

**Geochronology, mineral chemistry and paragenesis of REE
mineralization in alkaline rocks from the Kohistan Island Arc,
Pakistan**

Amjad Hussain ^a, Kui-Dong Zhao ^{a*}, Muhammad Arif ^{b, c}, Martin R. Palmer ^d, Qiang
Zhang ^a, Qian Li ^a, Shao-Yong Jiang ^a, Wei Chen ^a, Musa Bala Girei ^a

*^a State Key Laboratory of Geological Processes and Mineral Resources,
Collaborative Innovation Center for Exploration of Strategic Mineral Resources,
School of Earth Resources, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, PR
China*

*^b Department of Earth Sciences, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology,
Havelian (Abbottabad), Pakistan*

^c Department of Geology, University of Peshawar, Pakistan

*^d School of Ocean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, Southampton SO14
3ZH, UK*

*Corresponding author, E-mail address: zhaokd@cug.edu.cn (K.-D. Zhao)

Abstract

Alkaline igneous-related rare earth element (REE) deposits constitute a major global economic resource of REE. However, our understanding of their geodynamic settings and magmatic-hydrothermal processes remains uncertain. Here, we present an investigation of petrography, geochronology and mineral chemistry of newly discovered REE mineralization in the alkaline syenite and pegmatite from the Kohistan Batholith in the Kohistan Island Arc, Pakistan. The pegmatite contains abundant chevkinite and monazite (up to 10–35% in volume), which formed from crystallization of a REE-oversaturated evolved melt and are the main REE-bearing phases. UTh-Pb isotopic dating of zircon from the syenite yields the emplacement age of 31.2 ± 0.3 Ma, which closely matches the ages of zircon and monazite from the pegmatite (30.1 ± 0.3 Ma and 30.9 ± 0.3 Ma, respectively). Zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite have similar $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values, ranging from + 0.2 to + 2.5, indicating that the syenite and the pegmatite are co-magmatic in origin. The alkaline magma likely formed by partial melting of the enriched lithospheric mantle induced by the asthenospheric upwelling, which was related to slab break-off at the post-collisional stage following the collision of the Kohistan Island Arc with the Indian Plate. Zircons show the evolutionary trend in trace element compositions from the syenite to the pegmatite, marked by increases in REE, Hf, Y, U, volatiles and f_{O_2} . These changes reflect prolonged fractional crystallization processes of the alkaline magma, which were responsible for the REE enrichment in the residual pegmatitic melt. Postcollisional alkaline magmatic rocks are widely distributed in many places along the Tethyan orogenic belt. These observations

44 suggest that these post-collisional alkaline rocks may be good targets for REE
45 exploration.

46 **Keywords:** REE mineralization, syenite, pegmatite, Kohistan Island Arc, Pakistan

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1. Introduction

The majority of economic deposits of rare earth elements (REE) are hosted by: (1) carbonatites, (2) silica-deficient peralkaline rocks, (3) peralkaline granites and pegmatites, (4) granitic pegmatites and (5) iron oxide-phosphate deposits (Chakhmouradian and Zaitsev, 2012). Hence, REE deposits are predominantly associated with intracontinental, anorogenic, rift-related extensional settings formed by pull-apart tectonics and/or the asthenospheric upwelling (Chakhmouradian and Zaitsev, 2012). Despite some experimental, fluid inclusion and isotopic studies, the mechanisms of fractionation, transportation and precipitation of REE to form economically important deposits in alkaline rocks are not fully understood (e.g. Dostal, 2017; Siegel et al., 2018). Most models suggest that REE enrichment in alkaline rocks is related to halogen-mediated magmatic processes which culminate the formation of an immiscible REE-rich fluoride melt and a silicate melt (e.g. Veksler et al., 2005). Previous investigations suggest that extensive fractional crystallization plays the dominant role for hyper-enrichment of REE and other critical metals in alkaline rocks, especially in their highly evolved lithologies (e.g. pegmatites) (Dostal, 2016; Kempe et al., 1999). However, it has also been shown that hydrothermal fluids can mobilize REE as F^- , Cl^- , CO_3^{2-} , and OH^- complexes that can concentrate the REE in veins (e.g. Williams-Jones et al., 2012). Thus, there is a general consensus that both magmatic and hydrothermal processes play significant roles in the formation of REE deposits in alkaline rocks and carbonatites (Dostal et al., 2014; Siegel et al., 2018; Tillberg et al., 2019; Ying et al., 2020).

The principal focus of this study is the newly discovered REE mineralization in the alkaline rocks within the Tangir-Darel area of northern Pakistan (Fig. 1). Abundant REE minerals are hosted in the pegmatite that is intimately associated with the syenite in the Kohistan Batholith in the Kohistan Island Arc (KIA) system. Lizziero (2008) presented a preliminary report on the REE-mineral chevkinite from this area, whereas the genetically details regarding the mineralization are lacking. Here, we present geological details, petrography, mineralogy, geochemistry and U-Th-Pb geochronological data for the syenite and the mineralized pegmatite, aiming to understand the timing and formation conditions of REE mineralization. In addition, the tectonic environment for the alkaline magmatism within the Kohistan Island Arc is discussed.

2. Geological setting

The Kohistan Island Arc (KIA) in northern Pakistan is one of the world's best examples of an intra-oceanic island arc, displaying a complete section through the arc's lowermost crustal and subjacent mantle sections of ultramafic–mafic rocks, then to supra-crustal cover (e.g. volcanic and sedimentary rocks) (Fig. 1a) (Petterson, 2010). The KIA initiated through intra-oceanic subduction and largely grew within an intra-oceanic setting. Then it was sutured to the southern margin (the Karakoram microplate) of the Eurasian plate along the Main Karakoram Thrust (MKT) or the Shyok suture at ~ 75–102 Ma, and thrust on to the north-western part of the Indian plate along the Main Mantle Thrust (MMT) or the Indus suture at ~ 45–50 Ma (Fig. 1a) (Molnar and

Tapponnier, 1975; Petterson and Windley, 1985; Rehman et al., 2011; Treloar et al., 1989). Suturing to the Eurasian plate changed the KIA to an Andean-type margin, with magmatism in the KIA system continuing during and after suturing.

In addition to variably metamorphosed and mineralogically diverse volcanic and sedimentary lithologies, the KIA contains three plutonic rock sections; the Southern Plutonic Complex, the Chilas Complex, and the Kohistan Batholith (Fig. 1a). The ultramafic–mafic rocks of the Jijal and Spat complexes and amphibolite facies rocks of the Kamila Belt, representing the KIA’s upper mantle and lower-middle crustal parts, respectively, collectively make up the Southern Plutonic Complex (Burg et al., 2005). The Chilas Complex is a huge diapiric mafic intrusion emplaced during intra-arc to back-arc rifting at 80–85 Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2007; Khan, 1989). This complex consists of abundant gabbro, diorite, and quartz diorite, locally present subordinate dunite, peridotite and pyroxenite, and minor troctolite and anorthosite.

The Kohistan Batholith (KB) is one of the major units of the KIA and consists of numerous isolated plutons, dykes, and sills of calc-alkaline gabbroic to leucogranitic composition. Petterson and Windley (1985) recognized three main intrusion stages within the Kohistan Batholith based on differences in ages and the presence or absence of gneissic fabric in the constituent granitoids. Following this subdivision, Jagoutz et al. (2018) suggested that the stage 1 rocks are predominantly deformed, subduction-related, and composed of gabbro, diorite, and tonalite. The stage 2 rocks are Andean-type plutons, including the 85–40 Ma diorite, granite, and leucogranite. The stage 3

rocks are represented by aplite-pegmatite bodies (or dykes) with ages mostly ranging from 34 to 26 Ma.

