

greatly, composed mainly of diopside and hedenbergite. Components of garnet and pyroxene are $\text{Adr}_{28.69-96.44}$ $\text{Grs}_{2.00-67.38}(\text{Prp} + \text{Sps})_{0.67-5.69}$ and $\text{Di}_{11.8-94.12}\text{Hd}_{4.08-81.28}\text{Jo}_{1.79-20.02}$, respectively, their wide compositional variation range suggests that skarns were not formed under the totally enclosed equilibrium condition. The amphiboles mostly belong to magnesium-ferric-calcium amphibole, with only some individuals being ferric-hornblende. The relatively remarkable change of composition is probably attributed to the change of redox conditions resulting in different degrees of $\text{Al}^{\text{VI}}\text{Si} \longleftrightarrow (\text{Na}, \text{K})$ displacement, which belongs to the transforming tendency under solidus. Tetrahedral Si, Al, octahedral Al, Ti and cations in A site of amphibole change greatly, which may be caused by the composition difference of the magma in the contact metasomatic process or the change of physicochemical condition during crystallization. Electron microprobe analysis shows that the early skarns in Huanggang belong to the typical oxidation type, while the late skarns transfer to the reduction type. From the viewpoint of mineral assemblages, the skarn assemblage in this area is similar to the calcareous skarn formation. Composition characteristics of skarns in the Huanggang Sn-Fe deposit are similar to those of Cu-Fe deposits of calcareous-magnesian skarn formation, while the altered mineral assemblage is close to W-Sn deposits of the calcareous skarn formation, indicating a new skarn formation. Massive intrusion of granitic magma brought a lot of metallogenetic materials and heat energy needed for mineralization. In addition, the well developed faults in the Huanggang ore district also provide a channel for fluid migration. A lot of laminar skarn ores are developed in this area, and as this uniform banded structure cannot be observed in peripheral marbles, these laminar rocks seemed to be a self-organization phenomenon in the process of metasomatism and were not formed by sedimentary-exhalation. Mn/Fe ratios of pyroxenes in the Huanggang ore district range from 0.15 to 0.44, suggesting that the possibility of finding polymetallic mineralization in this area. The johannsenite in pyroxene changes remarkably in composition, and its content ranges from 1.79% to 20.02%. There is no Mn in the marble of Huanggangliang Formation of the ore-bearing strata in the Huanggang Sn-Fe ore district, and the possibility of the derivation of Mn from the strata is very small. In contrast, the pyroxenes are Mn-enriched in the stratiform ore body away from the contact zones or ore bodies containing no Mn. MnO content (0.02% ~ 0.05%) in Huanggang granites is significantly lower than the average content of MnO (0.07%) in A-type granite, and there exist no Mn-enriched accessory minerals such as ilmenite, indicating that there might have been the participation of some Mn composition of granitic magma in the skarn due to contact metasomatism. Therefore, the Mn-enriched pyroxenes probably resulted from the evolution of Mesozoic magmatic fluid, and Mn-enriched pyroxene skarns were formed by infiltration metasomatism of magmatic fluid along fracture zones between layers. These phenomena are similar to things of the skarn Pb-Zn deposits in central Fujian Province. Mn-rich pyroxene might serve as the indications for Sn, Cu, Zn and many other metallic ores in this area, and the outer contact zone of skarn and its peripheral marble seem to be favorable positions for polymetallic mineralization.

Key Words: skarn; mineralogy; petrogenesis and mineralization; Huanggang Sn-Fe deposit; Inner Mongolia

大兴安岭位于古生代古亚洲成矿域与中生代滨太平洋成矿域相互叠置部位,是我国16个重点矿产勘查区之一(邵积东等,2007;陈志广等,2008),其南段黄岗梁-乌兰浩特锡铅锌铜多金属成矿带是大兴安岭地区最重要的成矿带之一。区内已探明一批大型-超大型矿床,如黄岗锡铁矿、大井银多金属矿、拜仁达坝银铅锌矿等(图1)。矿床类型众多,有夕卡岩型、斑岩型、次火山热液型、钠长岩型等(赵一鸣等,1997a),其中以夕卡岩型矿床工业前景最好。

