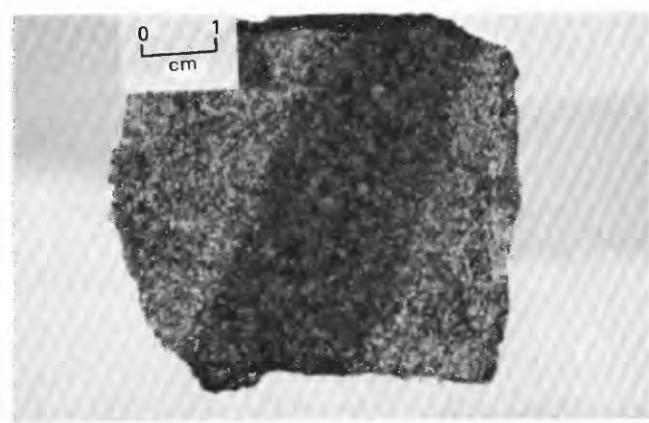
FIGURE VI-1.—Continued.



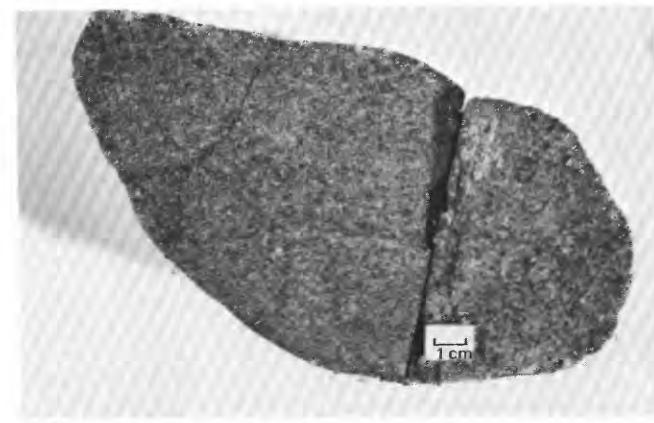
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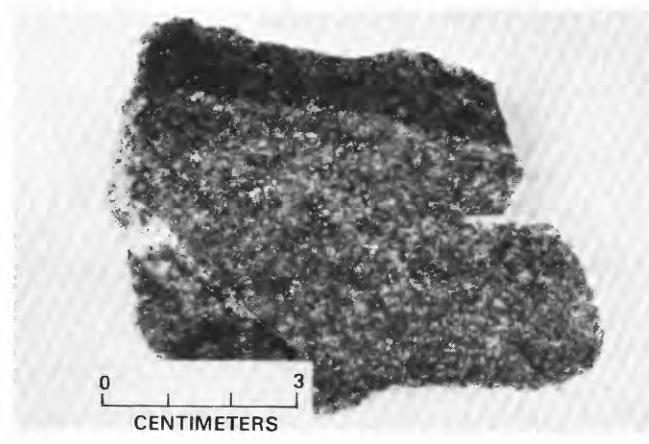
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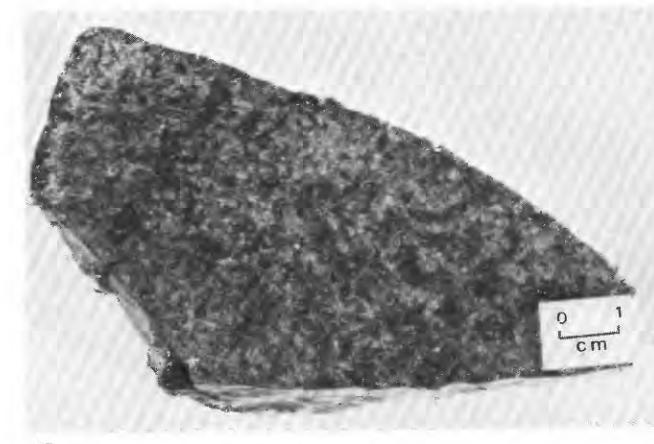
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U



X

FIGURE VI-1.—Continued.

CR-DIOPSID GROUP SUBTYPES

Sample Ep-1-123.—Potrillo maar, New Mexico; a fragment of a cored bomb. The core is a well-rounded composite xenolith measuring 8 cm by 6 cm by 5 cm that consists of a lherzolite layer about 2 cm thick and an olivine websterite layer about 3 cm thick (fig. VI-1; table VI-1). The contact between the two lithologies is gradational over a short distance. Textures of both lithologies are allotriomorphic granular. The lherzolite has scattered, strongly deformed relics of olivine; the websterite has more deformed relics of olivine and also has deformed relics of orthopyroxene with exsolution lamellae of clinopyroxene.

Microprobe traverses cross the contact between the two lithologies over a linear distance of 2.6 cm in two thin sections (fig. VI-2). Cr and Al in spinel vary antithetically, with the Al/Cr ratio decreasing substantially in the websterite toward the contact with lherzolite. Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios of orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene increase slightly from websterite into lherzolite. The Ca content of olivine varies widely with a possible trend to higher average values from websterite to lherzolite. Ti and Cr contents of clinopyroxene do not vary significantly across the contact.

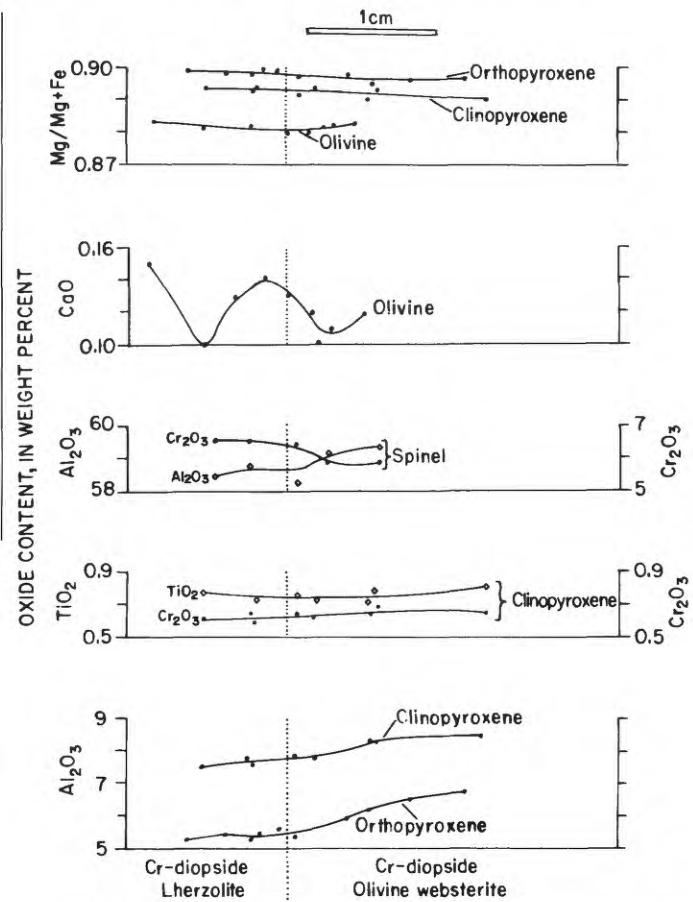


FIGURE VI-2.—Chemical variations across contact between Cr-diopside lherzolite and Cr-diopside olivine websterite, composite sample Ep-1-123.

TABLE VI-1.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith EP-1-123*
[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (2) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
SiO ₂ ----	44.4	52.3	or-----	--	Olivine-----	69.3
Al ₂ O ₃ ---	3.9	8.4	ab-----	1.7	Clinopyroxene---	22.3
Fe ₂ O ₃ ---	.45	.73	an-----	9.9	Orthopyroxene---	5.0
FeO-----	7.7	4.3	lc-----	--	Spinel-----	18.3
MgO-----	39.2	22.2	ne-----	--		2.7
CaO-----	2.6	8.9	wo-----	1.2		1.8
Na ₂ O-----	.20	.77	di	{ en----- 18.5	Olivine-----	26.9
K ₂ O-----	.00	.00		{ fs----- 2.6	Clinopyroxene---	53.3
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.27	.33		{ en----- --	Orthopyroxene---	5.0
H ₂ O-----	.01	.03	hy	{ fs----- --	Spinel-----	18.3
TiO ₂ -----	.10	.35		{ fo----- 56.3		2.7
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.02	.02		{ fa----- 8.8		1.8
MnO-----	.13	.11	ol	{ mt----- .7		
CO ₂ -----	.04	.03		{ il----- .2		
Cl-----	--	--		{ cs----- --		
Less O---	.00	.00		{ cm----- --		
Total--	99.02	99.47		{ cc----- .1		
				{ ap----- --		

Sample SQ-1-80.—San Quintin, Baja California; a bomb, the core of which is a blocky, subangular composite xenolith 13 cm by 12 cm by 6 cm. An olivine websterite layer 2.6 cm thick is sandwiched by lherzolite with less distinct layers of olivine websterite as much as 1 cm thick (table VI-2). All layers are parallel and have gradational contacts with lherzolite (fig. VI-1J). Textures of both lithologies are porphyroclastic. The peridotite has relics of deformed olivine, orthopyroxene, and clinopyroxene in a foliated matrix. The websterite has a much higher proportion of relic grains. Pyroxene relics have exsolution lamellae.

Microprobe traverses cross from lherzolite through the main websterite layer into lherzolite and part of one of the more diffuse layers, a linear distance of 6.1 cm. Significant antithetic variations of Cr and Al occur

in spinel (fig. VI-3) with Al/Cr decreasing greatly in the websterite toward the lherzolite. Spinel in lherzolite between the websterite layers have marked trends toward lower Al/Cr with distance from the websterites, but a similar change to lower Al/Cr occurs within the opposite side of the main websterite layer. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of both pyroxenes increases from a minimum in the center of the main websterite layer to higher values in the lherzolite. There is no variation in Mg/(Mg + Fe) in pyroxenes or olivine, or in Ti and Cr of clinopyroxene on one side of the central websterite layer. Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease significantly from the main websterite layer into adjacent lherzolite. Incomplete Ca determinations for olivine indicate rapid decrease of this component from websterite to lherzolite.

TABLE VI-2.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SQ-1-80*

[Analyst: Elaine L. Brandt. (1) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (2) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm				Modal composition	
	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
SiO ₂ -----	43.91	49.11	or-----	0.1	0.1	Olivine-----	91	28.6
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.04	9.14	ab-----	1.2	2.7	Clinopyroxene---	6	38.7
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.09	1.32	an-----	7.6	23.4	Orthopyroxene---	2	29.6
FeO-----	8.30	5.38	lc-----	--	--	Oxide-----	1	3.1
MgO-----	39.45	26.72	ne-----	--	--			
CaO-----	3.21	7.14	di	wo-----	3.3	4.9		
Na ₂ O-----	.14	.33		en-----	15.8	38.5		
K ₂ O-----	.02	.02		fs-----	2.4	4.9		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.07	.04	hy	en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O ⁻ -----	.06	.02		fs-----	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.08	.16	ol	fo-----	57.8	19.6		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.05	.02		fa-----	9.5	2.7		
MnO-----	.14	.12		cs-----	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.28	.53		mt-----	1.6	1.9		
NiO-----	.28	.10		il-----	.2	.3		
CO ₂ -----	.01	.01		cm-----	.4	.8		
Cl-----	.00	.01		cc-----	--	--		
F-----	.00	.00		ap-----	.1	.1		
S-----	.00	.00						
Less O----	.00	.00						
Total--	100.13	100.17						

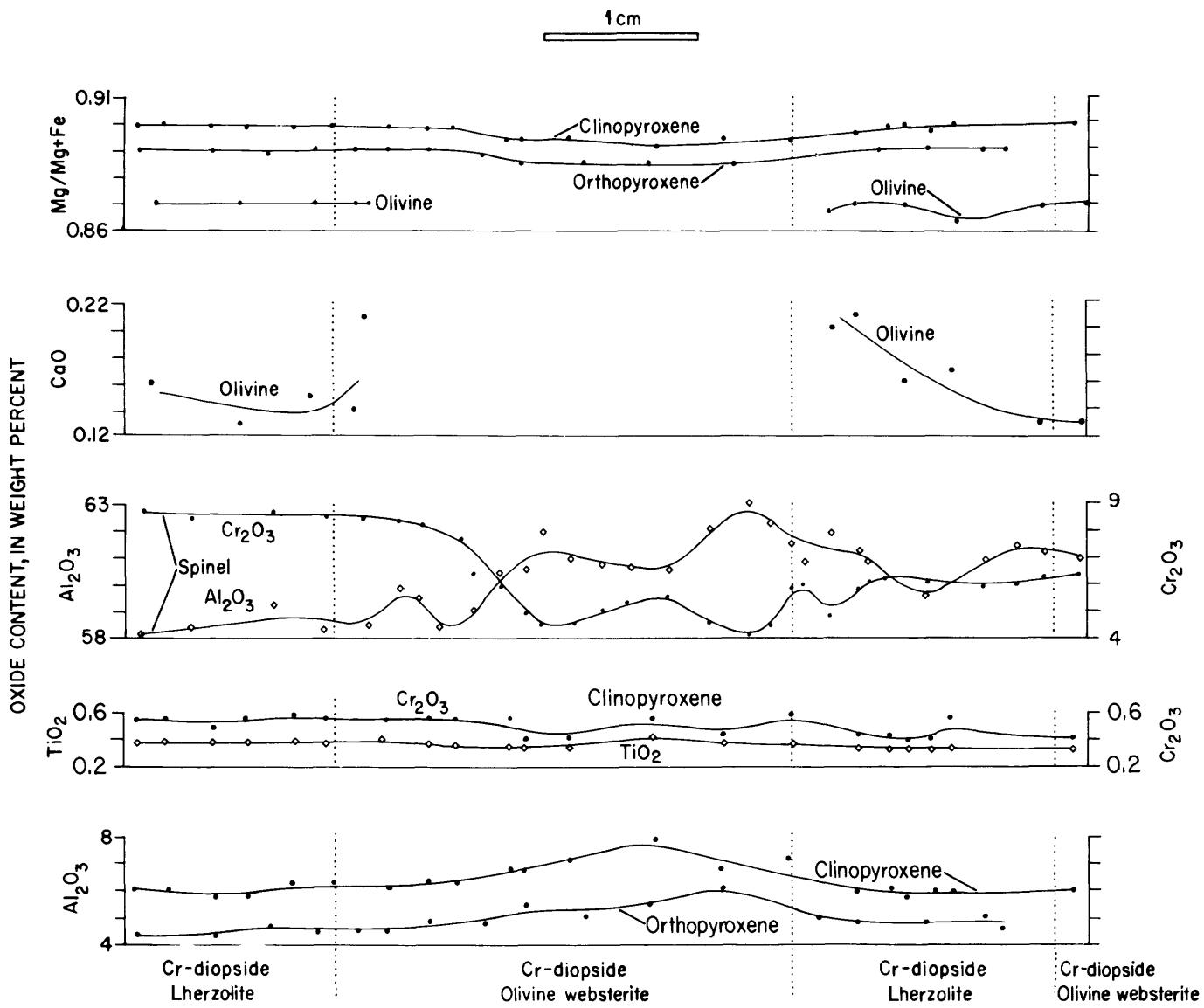


FIGURE VI-3.—Chemical variations across Cr-diopside olivine websterite band sandwiched by Cr-diopside lherzolite, composite sample SQ-1-80.

Sample SC-1-6.—San Carlos, Arizona; a broken fragment of an inclusion from the upper mesa-capping lava flow (Frey and Prinz, 1978) whose original triaxial dimensions were greater than 18 cm by 9 cm by 9 cm. The xenolith consists of olivine websterite more than 8 cm thick and harzburgite more than 10 cm thick. A layer of olivine-rich harzburgite about 3 cm thick along the contact with websterite grades into coarser grained harzburgite that contains about 5 percent more orthopyroxene (fig. VI-1K; table VI-3). The contacts between these lithologies are fairly sharp, but gradational, and are parallel to one another. The texture of the peridotite is allotriomorphic granular grading to porphyroclastic with development of unfoliated polygonally recrystallized texture. The websterite has an equigranular mosaic texture.

Microprobe traverses span parts of a linear distance of 10 cm across all the lithologic variants. The principal chemical variations occur within the websterite and a narrow border zone with the olivine-rich harzburgite (fig. VI-4). The trends extend farther into harzburgite, but for some elements the differences are too small to be reliably detected by microprobe techniques. The Al/Cr ratio of spinel decreases markedly within the websterite toward the harzburgite, the steepest gradient occurring in a zone 1.5 cm thick adjacent to the harzburgite. Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios of both pyroxenes and olivine increase from the center of the websterite toward harzburgite, and the Ti content in clinopyroxene decreases and Cr may increase in websterite toward the harzburgite. Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease in websterite toward the harzburgite, and the Ca content of olivine decreases from websterite into harzburgite.

TABLE VI-3.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SC-1-6*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (2) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (3) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

Chemical composition	CIPW norm			Modal composition		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----43.1	43.3	49.6		or---- 0.1	0.5	0.4
Al ₂ O ₃ ----- 1.0	1.6	4.0		ab---- .3	1.7	3.8
Fe ₂ O ₃ ----- 1.2	.60	2.2		an---- 2.5	3.0	8.7
FeO----- 6.8	7.4	2.8		lc---- --	--	--
MgO-----46.0	45.8	27.7		ne---- --	--	--
CaO----- .78	.62	12.4		wo---- .3	--	21.8
Na ₂ O----- .04	.20	.45	di	en---- 14.3	10.3	33.5
K ₂ O----- .02	.09	.06		fs---- 1.5	1.2	1.6
H ₂ O ⁺ ----- .42	.27	.22		en---- --	--	--
H ₂ O----- .10	.12	.08	hy	fs---- --	--	--
TiO ₂ ----- .03	.00	.26		fo---- 70.5	73.0	24.9
P ₂ O ₅ ----- .10	.00	.11	ol	fa---- 8.0	9.4	1.3
MnO----- .18	.10	.17		cs---- --	--	--
CO ₂ ----- --	.01	--		mt---- 1.7	.9	3.2
Cl----- --	--	--		il---- .1	--	.5
F----- --	--	--		cm---- --	--	--
S----- .00	--	--		cc---- --	--	--
Less O----- --	--	--		ap---- .2	--	.3
Total---99.77	100.11	100.05				

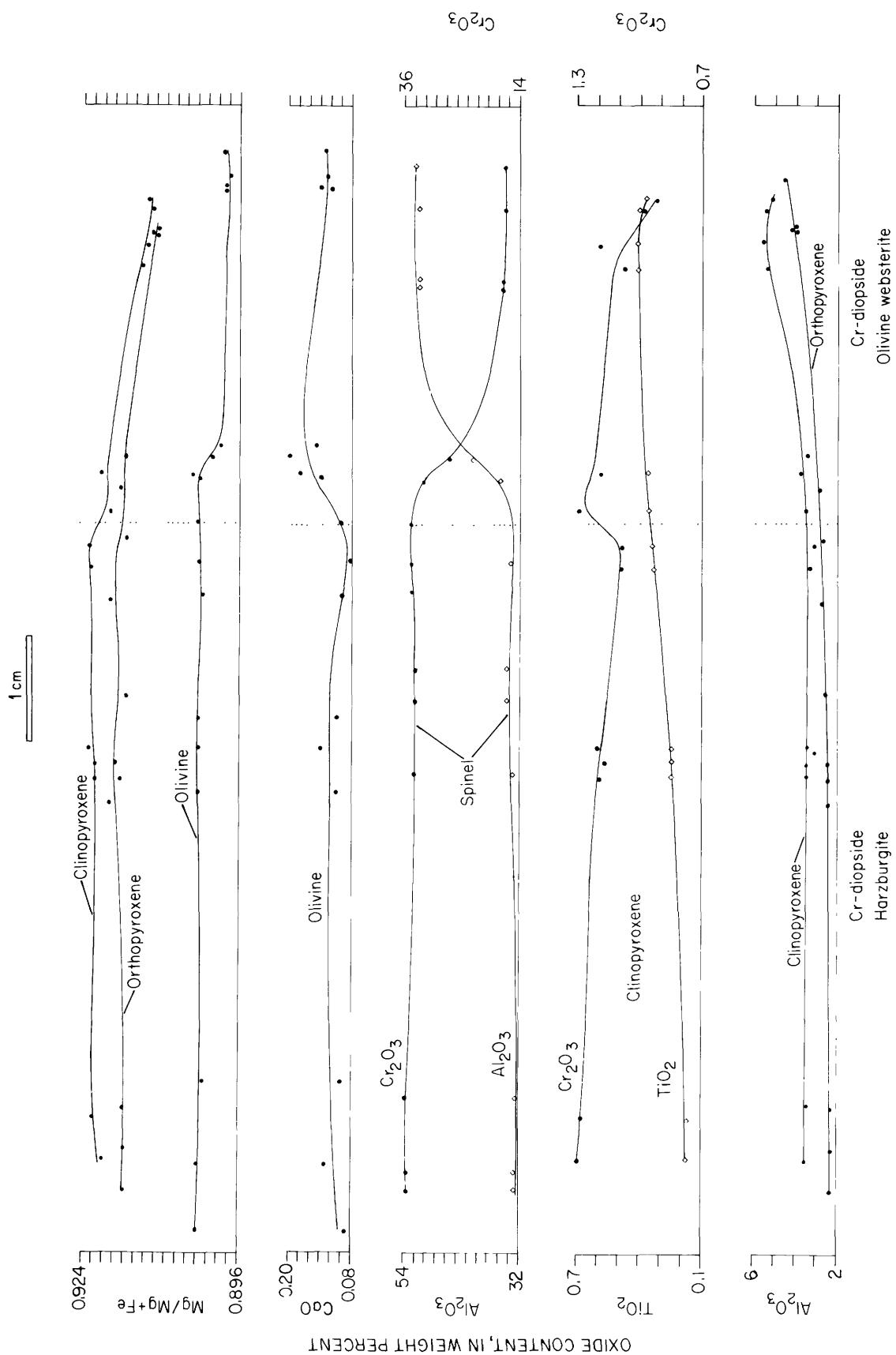


FIGURE VI-4.—Chemical variations across contact between Cr-diopside harzburgite and Cr-diopside olivine websterite, composite sample SC-1-6.