The alkaline rocks (the syenite and the pegmatite) in this study lie at the southern part of the Kohistan Batholith in the upper reaches of Tangir and Darel Nala (Fig. 1b). The Kohistan Batholith in this area consists exclusively of granite, syenite and pegmatite, representing the stage 3 rocks, which intruded into the gabbro-norite and diorite of the Chilas Complex. The syenite hosts variously shaped patches and dykes of pegmatite (Fig. 2a–f), which contain abundant REE-bearing phases including chevkinite, monazite and apatite of potential economic significance.

3. Petrography

3.1. Syenite

The syenite exhibits porphyritic texture (Fig. 2a) and consists of abundant alkali feldspars (perthite and orthoclase), with subordinate aegirine and richterite, and accessory amounts of biotite, monazite, apatite, chevkinite, zircon, titanite and quartz.

The mafic and felsic phases are generally distributed homogeneously, but some mafic minerals (e.g. aegirine) are segregated into clusters in places (Fig. 3a). The alkali feldspars (perthite and orthoclase) are the most abundant minerals with modal proportions ranging from 60 to 70 vol% and grain sizes of 1.5–3.0 mm. The perthite grains display exsolution of albite in the form of lamellae and irregularly shaped blebs.

The plagioclase grains are evenly distributed (Fig. 3b) and their modal abundances are

5–10 vol%. Most of the feldspar crystals are euhedral, while mafic minerals are anhedral to subhedral interstitial to feldspars (Fig. 3a–d), which suggests that mafic minerals crystallized later than felsic minerals. Aegirine is the next most abundant phase after perthite with modal proportions of 15–20 vol%. Most of the aegirine grains are interstitial to early-formed felsic minerals (Fig. 3a), and some euhedral aegirine grains are partially or fully enclosed by felsic minerals (Fig. 3b). Richterite, a sodic-calcic amphibole, is also present in the syenite, with modal proportions (< 3 vol%) less than those of aegirine (Fig. 3c).

The syenite contains miaskitic-like accessory minerals (e.g. zircon, titanite, and other Ti-bearing phases) rather than agpaitic accessory minerals (e.g. halogen-bearing Na-Ca-HFSE phases) (Marks and Markl, 2017). Chevkinite occurs as medium- to large-sized, subhedral to anhedral discrete grains mostly in the interstices of the felsic and mafic minerals (Fig. 3d). Medium- to large-sized euhedral monazite is common in the syenite and occurs mostly in the form of cluster (Fig. 3e). The 30–150 µm wide and 50–600 µm long grains of monazite show a cross-cutting relationship with the mafic minerals (Fig. 3f). The presence of tiny inclusions of aegirine within monazite grains also indicates a relatively later crystallization of monazite (Fig. 3a). Apatite occurs as medium- to large-sized, euhedral to subhedral grains (Fig. 3g). The apatite grains display cross-cutting relationships with the mafic minerals (Fig. 3h), which suggests relatively later crystallization compared to aegirine. Discrete anhedral to subhedral, medium-sized grains of zircon and titanite occur in trace amounts. Trace amounts of fine- to coarse-grained calcite also occur in a few samples (Fig. 3i), especially in

samples from the contact zone between the syenite and the pegmatite. The calcite grains are mostly embedded in the aegirine sheaves, suggesting that calcite precipitation was triggered by an increase of volatile contents in the later magma. Accessory amounts of very fine-grained quartz (< 2 vol%) occur in the spaces of other felsic mineral grains.

3.2. Pegmatite

Pegmatitic rocks commonly occur as randomly oriented dykes, veins and small lenticular patches in the syenite (Fig. 2b–f). The width of the pegmatitic dykes varies from 3 to 70 cm, and their length ranges from decimeter up to 1 m. The pegmatitic dykes do not display discernible zonation and show irregular, but sharp, contact with the enclosing syenite (Fig. 2b–f). The overall texture of the pegmatite is allotriomorphic and is characterized by heterogeneous mineral distribution with highly variable grain sizes. The pegmatite contains abundant perthite, richterite, aegirine, chevkinite, monazite (Fig. 2g–i), and trace amounts of apatite, thorite, titanite, zircon, barite, calcite and fergusonite. The distinctly larger grain size of perthite compared to other minerals gives the pegmatite a megaporphyritic texture (Fig. 2d–g and Fig. 4a). Abundant richterite and aegirine (20–30 vol%) occur as large to mega-grained euhedral crystals (Fig. 4b–d). The pegmatite contains abundant chevkinite (5–15 vol%), which is one of the main REE-bearing minerals. Chevkinite occurs as mega-grained crystals (Fig. 2b–h) and inclusions within richterite, aegirine and perthite (Fig. 4e,f), suggesting that chevkinite crystallized together with or earlier than mafic phases. The crystallization of chevkinite may have commenced at the onset of the pegmatitic stage, i.e. immediately after the syenitic stage (Fig. 5). The modal proportions of monazite in the syenite do

not exceed trace amounts, but are markedly higher (up to 10–20 vol%) in the pegmatite. Monazite occurs as euhedral to subhedral grains that are widely dispersed as both discrete crystals and clusters (Fig. 4f–h). Monazite also occurs as inclusions in the felsic and mafic silicate minerals and can be found in the interstices between large chevkinite grains.

Trace amounts of medium to coarse-grained zircon occur in the pegmatite (Fig. 4i). Textural observations suggest that zircon crystallized earlier than monazite, titanite, and most other phases except chevkinite. Very thin veins and discrete grains of calcite are common in the pegmatite (Fig. 4b,c). Anhedral grains of thorite and barite are present in trace amounts. The irregular form and intimate association of thorite and chevkinite suggest that thorite may have formed at the expense of chevkinite. In spite of drastically different in terms of grain sizes and modal compositions, the pegmatite and syenite contain qualitatively similar rock-forming and REE-rich minerals (Fig. 5), suggesting a strong genetic link between the two. The crystallization fractionation of alkali feldspar and plagioclase from the syenitic melt might cause the enrichment of REE and volatiles in the residual pegmatitic melt.

4. Analytical methods

4.1. LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating and trace element analyses of zircon

Zircon grains from the syenite samples were separated using a conventional heavy liquid and magnetic separation technique. The zircon grains were handpicked under a binocular microscope, mounted in epoxy and polished. Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of the zircons were taken to observe the internal structure and morphology.

200 U-Th-Pb isotopic dating and trace element analyses of zircon were carried out
201 by LA-ICP-MS at the State Key Laboratory of Geological Processes and Mineral
202 Resources (GPMR), China University of Geosciences, Wuhan. Laser ablation was
203 coupled with a RESOLUTION S-155 193 nm ArF excimer laser and the ablation protocol
204 employed a spot diameter of 33 μm at a 10 Hz repetition rate. Helium was used as the
205 carrier gas and argon was used as the make-up gas. A small amount of nitrogen was
206 added to the main gas flow to increase sensitivity (Hu et al., 2008). The carrier and
207 make-up gas flows were optimized by ablating NIST 612 glass to obtain maximum
208 signal intensity for ^{238}U and close to one for the $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratios. NIST 610 glass
209 (Gunther and Hattendorf, 2005) was used as a bracketing standard to correct for
210 instrumental drift. Zircon 91,500 (Wiedenbeck et al., 1995) was used as an external
211 standard during isotopic analyses. Each analysis integrated background acquisition of
212 30 s gas blank followed by 40 s data acquisition. Quantitative calibrations for U-Th-Pb
213 ages and trace elements of zircon were processed by ICPMSDataCal software (Liu et
214 al., 2010, 2008). The weighted mean ages and Concordia diagrams were generated
215 using the ISOPLLOT/EX 3.23 software package (Ludwig, 2003).