黄岗锡铁矿位于大兴安岭南段成矿带的西南端,是我国长江以北最大的锡铁共生矿床,也是内蒙古自治区第二大铁矿。前人对该矿床地质特征、控矿构造、成矿作用及成矿时代等多方面进行了大量研究(张德全等,1993;赵一鸣等,1997a;Ishihara et al., 2001;Liu et al., 2001;王莉娟等,2001,2002;叶杰等,2002;刘建明等,2004;王长明等,2007;周振华等,2010),而对于本区广泛发育的夕卡岩和退化蚀变岩研究较少。肖成东等(2002)对黄岗锡铁矿石榴

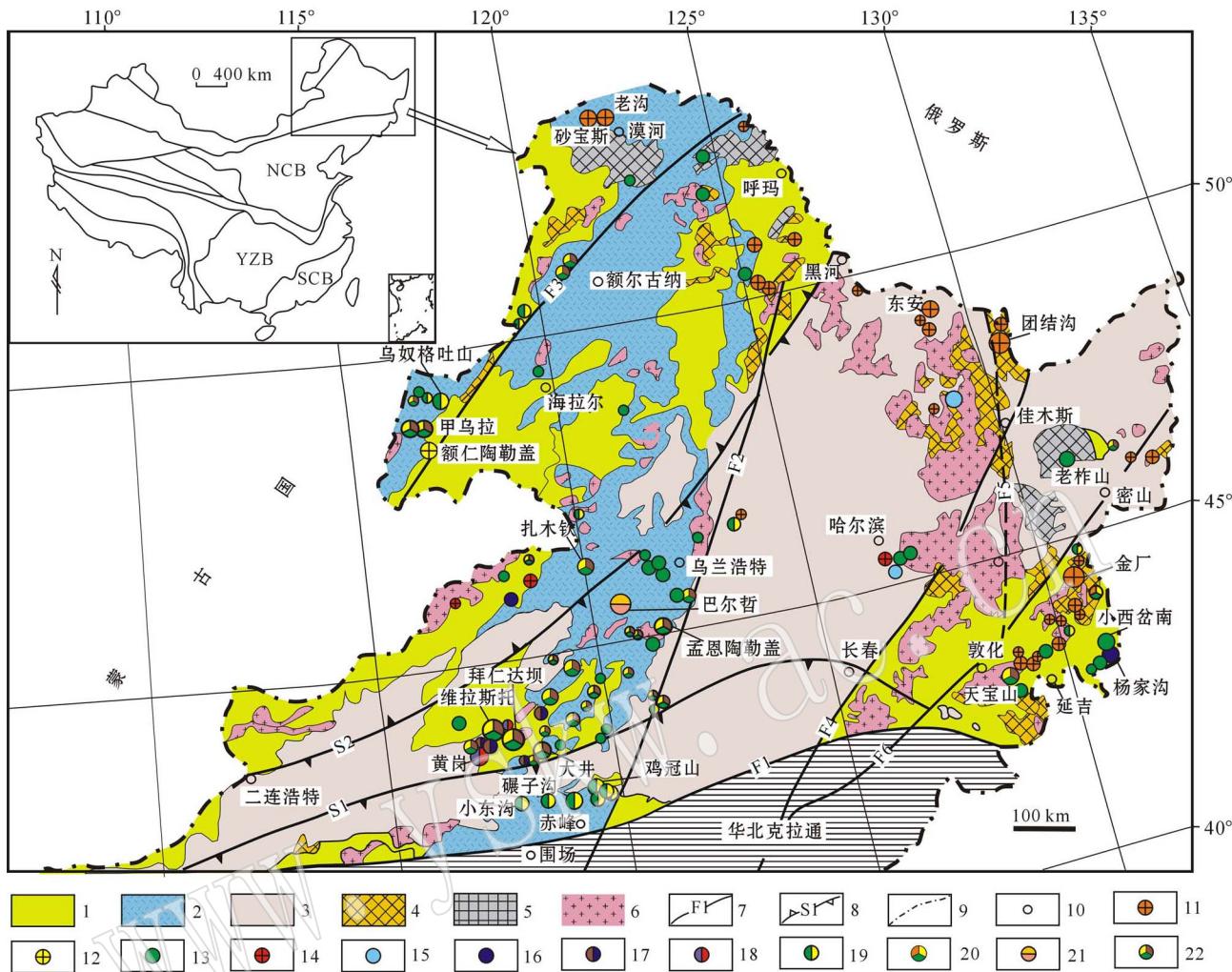


图1 大兴安岭及其邻区地质矿产分布图[据祁进平等(2005)修改]