Sample SC-1-3.—San Carlos, Arizona; a blocky, subangular inclusion from the upper, mesa-capping lava flow. Triaxial dimensions are 18 cm by 8.5 cm by 6 cm. The xenolith consists of lherzolite cut by two intersecting olivine websterite layers (fig. VI-1L; table 4). The older layer is a thin (70 mm) olivine-poor websterite that is crosscut and offset 2.8 cm by a 5-cm-thick websterite layer. The thicker layer is gradationally zoned from olivine + clinopyroxene-rich margins to a more orthopyroxene-rich core. Contacts between websterite and lherzolite are moderately sharp and irregular. The textures of all lithologies are porphyroclastic. The peridotite has relics of deformed olivine in a polygonally recrystallized matrix. The pyroxenite has scarce pyroxene relics with exsolution lamellae in an unfoliated polygonally recrystallized matrix. The websterites are finer grained than the lherzolite.

Two microprobe traverses cross lherzolite and the thickest websterite layer, and lherzolite between the thin and thick websterites for a total linear distance of 8.4 cm. The Al/Cr ratio in spinels in the thickest websterite are asymmetrical within the layer, but decrease markedly into lherzolite on both sides of the layer (fig. VI-5). The Al/Cr ratio in spinels across 2 cm of lherzolite separating the websterites (right side of fig. VI-5) is abnormal due to proximity to the pyroxenites. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios for both pyroxenes and olivine show minima that are asymmetrically disposed in the thick websterite, but the ratios increase in lherzolite from the thicker toward the thinner websterite. Cr and Ti of clinopyroxene are not antithetic, but vary systematically with proximity to the websterites. Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease slightly from the websterites into lherzolite. Ca content of olivines is erratic and does not show a systematic trend across lithologies.

TABLE VI-4.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SC-1-3*
[(1) Cr-diopsidic lherzolite; (2) Cr-diopsidic websterite]

	Modal composition	(1)	(2)
Olivine-----	72.9	14.0	
Clinopyroxene-----	8.6	32.3	
Orthopyroxene-----	16.8	50.6	
Oxide-----	1.7	3.0	
Garnet-----	--	--	
Amphibole-----	--	--	
Plagioclase-----	--	--	
Glass-----	--	--	
Secondary-----	--	--	

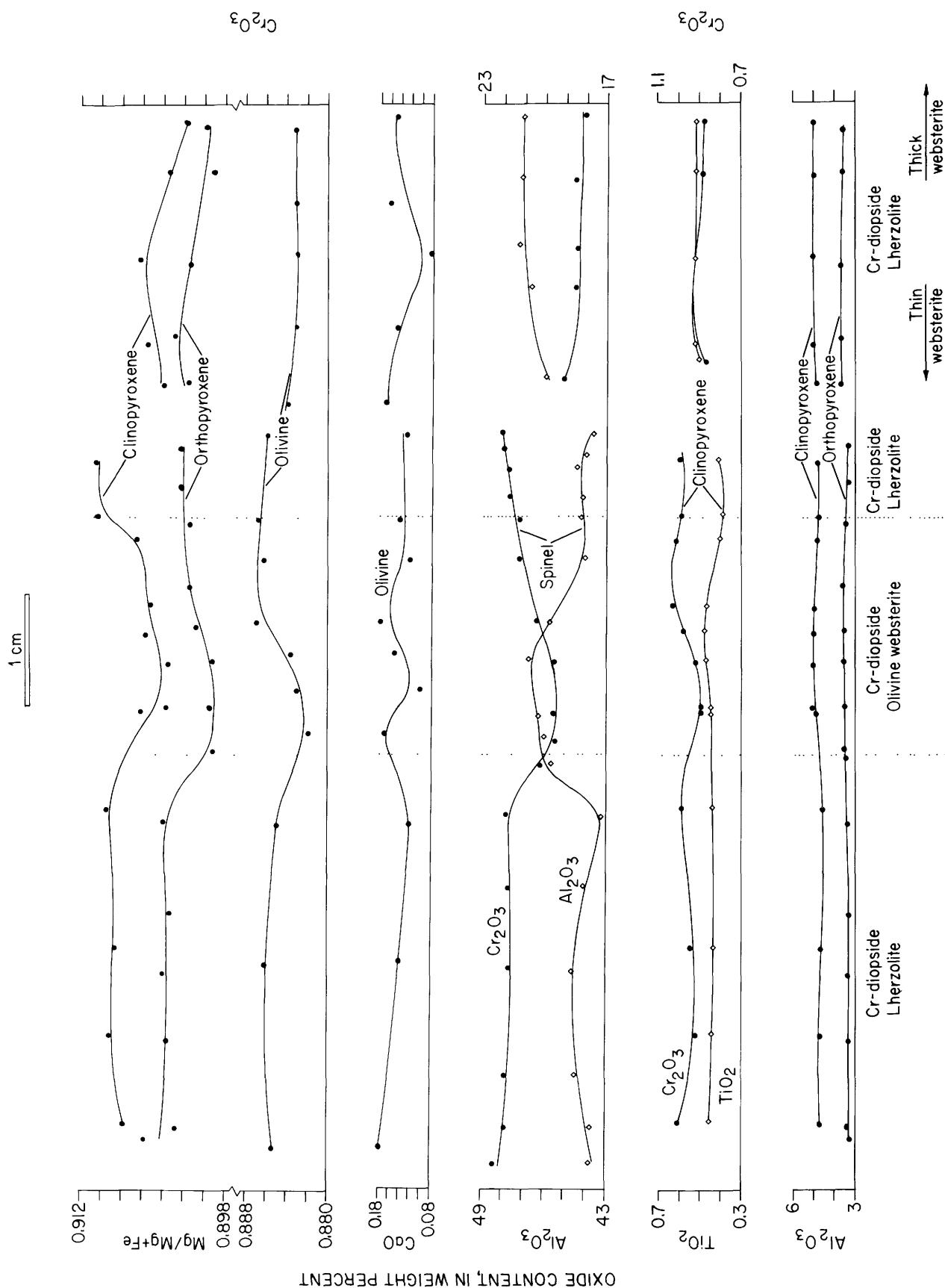


FIGURE VI-5.—Chemical variations across banded Cr-diopside Iherzolite and olivine websterite, composite sample SC-1-3.

Sample Ki-5-1.—Cima volcanic field, California; a subrounded block collected from unconsolidated ejecta. It is 5 cm by 4 cm by 0.8 cm, and consists of two 5-mm-thick layers of olivine websterite separated by harzburgite 2.5 mm thick. The websterite layers are also bounded by harzburgite about 10 mm thick which grades away from the layers into lherzolite (fig. VI-1M; table VI-5). The lherzolite is distinctly foliated parallel to the lithologic layering. Textures of all lithologies are protogranular transitional to porphyroclastic.

Microprobe traverses cross all lithologies of the xenolith for a linear distance of 4 cm. Significant compositional trends are not symmetrical with respect to the websterite layers (fig. VI-6). Al/Cr ratios of spinel change markedly across the websterite layers but are much higher in lherzolite on one side of the layers than on the other. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of pyroxenes increases from one layer into lherzolite, but does not vary across the other. The Al content of clinopyroxene decreases from one websterite into lherzolite, and increases in the other websterite to values similar to those in lherzolite, whereas the Al content of orthopyroxene is erratic in one websterite and does not vary across the other websterite and lherzolite adjacent to it. The Ca content of olivine decreases slightly from both websterites into lherzolite.

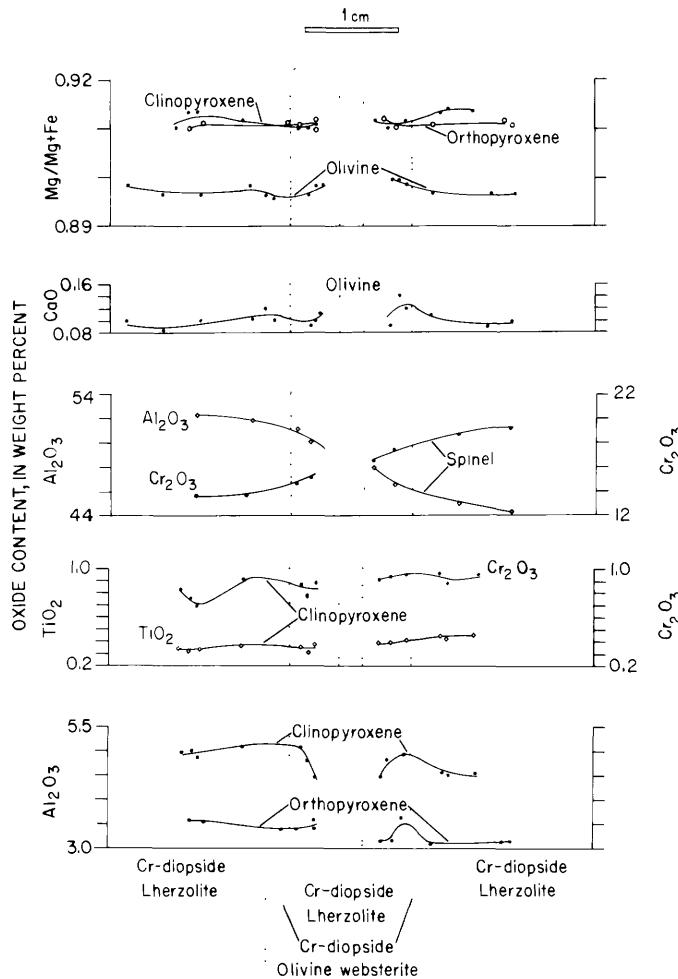


FIGURE VI-6.—Chemical variations across banded Cr-diopside lherzolite and Cr-diopside olivine websterite, composite sample Ki-5-1.

TABLE VI-5.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ki-5-1*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Cr-diopside harzburgite; (2) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (3) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition			CIPW norm			Modal composition		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----	42.0	43.2	46.7	or-----	0.7	0.5	0.7	Olivine-----	88.8
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	2.3	2.5	6.6	ab-----	.3	.5	2.4	Clinopyroxene---	2.4
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.50	1.4	1.7	an-----	3.6	6.2	16.5	Orthopyroxene---	6.9
FeO-----	8.1	7.8	5.0	lc-----	--	--	--	Oxide-----	32.1
MgO-----	46.2	44.0	33.0	ne-----	--	--	--		1.9
CaO-----	.76	1.4	5.7	wo-----	--	.1	4.9		2.7
Na ₂ O-----	.03	.06	.28	di	{ en-----	6.3	11.9		7.8
K ₂ O-----	.12	.09	.12		fs-----	.8	1.4		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.26	.22	.32	hy	{ en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O-----	.05	.04	.03		fs-----	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.04	.04	.15		fo-----	75.9	67.8		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.00	.00	.00	ol	{		38.7		
MnO-----	.05	.08	.07		fa-----	10.5	9.0		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--		cs-----	--	--		
NiO-----	--	--	--		mt-----	.7	2.0		
CO ₂ -----	.02	.06	.04		il-----	.1	.1		
Cl-----	--	--	--		cm-----	--	--		
F-----	--	--	--		cc-----	--	--		
S-----	--	--	--		ap-----	--	--		
Less O-----	--	--	--						
Total---	100.43	100.89	99.71						

Sample SC-1-12.—San Carlos, Arizona; a fragment of an inclusion from the upper, mesa-capping lava flow. Its original triaxial dimensions were greater than 9 cm by 7 cm by 7 cm. The xenolith consists of olivine websterite cut by a 1.3-cm-thick dunite layer with moderately sharp, irregular contacts (fig. VI-1N; table VI-6). The textures of both lithologies are porphyroclastic, with pyroxene and olivine relics in a weakly foliated matrix.

Microprobe traverses cross a linear distance of 2.5 cm. Substantial variation is seen only in Ca content of olivine and Al content of orthopyroxene, but neither trend is symmetrical with respect to the dunite (fig. VI-7).

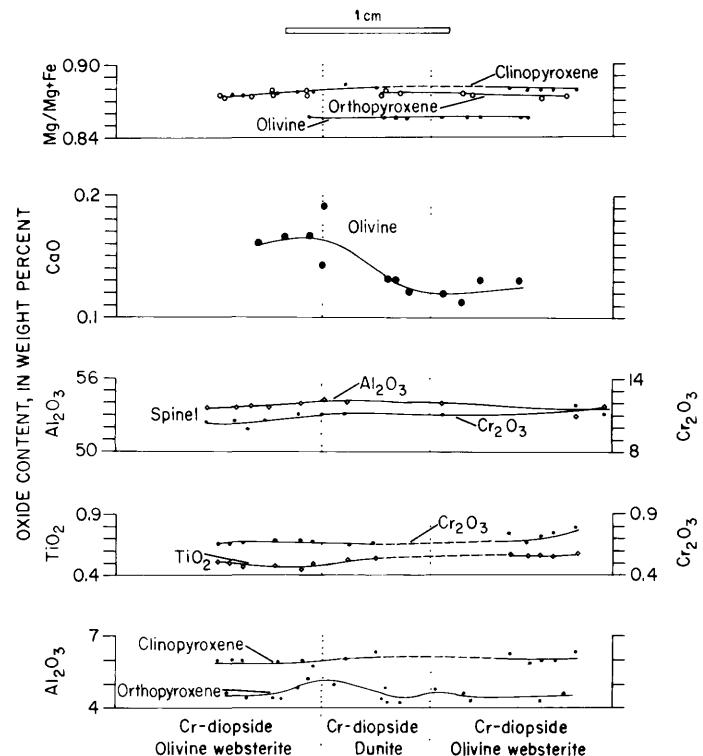


FIGURE VI-7.—Chemical variations across Cr-diopside dunite sandwiched by Cr-diopside olivine websterite, composite sample SC-1-12.

TABLE VI-6.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SC-1-12*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Cr-diopside dunite; (2) Cr-diopside olivine websterite; (3) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition		
	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----	52.4	53.5	or-----	.4	.2	Olivine-----	93.2
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	6.4	6.3	ab-----	4.3	.8	Clinopyroxene---	5.8
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	2.2	2.5	an-----	15.0	16.7	Orthopyroxene---	--
FeO-----	3.6	5.0	lc-----	--	--	Oxide-----	.7
MgO-----	20.7	28.5	ne-----	--	--		1.2
CaO-----	13.7	3.5	wo-----	22.0	.2		--
Na ₂ O-----	.51	.09	di { en-----	46.6	70.7		
K ₂ O-----	.06	.03	fs-----	4.0	6.9		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.26	.28	en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O-----	.05	.05	fs-----	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.33	.23	fo-----	3.4	.2		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.00	.00	ol { fa-----	.3	--		
MnO-----	.07	.09	cs-----	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	mt-----	3.2	3.6		
NiO-----	--	--	il-----	.6	.4		
CO ₂ -----	.02	.02	cm-----	--	--		
Cl-----	--	--	cc-----	--	--		
F-----	--	--	ap-----	--	--		
S-----	--	--					
Loss O---	--	--					
Total--	100.30	100.09					

Sample SC-1-17.—San Carlos, Arizona; a fragment of an inclusion from the upper, mesa-capping lava flow. Its original triaxial dimensions were greater than 9.5 cm by 8.4 cm by 6 cm. The inclusion consists of lherzolite cut by intersecting olivine websterite layers 0.5 and 0.6 cm thick, one of which is diffuse (fig. VI-10; table VI-7). Contacts with the lherzolite are irregular and gradational over short distances. Textures of all lithologies are porphyroclastic, with olivine and pyroxene relics in an unfoliated polygonally recrystallized matrix.

Microprobe traverses cross all lithologies over a linear distance of 11.6 cm. There are no compositional trends systematically related to the websterite layers (fig. VI-8). Spinel and clinopyroxenes have small variations in alumina (to nearly 3 weight percent) and Cr (to 1 weight percent), and the Ca content of olivine varies erratically across the traverse. Other compositional parameters do not vary significantly across the entire traverse.

TABLE VI-7.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SC-1-17*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Cr-diopside lherzolite; (2) Cr-diopside olivine websterite; (3) Cr-diopside olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition		
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)*	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----	43.2	47.8	or-----	0.4	0.4	Olivine-----	88
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	1.7	11.6	ab-----	1.7	4.0	Clinopyroxene-----	4
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.70	1.1	an-----	3.3	29.1	Orthopyroxene-----	7
FeO-----	8.2	4.3	lc-----	--	--	Oxide-----	1
MgO-----	44.5	24.3	ne-----	--	--		3.3
CaO-----	.69	10.7	wo-----	--	9.9		2.2
Na ₂ O-----	.20	.48	di { en-----	11.7	22.2		
K ₂ O-----	.07	.07	fs-----	1.6	2.6		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.34	.32	en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O ⁻ -----	.17	.14	hy { fs-----	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.00	.11	fo-----	69.9	26.6		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.00	.00	ol { fa-----	10.2	3.4		
MnO-----	.10	.08	cs-----	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	mt-----	1.0	1.6		
NiO-----	--	--	il-----	--	.2		
CO ₂ -----	.02	.01	cm-----	--	--		
Cl-----	--	--	cc-----	--	--		
F-----	--	--	ap-----	--	--		
S-----	--	--					
Less O---	--	--					
Total----	99.89	101.01					

*Mode is a field estimate.