216 4.2. LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dating of monazite

217 U-Th-Pb dating of monazite in thin sections from the pegmatite samples was conducted
218 by an Agilent 7900 ICP-MS equipped with a GeolasPro laser ablation system at the
219 Sample Solution Analytical Technology Co. Ltd., Wuhan, China. The spot size and
220 frequency of the laser were 16 μm and 2 Hz, respectively. Monazite from the Trebilcock

pegmatites (272 ± 4 Ma) (Tomascak et al., 1996) was used as an external standard.

Analytical results were calculated using ICPMSDataCal software and diagrams were generated using the ISOPLOT/EX 3.23 software package.

4.3. EMPA major element analyses of chevkinite and monazite

Electron microprobe analysis (EMPA) of major elements in chevkinite and monazite was performed using a JEOL JXA-8230 electron microprobe at the Testing Center of Shandong Bureau, China Metallurgical Geology Bureau. Operating conditions of 15 kV acceleration voltage and 5 μm spot beam diameter were used. All the analytical data were corrected by the ZAF (atomic number absorption, fluorescence) method. The following standard were used for quantitative analyses: jadeite (Si), garnet (Al), olivine (Fe), diopside (Ca), rhodonite (Mn), rutile (Ti), monazite (Ce, La, Th), celestite (Sr).

4.4. LA-ICP-MS trace element analyses of chevkinite and monazite

Trace elements contents of chevkinite and monazite were measured by LA-ICP-MS at GPMR. The NIST 610 and 612 glasses and the USGS reference glasses (BCR-2G, BHVO-2G and BIR-1G) were analyzed between every 8 samples. Both standards and samples were ablated using 33 μm spot size, 8 Hz repetition rate. The NIST standards were used for correcting the signal drift. External calibrations were performed using the USGS reference glasses. Raw data reduction was performed offline using the ICPMSDataCal software.

4.5. LA-MC-ICP-MS Hf isotopic analyses of zircon

In-situ Hf isotopes of zircon were measured using the same laser attached to a Nu Plasma II MC-ICP-MS at GPMR. A stationary 50 μm diameter beam spot was used to

ablate the sample. Atomic masses of 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180 and 182 were measured simultaneously in a static-collection mode. In order to correct the isobaric interferences of ^{176}Lu and ^{176}Yb on ^{176}Hf , a $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{175}\text{Lu}$ ratio of 0.02655 and a $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{173}\text{Yb}$ ratio of 0.7965 were used (Chu et al., 2002). The $^{179}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio of 0.7325 was used as an exponential law. An inhouse zircon standard (Penglai) yielded a weighted mean $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratio of 0.282915 ± 0.000014 (2σ , $n = 20$) in this study, which is consistent with the reference value of 0.282906 ± 0.0000010 (Li et al., 2010). The $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values were calculated using the ^{176}Lu decay constant of $1.867 \times 10^{-11} \text{ year}^{-1}$ (Soderlund et al., 2004) and chondritic present-day values of $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (0.0336) and $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (0.282785) derived from Bouvier et al. (2008).

5. Results

5.1. U-Th-Pb ages of zircon and monazite

Zircon grains from the syenite samples are euhedral to subhedral, transparent, and show multiple magmatic zoning with a variable diameter of 100–200 μm , and length to width ratios of 1:1 to 2:1 (Fig. 6a). The U-Th-Pb data for zircon by LA-ICP-MS are listed in Table 1 and syenite yielded U and Th contents of 425–3601 ppm and 37–3041 ppm, respectively. The Th/U ratios are 0.09–1.18. The analyses yielded concordant or nearly concordant U-Pb ages, with a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $31.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ Ma}$ ($n = 20$, MSWD = 0.82) (Fig. 7a,b).

Zircons from the pegmatite occur as anhedral to subhedral crystals and show complex zonations (Fig. 6b–d), and subtle magmatic zoning is also visible in the CL and BSE images. Over 50 spot analyses were taken on the pegmatitic zircons in the thin

sections, but only 10 analyses yielded concordant U-Pb ages, giving a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 30.1 ± 0.3 Ma ($n = 10$, MSWD = 0.88) (Fig. 7c,d). Zircon from the pegmatite show higher U contents (910–10717 ppm) and lower Th/U ratios (0.04–0.59) than those from the syenite.

Euhedral to subhedral grains of monazite in the pegmatite exhibit clear magmatic sector zoning (Fig. 6e,f). The LA-ICP-MS U-Th-Pb data for monazite are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Fig. 7e,f. The U-Pb isotope data on monazite define a well-constrained line on the Tera-Wasserburg diagram (Fig. 7e) and yield a lower intercept age of 29.8 ± 1.5 Ma (MSWD = 1.8). The monazite has high Th contents of 3755–9373 ppm, which gave a weighted average $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$ age of 30.9 ± 0.3 Ma ($n = 27$, MSWD = 2.9) (Fig. 7f).

5.2. Zircon trace element compositions

The trace elemental compositions of zircons analyzed by LA-ICP-MS are listed in Table 3. The studied zircons from both the syenite and the pegmatite show HREE-enrichment patterns (Fig. 8a), which are similar as typical magmatic zircons. Zircons from the pegmatite generally show higher REE contents than those from the syenite (Fig. 8a). In the La versus (Sm/La)_N and Y versus Hf/Y diagrams (Fig. 8b,c), most zircons from the syenite plot in the magmatic zircon field, while most of the zircons from the pegmatite plot in the transitional field between magmatic and hydrothermal zircons defined by Hoskin (2005).

Zircons from the pegmatite show higher Ce/Ce* anomalies (44.5–591) than those from the syenite (28.5–74.6) (Fig. 8d). The abundances of $\text{Ce}^{4+}/\text{Ce}^{3+}$ and $f\text{O}_2$ of

zircons were calculated from the REE contents and whole-rock data based on the lattice-strain model (Li et al., 2019). The calculations yielded higher Ce^{4+}/Ce^{3+} values (585–6296) and higher oxygen fugacity ($\log fO_2$: $-18.1 \sim -3.8$) for the pegmatite compared to those for the syenite (42–557, $-22.9 \sim -8.5$, respectively) (Table 3).

The higher Hf and Yb contents and lower Ti contents in zircons from the pegmatite than those from the syenite suggest decreasing magma temperatures from the syenite to the pegmatite (Fig. 8e,f). The Ti-in-zircon crystallization temperatures were calculated using the formula proposed by Ferry and Watson (2007):

$$\log (\text{Ti-in-zircon ppm}) = (5.711 \pm 0.0072) - (4800 \pm 86) / T(^{\circ}\text{K}) - \log \alpha_{\text{SiO}_2} + \log \alpha_{\text{TiO}_2}.$$

Here, α_{SiO_2} and α_{TiO_2} are the activities of SiO_2 and TiO_2 , respectively. During normal crystallization, these activities increase with fractionation until they reach saturation (Claiborne et al., 2010). In this study, crystallization of abundant Ti-bearing phases (e.g., titanite and chevkinite) and a small amount of quartz in the interstices, allowed α_{SiO_2} and α_{TiO_2} to be held constant at 1.0 and 0.6, respectively. The calculated temperatures range from 626 °C to 700 °C for the syenite, and from 496 °C to 645 °C for the pegmatite (Table 3).

The relationship between Th/U vs. Yb/Gd ratios for zircons in both the syenite and the pegmatite shows an obvious difference, which is mainly related to fractionation of amphibole and Ti-bearing phases (Fig. 8g). Compared to zircons from the syenite, zircons from the pegmatite generally have higher U contents and lower Th/U ratios (Fig. 8h). The Nb and Ta contents in zircons from both the syenite and the pegmatite show positive correlations (Fig. 8i).

