

Similar Mo-bearing pegmatites exist in other granitic intrusives as at the Serra de Itaguaí, in the neighborhoods of Petrópolis and nearby Maricá.

Seemingly the molybdenum occurrences are associated with pink Kfeldspar-rich and biotite-hornblende pegmatites. The metasomatic reaction $\text{biotite (with Mo)} + \text{plagioclase} + \text{HS}^- = \text{hornblende} + \text{Kfeldspar} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{MoS}_2$ is intimately related to the molybdenum mineralizations. The extensive Kfeldspar formation with lesser development of secondary muscovite is indicative of the intense potassic alteration, which has accompanied sulfide deposition. Magnetite appearance implies biotite breakdown and lack of hornblende. Beryl, carbonates, mainly calcite, allanite and garnet may also be present in the pegmatites. — (27 de junho de 1989).

A GEOCHRONOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE PUNCOVISCANA FORMATION NEAR SALTA, ARGENTINA — U. G. CODANI¹, K. R. B. VANCINI¹, L. PETRONILHO¹ AND R. H. OMARINI² — ¹Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil and ²Universidad Nacional de Salta, Salta, Argentina.

The Puncoviscana Formation is the most conspicuous basement unit in Northwestern Argentina, and the knowledge of its age is very important to characterize the tectonic evolution of the Cordillera Oriental, in the Central Andes. In the Salta Province this formation is composed by greywackes and pelites, slightly tectonized and affected by very low grade metamorphism, and is intruded by a series of small postkinematic granitoid bodies such as Cañani, Chani, Santa Rosa de Tastil and others. Based on the existent ichnofauna (Oldhamia, Nereites, etc.), the Puncoviscana Formation has been attributed to the lower Cambrian.

On two outcrops of pelitic rocks, collected near Salta, the Rb-Sr results were as follows:

SR - 9 - 5 points isochron, $538 \pm 23 \text{ MA-R}_0 = 0,7126 - \text{MSWD} = 0,65$

SR - 10 - 5 points isochron, $520 \pm 14 \text{ MA-R}_0 = 0,7148 - \text{MSWD} = 0,36$

The isochron ages are concordant, within experimental error, the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ initial ratios are compatible with sedimentary material and the geologic significance of the result can be attributed to the establishment of the regional tectonic cleavage in the pelitic material.

On the hornfels SR-1, collected a few Kms N of Puerta Tastil, the 4 points isochron yielded $491 \pm 21 \text{ MA}$, with $R_0 = 0,7172$ and $\text{MSWD} = 0,15$. This age can be interpreted as the time of the hot and forceful intrusion of the granitoids, resetting the Sr isotopic systematics in the pelitic rocks to a higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ initial ratio. — (27 de junho de 1989).

GRANITOS BRASILIANOS DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO - Considerações Geoquímicas — MARIA DO CARMO B. JUNHO, credenciada por IGNÁCIO MACHADO BRITO — Departamento de Geologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Comparação da geoquímica de oito complexos graníticos, intrusivos, de provável idade Brasileira, do estado do Rio de Janeiro, aponta cogeneticidade entre eles, caracterizando um magmatismo cálcio alcalino a álcali cálcico, com MgO e Na_2O baixos; K_2O e CaO altos, enriquecido em P_2O_5 , TiO_2 , Ba, Zr, Rb, Sr e Ni, taxa $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 1 e presença de C e Di normativos com ligeiro aumento de C versus SiO_2 .

Correlações entre a geoquímica e o ambiente geotectônico de formação deste magmatismo são discutidas. — (27 de junho de 1989).