Fig. 1 Geological map of the Da Hinggan Mountains and neighboring areas showing distribution of ore resources
(modified after Qi Jinping *et al.*, 2005)

1—晚古生代地层; 2—中生代陆相火山岩和沉积岩; 3—新生代沉积盆地; 4—前寒武纪岩石; 5—早古生代地层; 6—中生代花岗岩; 7—断裂及编号(F1: 康保-赤峰断裂; F2: 嫩江断裂; F3: 德尔布干断裂; F4: 伊兰-伊通断裂; F5: 牡丹江断裂; F6: 敦密断裂); 8—缝合带及编号(S1: 温都尔庙-西拉木伦-延吉缝合线; S2: 二连浩特-贺根山-黑河缝合线); 9—国境线; 10—主要城市; 11—金矿床; 12—银矿床; 13—铜矿床; 14—铁矿床; 15—钼矿床; 16—钨矿床; 17—锡钨矿床; 18—锡铁矿床; 19—铜钼矿床; 20—铂族金属矿床; 21—稀土矿床; 22—银铅锌矿床; NCB—华北板块; YZB—扬子板块; SCB—华南板块

1—Late Palaeozoic strata; 2—Mesozoic continental volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks; 3—Cenozoic sedimentary basin; 4—Precambrian rocks; 5—Early Paleozoic strata; 6—Mesozoic granites; 7—fracture and its serial number (F1—Kangbao-Chifeng fracture; F2—Nenjiang fracture; F3—De'erbugan fracture; F4—Yilan-Yitong fracture; F5—Mudanjiang fracture; F6—Dummi fracture); 8—suture and its serial number (S1—Wendu'er miaoxi-Xilamulun-Yanji suture; S2—Er'lianhaote-Hegenshan-Heihe suture); 9—national boundaries; 10—major city; 11—Au deposit; 12—Ag deposit; 13—Cu deposit; 14—Fe deposit; 15—Mo deposit; 16—W deposit; 17—W-Sn deposit; 18—Sn-Fe deposit; 19—Cu-Mo deposit; 20—PGE deposit; 21—REE deposit; 22—Ag-Pb-Zn deposit; NCB—North China Block; YZB—Yangtze Block; SCB—South China Block

石矿物学和稀土元素研究后提出了夕卡岩早期为岩浆成因、晚期为热液交代成因、夕卡岩为多期多成因的认识。在夕卡岩型矿床的研究中, 对夕卡岩矿物化学成分的研究十分重要(Einaudi *et al.*, 1981; Einaudi and Burt, 1982)。本文尝试从矿物学角度探讨黄岗锡铁矿的成因及夕卡岩矿物特征与成矿的关

系, 从而进一步查明其矿床成因, 也为本区夕卡岩型矿床的找矿工作提供一定的启示和思路。

1 区域地质背景

本区大地构造归属大兴安岭南段晚古生代增生

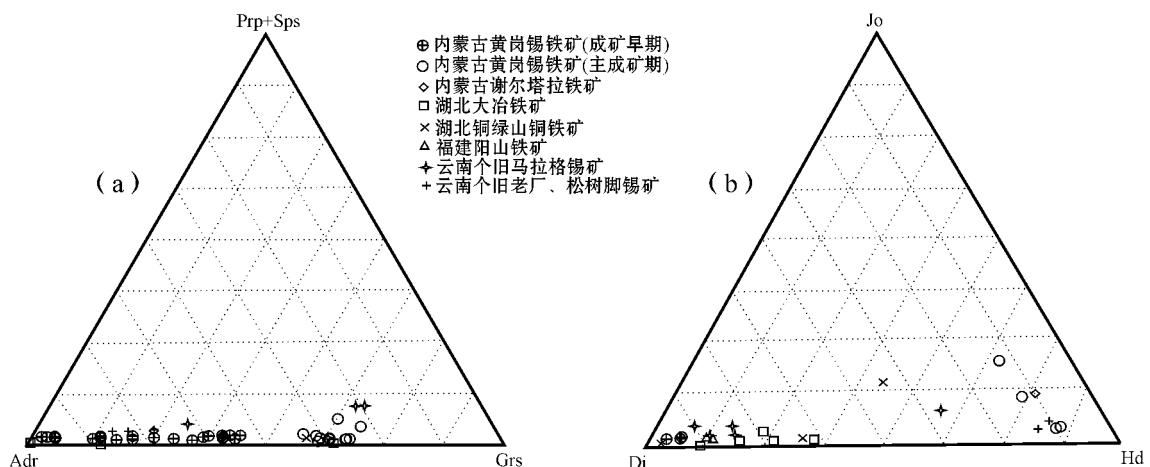


图4 黄岗锡铁矿石榴石(a)和辉石(b)端员组分图解(除黄岗锡铁矿外数据据林文蔚等,1990)