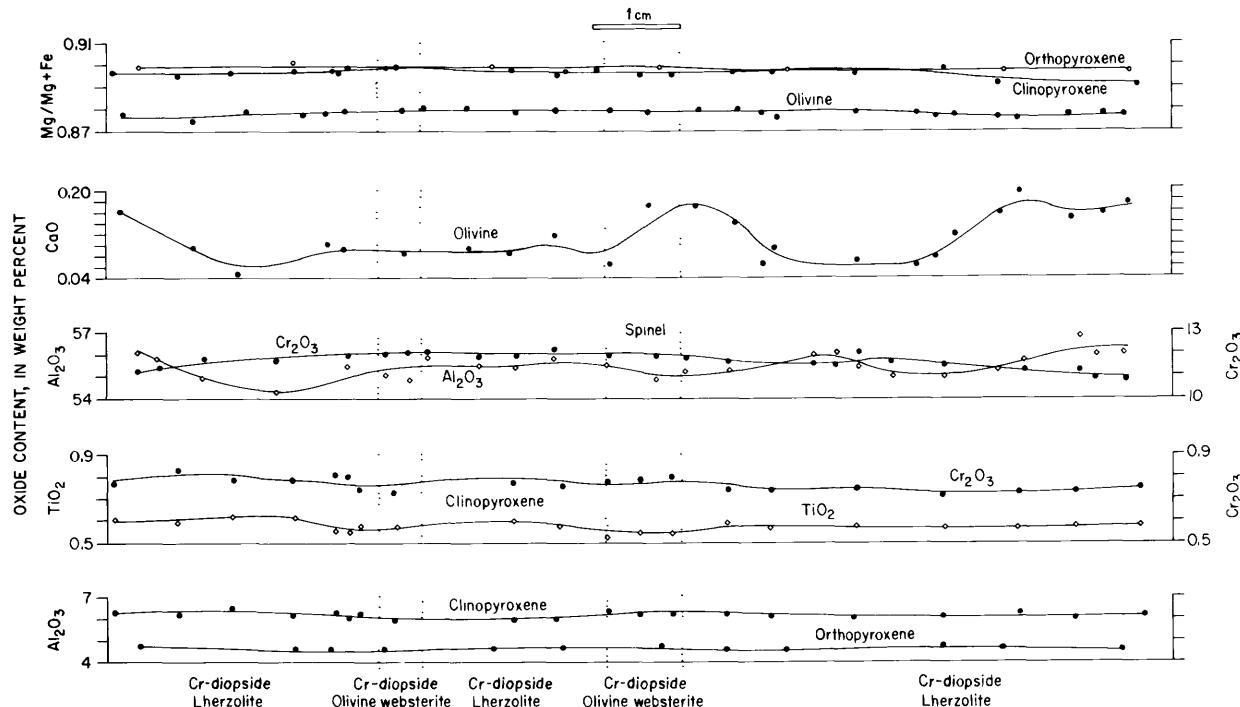


FIGURE VI-8.—Chemical variations across banded Cr-diopside lherzolite and Cr-diopside olivine websterite, composite sample SC-1-17.

AL-AUGITE GROUP SUBTYPES

Sample Ba-1-24.—Dish Hill, California; a volcanic bomb, the core of which is a blocky subangular xenolith measuring 12 cm by 8 cm by 8 cm. The xenolith consists of four layers (total thickness of 1.5 cm) of olivine websterite in more olivine-rich olivine websterite (fig. VI-1P; table VI-8); all lithologies contain minor amphibole that has been partly melted. Contacts between lithologies are moderately sharp. The olivine-poor websterites are coarse grained and have allotriomorphic-granular textures. Relic clinopyroxenes have well-developed exsolution textures. The texture of the olivine-rich websterite is similar except for the absence of relic clinopyroxenes and the presence of deformed relics of olivine. Amphiboles occur as partial rims on spinel.

Microprobe traverses cross olivine-rich and olivine-poor websterite over a linear distance of 4.8 cm. The Al/Cr ratio in spinel decreases

markedly from olivine-poor websterite toward olivine-rich websterite (fig. VI-9); the trend is flat for 2 cm within the olivine-rich websterite, but then Al/Cr decreases systematically for 2 cm into the olivine-rich rock, creating a distinct compositional gradient. Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios of clinopyroxene and olivine decrease slightly within the olivine-poor websterite, and then the Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of both pyroxenes and olivine is constant for about 2 cm into olivine-rich websterite and then decreases rapidly toward the edge of the xenolith. The Ti and Cr contents of clinopyroxene vary antithetically; Ti content is high in the olivine-poor websterite. Ti and Cr contents also are high in the olivine-rich websterite beyond the 2-cm distance. Al content of clinopyroxene decreases from the olivine-poor websterite into olivine-rich websterite, and the Al content of both pyroxenes decreases beyond the 2-cm distance. The Ca content of olivine decreases in the olivine-poor websterite toward olivine-rich websterite, and increases beyond the 2-cm discontinuity toward the edge of the xenolith.

TABLE VI-8.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ba-1-24*

[Analyst: Vertie C. Smith. (1) Al-augite olivine websterite; (2) Al-augite olivine websterite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition			
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)*	(2)		
SiO ₂ ---	44.12	43.71	or-----	.1	--	Olivine-----	82	15.7
Al ₂ O ₃ ---	3.42	14.91	ab-----	1.7	--	Clinopyroxene---	8	50.7
Fe ₂ O ₃ ---	1.02	2.52	an-----	8.4	36.0	Orthopyroxene---	10	11.6
FeO---	8.18	2.24	lc-----	--	.1	Oxide-----	--	19.6
MgO-----	39.63	18.59	ne-----	--	4.7	Amphibole-----	--	2.5
CaO-----	2.46	15.69	wo-----	1.4	14.5			
Na ₂ O-----	.20	1.03	di	{ en-----	17.1	Olivine-----	82	15.7
K ₂ O-----	.02	.03		{ fs-----	2.5	Clinopyroxene---	8	50.7
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.02	.13		{ en-----	--	Orthopyroxene---	10	11.6
H ₂ O-----	.06	.06	hy	{ fs-----	--	Oxide-----	--	19.6
TiO ₂ -----	.11	.64		{ fo-----	57.2	Amphibole-----	--	2.5
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.01	.01		{ ol-----	23.8			
MnO-----	.17	.09		{ fa-----	9.3			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.28	.20		{ cs-----	--			
NiO-----	.24	.15		{ mt-----	1.5			
CO ₂ -----	.04	.05		{ il-----	.2			
Cl-----	.00	.00		{ cm-----	.4			
F-----	.01	.01		{ cc-----	.1			
S-----	--	--		{ ap-----	--			
Less O---	--	--			--			
Total--	99.99	100.06						

*Mode is a field estimate.

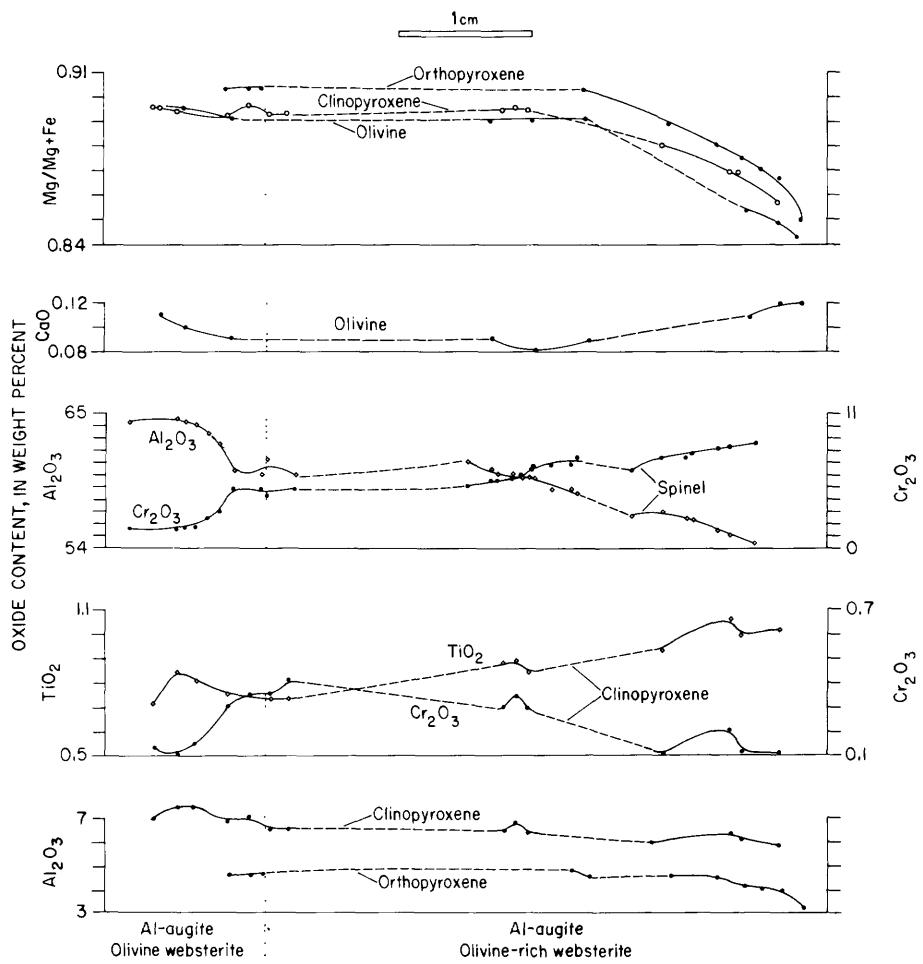


FIGURE VI-9.—Chemical variations across contact between Al-augite olivine websterite and olivine-rich Al-augite olivine websterite, composite sample Ba-1-24.

Sample Ep-3-7.—Kilbourne Hole, New Mexico; a fragment of a block collected from the ejecta of the Kilbourne Hole maar. The original triaxial dimensions of the block were greater than 14 cm by 12 cm by 11 cm. The xenolith consists of lherzolite cut by two branching or intersecting veins of olivine clinopyroxenite from 0.9 to 4 cm thick (fig. VI-1Q; table VI-9). Partial melting along clinopyroxene-spinel boundaries in the pyroxenites was quenched to olivine, plagioclase, and glass (?). Contacts between the pyroxenites and lherzolite are moderately sharp and regular. The texture of the lherzolite is fine-grained tabular equigranular in which there are scattered pyroxene relics with exsolution lamellae. The thicker pyroxenite has an inequigranular mosaic texture, whereas the thinner one has allotriomorphic-granular texture transitional to inequigranular mosaic.

Microprobe traverses over a linear distance of 3.5 cm cross the thicker pyroxenite, and adjacent lherzolite shows marked reduction of the Al/Cr ratio in spinel from the pyroxenite into the lherzolite (fig. VI-10). The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of both pyroxenes and olivine increases from pyroxenite into lherzolite. Ti and Cr contents of clinopyroxenes vary antithetically and the Ti content decreases from pyroxenite into lherzolite. The Al content of both pyroxenes decreases from pyroxenite into lherzolite, whereas the Ca content of olivine increases in the same direction.

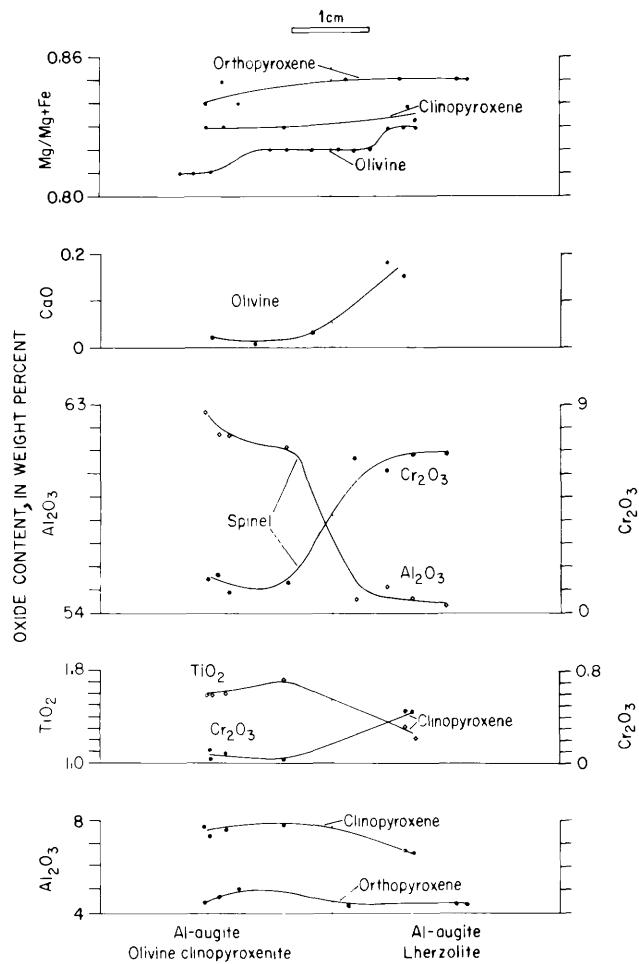


FIGURE VI-10.—Chemical variations across contact between Al-augite lherzolite and Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite, composite sample Ep-3-7.

TABLE VI-9.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ep-3-7*
[Analyst: Vertie C. Smith. (1) Al-augite lherzolite; (2) Al-augite wehrite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition		(1)*	(2)
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		
SiO ₂ -----	41.22	42.82	or-----	0.1	--	Olivine-----	75.9	12.4
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.96	12.87	ab-----	2.6	--	Clinopyroxene---	18.2	68.7
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.51	3.04	an-----	9.4	31.8	Orthopyroxene---	3.0	.9
FeO-----	12.06	5.20	lc-----	--	--	Oxide-----	2.8	17.1
MgO-----	36.19	18.65	ne-----	--	3.3	Plagioclase----	.1	.9
CaO-----	3.88	15.41	wo-----	3.9	14.8			
Na ₂ O-----	.31	.73	di {	en-----	4.5			
K ₂ O-----	.01	.00	en-----	1.0	1.5			
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.00	.00	hy {	en-----	--			
H ₂ O ⁻ -----	.01	.03	hy {	fs-----	--			
TiO ₂ -----	.26	.95	ol {	fo-----	60.0			
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.02	.01	ol {	fa-----	15.4			
MnO-----	.23	.15	ol {	cs-----	--			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.22	.06	ol {	mt-----	2.2			
NiO-----	.14	.08	ol {	il-----	.5			
CO ₂ -----	.06	.06	ol {	cm-----	.3			
Cl-----	.00	.00	ol {	cc-----	.1			
F-----	.01	.01	ap-----	--	--			
S-----	--	--						
Less O---	--	--						
Total--	100.09	100.07						

*Mode is a field estimate.

Sample Ep-8-84.—Kilbourne Hole, New Mexico; a bomb, the core of which measures 10.5 cm by 9 cm by 7 cm. It consists of olivine clinopyroxenite 6 cm wide in sharp but irregular contact with lherzolite 4 cm wide (fig. VI-1R; table VI-10). The texture of the lherzolite is fine-grained tabular, whereas that of the clinopyroxenite is mosaic. Foliation in the lherzolite is truncated at the contact with clinopyroxenite.

Microprobe traverses cross the two lithologies over a linear distance of 7 cm. Marked reduction of the Al/Cr ratio of spinel from the clinopyroxenite into the lherzolite is evident in figure VI-11. There is very little variation of spinel composition in the pyroxenite. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of olivine and both pyroxenes increases from the pyroxenite into the lherzolite. The Ti and Cr contents of clinopyroxene vary antithetically and the Ti/Cr ratio decreases from pyroxenite into lherzolite. The Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease from pyroxenite into lherzolite, whereas the Ca content of olivine appears to have a minimum near the contact between the two lithologies.

TABLE VI-10.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ep-8-84*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Al-augite lherzolite; (2) Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite]

	Chemical composition		CIPW norm		Modal composition		(1)*	(2)
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)				
SiO ₂ -----	45.1	42.3	or-----	0.1	--	Olivine-----	64.8	11.3
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.3	17.1	ab-----	.4	--	Clinopyroxene---	15.6	65.9
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.3	3.6	an-----	8.8	43.5	Orthopyroxene---	7.0	2.2
FeO-----	8.8	3.6	lc-----	--	.1	Oxide-----	2.6	18.5
MgO-----	36.8	14.1	ne-----	--	3.0	Amphibole-----	--	2.1
CaO-----	3.3	17.1	wo-----	3.1	13.0			
Na ₂ O-----	.05	.66	di	{ en-----	25.3	10.8		
K ₂ O-----	.02	.02			4.2	.6		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.40	.54	hy	{ en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O-----	.04	.07			fs-----	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.14	1.2		{ fo-----	46.9	17.0		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.04	.02						
MnO-----	.19	.12	ol	{ fa-----	8.6	1.0		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--			cs-----	--		
NiO-----	--	--		{ mt-----	1.9	5.2		
CO ₂ -----	--	--			il-----	.3	2.3	
Cl-----	--	--		{ cm-----	--	--		
F-----	--	--			cc-----	--		
S-----	--	--		{ ap-----	.1	--		
Less O---	--	--						
Total--	99.48	100.43						

*Mode is a field estimate.

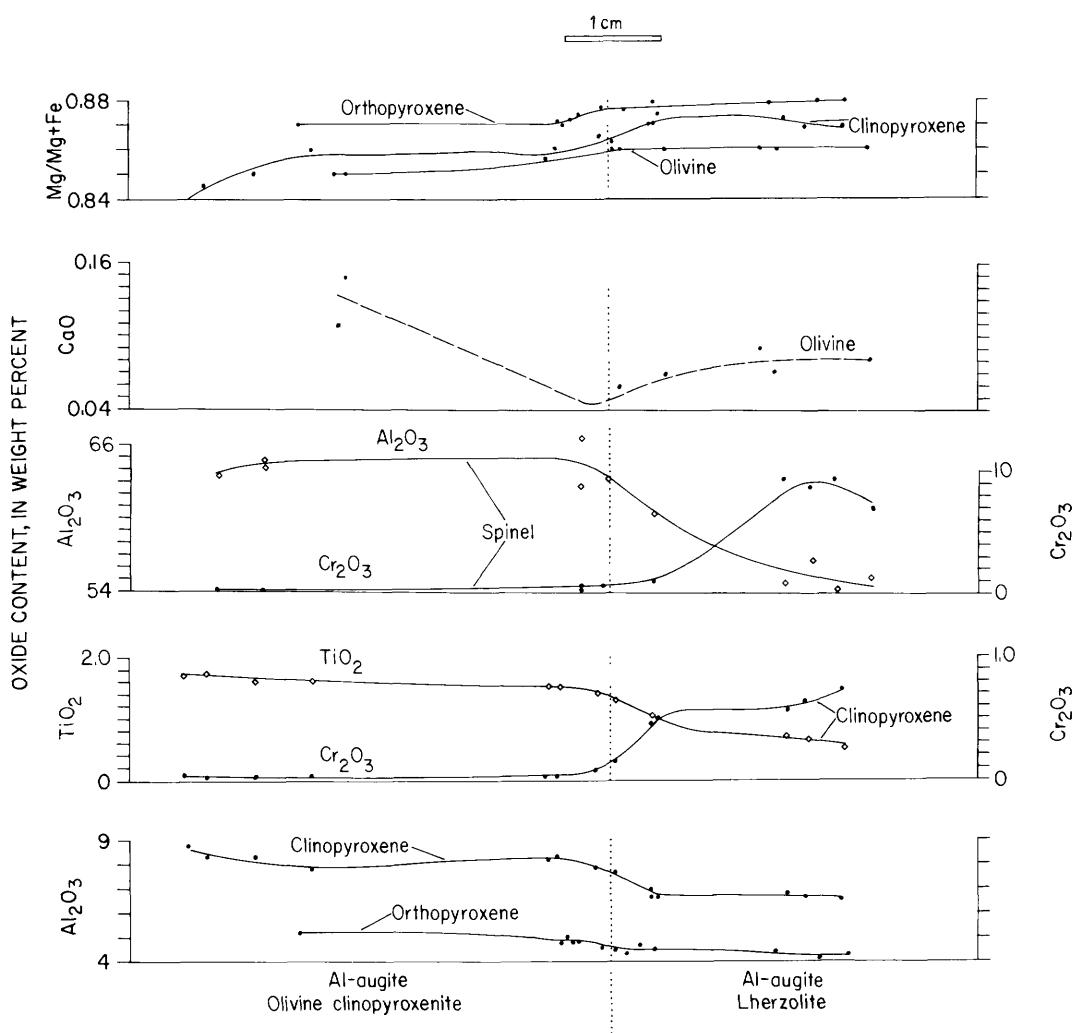


FIGURE VI-11.—Chemical variations across contact between Al-augite lherzolite and Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite, composite sample Ep-3-84.

SAMPLES TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN Cr-DIOPSIDATE AND AL-AUGITE GROUPS

Sample SC-1-9.—San Carlos, Arizona; a fragment of an inclusion from the upper, mesa-capping flow. The original triaxial dimensions of the inclusion were greater than 9.2 cm by 8.5 cm by 5.5 cm. The inclusion consists of lherzolite and olivine websterite cut by branching veins of olivine clinopyroxenite 3.5 cm thick (fig. VI-1S; table VI-11). The thicker pyroxenite veins crosscut a faint foliation in the peridotite, whereas the thin offshoots from the main pyroxenite (fig. VI-1S) appear to be parallel to the foliation. Peridotite between the cluster of pyroxenite veins (to the lower left of the scale in figure VI-1S) is richer in pyroxene than peridotite on the opposite side of the thick pyroxenite. The colors of its constituent minerals as seen in hand specimen are duller than those of the Cr-diopside group, but not as dark as those of the Al-augite group. In the direction away from the pyroxenite, the clinopyroxene and olivine of the other peridotite layers grade to the bright greens more characteristic of the Cr-diopside group. Contacts between lithologies are sharp to diffuse and are irregular. The peridotite has a porphyroclastic texture with deformed relics of orthopyroxene and olivine

(as much as 8 mm across) in a matrix of irregular to polygonal olivine and pyroxene with an average grain size of about 1 mm. The olivine pyroxenites are finer grained (range of 0.1 to 2 mm) than the peridotite and have an allotriomorphic-granular texture with no evidence of deformation.