5.3. Zircon Lu-Hf isotope

Zircon Lu-Hf isotope compositions are listed in Table 4. Twenty spot analyses on zircons from the syenite yield $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios in the range of 0.282758 to 0.282817. The calculated $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values range from + 0.2 to + 2.3, and single stage model ages vary from 610 Ma to 699 Ma (Fig. 9). Fourteen spot analyses on zircons from the pegmatite yield $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios of 0.282760 to 0.282827. The calculated $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values range from + 0.2 to + 2.5, and single stage model ages vary from 621 Ma to 736 Ma.

5.4. Chevkinite and monazite geochemistry

Chevkinite and monazite are the main REE phases in the pegmatite. Chevkinite occurs as euhedral to tabular, strongly pleochroic (dark brownish to deep red) crystals (Figs. 2 and 4). Chevkinite displays clear sector zoning on the back-scattered electron (BSE) images (Fig. 10a,b). The major and trace element compositions of chevkinite are listed in Table 5. According to the classification of Macdonald and Belkin (2002), the chemical compositions of the bright and dark zones identified in the BSE images both plot in the chevkinite field with the bright zones characterized by lower Ca and Sr abundances (Fig. 11a,b). The studied chevkinite samples are plotted in the field of the oversaturated evolved rock types on the diagram proposed by Macdonald and Belkin (2002) (Fig. 11c). The $\Sigma\text{REE} + \text{Y}$ concentrations in chevkinite vary from 41.21 wt% to 45.49 wt%. Substitution within the chevkinite follows the general equality of $(\text{Ca} + \text{Sr})_{\text{A}} + (\text{Ti} + \text{Zr})_{\text{C}} = (\text{REE} + \text{Y}) + (\text{M}^{+2}, +3)_{\text{C}}$ (Fig. 11d). The chevkinite shows a strongly LREE-enrichment pattern in the chondrite normalized REE diagram (Fig. 11e).

The monazite grains mostly occur in clusters interstitial to feldspars and aegirines, and show crosscutting relationships to mafic minerals. In BSE images, monazite shows clear sector zoning (Fig. 10c–e). The major and trace element compositions of monazite are listed in Table 6. The $\Sigma\text{REE} + \text{Y}$ concentrations in the monazite vary from 67.10 wt% to 70.20 wt%. The monazite has unusually high sulfur contents (up to 0.60–1.07 wt% SO_3), which enter the monazite structure together with Th and Si, replacing P and REE (Fig. 11f–h). The monazite also shows a strongly LREE-enrichment pattern in the chondrite normalized REE diagram (Fig. 11i).

6. Discussion

6.1. Zircon trace elements and Hf isotope: Constrain on petrogenesis

Hf isotopic and trace element compositions of zircon can provide information about the source and crystallization temperature of magma (Belousova et al., 2005; Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003; Thomas et al., 2002). Although the pegmatitic zircons exhibit complex textural features, the magmatic zoning and the typical REE patterns of magmatic zircons confirm their magmatic origin (Fig. 8a) (Černý et al., 1985). Similar U-Pb ages and $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values of zircons from both the syenite and the pegmatite indicate that they are coeval and co-magmatic in origin (Figs. 7 and 9). Zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite yield relatively low but positive $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values that range from + 0.2 to + 2.5. This indicates that the parental magma was derived from the lithospheric mantle that had likely been previously enriched during subduction processes.

Changes in trace element compositions of zircon can provide useful insights into the magma evolution (Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003; Uher and Černý, 1998; Wark and Miller, 1993). Zircons from the pegmatite have higher REE contents than those from the syenite (Fig. 8a), indicating that magma evolution from the syenite to the pegmatite was marked by increasing REE contents. Compared to those from the syenite, zircons from the pegmatite have higher contents of Hf and Y (Fig. 8c), suggesting that they crystallized from a highly evolved melt (Belousova et al., 2005; Černý et al., 2012; Hoskin et al., 2000). The contents of U and Th also vary considerably between zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite, with the latter having higher contents. Although both U and Th substitute for Zr in zircon structure, Th/U ratios tends to decrease during fractional crystallization. Indeed, Th/U versus Yb/Gd ratios shows a negative trend (Fig. 8g), which is consistent with a magma evolutionary trend marked by crystallization fractionation of amphibole and Ti-bearing phases (Lee et al., 2017). Variation in Nb and Ta contents of zircon also give important insights into the magmatic evolution. Early crystal fractionation of silicate minerals and ilmenite, leads to an increase in Nb-Ta contents and a decrease in Ti contents. Therefore, highly evolved melt usually has high Nb-Ta contents and low Ti contents (Breiter et al., 2006; Linnen and Keppler, 1997; Stepanov et al., 2014). Zircons from the pegmatite show higher Nb-Ta contents and lower Ti contents than those from the syenite (Fig. 8e and i), again indicating that the REE-mineralized pegmatite formed from a highly evolved melt.

6.2. Physico-chemical conditions for magma and REE mineralization

Trace element compositions of zircon also yield useful clues regarding the temperature and redox conditions of the crystallizing perature (Watson et al., 2006; Watson and Harrison, 2005). Zircons from the syenite have higher Ti contents than those from the pegmatite. The calculated zircon saturation temperatures based on the thermometric model of Watson et al. (2006), yield higher values (626–700 °C) for the syenitic magma than those for the pegmatitic magma (496–645 °C) (Fig. 12a,b). The calculated temperatures are lower than the typical formation temperatures of alkaline rocks (800–1000 °C, Clemens et al., 1986), probably due to the presence of high volatile contents in the magma (e.g. Černý and Ercit, 2005).

The magnitude of the Ce* and Eu* anomalies and the Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺ ratios in zircons mainly depends on the redox state of the magma (Ballard et al., 2002; Trail et al., 2012). Under oxidized condition, Ce mainly occurs in Ce⁴⁺ state, which is preferentially incorporated into zircon structure due to the closer size similarity between Ce⁴⁺ and Zr⁴⁺. Following the lattice-strain model of Li et al. (2019), Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺ ratios and *f*O₂ of the zircons were calculated using whole-rock trace element compositions as proxies for the melt. The calculated Ce*, Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺ and *f*O₂ yielded higher values for the pegmatite than those for the syenite (Fig. 12c,d), indicating that REE mineralization in the pegmatite occurred under more oxidizing conditions, in agreement with data from similar deposits elsewhere (Dostal, 2017).

6.3. Mechanism for REE enrichment

Constraining magmatic-hydrothermal processes, such as fractional crystallization, crustal contamination, magmatic redox conditions and role of halogens (e.g., F, Cl) and

other volatiles (e.g. S, CO₂), is essential for understanding the genesis of REE mineralization (Dostal, 2017; Dostal et al., 2014). Textural relationships indicate that aegirine and feldspar precipitated earlier than richterite and biotite in the syenite. The fractional crystallization of these anhydrous silicate minerals can cause the increasing of H₂O and volatiles in the residual melt (Siegel et al., 2018). The anomalously high S contents in monazite and the presence of magmatic calcite (Fig. 4b,c) in the pegmatite also indicate high volatile contents. This likely caused a reduction in magma viscosity and solidus temperature, which could in turn favor extensive fractional crystallization and further REE enrichment during evolution of the alkaline magma (Černý and Ercit, 2005). This hypothesis is supported by an increasing trend in the total REE contents in zircon with decreasing temperature from the syenite to the pegmatite.

