

crustal anatexis (cataclastic gneiss AUCTT.) such as acid migmatites of Infracambrian age. The latter formation is lithologically correlable and age-equivalent to the Ollo de Sapó Formation of the Iberian Massif and, like it, is derived from a late post-Assintic magmatic event. A thick, till now azoic, mostly detrital with minor carbonatic episodes (the Bithia Formation AUCTT.) lies on the magmatic rocks and is, in turn, followed by fossiliferous carbonatic and terrigenous sediments of the Lower Cambrian. All the sediments overlying the Assintic basement have been affected by deformation and weak metamorphism occurring during the Ercynian orogeny.

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THE GEOLOGIC EVOLUTION OF THE UPPER PROTEROZOIC DOM FELICIANO BELT IN SANTA CATARINA STATE, SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL

A fairly complete section of the Dom Feliciano belt, whose tectonomagmatic evolution occurred at the end of the Precambrian, during the Brasiliano orogenic cycle, crops out in the eastern part of Santa Catarina State. Within the belt, structural vergence is northwesterly, towards the Luiz Alves cratonic area, and metamorphic grade increases southeast. The following tectonic units are characterized:

a) The anchimetamorphic molassoid sediments of the Itajaí Group, which unconformably overlie the high-grade terranes of Luiz Alves. They were intruded by high level acid intrusives and post-tectonic granites.

b) The greenschist to amphibolite facies supracrustals of the Brusque Group, with polyphase deformation, which are intruded by at least two generations of granitic rocks.

c) A medium-grade terrain, in which migmatization is widespread, and large granitic bodies were formed (Pedras Grandes suite), suggesting the existence of an active late Precambrian magmatic arc.

About 200 new radiometric dates (K-Ar on separated minerals, Rb-Sr on whole rock samples, and U-Pb on zircons) indicated the following chronology of events: main regional metamorphism at about 700 MA; syn-late tectonic deformation associated with granite emplacement at about 640 MA; thermal episodes and post-tectonic granitic intrusions at 580 and 540 MA; regional cooling and uplift at 450-500 MA.