Microprobe traverses cross the different lithologies over a linear distance of 4.7 cm. Spinel has major antithetic variations of Al and Cr (fig. VI-12); the Al/Cr ratio decreases from pyroxenite to peridotite, but reaches values characteristic of the Cr-diopside group for only short distances in the peridotite due to the influence of multiple pyroxenite veins. Although the thinner peridotite layers sandwiched by pyroxenite veins reverse the Al/Cr trends in spinel, the ratios remain far removed from those of the Cr-diopside group. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios of principal silicate phases all increase from pyroxenite into peridotite, but the values in the peridotite depend on the distance between pyroxenite veins. The Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene varies in the same manner as Al/Cr in spinel. Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease substantially from pyroxenite to peridotite, with thin peridotite layers yielding intermediate values. The Ca content of olivine varies.

TABLE VI-11.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith SC-1-9*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Al-augite lherzolite; (2) Al-augite lherzolite; (3) Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite]

	Chemical composition			CIPW norm			Modal composition		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)*	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----	42.9	43.2	44.4	or-----	--	0.2	0.2	Olivine-----	80.0
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	2.5	3.6	12.3	ab-----	.2	.7	5.4	Clinopyroxene---	2.3
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	.15	.90	2.4	an-----	4.2	6.3	29.4	Orthopyroxene---	15.0
FeO-----	10.5	10.2	4.3	lc-----	--	--	--	Oxide-----	2.7
MgO-----	40.9	38.5	19.0	ne-----	--	--	1.7		2
CaO-----	.90	1.3	13.6	wo-----	--	--	16.1		10.6
Na ₂ O-----	.02	.08	1.0	di	{ en-----	18.4	21.4		
K ₂ O-----	.00	.03	.03		fs-----	3.5	4.0		
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.18	1.3	.08	hy	{ en-----	--	--		
H ₂ O-----	.04	.05	.04		fs-----	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.15	.24	1.4		fo-----	59.8	53.4		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.04	.03	.03	ol	{ fa-----	12.4	11.0		
MnO-----	.15	.16	.12		cs-----	--	--		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--		mt-----	.2	1.3		
NiO-----	--	--	--		il-----	.3	.5		
CO ₂ -----	.02	.01	.03		cm-----	--	--		
Cl-----	--	--	--		cc-----	--	--		
F-----	--	--	--		ap-----	.1	.1		
S-----	--	--	--						
Less O-----	--	--	--						
Total---	98.45	99.60	98.73						

*Mode is a field estimate.

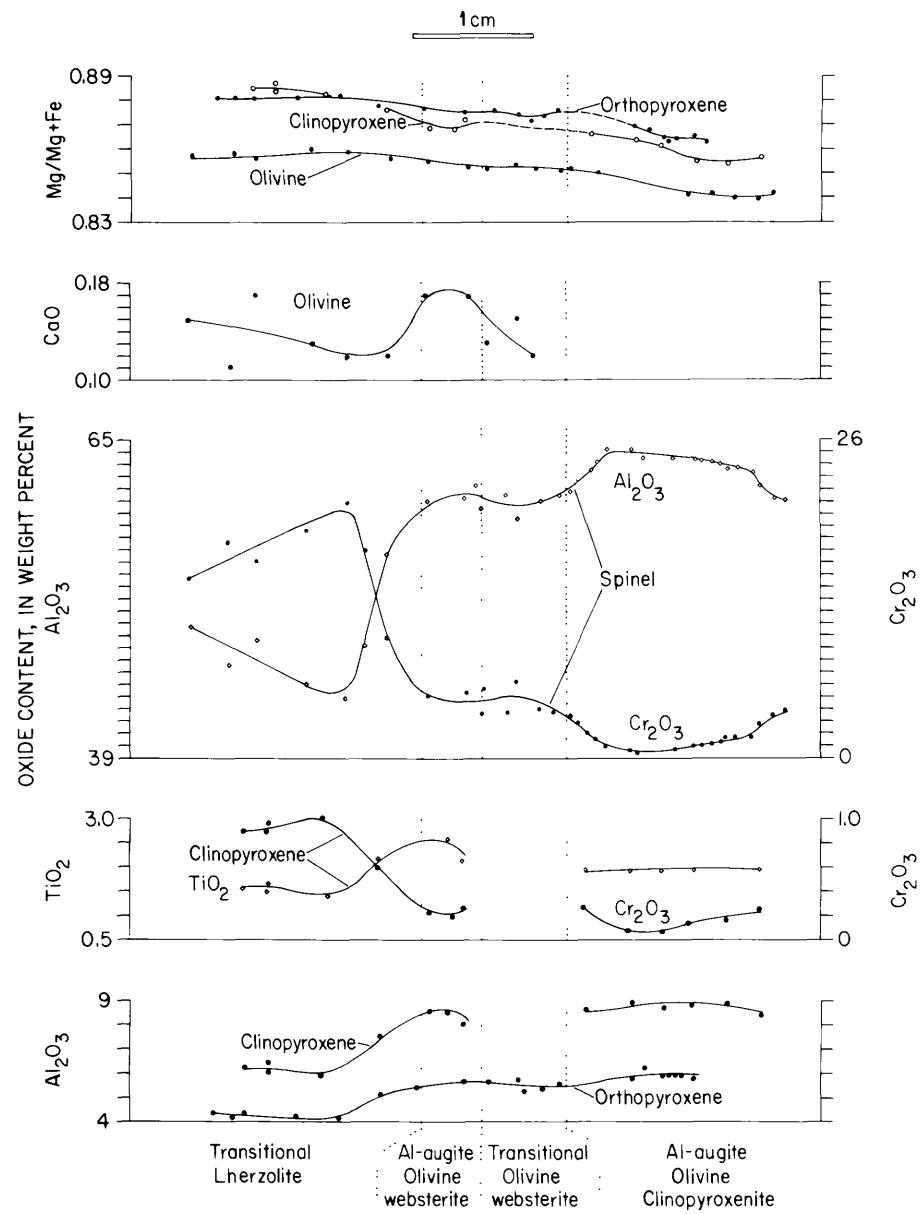


FIGURE VI-12.—Chemical variations across Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite and Al-augite olivine websterite interbands with lherzolite and olivine websterite transitional between Al-augite and Cr-diopside groups, composite sample SC-1-9.

Sample Ep-3-136.—Kilbourne Hole, New Mexico; a fragment of a block from the ejecta of the Kilbourne Hole maar. The original triaxial dimensions of the inclusions were larger than 5.5 cm by 4.0 cm by 3.0 cm. The inclusion consists of lherzolite of the Cr-diopside group and lherzolite transitional between the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups cut by an olivine clinopyroxenite layer 2.2 cm thick (fig. VI-1T; table VI-12). The transitional peridotite sandwiches the Cr-diopside peridotite and grades into it on one side of the pyroxenite. The pyroxenite contains minor amphibole as reaction rims on spinel. The pyroxenite layer cross-cuts a prominent foliation and has sharp contacts with the transitional peridotite. The lherzolite has a fine-grained tabular texture with an average grain size of about 0.8 mm (range of 0.5 to 2.0 mm). The pyroxenite has an allotriomorphic-granular texture with an average grain size of about 1.5 mm (range of 0.5 to 3.0 mm, with a coarser grain size toward the center of the layer). The larger clinopyroxenes have exsolution lamellae of orthopyroxene, but small grains of orthopyroxene along grain boundaries of clinopyroxene indicate that minor recrystallization has taken place after emplacement of pyroxenite.

Microprobe traverses cross the different lithologies over a linear distance of 4.5 cm, and show the typical antithetic relationship between Al and Cr of spinel with the Al/Cr ratio decreasing from the pyroxenite into the peridotite (fig. VI-13). The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratios of both pyroxenes and olivine increase from pyroxenite into peridotite, but are lower in the transitional lherzolite than in lherzolite of the Cr-diopside group into which it grades. Ti and Cr in clinopyroxene vary antithetically so that the Ti/Cr ratio is higher in the pyroxenite. Al content of both pyroxenes decreases from pyroxenite into peridotite, as does the Ca content of olivine.

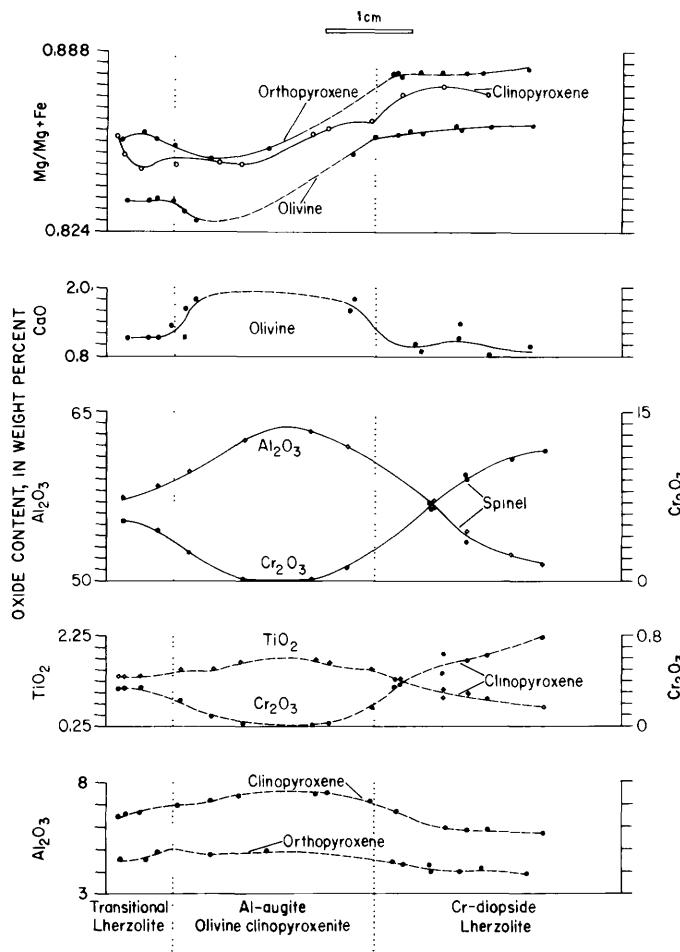


FIGURE VI-13.—Chemical variations across lherzolite transitional between Cr-diopside and Al-augite lherzolite, Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite, and Cr-diopside lherzolite, composite sample Ep-3-136.

TABLE VI-12.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ep-3-136*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Al-augite lherzolite far from contact with 3; (2) Al-augite lherzolite close to contact with 3; (3) Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite]

	Chemical composition			CIPW norm			Modal composition	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
SiO ₂ -----	44.0	43.6	42.5	or-----	0.4	0.3	--	Olivine-----
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	2.3	2.3	16.9	ab-----	--	.2	--	Clinopyroxene-----
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.4	1.1	3.6	an-----	6.1	6.0	43.6	Orthopyroxene-----
FeO-----	8.9	10.0	3.0	lc-----	--	--	.5	Oxide-----
MgO-----	40.4	39.9	14.2	ne-----	--	--	2.3	Plagioclase-----
CaO-----	2.0	2.2	17.5	wo-----	1.5	2.0	13.6	
Na ₂ O-----	.00	.02	.50	di	{ en----- 20.1 17.5 11.5			
K ₂ O-----	.07	.05	.10		fs----- 3.1 3.1 .3			
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.34	.43	.43		en----- -- -- --			
H ₂ O-----	.03	.02	.04	hy	fs----- -- -- --			
TiO ₂ -----	.11	.15	1.1		fo----- 56.6 57.4 16.7			
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.04	.03	.03		fa----- 9.6 11.2 .5			
MnO-----	.26	.19	.11	ol	cs----- -- -- 3.3			
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--		mt----- 2.0 1.6 5.2			
NiO-----	--	--	--		il----- .2 .3 2.1			
CO ₂ -----	--	--	--		cm----- -- -- --			
Cl-----	--	--	--		cc----- -- -- --			
F-----	--	--	--		ap----- .1 .1 .1			
S-----	--	--	--					
Less O-----	--	--	--					
Total---	99.85	99.99	100.01					

Sample Ep-1-10.—Potrillo maar, New Mexico; a fragment of an inclusion collected from the ejecta deposits. The original triaxial dimensions of the inclusion were greater than 9.0 cm by 5.5 cm by 4.8 cm. The inclusion consists of lherzolite that appears in hand specimen to be transitional between the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups cut by an olivine clinopyroxenite layer of the Al-augite group (fig. VI-1U; table VI-13). The contact is sharp, regular, and parallel to a weak foliation in the peridotite. The texture of the peridotite is tabular, with a grain size range of 0.5 to 1.0 mm. About 1 and 2 cm from the contact with pyroxenite the foliation is slightly weaker, the grain size increases somewhat, and the pyroxene content increases (table VI-13); the grain size is nevertheless finer than typical for Cr-diopside lherzolites. The pyroxenite has an allotriomorphic-granular texture with a coarse to very coarse grain size.

Microprobe traverses cross both lithologies over a linear distance of 4.5 cm. The Al/Cr ratio of spinel decreases markedly from the pyroxenite into the peridotite (fig. VI-14). The Mg/(Mg+Fe) ratio of clinopyroxene and olivine decreases slightly within the pyroxenite in the direction of the peridotite. The Mg/(Mg+Fe) ratio of clinopyroxene varies in the lherzolite, but that of orthopyroxene and olivine does not vary in the peridotite. The Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene decreases from pyroxenite to peridotite. The Al contents of both pyroxenes decrease into the peridotite. The Ca content of olivine also decreases from the pyroxenite into peridotite, but shows marked, apparently random variations in the peridotite.

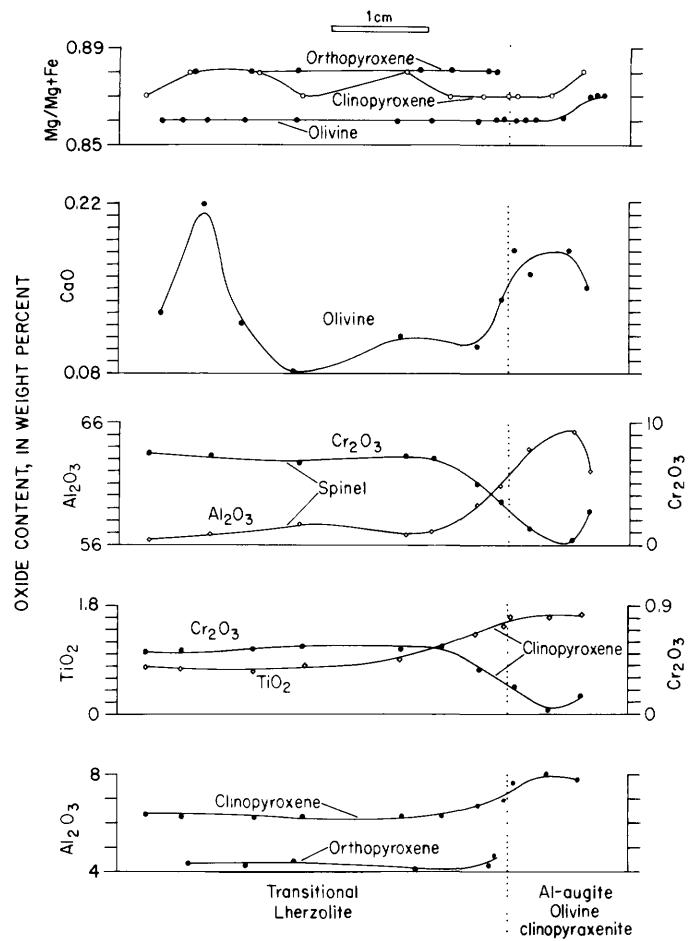


FIGURE VI-14.—Chemical variations across lherzolite transitional between Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups and Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite, composite sample Ep-1-10.

TABLE VI-13.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ep-1-10*

[Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Al-augite lherzolite, coarse grained, pyroxene rich; (2) Al-augite lherzolite, fine grained, adjacent to 3; (3) Al-augite olivine clinopyroxenite]

	Chemical composition			CIPW norm			Modal composition		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
SiO ₂ -----	44.9	43.5	40.5	or-----	0.2	0.2	--	Olivine-----	63.2
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	3.6	3.0	20.8	ab-----	1.8	1.2	--	Clinopyroxene-----	68.3
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.1	1.2	2.1	an-----	8.9	7.5	52.3	Orthopyroxene-----	8.6
FeO-----	8.1	8.4	2.9	lc-----	--	--	.3	Oxide-----	6.8
MgO-----	35.6	39.0	15.7	ne-----	--	--	4.1	Plagioclase-----	24.1
CaO-----	4.0	2.9	15.8	wo-----	4.5	2.8	1.8	Secondary-----	1.0
Na ₂ O-----	.21	.14	.90	di { en-----	23.3	16.8	1.5		.7
K ₂ O-----	.03	.03	.07	fs-----	3.7	2.5	.1		13.3
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	1.1	.54	.43	hy { en-----	--	--	--		tr
H ₂ O-----	.04	.04	0.8	fs-----	--	--	--		
TiO ₂ -----	.24	.17	.97	fo-----	46.3	56.9	26.3		
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.05	.05	.04	ol { fa-----	8.0	9.4	1.7		
MnO-----	.19	.20	.14	cs-----	--	--	6.6		
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	--	mt-----	1.6	1.8	3.0		
NiO-----	--	--	--	il-----	.5	.3	1.8		
CO ₂ -----	--	--	--	cm-----	--	--	--		
Cl-----	--	--	--	cc-----	--	--	--		
F-----	--	--	--	ap-----	.1	.1	.1		
S-----	--	--	--	Total---	99.16	99.27	100.43		

BOTTLE-GREEN PYROXENE GROUP SUBTYPES

Sample TM-2-78.—Black Rock Summit volcanic field, Nevada; a small bomb collected from the eject of an unnamed cone immediately north of U.S. Highway 50 at Black Rock Summit. Its original major and minor axes were larger than 3.5 cm by 2.7 cm. The xenolith consists of a layer of spinel pyroxenite 6 mm thick with a single, straight contact with harzburgite 1.8 cm thick. The contact is macroscopically sharp, but microscopically gradational. The textures of both lithologies are allotropic granular, but show local polygonal recrystallization. Olivine is strongly deformed.

Microprobe traverses cross the pyroxenite and harzburgite for a linear distance of 2.0 cm. A rapid drop in Al/Cr ratio of spinel occurs within the pyroxenite as the contact with peridotite is approached (fig. VI-15); there is no spinel in the peridotite in the one probe mount prepared. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of olivine decreases slightly from the pyroxenite into the peridotite. The Cr and Al contents of orthopyroxene vary antithetically within the pyroxenite—Cr reaches a maximum and Al a minimum within the pyroxenite. Within the peridotite Cr and Al vary sympathetically. However, without one point that is abnormally high in both Cr and Al, the smoothed trends would be antithetic with a slight drop in Al and slight increase in Cr in orthopyroxene away from the pyroxenite. Ca content in olivine shows a single point minimum near the contact between pyroxenite and peridotite.