The primary REE-bearing phases in the pegmatite include chevkinite, monazite, apatite and zircon. Experimental studies suggest that the solubility of these REE-bearing phases usually increases with an increasing degree of alkalinity and oxygen fugacity (Ferry and Watson, 2007; Harlov et al., 2011). The high alkalinity, as inferred from the presence of alkaline pyroxene and amphibole, likely enhanced the retention of REE in the melt during magmatic evolution. The decomposition of the dissolved water in the pegmatitic magma will result in the release of oxygen and the increasing of oxygen fugacity (London, 2018). The high oxygen fugacity, as indicated by high zircon Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺ ratios, may have also increased the solubility of REE-bearing phases and favored their retention in the magma until the pegmatitic stage. It is noteworthy that although chevkinite in the pegmatite shows patchy zonation (Fig. 10a,b), the chemical

differences between the zones are very subtle (Fig. 11a–e), suggesting that these zonations were caused by only minor changes in temperature and pressure during chevkinite growth (e.g. Macdonald et al., 2013; MacDonald and Belkin, 2002). Thus, prolonged fractional crystallization resulted in the increasing of REE, Hf, Yb, Y, U, volatiles and f_{O_2} from the syenitic to the pegmatitic melt. When the melt temperature decreased to 650 °C or lower, abundant chevkinite and monazite crystallized from the melt to form the REE mineralization.

6.4. Timing of alkaline magmatism and tectonic implications

Previous studies have demonstrated that the KIA terrane underwent two major collisional events at 75 to 102 Ma and 45 to 50 Ma. The earlier event involved collision between the Eurasian plate and the KIA, which transformed the arc into an Andean-type continental margin (Pettersen and Windley, 1985; Treloar et al., 1989). The later 45 to 50 Ma event involved collision between the KIA arc and the Indian plate, and resulted in southward overthrusting of the KIA onto the Indian continental margin (Coward et al., 1986) along the Main Mantle Thrust (Fig. 1a). Chronological data from this study suggests that the alkaline magmatism in the KIA occurred at 30–31 Ma, indicating that the 45–50 Ma collisional event was accompanied by prolonged postcollisional magmatism. The low, but positive $\epsilon_{Hf}(t)$ values (+0.2 to + 2.5) for the syenite and associated pegmatite indicate that the parent magma was derived from an enriched lithospheric mantle. It is likely that the lithospheric mantle in the KIA was metasomatised during the preceding subduction event (Fig. 13a). Subduction-induced metasomatized mantle is enriched in LREE as well as LILE, due to melting of recycled

continentally-derived sediments (e.g. [Hou et al., 2015](#)). Partial melting of such metasomatized lithospheric mantle and overlaying lower crust is likely to produce the REE-rich alkaline magma.

Alkaline rocks generally formed from extensional settings caused by pull-apart tectonics and/or asthenospheric upwelling ([Chakhmouradian and Zaitsev, 2012](#)). According to [Burg \(2011\)](#), the extensional features with exposure of extruded coesite-bearing rocks along the Main Mantle Thrust strongly suggest that the slab break-off was likely to occur in post-collisional settings in KIA around 45–25 Ma. The detail geophysical investigations of KIA also reveal that the propagation of large conductive mantle bodies along the MMT is due to partial melting of the subducting India plate triggered by the slab break-off ([Hussain et al., 2018](#)). Thus, the studied syenite and pegmatite were likely to form from partial melting of metasomatized lithospheric mantle induced by the asthenospheric upwelling due to the slab break-off during the post-collisional stage ([Fig. 13b](#)).

The Tethyan orogenic belt contains the whole record of magmatism linked to the subduction of Tethyan oceanic crust, followed by continental collision, crustal subduction, and accretion. Post-collisional alkaline rocks are widely distributed in many places along the Tethyan orogenic belt (e.g., [Ersoy and Palmer, 2013](#); [Zhu et al., 2018](#)). Those post-collisional alkaline rocks in the Tethyan orogeny should be good targets for REE exploration.

7. Conclusion

(1) The syenite and pegmatite from the Kohistan Batholith in the Kohistan Island Arc in Pakistan host economically exploitable REE mineralization. U-Th-Pb dating indicates that the syenite and the pegmatite were emplaced at ca. 30–31 Ma. Similarity in zircon Hf isotopic compositions demonstrates that the syenite and the pegmatite are coeval and co-magmatic in origin.

(2) The main REE minerals (chevkinite and monazite) in the pegmatite are magmatic genesis. Zircon trace elemental geochemistry reveals that magma evolution from the syenite to the pegmatite was marked by increasing Hf, Ce*, Ce⁴⁺/Ce³⁺, Yb, Y and U contents, but decreasing Ti and Eu* contents.

(3) The alkaline magma in the KIA was derived from an enriched lithospheric mantle due to the slab break-off during the post-collisional stage. The lithospheric mantle in the KIA might have been metasomatised during the preceding subduction event. Post-collisional alkaline rocks in the Tethyan orogeny are good targets for REE exploration.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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688 **Table 1 LA-ICP-MS U-Th-Pb isotopic dating results of zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite**

689

Spots	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	²³⁸ U/ ²³² Th	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		Concordance
					Ratio	1sigma	Ratio	1sigma	Ratio	1sigma	Age (Ma)	1sigma	Age (Ma)	1sigma	Age (Ma)	1sigma	
Zircons from the syenite																	
T37-1	1984.4	2649.6	0.75	1.382	0.0498	0.0034	0.0325	0.0020	0.00473	0.00007	183.4	163.9	32.4	2.0	30.4	0.5	93%
T37-3	1516.6	2078.1	0.73	1.406	0.0432	0.0029	0.0280	0.0017	0.00474	0.00008	590.3	182.4	28.0	1.7	30.5	0.5	91%
T37-8	37.4	425.2	0.09	12.054	0.0671	0.0083	0.0417	0.0038	0.00496	0.00016	838.9	258.2	41.5	3.7	31.9	1.0	73%
T37-9	967.7	1812.6	0.53	1.925	0.0504	0.0044	0.0334	0.0029	0.00479	0.00008	213.0	192.6	33.3	2.8	30.8	0.5	92%
T37-10	3041.0	3601.1	0.84	1.222	0.0505	0.0022	0.0355	0.0016	0.00508	0.00007	220.4	99.1	35.4	1.6	31.7	0.4	92%
T37-11	1288.3	1094.0	1.18	0.873	0.0498	0.0042	0.0325	0.0021	0.00480	0.00010	187.1	185.2	32.4	2.1	30.8	0.6	94%
T37-14	845.4	1562.2	0.54	1.946	0.0533	0.0039	0.0346	0.0022	0.00478	0.00009	338.9	164.8	34.6	2.1	30.7	0.6	88%
T37-15	1030.1	1420.2	0.73	1.452	0.0712	0.0140	0.0436	0.0056	0.00485	0.00011	964.8	411.9	43.4	5.4	31.2	0.7	67%
T37-17	1762.5	2518.0	0.70	1.485	0.0505	0.0032	0.0326	0.0021	0.00472	0.00009	216.7	152.8	32.6	2.1	30.4	0.6	92%
T37-18	944.3	1086.2	0.87	1.203	0.0531	0.0048	0.0338	0.0027	0.00483	0.00011	344.5	202.8	33.8	2.6	31.0	0.7	91%
T37-19	225.7	1647.6	0.14	7.496	0.0569	0.0037	0.0367	0.0022	0.00480	0.00008	487.1	141.6	36.6	2.1	30.9	0.5	82%
T37-20	372.6	513.8	0.73	1.404	0.0610	0.0121	0.0340	0.0040	0.00523	0.00016	638.9	437.0	34.0	4.0	31.6	1.0	98%
T37-21	532.9	800.7	0.67	1.538	0.0431	0.0043	0.0278	0.0020	0.00487	0.00012	286.0	150.6	27.8	2.0	31.3	0.8	88%
T37-22	1421.9	3073.0	0.46	2.247	0.0474	0.0031	0.0319	0.0018	0.00491	0.00007	77.87	135.2	31.9	1.8	31.6	0.4	98%
T37-24	407.1	746.9	0.55	1.872	0.0426	0.0050	0.0287	0.0026	0.00491	0.00013	224.4	99.1	28.7	2.6	31.6	0.8	90%
T25-13	953.4	1207.8	0.79	1.999	0.0577	0.0035	0.0385	0.0023	0.00488	0.00009	520.4	133.3	38.3	2.3	31.4	0.6	79%
T25-18	674.9	1166.9	0.58	2.040	0.0631	0.0042	0.0430	0.0028	0.00496	0.00009	722.2	144.4	42.7	2.7	31.9	0.6	71%
T25-13	953.4	1207.8	0.79	1.999	0.0577	0.0035	0.0385	0.0023	0.00488	0.00009	520.4	133.3	38.3	2.3	31.4	0.6	79%
T29-22	155.4	1290.7	0.12	9.093	0.0545	0.0027	0.0370	0.0018	0.00497	0.00011	390.8	111.1	36.9	1.8	32.0	0.7	85%
T29-14	690.3	1550.8	0.45	2.418	0.0531	0.0029	0.0358	0.0020	0.00490	0.00006	344.5	124.1	35.7	2.0	31.5	0.4	87%

