

THE EARLY/MIDDLE TRASSIC BOUNDARY ON CHIOS ISLAND: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A REINVESTIGATION

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On Chios island, the sections at the Scythian/Anisian boundary (BENDER 1967, ASSERETO et al. 1980) were reinvestigated in detail, and further ammonoids and microfossil samples were collected within the Hallstatt type limestones. Two ammonoid assemblages could be discerned, a lower one belonging to the Prohungarites-Subcolumbites zone (Spathian) and an upper one of early Anisian (Aegean) age. The Scythian/Anisian boundary is defined with the first appearance of the latter. Regarding significant conodont species, we state that *Neogondolella regale* MOSHER appears a little higher than the first Anisian ammonoids, whereas *N. timorensis timorensis* NO-GAMI was found already below these ammonoids, in one section even together with a pure Spathian ammonoid fauna. Foraminifera are very rare and cannot be used as additional stratigraphic criteria.

The Upper Scythian-Lower Anisian succession of Chios fits well to what is known from other places in the Tethys realm, but it is difficult, furtheron, to connect them strictly with North American sequences. Although the Chios sections seem to be influenced by stratigraphical condensation to a certain degree, they provide the best reference for the Scythian/Anisian boundary within the western Tethys.

ORE DEPOSITS RELATED TO THE OPHIOLITE COMPLEXES IN THE NE MEDITERRANEAN: A REVIEW OF METALLOGENIC FEATURES

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Ore deposits and occurrences related to the ophiolite complexes in the NE Mediterranean are divided into two main groups:

(i) PRIMARY or MAGMATOGENIC DEPOSITS are, both genetically and spatially, associated with ophiolites:

Magmatic deposits:	Chromite
	Titaniferous magnetite
	Forsterite-olivinite
	Platinum group-occurrences
Magmatic-hydrothermal:	Cu-Ni-Fe sulphides
	Magnetite
Volcano-sedimentary:	Pyrite cupriferous
	Bedded iron-manganese
	Mn-nodule occurrences
	Phosphate occurrences

(ii) SECONDARY DEPOSITS formed by transformation of ophiolites by exogenous agencies, located at and/or in ophiolites, or transported away. In any case, ophiolites are the ultimate source of ore constituents:

Lateritic:	Blanket Ni-silicate
	Magnesite
	Nickeliferous iron
Sedimentary:	Fe-oxides (oolitic ore)
	Magnesite
	Ferruginous bauxite
	Placer
Hydrothermal-metamorphic:	Asbestos
	Magnesite (?)
	Talc
	Gold (listwaenite)

The objective of paper is to provide an overview of only the most interesting groups of deposit, with emphasis on genetic models.