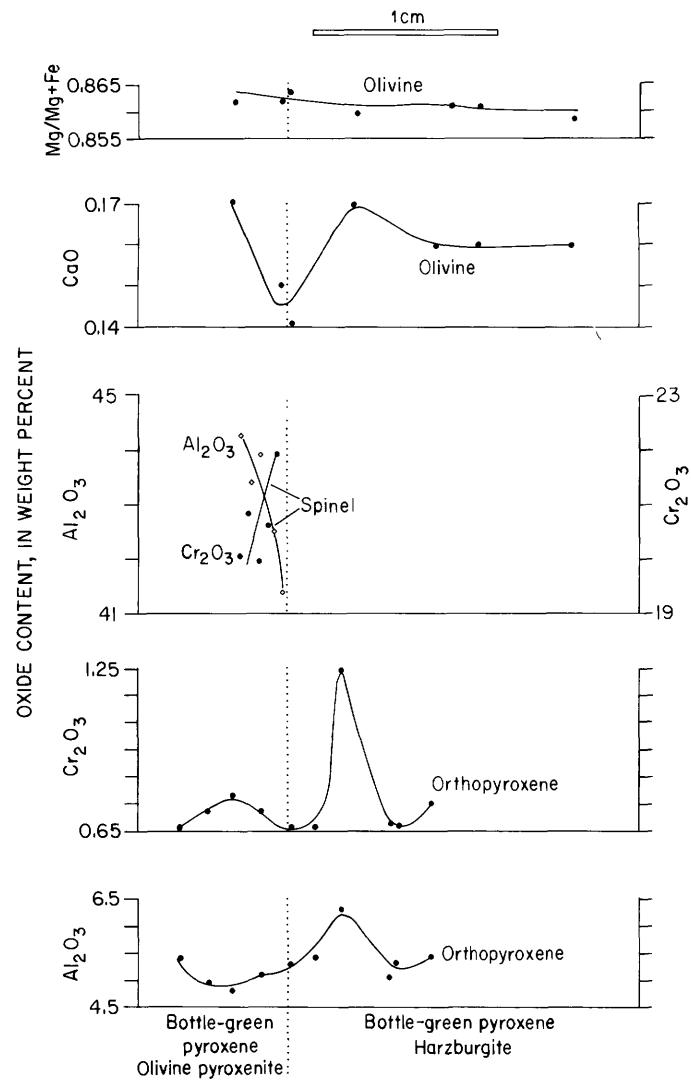


FIGURE VI-15.—Chemical variations across contact between bottle-green pyroxene olivine pyroxenite and bottle-green pyroxene harzburgite, composite sample TM-2-78.

FELDSPATHIC ULTRAMAFIC GROUP SUBTYPES

Sample Ki-5-127.—Cima volcanic field, California; a small block collected from the ejecta of the Red Rose cone. The xenolith is surrounded and measures 5.5 cm by 3.5 cm by 3.0 cm. It consists of feldspathic lherzolite cut by two feldspathic olivine clinopyroxenite veins, 1.4 cm and 0.2 cm thick (fig. VI-1V; table VI-14). Thin offshoots of pyroxenite connect the two veins to form a net-vein complex. Plagioclase, olivine, and opaque minerals crystallized from an interstitial and globular melt, the residue of which was quenched to glass. Contacts between pyroxenite and peridotite are sharp but irregular. The texture of the peridotite is porphyroclastic with deformed

olivine relics as large as 4 mm. The veins have an allotriomorphic-granular texture.

Microprobe traverses cross the lherzolite and both veins over a linear distance of 3.0 cm. Both Al and Cr contents in spinel increase from the thin vein into peridotite on both sides, but this trend is reversed in peridotite with proximity to the thick vein (fig. VI-16). The Mg/(Mg+Fe) ratio varies substantially for both pyroxenes and olivine, and increases markedly from the veins into the peridotite. The Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene decreases from the veins into peridotite, and the Al contents of both pyroxenes drop from the veins into peridotite. The Ca content of olivine also drops from the veins into peridotite. Negligible to moderate zoning of minerals both in the veins and the peridotite is observed (appendix V).

TABLE VI-14.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ki-5-127*
[Analyst: Edythe E. Engleman. (1) Lherzolite; (2) lherzolite between pyroxenites; (3) feldspathic pyroxenite]

	Chemical composition			di	CIPW norm			Modal composition	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)
SiO ₂ ----	41.69	41.62	45.58		or----	.2	.1	2.2	Olivine-----
Al ₂ O ₃ ----	2.67	2.32	6.70		ab----	1.6	1.8	8.3	Clinopyroxene--
Fe ₂ O ₃ ----	1.20	1.22	2.27		an----	6.3	5.3	12.0	Orthopyroxene--
FeO-----	12.99	15.55	10.69		lc----	--	--	--	Oxide-----
MgO-----	37.99	35.39	19.43		ne----	--	--	.6	Plagioclase---
CaO-----	2.52	2.91	11.85		wo----	2.5	3.8	19.2	Glass-----
Na ₂ O-----	.19	.21	1.11	hy	en----	8.1	9.2	13.2	
K ₂ O-----	.03	.02	.38		fs----	2.0	2.9	4.4	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.08	.08	.19		en----	6.3	6.5	--	
H ₂ O-----	.02	.01	.07	ol	fs----	1.5	2.1	--	
TiO ₂ -----	.16	.16	1.16		fo----	60.5	55.5	24.7	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.03	.02	.13		fa----	16.3	19.3	9.1	
MnO-----	.21	.25	.22		cs----	--	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ ----	.20	.20	.15		mt----	1.7	1.8	3.3	
NiO-----	.20	.20	.03		il----	.3	.3	2.2	
CO ₂ -----	--	--	--		cm----	.3	--	.2	
Cl-----	.00	.00	.01		cc----	--	--	--	
F-----	.01	.01	.02		ap----	.1	--	.3	
S-----	.00	.01	.02						
Less O---	.00	.01	.02						
Total--	99.99	100.17	100.19						

*Mode is a field estimate.

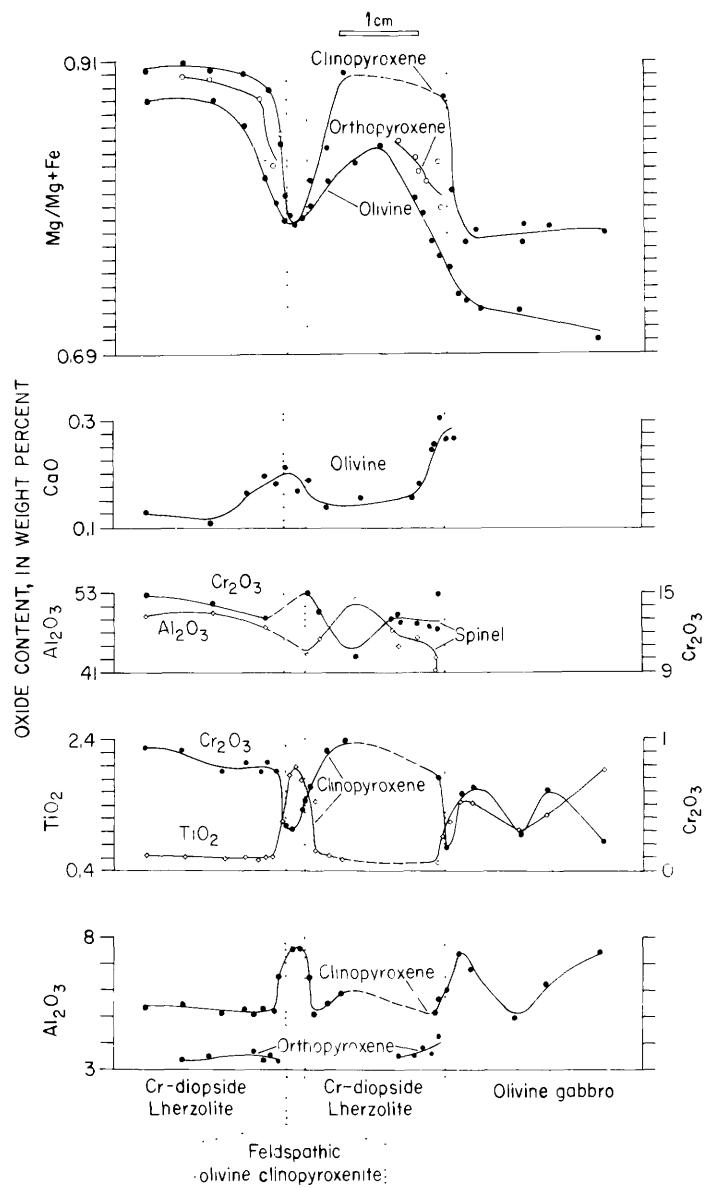


FIGURE VI-16.—Chemical variations across banded Cr-diopside lherzolite, feldspathic olivine clinopyroxenite, and olivine gabbro, composite sample Ki-5-127.

GARNETIFEROUS ULTRAMAFIC GROUP SUBTYPES

Sample 68-SAL-11.—Salt Lake Crater, Oahu; a small block collected from the ejecta of Salt Lake Crater. The xenolith is subrounded and had original triaxial dimensions of 8.5 cm by 7.0 + cm by 6.5 cm. It consists of garnet clinopyroxenite 5.6 cm thick and spinel lherzolite of the Cr-diopside group 9 mm thick (table VI-15). The contact is sharp and slightly irregular. The texture of both lithologies is allotriomorphic granular with local polygonal recrystallization. Olivine is strongly deformed. Spinel occurs interstitially and as inclusions in other minerals.

Microprobe traverses cross both lithologies for a linear distance of

5.6 cm. A rapid decrease in the Al/Cr ratio of spinel occurs in the lherzolite away from the pyroxenite (fig. VI-17), and a marked decrease of the Fe/Mg ratio in garnet of the pyroxenite occurs as the contact with lherzolite is approached. The Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio of clinopyroxene increases from the pyroxenite into the lherzolite, and that of orthopyroxene increases in the lherzolite away from the pyroxenite. The Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene decreases from the pyroxenite into the lherzolite. Al contents of clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene decrease away from the pyroxenite, whereas that of garnet increases in the pyroxenite toward the lherzolite. The Ca content of olivine varies but may generally decrease in the lherzolite away from the pyroxenite.

TABLE VI-15.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith 68-SAL-11*

[Data from Beeson and Jackson (1970). (1) Garnet clinopyroxenite]

Chemical composition (1)	CIPW norm (1)	Modal composition (1)
SiO ₂ ----- 44.57	or--- 0.1	Olivine----- 0.4
Al ₂ O ₃ ----- 13.61	ab--- 14.3	Clinopyroxene---- 61.2
Fe ₂ O ₃ ----- 4.17	an--- 29.5	Oxide----- 1.9
FeO----- 8.49	lc--- --	Garnet----- 36.5
MgO----- 13.34	ne--- --	
CaO----- 11.42	wo--- 11.2	
Na ₂ O----- 1.69	di { en--- 7.9	
K ₂ O----- .02	fs--- 2.3	
H ₂ O ⁺ ----- .29	en--- 3.0	
H ₂ O ⁻ ----- .14	hy { fs--- .9	
TiO ₂ ----- 1.76	fo--- 15.6	
P ₂ O ₅ ----- .02	ol { fa--- 5.0	
MnO----- .21	cs---	
Cr ₂ O ₃ ----- .06	mt--- 6.1	
NiO----- .04	il--- 3.3	
CO ₂ ----- .03	cs--- .1	
Cl----- .00	cm--- .1	
F----- .01	ap--- .1	
S----- --		
Less O----- --		
Total--- 99.87		

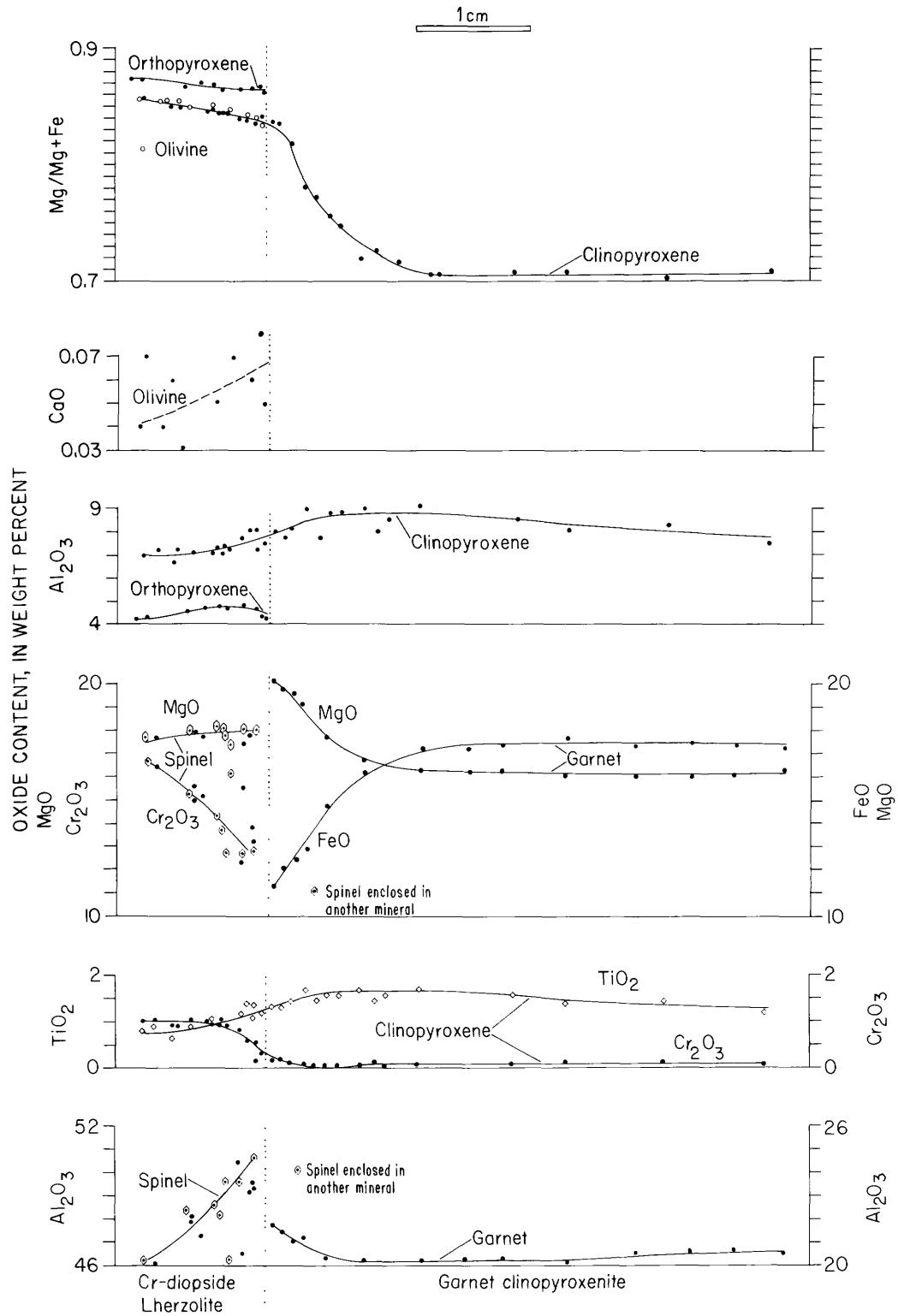


FIGURE VI-17.—Chemical variations across contact between Cr-diopside lherzolite and garnet clinopyroxenite, composite sample 68-SAL-11.

XENOLITHS WITH AMPHIBOLE VEINS

Sample Ba-2-1.—Dish Hill, California; an angular block 17.0 cm by 16.0 cm by 9.5 cm. It consists of foliated Cr-diopside lherzolite with a thin amphibole selvage on one flat surface (fig. VI-1W; table VI-16). The selvage cuts the foliation of the peridotite at a high angle; it contains about 5 percent phlogopite and about 5 percent apatite unevenly distributed through the amphibole. Amphibole grain size reaches 2.3 cm, whereas the largest phlogopites are 3 cm across. The selvage has a macroscopically sharp contact with the peridotite. The contact is microscopically gradational, and the abundance of amphibole drops off rapidly in the peridotite but is present in at least trace amounts throughout the xenolith (Wilshire and others, 1980). The texture of the peridotite is allotriomorphic granular with an average grain size of 3 to 5 mm. The texture of the selvage is allotriomorphic granular with an average grain size of 3 to 5 mm.

Microprobe traverses cross the selvage and peridotite for a linear distance of 9.0 cm. The Al/Cr ratio of spinel increases with distance from the selvage (fig. VI-18), and the Mg/(Mg + Fe) ratio increases in all the principal silicate phases away from the selvage. The K₂O/Na₂O ratio and Ti content of amphibole decrease markedly away from the selvage, whereas the Cr contents of amphibole and clinopyroxene increase away from the selvage. The Al contents of amphibole and both pyroxenes increase away from the selvage.

TABLE VI-16.—*Modal composition, composite xenolith Ba-2-1*
[(1) Cr-diopside lherzolite adjacent to amphibole selvage]

Modal composition	(1)
Olivine-----	55.5
Clinopyroxene-----	15.5
Orthopyroxene-----	19.1
Oxide-----	1.6
Amphibole-----	8.2

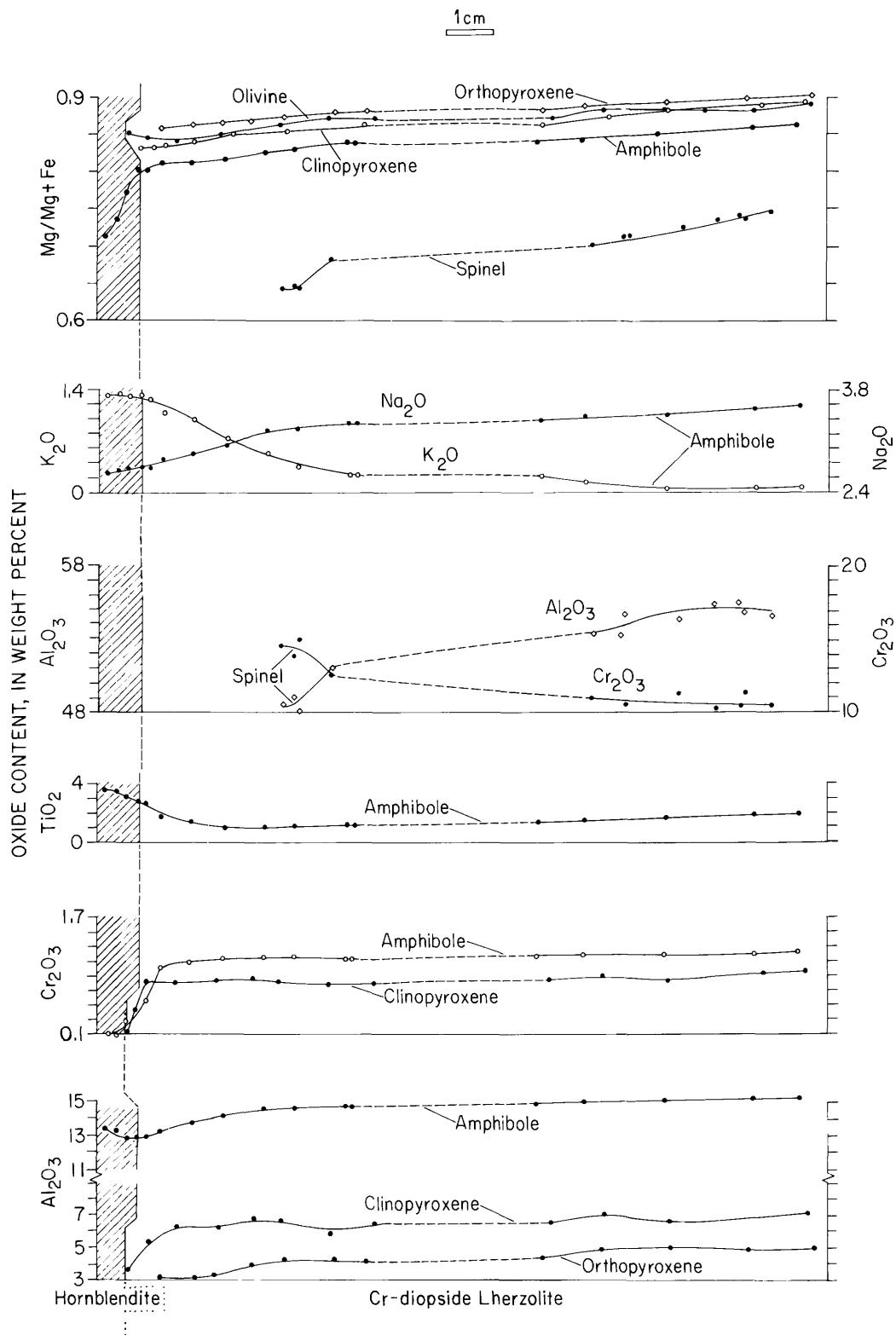


FIGURE VI-18.—Chemical variations across a kaersutite selvage on Cr-diopside lherzolite, composite sample Ba-2-1.