Zircons from the pegmatite

T16-1	1220.0	7944.9	0.15	7.071	0.049	0.001	0.0321	0.0010	0.00473	0.00005	200.1	66.7	32.1	1.0	30.4	0.4	94%
T16-2	124.3	1777.9	0.07	15.898	0.053	0.003	0.0351	0.0019	0.00483	0.00009	324.1	111.1	35.0	1.8	31.0	0.5	88%
T16-4	1193.5	7198.4	0.17	6.421	0.047	0.002	0.0296	0.0010	0.00456	0.00006	57.50	142.6	29.6	0.9	30.0	0.4	99%
T16-5	111.4	2820.8	0.04	26.740	0.057	0.003	0.0369	0.0016	0.00470	0.00007	483.4	93.5	36.8	1.6	30.2	0.4	80%
T16-6	1614.3	10716.9	0.15	7.154	0.047	0.001	0.0303	0.0009	0.00460	0.00005	77.87	100.0	30.3	0.8	30.0	0.3	97%
T16-8	2210.6	8221.1	0.27	4.155	0.045	0.001	0.0289	0.0009	0.00459	0.00005	77.77	28.9	28.9	0.9	29.5	0.3	98%
T37-1	780.7	3056.0	0.26	1.448	0.057	0.003	0.0364	0.0020	0.00469	0.00008	501.9	129.6	36.3	2.0	30.2	0.5	81%
T37-2	572.5	1123.2	0.51	2.099	0.057	0.004	0.0380	0.0023	0.00485	0.00010	501.9	132.4	37.9	2.3	30.2	0.6	80%
T11-5	254.8	910.2	0.28	4.934	0.055	0.005	0.0352	0.0030	0.00464	0.00009	433.4	182.4	35.2	2.9	29.9	0.6	83%
T3-4	696.5	1189.7	0.59	1.837	0.054	0.004	0.0352	0.0023	0.00475	0.00009	390.8	144.4	35.1	2.2	30.5	0.6	86%

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692 **Table 2 LA-ICP-MS U-Th-Pb isotopic dating results of monazites from the pegmatite**

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Spots	Pb	Th	U	Th/U	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁸ Pb/ ²³² Th		²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U		²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U		²⁰⁸ Pb/ ²³² Th	
	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)		Ratio	2sigma	Ratio	2sigma	Ratio	2sigma	Age (Ma)	2sigma	Age (Ma)	2sigma	Age (Ma)	2sigma
T1-1	12.3	9373	92.9	100.9	0.1389	0.0350	0.0054	0.0006	0.00148	0.00004	132.1	31.2	34.4	4.1	29.9	0.8
T1-2	9.3	6634	59.0	112.4	0.2431	0.0634	0.0072	0.0011	0.00156	0.00004	220.9	51.7	46.1	6.9	31.6	0.9
T1-3	8.3	6007	48.4	124.1	0.2877	0.0611	0.0077	0.0011	0.00154	0.00005	256.7	48.2	49.3	7.1	31.1	1.0
T1-4	7.4	5366	41.8	128.3	0.4174	0.0910	0.0079	0.0010	0.00153	0.00004	354.2	65.2	50.6	6.3	30.9	0.9
T1-5	6.8	4874	39.8	122.5	0.2997	0.0592	0.0073	0.0008	0.00156	0.00005	266.2	46.2	47.1	5.1	31.5	1.0
T1-6	5.62	3882	32.6	119.2	0.5341	0.0994	0.0090	0.0012	0.00158	0.00006	434.5	65.8	57.7	7.8	32.0	1.2
T3-2	7.4	5371	33.7	159.2	0.4589	0.0911	0.0074	0.0009	0.00154	0.00005	383.5	63.4	47.4	5.9	31.2	0.9
T3-4	10.0	7724	59.0	130.9	0.3064	0.0479	0.0067	0.0007	0.00146	0.00004	271.4	37.2	43.3	4.5	29.5	0.8
T9-1	10.8	8033	76.3	105.3	0.1508	0.0272	0.0055	0.0006	0.00153	0.00005	142.6	24.0	35.2	3.6	30.8	0.9
T9-2	10.3	7506	69.6	107.9	0.2373	0.0563	0.0068	0.0008	0.00155	0.00004	216.2	46.2	43.7	5.1	31.2	0.8
T9-3	9.9	7512	67.9	110.6	0.2500	0.0632	0.0062	0.0007	0.00147	0.00004	226.6	51.3	40.0	4.7	29.7	0.7
T9-4	8.9	6936	61.3	113.1	0.1324	0.0334	0.0055	0.0007	0.00146	0.00004	126.2	30.0	35.6	4.4	29.4	0.8
T9-5	5.6	3913	35.8	109.4	0.3801	0.0700	0.0074	0.0010	0.00159	0.00005	327.1	51.5	47.4	6.1	32.2	1.0
T9-6	10.4	7863	72.3	108.8	0.1469	0.0289	0.0062	0.0007	0.00150	0.00004	139.2	25.6	39.7	4.3	30.3	0.8
T9-7	5.39	3755	35.6	105.6	0.4080	0.0778	0.0086	0.0010	0.00159	0.00005	347.4	56.1	55.3	6.7	32.0	1.1
T9-8	7.8	5742	47.7	120.3	0.2609	0.0600	0.0066	0.0007	0.00153	0.00004	235.4	48.3	42.7	4.8	30.9	0.8
T11-2	6.0	4333	46.4	93.4	0.2657	0.0555	0.0074	0.0009	0.00153	0.00005	239.3	44.5	47.4	5.5	30.9	1.0
T11-4	10.3	7672	69.0	111.2	0.1889	0.0468	0.0060	0.0007	0.00152	0.00004	175.7	40.0	38.4	4.7	30.7	0.8
T11-5	10.1	7379	70.2	105.1	0.2072	0.0335	0.0067	0.0007	0.00154	0.00004	191.2	28.1	42.8	4.5	31.2	0.9
T11-6	8.9	6423	59.7	107.6	0.2262	0.0516	0.0062	0.0007	0.00157	0.00005	207.0	42.8	39.9	4.6	31.8	1.0
T11b-7	6.5	4670	50.1	93.2	0.2473	0.0470	0.0068	0.0008	0.00155	0.00005	224.3	38.3	43.9	5.1	31.4	0.9
T11b-8	9.8	7182	68.5	104.8	0.2083	0.0369	0.0059	0.0006	0.00154	0.00004	192.1	31.0	37.7	3.8	31.2	0.8
T11-9	8.6	6137	54.7	112.3	0.3138	0.0595	0.0066	0.0008	0.00157	0.00005	277.1	46.0	42.4	5.3	31.7	0.9
T11-10	11.2	8156	80.0	102.0	0.1575	0.0349	0.0060	0.0007	0.00156	0.00004	148.5	30.7	38.7	4.6	31.4	0.9

