

undergoing largely closed system fractionation, with only moderate crustal input appears to be consistent with isotopic, major and trace element and rare-earth data. The implications of the granite's origin, emplacement, and uplift on basin development in the area will be considered.

THE METAMORPHICS UNDERLYING THE PLATTENKALK CARBONATES IN THE TAYGETOS MTS (SOUTHERN PELOPONNESUS)

G. Kowalczyk, U. Dittmar

Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut, Senckenberganlage 32,
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Detailed mapping in the central and southern Taygetos Mts. has confirmed the observation of metaclastics underlying the Plattenkalk carbonates, as published by PSONIS (1981). Below the Plattenkalk carbonates a 5-600 m thick sequence of alternating meta-quartzites and phyllites can be detected (metavolcanics and carbonates are not known up till now). These metaclastics show up to 3, mostly homoaxial, fold generations and corresponding cleavages. Abundant occurrence of chloritoid (locally in association with pyrophyllite) indicates a metamorphic overprint within the lower temperature level of the greenschist facies. We propose for these metaclastics – after the village Kastania – the informal term «Kastania-Phyllites».

The contact to the hanging wall carbonates – either conformably or formed by a thrust plane – is characterized by an up to 20 m thick sequence of metaconglomerates.

The carbonates of the Plattenkalk series correspond lithologically and stratigraphically to the series within the Ionian Zone. The Upper Jurassic chert/carbonate alternation has yielded macrofossils with *Lamellaptychus* sp.

In the carbonates also up to 3 fold generations and corresponding cleavages are developed. Moreover, slaty layers contain chloritoid. The Plattenkalk carbonates and the underlying metaclastics have thus apparently suffered a common tectonic and metamorphic history.

According to present knowledge the Kastania-Phyllites are lithologically not identical with the metamorphic sequence stratigraphically underlying the Stromatolithic Dolomites of the Talea-Ori (resp. Plattenkalk) series of Crete. This series is considered to be in the same tectonic position as the Plattenkalk series of the Peloponnese.