Sample DL-5-11.—Deadman Lake, California; an angular block collected from the ejecta of a small unnamed crater. The triaxial dimensions of the xenolith are 11.0 cm by 5.4 cm by 4.2 cm. It consists of Cr-diopside lherzolite with a thin (1-2 mm) selvage of amphibole on one flat surface (fig. VI-1X). The contact of the selvage with the peridotite is macroscopically sharp and microscopically gradational; the abundance of amphibole drops off rapidly into the peridotite. The texture of the peridotite is porphyroclastic, with pyroxene and olivine reliefs in a very weakly foliated matrix. The average grain size is 4 to 6 mm. The texture of the selvage is allotriomorphic granular with an average grain

size of 0.75 to 1.5 mm.

Microprobe traverses cross the selvage and peridotite for a linear distance of 8 cm. A steep gradient in Al/Cr ratio of spinel occurs near the selvage, and a gradual increase in the ratio more than 1 cm away from the selvage (fig. VI-19). The Mg/(Mg+Fe) ratio of all silicate phases and of spinel increases away from the selvage. The K₂O/Na₂O ratio of amphibole decreases for 3 cm away from the selvage, as do the Ti contents of amphibole and clinopyroxene in the vicinity of the selvage. The Al contents of amphibole and both pyroxenes increase away from the selvage.

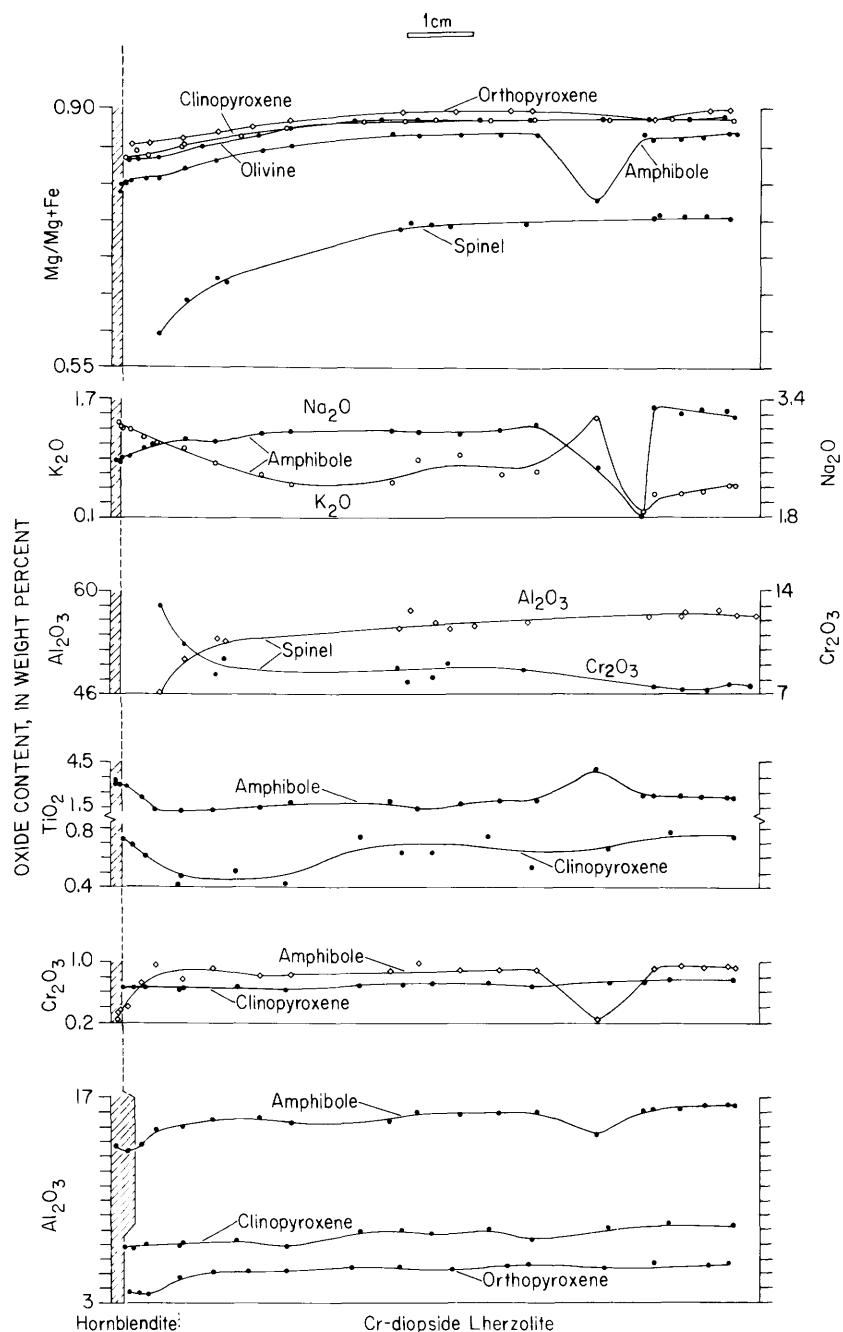


FIGURE VI-19.—Chemical variations across a kaersutite selvage on Cr-diopside lherzolite, composite sample DL-5-11.

Sample Ba-1-72.—Dish Hill, California; a fragment of a bomb, the peridotite core of which had original triaxial dimensions larger than 12.5 cm by 7.5 cm by 7.5 cm. The xenolith consists of foliated Cr-diopside lherzolite with amphibole selvages as large as 7 mm thick on two parallel surfaces of the peridotite (table VI-17). The selvages cut the foliation of the peridotite at a high angle. Contacts between amphibole selvages and peridotite are microscopically gradational and the amphibole content drops off rapidly into the peridotite. The texture of the peridotite is allotriomorphic granular with local development of porphyroclastic

textures. The average grain size is 3 to 5 mm. The amphibole selvages have allotriomorphic-granular textures with an average amphibole grain size of 3 to 6 mm.

Microprobe traverses cross the selvages and peridotite over a linear distance of 4 cm. The Al/Cr ratio of spinel and the Mg/(Mg + Fe) of all principal phases increase rapidly away from the selvage (fig. VI-20). The K₂O/Na₂O ratio of amphibole and Ti contents of amphibole and clinopyroxene drop markedly away from the selvage. Al contents of amphibole and both pyroxenes increase away from the selvage.

TABLE VI-17.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ba-1-72*

[Analyst: Elaine L. Brandt. (1) Cr-diopside lherzolite adjacent to amphibole selvage]

	Chemical composition (1)	CIPW norm (1)	Modal composition (1)
SiO ₂ ----	44.08	or---	Olivine----- 51.3
Al ₂ O ₃ ----	3.62	ab---	Clinopyroxene---- 19.3
Fe ₂ O ₃ ----	1.06	an---	Orthopyroxene---- 20.6
FeO-----	8.21	lc---	Oxide----- 1.8
MgO-----	39.06	ne---	Amphibole----- 7.1
CaO-----	2.85	wo---	
Na ₂ O-----	.29	di { en---	2.2
K ₂ O-----	.01	fs---	15.4
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.01	hy { en---	2.3
H ₂ O-----	.01	fs---	--
TiO ₂ -----	.12	ol { fo---	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.01	fa---	57.3
MnO-----	.16	cs---	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	.36	mt---	9.4
NiO-----	.25	il---	
CO ₂ -----	.03	cm---	1.5
Cl-----	.00	cc---	.2
F-----	.01	ap---	.5
S-----	--		.1
Less O---	--		
Total--	100.14		

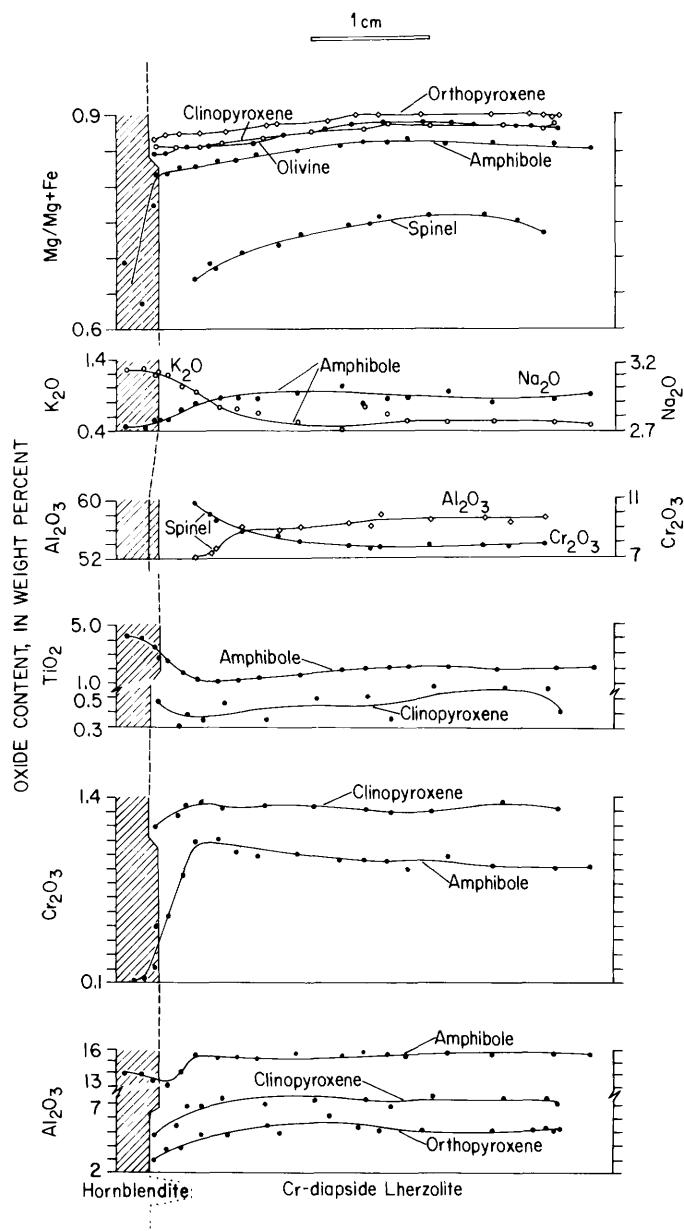


FIGURE VI-20.—Chemical variations across a kaersutite selvage on Cr-diopside lherzolite, composite sample Ba-1-72.

XENOLITHS WITH HYDROUS AND ANHYDROUS VEINS

Sample Ba-1-15.—Dish Hill, California; a fragment of a block whose original triaxial dimensions were greater than 7.0 cm by 6.0 cm by 3.0 cm. The xenolith consists of Al-augite olivine websterite in contact with Al-augite wehrlite and a thin amphibole selvage that cuts across the anhydrous mineral layers at a high angle (table VI-18). The wehrlite is separated from olivine websterite by 5-mm-wide depletion zones that contain much less pyroxene than the websterite. Contacts between the various lithologies are macroscopically sharp but microscopically gradational. Websterite, wehrlite, and the amphibole selvage all have allotriomorphic-granular textures.

Microprobe traverses made normal to the contact between websterite and wehrlite over a linear distance of 1.5 cm show a sympathetic decrease in Al and Cr of spinel away from the wehrlite, with both rising in the websterite farthest from the wehrlite (fig. VI-21). The Mg/(Mg+Fe) ratios of orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene decrease slightly in the wehrlite toward the websterite, then increase through about 1 cm of the websterite and then drop again. The Ti/Cr ratio of clinopyroxene decreases in websterite away from the wehrlite, and the Al contents of pyroxenes change little. The Ca content of olivine has a minimum within the wehrlite.

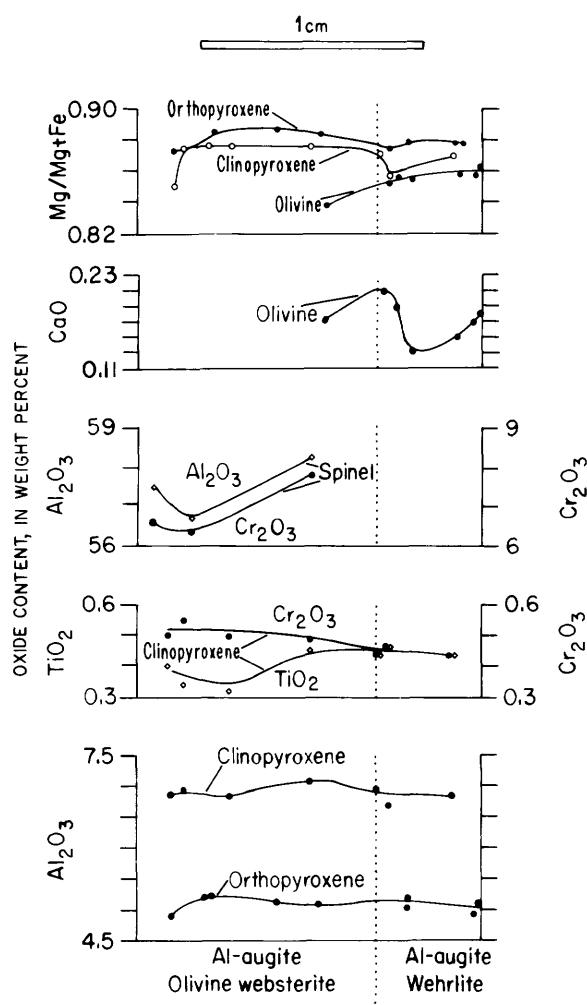


FIGURE VI-21.—Chemical variations across contact between Al-augite olivine websterite and Al-augite wehrlite, composite sample Ba-1-15.

TABLE VI-18.—*Modal and chemical compositions, composite xenolith Ba-1-15*
 [Analyst: Rapid rock analysis, Leonard Shapiro, project leader. (1) Al-augite wehrlite; (2) Al-augite olivine websterite]

Chemical composition	CIPW norm				Modal composition	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)*	(2)
SiO ₂ -----	43.7	47.0	or----	0.5	0.5	Olivine----- 83.3 18.0
Al ₂ O ₃ -----	4.5	10.1	ab----	.8	2.6	Clinopyroxene--- 12.7 38.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ -----	1.1	1.9	an----	11.6	26.1	Orthopyroxene--- 2.2 37.0
FeO-----	7.8	5.0	lc----	--	--	Oxide----- 1.7 7.0
MgO-----	37.8	27.2	ne----	--	--	
CaO-----	4.4	7.4	di { wo----	4.3	4.5	
Na ₂ O-----	.10	.31	en----	13.1	29.0	
K ₂ O-----	.08	.08	fs----	1.9	3.3	
H ₂ O ⁺ -----	.02	.36	hy { en----	--	--	
H ₂ O-----	.44	.09	fs----	--	--	
TiO ₂ -----	.01	.07	ol { fo----	57.1	27.5	
P ₂ O ₅ -----	.00	.00	fa----	9.1	3.5	
MnO-----	.14	.14	cs----	--	--	
Cr ₂ O ₃ -----	--	--	mt----	1.6	2.8	
NiO-----	--	--	il----	--	.1	
CO ₂ -----	.01	.03	cm----	--	--	
Cl-----	--	-	cc----	--	.1	
F-----	--	--	ap----	--	--	
S-----	--	--				
Less O-----	--	--				
Total---	100.10	99.68				

*Mode is a field estimate.

Appendix VII.—Trace Element and Isotope Data for Host Rocks, Xenoliths, and Megacrysts

Rare earth element (REE) data have been reported for basaltic host rocks of xenoliths from localities 19, 32, 55, 64, 65, and 67 (table VII-1A), for xenoliths of the Cr-diopside group from localities 32, 64, 65, 66, and 67 (table VII-1B), for xenoliths of the Al-augite group from localities 64, 65, and 67 (table VII-1C), and for mineral separates from xenoliths and megacrysts from localities 16, 32, 41, 55, 64, 65, and 67 (table VII-1D).

Sr isotopic data have been reported for basaltic host rocks of xenoliths from localities 4, 20, 32, 41, 48, 57, 63, and 67 (table VII-2A), for whole-rock Cr-diopside-group xenoliths from localities 4, 20, 57, and 58 (table VII-2B), for whole-rock Al-augite-group xenoliths from localities 57 and 63 (table VII-2C), for whole-rock bottle-green-pyroxene-group xenoliths (table VII-2D), for mineral components of Cr-diopside-group xenoliths from localities 4, 32, 63, and 67 (table VII-2E, Nos. 1-31), for mineral components of Al-augite-group xenoliths and megacrysts from localities 4, 23, 32, 41, 48, and 63 (table VII-2E, No. 34-37), and for mineral components of feldspathic-ultramafic-group xenoliths from locality 4 (table VII-2E, Nos. 32, 33).

Sr and (or) Nd isotopic data have been reported for basaltic host rocks of xenoliths from localities 9 and 65 (table VII-3A) and for minerals separated from xenoliths of the Cr-diopside and Al-augite groups from localities 32 and 65 (table VII-3B). Whole-rock data are reported on garnetiferous xenoliths from locality 9 and on a Cr-diopside lherzolite (table VII-3C).

δ^{180} values have been determined for host basaltic rocks from localities 4, 16, 32, 63 and 67 (table VII-4A), for whole-rock Cr-diopside-group xenoliths from localities 4, 32, 63, and 67 (table VII-4B), for whole-rock Al-augite-group xenoliths from localities 32, 40, 47, and 63 (table VII-4C), and for mineral separates and megacrysts from localities 4, 16, 23, 32, 40, 41, 44, 63, and 67 and two unnumbered localities (dike, west Texas, Irving, 1977; Riley maar, west Potrillo Mountains, New Mexico, Boettcher and O'Neil, 1980) (table VII-4D).

TABLE VII-1A.—*Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in host rocks*

Sample----- (Reference)--	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (5)	4 (5)	5 (5)	6 (5)	7 (5)	8 (5)	9 (7)	10 (7)	11 (7)
La-----	32.6	38.5	39.4	39.3	34.6	43.2	59	71	60	43.17	--
Ce-----	82	67	77	73	67	84	106	131	120	90.9	53.4
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	37	33	35	33	32	32	40	49	43.2	40.7	21.4
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Sm-----	7.85	7.17	6.46	5.67	6.20	6.65	6.81	8.26	8.59	8.01	4.83
Eu-----	2.23	2.28	2.18	1.99	2.14	2.27	2.25	2.81	2.93	2.61	1.72
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	5.46	7.45
Tb-----	1.1	1.1	.87	.79	.87	.88	.90	.98	1.21	1.04	--
Dy-----	1.1	1.1	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.56	6.18	4.56
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.52	3.47
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	2.3	2.0	2.57	2.46	2.50	2.84	3.02	3.29	3.36	2.57	2.02
Lu-----	.38	.30	.33	.29	.35	.40	.44	.44	.45	.30	--

Sample----- (Reference)--	12 (7)	13 (7)	14 (8)	15 (9)	16 (9)	17 (9)	18 (9)	19 (9)	20 (10)	21 (10)
La-----	--	--	186	37.1	27.6	29.4	59	47.5	29.0	49.3
Ce-----	60.3	56.4	313	70	69.6	60	118	85.3	63.6	96.5
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	31.4	28.4	--	31.8	35.2	--	50	34.2	28.6	42.7
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	7.29	6.11	28.1	6.96	8.00	5.96	8.8	8.08	5.71	7.85
Eu-----	2.51	2.15	6.3	2.42	2.57	1.96	2.66	2.57	1.90	2.47
Gd-----	--	5.46	--	--	--	7.96	--	--	4.43	6.45
Tb-----	--	--	1.9	1.02	1.25	.87	1.10	1.05	--	--
Dy-----	7.03	4.97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.59
Ho-----	--	--	--	1.60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	2.36	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.45	3.34
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	2.95	2.02	2.1	2.76	2.48	2.10	2.50	2.75	2.23	2.73
Lu-----	--	--	.25	.45	.388	.31	.41	.40	--	--

Samples: 1, 2. Basalts, San Carlos, Ariz. 3-8. Basalts, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 9-13. Basalts, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 14. Minette, The Thumb, Ariz. 15. Basalt, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 16. Basalts, Alpine, Tex. 17. Mt. Riley, New Basalt, Mexico. 18. Basalt, 96 Ranch, Tex. 19. Basalt, Dish Hill, Calif. 20, 21. Basalts, San Bernardino field, Ariz.