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T16-1	10.3	7535	76.6	98.4	0.1390	0.0349	0.0065	0.0006	0.00155	0.00004	132.1	31.1	41.5	3.9	31.3	0.7
T16-2	6.8	5127	45.5	112.6	0.2529	0.0607	0.0066	0.0008	0.00151	0.00004	228.9	49.2	42.5	5.4	30.5	0.9
T16-3	6.9	5120	42.4	120.7	0.2060	0.0508	0.0061	0.0009	0.00156	0.00005	190.2	42.7	39.1	5.5	31.4	1.0

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Table 3 Zircon trace element compositions of the syenite and pegmatite

Spots	Zircons from the syenite														
	T29-11	T29-13	T29-14	T-29-15	T29-17	T29-18	T29-19	T37-3	T37-4	T37-10	T37-11	T37-13	T37-16	T37-17	T37-22
Ti	1.89	1.42	2.78	1.82	2.06	1.42	2.01	2.51	1.74	2.04	0.88	1.94	1.71	3.58	1.68
Y	464.6	420.4	777.5	438.0	816.6	1124	202.9	785.5	193.7	2450	1245	822.1	495.2	697.1	1050
La	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.01
Ce	90.70	81.09	135.0	100.8	178.4	110.5	17.77	229.0	17.27	448.8	152.9	273.0	121.6	203.9	167.6
Pr	0.62	0.72	0.98	0.41	0.83	1.17	0.10	1.72	0.12	3.72	1.63	2.46	0.56	1.86	1.46
Nd	5.54	4.94	12.82	6.25	12.29	15.92	1.47	15.65	1.48	46.31	18.44	22.38	5.89	17.24	9.93
Sm	6.72	6.71	14.79	7.23	15.27	20.23	0.74	15.88	2.05	54.65	22.44	20.32	6.83	16.61	14.50
Eu	3.03	3.06	6.79	3.44	6.82	8.85	0.48	8.61	1.29	30.27	12.26	9.75	3.90	7.19	7.85
Gd	17.64	17.54	37.41	18.95	38.68	50.19	4.33	45.68	8.52	155.52	66.87	53.28	21.85	45.37	47.74
Tb	4.47	4.13	8.58	4.41	8.58	11.39	1.53	9.53	1.89	31.20	14.20	10.28	4.89	9.23	11.07
Dy	42.66	39.44	81.41	42.56	79.89	109.1	18.95	82.86	17.86	262.4	121.1	83.90	44.50	74.60	99.30
Ho	13.42	12.06	24.15	12.82	23.97	32.50	6.99	24.27	5.80	76.40	36.63	24.15	14.61	22.08	31.68
Er	53.74	48.43	91.90	49.33	92.11	126.3	32.10	88.95	22.42	276.7	137.9	84.03	57.74	79.99	121.6
Tm	12.34	11.39	20.25	11.21	21.01	29.01	8.42	18.24	4.69	56.67	29.83	17.53	12.85	17.01	27.10
Yb	117.5	107.9	177.2	106.6	192.8	272.7	85.31	161.2	43.70	488.2	272.2	151.0	120.1	150.5	252.3
Lu	19.53	18.44	27.48	17.73	31.06	43.81	14.19	25.18	6.76	73.29	44.17	24.06	19.58	23.58	41.35
Hf	9879	9233	8708	8808	8639	8452	7562	8338	8533	8374	8099	7377	9365	7131	8933
Nb	0.91	0.79	1.00	0.78	1.35	0.53	1.54	1.82	0.63	1.93	0.98	2.76	1.28	2.99	2.96
Ta	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.54	0.15	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.27
Pb	7.03	5.16	10.72	6.68	15.72	10.61	2.33	20.00	4.11	39.75	14.85	20.94	12.12	33.03	26.76
Th	518.3	387.0	690.3	540.4	1295	862.2	270.3	1650	193.1	3322	1396	1578	894.4	2551	1865
U	666.3	481.1	1551	609.5	1515	828.7	648.3	2146	605.7	1797	1128	1948	1040	2925	3548
Th/U	0.78	0.80	0.45	0.89	0.85	1.04	0.04	0.77	0.32	0.87	1.24	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.53

Hf/Y	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.14	0.18	0.11	12.83	0.20	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.51
LREE	106.6	96.5	170.5	118.1	213.7	156.7	19.61	270.9	22.24	583.9	207.8	327.9	138.8	246.8	201.3
HREE	281.3	259.4	468.3	263.6	488.1	675.0	171.8	455.9	111.6	1420	722.9	448.3	296.2	422.4	632.1
(Sm/La) _N	786.2	371.6	414.1	559.0	1232	470.9	19.42	399.3	124.4	715.0	426.1	396.0	431.0	303.5	2509
Ce*/Ce	45.33	34.61	41.71	74.58	66.04	28.66	44.63	40.69	40.37	36.94	28.50	34.03	66.45	33.44	35.58
Eu*/Eu	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.63	0.91	0.81	0.94	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.75	0.83
Ce ⁴⁺ /Ce ³⁺	281.2	261.1	150.3	253.4	208.9	102.7	556.9	72.16	75.85	41.99	43.53	52.34	139.2	55.71	104.8
Yb/Gd	6.66	6.16	4.74	5.63	4.98	5.43	19.70	3.53	5.13	3.14	4.07	2.84	5.50	3.32	5.28
T _{Ti} (°C)	647.5	626.1	678.2	644.6	654.3	626.1	652.4	669.9	641.4	653.5	592.5	649.6	640.2	699.5	638.8
log f O ₂	-12.3	-14.0	-12.9	-12.9	-13.0	-17.5	-9.5	-16.1	-17.6	-19.1	-22.9	-18.5	-15.4	-15.4	-16.6

Zircons from the pegmatite

Spots	T16b-1-1	T16b-1-3	T16b-1-4	T16b-1-5	T16b-2-1	T16b-2-3	T16b-4-1	T16b-4-3	T16b-4-4	T16b-4-5	T-16-3	T-16-5	T-16-9	T-16-10	T-16-13
Ti	0.46	1.82	1.76	0.32	0.46	1.04	0.18	0.53	0.90	0.52	0.65	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.47
Y	5626	895	3448	524	4256	3728	4365	588.1	5121	5275	2548	3370	4902	9684	2811
La	1.52	0.86	1.88	1.25	0.25	0.60	1.31	0.10	0.01	0.33	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.46
Ce	787.0	473.5	333.5	470.9	367.1	374.8	269.4	356.5	453.5	543.5	154.8	188.4	334.0	1234	186.4
Pr	1.69	0.56	1.57	0.53	0.35	1.11	1.19	0.61	0.65	0.41	0.70	0.30	0.22	0.62	0.63
Nd	6.12	1.91	6.79	1.66	2.96	3.86	5.37	1.29	5.16	3.83	3.06	3.07	2.56	3.18	4.21
Sm	19.17	4.35	19.61	1.99	19.13	16.62	18.18	1.76	30.66	23.91	13.51	16.25	15.69	21.03	15.34
Eu	13.71	2.77	11.39	0.99	12.59	10.76	11.48	1.15	19.47	15.68	7.80	9.51	9.74	15.04	8.54
Gd	126.4	22.99	95.58	7.53	117.2	96.70	102.1	11.62	170.1	139.1	61.95	79.32	86.74	153.8	69.27
Tb	47.72	8.25	32.92	2.64	39.98	34.06	36.79	4.55	53.99	48.64	21.67	27.60	34.80	69.41	24.39
Dy	573.8	94.62	366.2	35.00	453.4	388.5	424.4	56.00	569.4	548.8	258.8	336.8	467.3	975.2	291.3
Ho	203.1	32.59	127.7	14.57	155.8	135.4	155.2	20.98	190.5	189.7	91.50	121.6	175.2	367.4	102.9
Er	858.6	137.7	578.7	76.35	684.6	594.2	705.4	91.04	813.8	812.1	425.1	567.2	809.8	1554	472.7
Tm	193.1	33.71	161.8	21.38	183.0	158.4	193.5	23.35	228.8	211.3	113.6	147.2	185.4	292.2	121.0

