Abstract:

Abstract Geologic and geochemical data of intraplate late Pan-African (4937Ma) dykes assemblage in the northern Eastern Desert of Egypt are presented. The dyke swarms consist of a bimodal mafic-felsic suite of transitional alkaline to subalkaline chemistry and exhibit a broad compositional range. Geochemical studies show that they can be subdivided into three distinct chemical groups with two distinct compositional gaps and correlate fairly well with other occurrences of late Pan-African dykes in Egypt. This bimodal suite bears

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