References: (1) Jagoutz and others (1979); (2) Frey and Prinz (1978); (3) Reid and Frey (1971); (4) A.J. Irving (written commun., 1979); (5) W.R. Nash (written commun., 1981); (6) Irving (1980); (7) Bergman (1982); Bergman and others (1981); (8) Ehrenberg (1982); (9) Irving and Frey (1984). (10) Menzies and others (1984)

TABLE VII-1B.—Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in Cr-diopside group xenoliths

Sample----- (Reference)*	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)	5 (2)	6 (2)	7 (2)	8 (2)	9 (2)	10 (2)	11 (2)	12 (2)	13 (4)
La-----	0.51	0.98	0.85	0.84	0.21	1.36	0.08	0.90	0.15	1.8	2.1	--	0.60
Ce-----	1.70	1.7	1.5	2.0	.79	.99	.34	1.9	.41	6.3	--	5.8	2.11
Pr-----	.31	.25	.21	.36	.18	.34	.034	.30	.066	.93	1.07	.45	--
Nd-----	--	.88	.81	1.5	1.2	1.5	.22	1.25	.35	4.7	5.14	2.6	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	.54	.163	.171	.342	.461	.314	.118	.279	.114	1.38	1.45	.95	.120
Eu-----	.20	.056	.061	.119	.228	.101	.046	.103	.041	.49	.53	.355	.046
Gd-----	.69	.17	.20	.39	.89	.36	.28	.34	.21	1.75	1.95	1.20	--
Tb-----	.12	.022	.032	.060	.16	.055	.048	.055	.035	.27	.30	.21	--
Dy-----	.77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	.17	.028	.033	.096	.23	0.76	.072	.095	.070	.33	.41	.29	--
Er-----	.44	.082	.093	.24	.62	.27	.21	.25	.21	.98	1.02	.70	--
Tm-----	--	.011	.015	.038	.92	.041	.022	.041	.033	.12	.12	.097	--
Yb-----	.47	.083	.098	.27	.54	.27	.17	.32	.26	.62	.66	.60	.084
Lu-----	.071	.016	.02	.041	.098	.07	.026	.05	.040	.13	.11	.086	.014

Sample----- (Reference)*	14 (4)	15 (6)	16 (6)	17 (6)	18 (6)	19 (6)	20 (6)	21 (6)	22 (1)	23 (1)	24 (4)	25 (4)	26 (4)
La-----	0.25	0.147	0.089	0.25	0.147	0.58	0.280	0.51	0.081	0.051	0.048	0.045	0.275
Ce-----	.57	--	--	--	1.4	1.35	--	--	.48	.21	--	.27	.87
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.094	.081	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	.95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	.126	.112	.117	.127	.154	.278	.164	.56	.27	.27	.291	.193	.265
Eu-----	.043	.047	.033	.046	.056	.120	.072	.20	.12	.11	.124	.083	.103
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.47	.41	--	--	--
Tb-----	--	--	--	--	.035	.068	--	.14	.10	.092	--	--	--
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.64	.64	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.12	.14	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.44	.50	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.083	.12	.084	.083	.24	.29	.32	.43	.45	.50	.42	.31	.30
Lu-----	.016	.019	.014	.016	.043	.051	.059	.073	.069	.073	.078	.054	.062

Sample----- (Reference)*	27 (4)	28 (4)	29 (4)	30 (4)	31 (4)	32 (4)	33 (4)	34 (4)	35 (4)	36 (4)	37 (4)	38 (4)	39 (4)
La-----	0.095	0.19	0.054	0.52	0.070	0.151	0.099	0.159	0.88	0.091	0.028	0.134	0.157
Ce-----	--	--	.54	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	.63	--	.51	--
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	.245	.225	.235	.479	.260	.263	.199	.182	.478	.231	.140	.220	.240
Eu-----	.110	.094	.092	.175	.108	.112	.079	.080	.152	.095	.067	.097	.103
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.33	.36	.39	.34	.40	.33	.32	.31	.36	.34	.34	.31	.36
Lu-----	.058	.061	.065	.052	.64	.055	.058	.056	.063	.061	.062	.050	.060

TABLE VII-1B.—*Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in Cr-diopside group xenoliths—Continued*

Sample----- (Reference)*-	40 (6)	41 (6)	42 (6)	43 (5)	44 (4)	45 (5)	46 (4)	47 (4)
La-----	0.30	0.41	0.86	--	0.087	6	0.103	0.123
Ce-----	--	--	3.2	20	--	.13	.41	--
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	.257	.247	.78	.20	.198	1.77	.125	.147
Eu-----	.096	.099	.26	.09	.091	.83	.052	.063
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	--	--	--	.05	--	.33	--	--
Dy-----	--	--	--	.5	--	2.3	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.28	.32	.43	.31	.28	.91	.28	.26
Lu-----	.054	.055	.071	--	.047	.13	.049	.048

Samples: 1. Lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 2. Dunite, San Carlos, Ariz. 3-6. Lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 7-9. Olivine orthopyroxenite and websterite, San Carlos, Ariz. 10-12. Olivine clinopyroxenite and websterite, San Carlos, Ariz. 13, 14. Lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 15. Orthopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 16. Harzburgite, San Carlos, Ariz. 17-21. Lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 22. Lherzolite, Potrillo Maar, N. Mex. 23-42. Lherzolite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 43-44. Lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 45. Websterite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 46. Lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 47. Lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico.

*References same as in table VII-1A.

TABLE VII-1C.—*Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in Al-augite group xenoliths*

Sample----- (Reference)*-	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)	5 (2)	6 (2)	7 (6)	8 (6)	9 (6)	10 (3)	11 (6)	12 (6)	13 (5)	14 (5)	15 (5)
La-----	2.81	5.13	4.23	9.18	3.74	5.7	3.46	1.53	1.38	4.80	3.02	3.46	--	4	9
Ce-----	6.9	14	10.1	25.1	9.5	11.0	12.2	5.1	3.9	15.42	10.7	11.5	5	13	20
Pr-----	--	--	--	4.1	1.75	--	--	--	2.88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	4.8	10.6	7.6	18.6	8.9	10.6	--	--	--	15.41	--	11	7	10	15
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	1.33	3.07	2.10	4.96	2.74	3.35	4.13	1.39	.94	3.94	3.37	3.55	1.33	2.74	3.49
Eu-----	.47	1.15	.767	1.63	1.00	1.17	1.44	.49	.34	1.42	1.11	1.26	.51	1.03	1.27
Gd-----	--	--	--	6.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	6.62	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.20	.65	.38	.96	.66	.53	.88	.23	.14	.85	.57	.67	.30	.55	.61
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.7	4.0
Ho-----	.24	.72	.48	.99	.72	.43	--	--	--	.95	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	2.5	1.77	--	--	--	--	2.02	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	.35	.24	--	--	--	--	.34	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.64	1.30	.78	2.09	1.31	.78	1.96	.65	.43	1.87	1.58	1.56	.91	1.50	1.68
Lu-----	.095	.22	.15	.31	.22	.11	.31	.091	.071	.30	.24	.23	.11	.17	.19

Samples: 1. Kaersutite wehrlite, San Carlos, Ariz. 2. Clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 3. Olivine kaersutite websterite, San Carlos, Ariz. 4. Olivine kaersutite clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 5. Olivine clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 6. Kaersutite peridotite, San Carlos, Ariz. 7. Clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 8, 9. Poikilitic wehrlite, San Carlos, Ariz. 10. Clinopyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 12. Olivine clinopyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 13. Alkali gabbro, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 14. Clinopyroxenite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 15. Olivine kaersutite clinopyroxenite, San Bernardino field, Ariz.

*References same as in table VII-1A.

TABLE VII-1D.—Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in crystal separates from xenoliths and megacrysts

Sample----- (Reference)*	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)	5 (2)	6 (5)	7 (5)	8 (5)	9 (5)	10 (5)	11 (5)	12 (5)	13 (7)
La-----	4.32	1.39	0.91	0.19	0.14	--	--	5.7	14	10.6	10.2	18.2	3.7
Ce-----	8.8	1.6	2.0	.20	.15	--	8	18	43	9.5	8.1	15.1	7.4
Pr-----	1.47	.646	.618	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	6.36	4.22	3.29	.35	.31	--	6	22	34	1.3	1.1	1.8	9.7
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	1.99	1.98	1.18	.46	.45	.01	1.77	6.09	8.36	.10	.06	.11	3.42
Eu-----	.743	.770	.448	.62	.58	--	.67	2.32	2.92	2.39	1.95	.82	1.33
Gd-----	2.36	3.12	1.63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.32	.59	.28	.74	.81	--	.35	1.03	1.24	--	--	--	.66
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	6.5	7.7	--	--	--	4.77
Ho-----	.343	.797	.362	.79	.85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	.99	2.15	1.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	.131	.315	.134	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.91	2.05	.79	.67	.72	--	.96	2.16	2.96	--	--	--	1.88
Lu-----	.41	.29	.13	.69	.74	--	.12	.28	.42	--	--	--	.25

Sample----- (Reference)*	14 (7)	15 (7)	16 (7)	17 (7)	18 (7)	19 (7)	20 (8)	21 (8)	22 (8)	23 (8)	24 (8)	25 (8)	26 (8)
La-----	2.7	8.21	8.2	2.26	1.46	10.35	3.6	2.6	4.2	3.8	4.5	2.7	4.3
Ce-----	9.0	25.6	29.0	4.67	4.9	10.16	5.6	7.2	11.2	10.8	11.8	6.6	12.0
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	7.5	22.4	26.6	3.7	5.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	2.68	6.41	7.05	1.30	1.43	.06	1.14	1.0	2.0	.80	2.7	1.6	2.5
Eu-----	.98	2.4	2.63	.50	.53	2.22	.21	.25	.49	.19	.60	.50	.75
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.44	.95	1.10	.32	.26	--	--	.080	.14	--	.20	.096	.19
Dy-----	2.97	6.10	6.54	1.80	1.79	.23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	1.18	2.05	2.17	.60	.68	.01	--	--	.10	--	.16	.18	.21
Lu-----	.17	.25	.29	.10	.12	--	--	.0056	.012	--	.013	.019	.032

Sample----- (Reference)*	27 (8)	28 (8)	29 (8)	30 (8)	31 (8)	32 (8)	33 (8)	34 (8)	35 (8)	36 (8)	37 (8)	38 (8)	39 (8)
La-----	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	4.5	4.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	5.8	6.1	4.8	3.5
Ce-----	5.9	7.2	6.1	7.7	12.3	10.5	8.7	9.1	9.3	13.1	13.9	12.3	9.7
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8
Eu-----	.63	.71	.68	.75	.88	.72	.77	.71	.76	.96	1.10	1.00	.97
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.22	.28	.25	.25	.32	.31	.25	.29	.31	.38	.40	.34	.38
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.33	.24	.26	.29	.28	.29	.24	--	.25	.26	.26	.32	--
Lu-----	.038	.030	.040	.030	.024	.029	.038	--	.023	.029	.027	.035	--

TABLE VII-1D.—*Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in crystal separates from xenoliths and megacrysts—Continued*

Sample----- (Reference)*	40 (8)	41 (8)	42 (8)	43 (8)	44 (8)	45 (8)	46 (8)	47 (8)	48 (8)	49 (8)	50 (8)	51 (8)	52 (8)
La-----	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.101	0.068	1.43	0.046	0.075
Ce-----	11.8	10.4	10.4	8.9	7.7	7.4	7.7	10.5	--	--	--	--	--
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	.73	.63	.95	.65	.67
Eu-----	.94	.92	1.10	.91	.78	.76	.75	.83	.37	.32	.40	.28	.34
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.29	.22	.38	.33	.29	.30	.26	.31	--	--	.31	--	.38
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	.17	.10	.33	.22	.28	.26	.24	.27	.90	.54	1.00	1.10	2.8
Lu-----	--	--	.047	.031	.061	.047	.036	.031	.20	--	.17	.16	.50

Sample----- (Reference)*	53 (8)	54 (8)	55 (8)	56 (8)	57 (8)	58 (8)	59 (8)	60 (8)	61 (8)	62 (8)	63 (9)	64 (9)	65 (9)
La-----	0.074	0.46	0.41	0.18	0.70	0.090	0.072	0.070	0.110	0.039	6.55	13.1	5.1
Ce-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	41.5	17.1
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.2
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	.48	1.42	1.60	1.51	2.13	.84	1.56	1.11	1.07	.96	5.60	8.6	4.47
Eu-----	.28	.83	.81	.88	.73	.46	.95	.70	.66	.40	1.95	2.77	1.67
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tb-----	.43	1.02	1.15	.93	.43	.61	.69	.53	.81	.35	1.00	1.32	.71
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	2.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.0	1.57	2.2	1.59
Lu-----	.46	.77	.82	.77	.27	.55	.46	.48	.61	.52	.25	.30	.23

Sample----- (Reference)*	66 (19)	67 (9)	68 (9)	69 (9)	70 (9)	71 (9)	72 (9)	73 (9)	74 (9)	75 (9)	76 (9)	77 (9)	78 (9)
La-----	8.1	13.8	6.35	1.24	1.25	1.24	2.38	0.037	0.36	13.2	14	517	712
Ce-----	25.4	47.3	22.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	7.8	--	.55	13.9	11.3	1205	1540
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	--	--	--	5.5	5.4	5.8	10.1	--	--	--	--	614	--
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	6.2	10.1	5.32	1.80	1.80	1.88	3.71	.159	.034	.034	.13	104	121
Eu-----	2.17	3.54	1.75	.71	.72	.73	1.36	.071	.034	.097	1.8	30.9	34.9
Gd-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.097	--	--	81.7	--
Tb-----	1.03	1.44	.89	.34	.37	.42	.62	--	--	--	--	10.3	14.2
Dy-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ho-----	--	--	--	.40	.37	.45	.74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	2.0	2.48	1.49	1.03	1.13	1.16	1.81	.50	--	--	--	11.3	19.4
Lu-----	.28	.37	.23	.19	.19	.22	.25	.096	--	--	--	1.52	2.38

TABLE VII-1D.—Rare earth elements, in parts per million, in crystal separates from xenoliths and megacrysts—Continued

Sample----- (Reference)*	79 (10)	80 (10)	81 (10)	82 (10)	83 (10)	84 (10)	85 (10)	86 (10)	87 (10)	88 (10)	89 (10)	90 (10)	91 (10)	
La-----	2.24	24.30	899		0.966	2.97	0.304	--	20.3	3.34	5.35	2.42	--	5.47
Ce-----	5.57	74.0	1940		3.62	10.5	1.31	3.81	55.1	7.87	17.2	5.36	13.0	14.1
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	4.44	50.9	815		4.18	10.2	2.51	3.52	40.0	3.13	12.8	2.01	7.82	7.63
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	1.59	11.7	128		1.46	3.73	1.28	1.37	9.24	.573	2.94	.386	2.01	1.87
Eu-----	.664	3.67	32.9		.604	1.40	.525	.565	--	.184	.914	.145	.91	.723
Gd-----	2.42	--	93.5		--	5.04	2.34	2.18	9.13	.428	2.76	.366	2.46	2.80
Tb-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dy-----	3.25	9.74	67.4		2.70	4.67	2.97	3.23	7.63	.650	2.37	.301	2.68	2.77
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	2.16	4.97	30.4		1.72	2.30	1.91	2.18	3.75	.473	1.17	.174	1.65	1.70
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	1.81	4.02	20.4		1.66	1.80	1.68	1.96	2.93	.482	.90	.184	1.51	1.52
Lu-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sample----- (Reference)*	92 (10)	93 (10)	94 (10)	95 (10)	96 (10)	97 (10)	98 (10)	99 (10)	100 (10)	101 (10)	102 (10)
La-----	1040	15.7	20.7	11.8	0.459	0.355	1.54	1.50	--	7.22	6.14
Ce-----	1970	57.7	48.8	28.1	1.91	1.53	5.65	4.65	27.7	28.2	19.4
Pr-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nd-----	800	41.8	32.4	15.4	3.41	2.83	5.78	4.12	21.10	22.1	16.4
Pm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sm-----	119	9.8	8.92	3.34	1.54	1.39	1.96	1.57	5.61	5.47	4.81
Eu-----	34.1	3.24	2.96	1.25	.645	.592	.797	.683	1.92	1.84	1.66
Gd-----	98.9	9.45	8.67	3.30	2.64	2.53	3.01	2.73	--	--	--
Tb-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dy-----	62.5	8.27	7.43	4.14	3.17	3.12	3.40	3.16	5.29	5.3	5.06
Ho-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Er-----	27.5	4.3	3.50	2.55	1.94	1.99	1.83	1.96	2.83	2.75	2.68
Tm-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yb-----	19.8	3.53	2.64	2.45	1.75	1.75	1.52	1.72	1.91	2.1	1.83
Lu-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Samples: 1, 2. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 3. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside websterite, San Carlos, Ariz. 4. Clinopyroxene from Al-augite clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 5. Clinopyroxene from Al-augite peridotite, San Carlos, Ariz. 6. Olivine megacryst, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 7. Clinopyroxene megacryst, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 8, 9. Kaersutite megacrysts, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 10-12. Feldspar megacrysts, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 13, 14. Al-augite clinopyroxene megacrysts, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 15, 16. Kaersutite megacrysts, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 17, 18. Bottle green clinopyroxene megacrysts, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 19. Feldspar megacryst, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 20-26. Clinopyroxene from coarse garnet lherzolite, The Thumb, Ariz. 27-30. Clinopyroxene from garnet clinopyroxenite, The Thumb, Ariz. 31-33. Clinopyroxene from ultra-coarse peridotite, The Thumb, Ariz. 34-39. Clinopyroxene megacrysts, The Thumb, Arizona. 40-47. Clinopyroxene from sheared garnet lherzolite, The Thumb, Ariz. 48-53. Garnet from coarse garnet lherzolite, The Thumb, Ariz. 54-56. Garnet from garnet clinopyroxenite, The Thumb, Ariz. 57-62. Garnet from sheared garnet lherzolite, The Thumb, Ariz. 63. Kaersutite megacryst, Dish Hill, California. 64. Kaersutite vein, Dish Hill, Calif. 65. Kaersutite megacryst, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 66. Kaersutite megacryst, Mt. Riley, N. Mex. 67. Kaersutite megacryst, 96 Ranch, Tex. 68. Kaersutite megacryst, Hoover Dam, Ariz. 69-71. Clinopyroxene megacryst, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 72. Clinopyroxene megacryst, San Carlos, Ariz. 73. Orthopyroxene megacryst, Alpine, Tex. 74. Mica megacryst, 96 Ranch, Tex. 75. Anorthoclase megacryst, 96 Ranch, Tex. 76. Anorthoclase megacryst, San Carlos, Ariz. 77. Apatite megacryst, 96 Ranch, Tex. 78. Apatite megacryst, San Carlos, Ariz. 79. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 80. Amphibole, same xenolith as 79. 81. Apatite, same xenolith as 79. 82-84. Clinopyroxenes from Cr-diopside-lherzolites, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 85. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 86. Amphibole from same xenolith as 85. 87, 88. Clinopyroxenes from Cr-diopside lherzolites, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 89. Mica from Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 90. Clinopyroxene from same xenolith as 89. 91. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 92. Apatite from Cr-diopside lherzolite xenolith, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 93. Amphibole from same xenolith as 92. 94. Same as sample 64, kaersutite vein, Dish Hill, Calif. 95. Clinopyroxene from Cr-diopside lherzolite in contact with 94. 96. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite pyroxenite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 99. Clinopyroxene from peridotite in contact with 98. 100. Amphibole megacryst, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 101, 102. Amphiboles from peridotites, San Bernardino field, Ariz.

* References same as in table VII-1A.

TABLE VII-2A.—Rb, Sr, and Sr isotopes in host rocks
[AW, acid washed]

Sample (Reference)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
1(1)-----	28.7	872	0.033	0.7028
2(1)-----	27.0	540	.050	.7030
3(3)-----	51.56	978.6	.053	.7033
	--	--	--	.70379±5
4(4)-----	62	940	.066	.7031
5(9)-----	--	--	--	.7028±11
6(9)-----	--	--	--	.7031±18
7(2)-----	35.96	611.7	.059	.70311±8
8(2)-----	26.58	560.7	.047	.70314±7
9(3)-----	34.06	923.6	.037	.70399±8
10(5)-----	--	--	--	.70456
	--	--	--	.70316(AW)
11(6)-----	--	430	--	.7030
12(6)-----	--	--	390	.7034
13(6)-----	--	--	620	.7028
14(7)-----	25	430	.058	.7039
15(7)-----	--	--	--	.7040
16(8)-----	--	--	--	.7033±6
17(1)-----	17.7	785	.022	.7031
18(10)-----	42.6	907.0	.1236	.70357±5
19(10)-----	17.18	484.1	.1026	.70454±6
20(10)-----	24.17	589.7	.1234	.70502±4

Samples: 1. San Carlos, Ariz. 2. Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 3-6. Dish Hill, Calif. Nos. 3 and 5 are of the same sample. 7, 8. San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 9, 10. Black Canyon (Hoover Dam), Ariz. 11-13. Bandera, N. Mex. 14, 15. Cerro Negro (Puerco Plugs), N. Mex. 16. Malapai Hill, Calif. 17. Crater 160, Ariz.