Fig. 4 End members of garnets (a) and clinopyroxenes (b) from the Huanggang Sn-Fe deposit (data except for Huanggang Sn-Fe deposit after Lin Wenwei *et al.*, 1990)

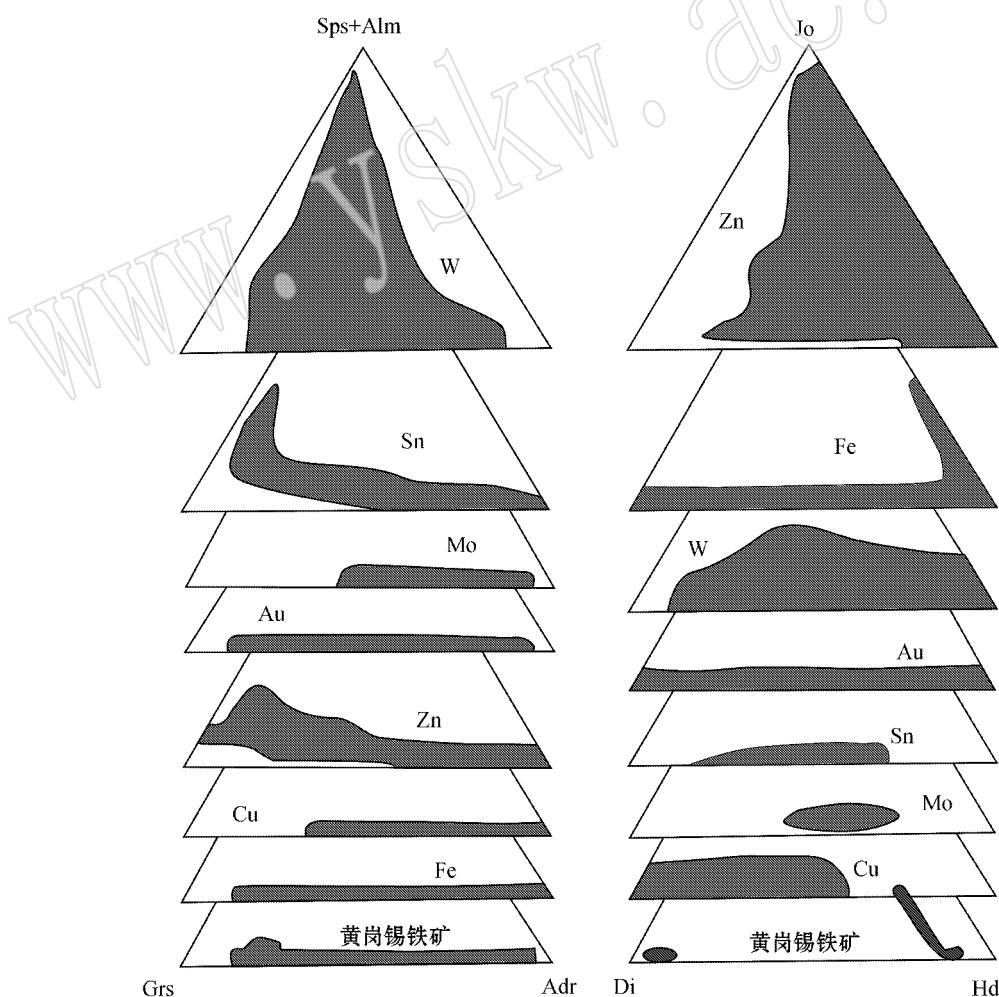


图5 世界大型夕卡岩型矿床石榴石和辉石组分(据 Meinert, 1992)

Fig. 5 Ternary plots of garnet and pyroxene compositions of major large skarn deposits (after Meinert, 1992)