References: (1) Stueber and Ikramuddin (1974). (2) Basu (1979). (3) Basu (1978). (4) Peterman and others (1970). (5) Foland and others (1980). (6) Laughlin and others (1971). (7) Kudo and others (1972). (8) Stull and Davis (1973). (9) M.A. Lanphere, unpublished data. (10) Bergman (1982).

TABLE VII-2B.—Rb, Sr, and Sr isotopes in Cr-diopside group xenoliths

Sample (Reference)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
1(2)-----	0.043	1.591	0.027	0.70452±8 (AW)
2(6)-----	--	20	--	.7045
3(6)-----	--	25	--	.7049
4(6)-----	--	100	--	.7055
5(7)-----	2.8	3.2	.875	.7090
	--	--	--	.7088
6(7)-----	0.8	5.9	.136	.7083
	--	--	--	.7082
7(7)-----	--	--	--	.7068
8(7)-----	--	--	--	.7069
9(7)-----	2.0	10.05	.199	.7070
	--	--	--	.7068
10(8)-----	--	--	--	.7043±8

Samples: 1. Lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 2-4. Red spinel lherzolite, Bandera, N. Mex. 5-8, Lherzolite, Cerro Negro (Puerco Plugs), N. Mex. 9. Websterite, Cerro Negro, N. Mex. 10. Lherzolite, Malapai Hill, Calif.

*References same as in table VII-2A.

TABLE VII-2C.—Rb, Sr, and Sr isotopes in Al-augite group xenoliths

Sample (Reference)*	Rb	Sr	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
1(3)-----	9.56	601.6	0.016	0.70269±5
2(9)-----	9.42	416.0	.023	.70323±15
3(6)-----	--	80	--	.7033
4(10)-----	11.8	644	.0530	.70356±7
5(10)-----	4.4	556	.0225	.70369±5
6(10)-----	12.8	210	.1763	.70368±6
7(10)-----	2.8	516	.0157	.70331±5
8(10)-----	10.0	301	.0961	.70354±4
9(10)-----	5.8	345	.0486	.70335±6

Samples: 1, 2. Hornblendite, Dish Hill, Calif. 3. Gabbro, Bandera, N. Mex. 4. Hornblendite, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 5. Kaersutite clinopyroxenite, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 6-8. Kaersutite gabbros, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 9. Kaersutite wehrlite, Lunar Crater field, Nev.

*References same as in table VII-2A.

TABLE VII-2D.—Rb, Sr, and Sr isotopes in bottle-green opyroxene group

Sample (Reference)*	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
1(10)-----	0.359	27.20	0.0384	0.70912±15
	--	--	.0377	.70896±5
2(10)-----	.280	11.8	.0683	.70418±5
3(10)-----	.152	23.57	.0186	.70502±6
4(6)-----	--	38	--	.7023
5(6)-----	--	110	--	.7040
6(5)-----	--	47	--	.7023
7(6)-----	--	108	--	.7031

Samples: 1. Harzburgite, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 2. Dunite, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 3. Lherzolite, Lunar Crater field, Nev. (Nos. 1-3 classified by author as Cr-diopside group). 4-7. Green spinel lherzolite, Bandera, N. Mex.

*References same as in table VII-2A.

TABLE VII-2E.—Rb, Sr, and Sr isotopes in mineral separates from xenoliths and megacrysts
[AW, acid washed]

Sample (Reference)*	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	Sample	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Rb/Sr	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
1(1)-----	0.221	224	0.0010	0.7030	32(2)-----	0.042	342.32	0.0001	0.70407±7(AW)
2(1)-----	.121	1.46	.083	--	33(2)-----	.046	13.04	.004	.70425±13(AW)
3(1)-----	.070	.237	.295	--	34(2)-----	.049	18.707	.003	.70413±8(AW)
4(1)-----	.120	24.6	.0048	.7025	35(2)-----	.049	22.144	.002	.70445±5(AW)
5(1)-----	.299	3.01	.099	.7080	36(1)-----	.134	52.5	.0025	.7032
6(1)-----	.130	1.65	.079	.7096	37(1)-----	.085	1.62	.052	.7043
7(1)-----	.067	43.7	.0015	.7025	38(3)-----	4.48	711.4	.006	.70271±5
8(1)-----	.079	1.17	.067	.7058	39(1)-----	.166	32.7	.0051	.7024
9(1)-----	.085	1.07	.079	.7060	40(3)-----	9.23	511.8	.018	.70288±6
10(3)-----	68.96	150.1	.459	.70325±7	41(3)-----	11.23	487.9	.023	.70273±5
11(3)-----	1.09	132.22	.008	.70328±9	42(3)-----	13.04	769.4	.017	.70266±5
12(4)-----	1.0	.74	.014	.7016	43(2)-----	12.776	2503	.005	.70317±9
13(4)-----	1.2	2.4	.5	.708	44(3)-----	7.64	577	.013	.70275±5
14(4)-----	1.5	11	.14	.7087	45(5)-----	--	--	--	.70273
15(9)-----	2.40	169.5	.014	.7030±72	46(6)-----	--	2900	--	.7027
16(2)-----	.038	1.703	.022	.70261±8(AW)	47(6)-----	--	2500	--	.7029
17(2)-----	.034	.322	.106	---(AW)	48(3)-----	9.64	516.3	.019	.70264±8
18(2)-----	.018	.233	.077	---(AW)	49(10)-----	5.35	9255	.001670	.70355±6
19(2)-----	.050	2.136	.023	.70484±10(AW)	50(10)-----	4.01	9383	.001236	.70355±4
20(2)-----	.083	2.976	.028	.70717±14(AW)	51(10)-----	--	8147	--	.70352±5
21(2)-----	.044	1.301	.034	.70555±12(AW)	52(10)-----	--	2652	--	.70349±4
22(2)-----	.054	5.295	.010	.70196±11(AW)	53(10)-----	--	1183	--	.70458±6
23(2)-----	.057	1.51	.038	.70579±7(AW)	54(10)-----	--	2367	--	.70329±5
24(2)-----	.035	.953	.037	.70585±18(AW)	55(10)-----	.225	75.62	.00859	.70356±4
25(2)-----	.011	7.353	.001	.70230±6(AW)	56(10)-----	.0536	58.33	.00266	.70352±6
26(2)-----	.003	.338	.009	.70302±13(AW)	57(10)-----	.444	64.08	.0200	.70376±6
27(2)-----	.050	.189	.265	.70644±16(AW)	58(10)-----	1.134	67.63	.0485	.70387±4
28(2)-----	.059	5.643	.010	.70275±9(AW)	59(10)-----	1.117	74.83	.0432	.70382±4
29(2)-----	.073	21.99	.003	.70295±7(AW)	60(10)-----	.051	.437	.318	.70520+19-15
30(7)-----	--	--	--	.7084	61(10)-----	10.71	749.0	.04134	.70336±6
31(7)-----	1.2	2.9	.414	.7083	62(10)-----	3.3	1032	.00927	.70324±4

Samples: 1. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite(?), San Carlos, Ariz. 2. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 1. 3. Olivine, same xenolith as 1. 4. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite(?), San Carlos, Ariz. 5. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 4. 6. Olivine, same xenolith as 4. 7. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite(?), Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 8. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 7. 9. Olivine, same xenolith as 7. 10. Philogopite, Cr-diopside pyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 11. Clinopyroxene, same xenolith as 10. 12. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 13. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 12. 14. Olivine, same xenolith as 12. 15. Amphibole from Cr-diopside lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 16. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 17. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 16. 18. Olivine, same xenolith as 16. 19. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 20. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 19. 21. Olivine, same xenolith as 19. 22. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 23. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 22. 24. Olivine, same xenolith as 22. 25. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 26. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 25. 27. Olivine, same xenolith as 25. 28. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 29. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside clinopyroxenite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 30. Orthopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, Cerro Negro, N. Mex. 31. Olivine, same xenolith as 30. 32. Plagioclase, feldspathic ultramafic group lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 33. Clinopyroxene, same xenolith as 32. 34. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite clinopyroxenite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 35. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite clinopyroxenite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 36. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite wehrlite, Crater 160, Ariz. 37. Olivine, same xenolith as 36. 38. Kaersutite megacryst, San Carlos, Ariz. 39. Clinopyroxene megacryst (Al-augite), Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 40-42. Kaersutite megacrysts, Dish Hill, Calif. 43. Plagioclase megacryst, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. 44, 45. Kaersutite megacrysts, Black Canyon (Hoover Dam), Ariz. 46, 47. Feldspar megacrysts, Bandera, N. Mex. 48. Kaersutite megacryst, Deadman Lake, Calif. 49-54. Feldspar megacrysts, Lunar Crater, Nev. 55, 56. Al-augite clinopyroxene megacrysts, Lunar Crater, Nev. 57-59. Bottle-green pyroxene clinopyroxene megacrysts (classified Cr-diopside by author), Lunar Crater field, Nev. 60. Olivine megacryst, Lunar Crater field, Nev. 61, 62. Kaersutite megacrysts, Lunar Crater field, Nev.

* References same as in table VII-3A.

TABLE VII-3A.—Sr and Nd isotope ratios in host rocks

Sample (Reference)	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	Sm/Nd
1(1)-----	0.7029±2	0.513001±18	0.200
2(1)-----	.70324±5	.51289±28	.183
3(1)-----	.70310±3	.512904±20	--
4(1)-----	--	.513053±12	--
5(1)-----	.70321±3	--	--
6(2)-----	.70296	.513021±8	--
7(2)-----	.70304	.513033±20	--
8(2)-----	.70295	.513031±18	--
9(2)-----	.70321	--	--
10(2)-----	.70289	--	--
11(2)-----	.70285	.513037±10	--
12(2)-----	.70327	.5130025±20	--
13(3)-----	.70564±17	.51269±1	--
14(5)-----	.70328±4	.512980±33	.218
	--	.512970±32	--
	--	.512940±31	--
15(5)-----	.70339±7	.512948±39	.213
	--	.512944±23	--
16(5)-----	.70375±6	.512992±46	.228

Samples: 1-12. Basalts, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 13. Trachyandesite, Big Creek, Calif. 14-16. Basalt rinds on xenoliths, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex.
 References: (1) Menzies and others (1984); (2) Menzies and others (1983); (3) Domenick and others (1983); (4) Jagoutz and others (1980); (5) Roden and others (1984b)

TABLE VII-3B.—Sr and Nd isotope ratios in mineral separates from xenoliths and megacrysts
[AW, acid washed]

Sample (Reference)*	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	Sm/Nd	Sample (Reference)*	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	Sm/Nd
1(1)-----	0.70276±3	0.513118±16	0.358	27(1)-----	0.70286±4	0.513003±14	--
2(1)-----	.70287±3	.513033±18	.230	28(1)-----	.70292±4	.513022±12	--
3(1)-----	.70280±4	.513003±28	.157	29(1)-----	.70289±3	.513015±30	--
4(1)-----	.70308±3	.512983±14	.349	30(1)-----	.70299±3	.513011±28	--
5(1)-----	.70277±4	.513109±10	.365	31(1)-----	.70288±4	--	--
6(1)-----	.70242±3	.513285±12	.510	32(4)-----	.70229±6	.513308±15	.52
7(1)-----	.70197±4	.513350±88	.389	33(4)-----	.70361±4	.513301±21	.9200
8(1)-----	.70281±3	.512965±20	.231	34(4)-----	.70255±9	.513319±21	.530
9(1)-----	.70321±4	--	--	35(5)-----	.70501±4	.512764±11	.360
10(1)-----	.70351±3	.512778±42	.182	36(4)-----	--	.512763±24	.360
	.70346±6	--	--	37(5)-----	.70286±7	.513011±51	.325
11(1) AW-----	.70343±9	.512740±14	--	38(5)-----	.70296±6	--	--
12(1)-----	.70470±9	.512603±12	.230		.70295±9	.513058±19	--
	--	.512652±32	--		.70284±7	--	--
13(1) AW-----	.70488±9	.512584±30	--	39(5)-----	.70284±5	.512987±3	.305
14(1)-----	.70329±3	.512945±66	.192	40(5)-----	.70284±8	--	--
15(1)-----	.70274±6	.512704±12	.257		.70273±7	.513073±31	.306
16(1) AW-----	.70286±6	.512704±12	--		.70268±7	--	--
17(1)-----	.70277±4	.512931±34	.245	41(5)-----	.70280±5	.513084±19	312
18(1)-----	.70289±3	.513001±16	.275	42(5)-----	.70178±9	--	--
19(1)-----	.70282±4	.513045±24	.216		.70176±6	.513122±18	.466
20(1)-----	.70317±3	.512969±22	.452		.70194±7	--	--
21(1)-----	.70301±4	.513085±22	.491	43(5)-----	.70389±9	.512924±17	.319
22(1)-----	.70297±4	.512954±12	.339		.70375±7	--	--
23(1)-----	.70276±4	.513161±42	.381	44(5)-----	.70210±6	.513326±28	.424
24(1)-----	.70331±3	.512843±50	--	45(5)-----	.70304±6	.513054±14	.302
25(1)-----	.70303±5	.512844±42	--	46(5)-----	.70451±4	.512797±26	.229
26(1)-----	.70305±5	.512988±30	--				

Samples: 1. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 2. Amphibole, same xenolith as 1. 3. Apatite, same xenolith as 1. 4-6. Clinopyroxenes, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 7. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 8. Amphibole, vein, same xenolith as 7. 9. Mica, vein, same xenolith as 7. 10, 11. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 12, 13. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 14. Mica, clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 15, 16. Clinopyroxene, same xenolith as 14. 17. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 18. Amphibole, vein, Cr-diopside lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 19. Clinopyroxene, same xenolith as 18. 20. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside pyroxenite layer. 21. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite in contact with 20. 22. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite pyroxenite layer. 23. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite in contact with 22. 24. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite pyroxenite layer. 25. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite peridotite in contact with 24. 26. Amphibole, peridotite, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 27. Amphibole, vein, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 28, 29. Amphiboles, peridotites, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 30, 31. Kaersutite megacrysts, San Bernardino field, Ariz. 32. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 33. Orthopyroxene, same xenolith as 32. 34. Whole rock, Cr-diopside lherzolite, same xenoliths as 32. 35. Clinopyroxene, Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 36. Whole rock, Cr-diopside lherzolite, same xenolith as 35. 37. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite clinopyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 38. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite clinopyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 39. Clinopyroxene, lherzolite, composite with 38. 40. Clinopyroxene, Al-augite clinopyroxenite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 41. Clinopyroxene, lherzolite, composite with 40. 42-44. Clinopyroxenes, coarse-grained Cr-diopside lherzolites, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 45, 46. Clinopyroxenes, fine-grained Cr-diopside lherzolites, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex.

*References same as in table VII-3A.

TABLE VII-3C.—Sr and Nd isotope ratios of xenoliths
[AW, acid washed]

Sample (Reference)*	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$
1(1)-----	0.70351±4	0.513048±10
2(3)-----	.70312±9	.51306±3
3(3)-----	.70409±11	--
	.70418±12	--
	.70419±10	--
4(3)AW-----	.70631±15	.51233±1
5(3)-----	.70505±11	.51269±1
	.70504±14	--
	.70506±9	--

Samples: 1. Cr-diopside lherzolite, San Bernardino field, Arizona. Same xenolith as samples 1-3, table VII-3B. 2. Cr-diopside lherzolite, Pinchot, Calif. 3. Garnet lherzolite, Big Creek, Calif. 4. Carbonate-bearing garnet pyroxenite, Big Creek, Calif. 5. Garnet pyroxenite, Big Creek, Calif.

*References same as in table VII-3A.

TABLE VII-4A.— $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, host rocks

Sample (Reference)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (per mil)
1(1)-----	+6.0
2(4)-----	6.3
3(2)-----	5.6±.3
4(2)-----	6.4±.1
5(4)-----	5.8
6(1)-----	6.2
7(1)-----	5.8
8(1)-----	5.9
9(1)-----	6.4

Samples: 1-4, San Carlos, Ariz. 5. Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 6. Dish Hill, Calif. 7-9. San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico.

References: (1) Kyser and others (1982). (2) Rumble and others (1979). (3) Boettcher and O'Neil (1980). (4) Kyser (1980).

TABLE VII-4B.— $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, Cr-diopside group xenoliths

Sample (Reference)	Whole rock (calc)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (per mil)			
		Spinel	Olivine	Clinopx	Orthopx
1(1)-----	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.6
2(1)-----	5.6	--	5.3	5.7	5.7
3(1)-----	5.4	--	5.2	5.4	--
4(1)-----	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.6
5(1)-----	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.6
6(1)-----	5.3	4.0	5.1	5.6	6.1
7(1)-----	6.0	--	5.9	5.8	6.1
8(1)-----	6.5	--	6.4	6.5	6.4
9(1)-----	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.7
10(1)-----	7.0	--	7.2	5.8	5.9
11(1)-----	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.6	5.3
12(1)-----	6.0	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.6
13(1)-----	5.9	--	6.1	5.9	6.1

Samples: 1-3, Lherzolite, San Carlos, Ariz. 4-6, Lherzolite, Kilbourne Hole, N. Mex. 7, 8. Lherzolite, Dish Hill, Calif. 9-13, Lherzolite, San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico.

Reference: Kyser and others (1982).

TABLE VII-4C.— $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, Al-augite group xenoliths

Sample (Reference)*	Whole rock (calc)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (per mil)					
		Spinel	Olivine	Clinopx	Orthopx	Plag.	Amphib.
1(1)-----	5.6	--	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.8
2(1)-----	5.6	4.2	--	5.6	--	--	--
3(1)-----	5.5	5.4	--	5.5	--	--	--
4(1)-----	5.6	--	4.8	5.6	--	--	5.8
5(4)-----	5.7	--	5.8	--	--	--	5.5
6(2)-----	5.7±2	--	--	--	--	--	--
7(3)-----	--	--	--	--	--	5.57	6.11
8(3)-----	--	--	--	--	--	5.12	--
9(3)-----	--	--	--	--	--	6.01	--

Samples: 1. Olivine, San Carlos, Ariz. 3. (Plag.) clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 4. Olivine kaersutite (plag.) clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 5. Kaersutite peridotite, San Carlos, Ariz. 6. Clinopyroxenite, San Carlos, Ariz. 7. Kaersutite and phlogopite, hornblendite vein, Dish Hill, Calif. 8. Kaersutite, kaersutite-clinopyroxene xenolith, Williams, Ariz. 9. Kaersutite, hornblendite vein, Cima, Calif.

*References same as for table VII-4A.

TABLE VII-4D.— $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, megacrysts

Sample (Reference)*	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (per mil)
1(3)-----	4.73
2(3)-----	4.65
3(3)-----	5.55
4(3)-----	5.13
5(1)-----	5.8
6(1)-----	5.9
7(1)-----	6.7
8(1)-----	6.6
9(1)-----	5.7
10(3)-----	4.65
11(3)-----	5.40
12(3)-----	4.76
13(3)-----	4.77
14(3)-----	5.39

Samples: 1. Kaersutite megacryst, Black Canyon (Hoover Dam), Ariz. 2-4. Kaersutite megacryst, Deadman Lake, Calif. 5. Olivine megacryst, Black Rock Summit, Nev. 6. Clinopyroxene megacrysts (Al-augite), Black Rock Summit, Nev. 7. Anorthoclase megacryst, Black Rock Summit, Nev. 8. Clinopyroxene megacryst (bottle-green pyroxene; classified Cr-diopside by author), Black Rock Summit, Nev. 9. Clinopyroxene megacryst (Al-augite), Dish Hill, Calif. 10. Kaersutite megacryst, Cima, Calif. 11, 12. Kaersutite megacryst, Vulcans Throne, Ariz. 13. Kaersutite megacryst, West Potrillo Mts., N. Mex. 14. Kaersutite megacryst, dike, West Texas (Irving, 1977).

*References same as for table VII-4A.

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