Yb	1616	312.9	1948	229.5	2075	1786	2218	225.3	2894	2295	1363	1688	1750	2333	1368
Lu	237.9	49.9	377.6	40.35	385.4	320.5	422.9	35.47	591.8	412.7	282.7	335.9	300.3	369.8	262.0
Hf	10241	8881	9284	8440	9404	9910	9256	6823	8176	9754	9325	9081	9743	9425	9462
Nb	77.83	3.78	15.16	20.91	57.23	51.44	22.14	6.94	68.69	82.27	17.33	19.94	25.62	69.24	24.84
Ta	7.36	1.00	1.40	0.62	2.67	2.48	1.81	1.21	2.49	4.50	1.04	1.29	2.46	3.10	1.23
Pb	35.42	11.57	30.13	16.02	26.39	36.87	28.61	17.87	37.97	36.29	24.61	26.03	22.48	22.52	32.23
Th	2879	200.3	1228	125.1	1201	1447	1348	111.1	1621	2219	781.2	940.9	1218	1335	825.7
U	5458	2221	7998	3790	7244	7240	7094	2833	10763	8257	5073	6566	4796	3070	5620
Th/U	0.53	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.04	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.44	0.15
Hf/Y	1.82	9.92	2.69	16.09	2.21	2.66	2.12	11.60	1.60	1.85	3.66	2.69	1.99	0.97	3.37
LREE	829.2	483.9	374.7	477.3	402.3	407.8	306.9	361.4	509.4	587.7	180.1	217.8	362.3	1274	215.0
HREE	3856	692.6	3688	427.3	4095	3514	4258	468.3	5512	4657	2618	3304	3809	6114	2712
(Sm/La) _N	20.05	8.02	16.63	2.54	121.4	43.80	22.18	29.54	9277	115.5	89.13	111.9	247.6	194.2	53.03
Ce*/Ce	106.1	126.0	44.5	142.2	255.3	86.3	48.7	171.0	216.8	311.7	260.5	149.5	401.7	551.9	208.2
Eu*/Eu	0.64	0.68	0.66	0.69	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.67	0.64	0.59	0.67
Ce ⁴⁺ /Ce ³⁺	1400	2885	708.4	6296	1433	1235	758.6	4828	992.5	1545	700.1	811.2	1628	4175	585.3
Yb/Gd	12.78	13.61	20.38	30.49	17.71	18.47	21.73	19.40	17.01	16.50	22.00	21.28	20.17	15.17	19.75
T _{TH} (°C)	550.1	644.7	642.2	528.7	550.5	604.1	496.3	559.9	594.1	557.7	572.6	512.9	508.0	513.2	551.7
log <i>f</i> O ₂	-13.0	-3.8	-9.2	-9.1	-12.9	-9.6	-19.7	-7.6	-11.1	-12.1	-13.9	-18.1	-15.9	-11.9	-16.2

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701 **Table 4 Hf isotopic compositions of zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite**

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Spots	Age /Ma	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$\pm 2\sigma$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	fLu/Hf	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$T_{\text{DM}}(\text{Ma})$	$T_{\text{DM}}^{\text{C}}(\text{Ma})$
Zircons from the syenite										
T37-1	31.2	0.282777	0.000008	0.02700	0.00091	-0.9726	0.2	0.8	671.4	1056.9
T37-3	31.2	0.282783	0.000001	0.00715	0.00026	-0.9922	0.4	1.1	651.3	1040.8
T37-8	31.2	0.282764	0.000013	0.01279	0.00043	-0.9869	-0.3	0.4	681.3	1085.7
T37-9	31.2	0.282785	0.000006	0.01041	0.00036	-0.9892	0.5	1.1	650.7	1038.6
T37-10	31.2	0.282785	0.000012	0.03536	0.00114	-0.9656	0.5	1.2	664.5	1038.4
T37-11	31.2	0.282782	0.000002	0.01359	0.00049	-0.9853	0.3	1.1	657.4	1044.8
T37-14	31.2	0.282758	0.000003	0.02874	0.00092	-0.9721	-0.5	0.2	699.2	1100.7
T37-15	31.2	0.282800	0.000003	0.00447	0.00016	-0.9952	1.0	1.7	626.5	1003.9
T37-17	31.2	0.282796	0.000003	0.01502	0.00053	-0.9841	0.8	1.5	639.0	1014.9
T37-18	31.2	0.282783	0.000025	0.03128	0.00106	-0.9681	0.4	1.1	665.5	1042.2
T37-19	31.2	0.282817	0.000001	0.01645	0.00056	-0.9830	1.6	2.3	609.9	965.5
T37-20	31.2	0.282769	0.000001	0.00895	0.00032	-0.9905	-0.1	0.6	672.0	1074.4
T37-21	31.2	0.282763	0.000004	0.02655	0.00099	-0.9701	-0.3	0.4	692.7	1087.2
T37-22	31.2	0.282780	0.000013	0.00889	0.00031	-0.9908	0.3	0.9	657.5	1051.2
T37-24	31.2	0.282796	0.000002	0.02156	0.00075	-0.9774	0.8	1.5	642.1	1013.3
T25-13	31.2	0.282798	0.000001	0.00264	0.00010	-0.9971	0.9	1.6	628.9	1008.4
T25-18	31.2	0.282768	0.000001	0.01541	0.00053	-0.9842	-0.1	0.6	677.5	1075.8
T25-14	31.2	0.282785	0.000002	0.01622	0.00058	-0.9826	0.5	1.2	654.6	1038.1
T29-22	31.2	0.282806	0.000003	0.00722	0.00026	-0.9922	1.2	1.9	620.4	991.2
T29-14	31.2	0.282780	0.000001	0.00549	0.00020	-0.9940	0.3	0.9	655.0	1050.3
Zircons from the pegmatite										
T16-1	30.1	0.282785	0.000012	0.11474	0.00383	-0.8847	0.5	1.1	715.0	1041.4
T16-2	30.1	0.282772	0.000006	0.11516	0.00480	-0.8555	0.0	0.6	736.4	1072.9
T16-4	30.1	0.282827	0.000014	0.12587	0.00422	-0.8728	1.9	2.5	658.9	948.0
T16-5	30.1	0.282787	0.000036	0.11408	0.00489	-0.8528	0.5	1.0	735.2	1042.1
T16-6	30.1	0.282801	0.000002	0.00619	0.00020	-0.9938	1.0	1.7	625.8	1002.8

T16-8	30.1	0.282786	0.000033	0.09064	0.00390	-0.8825	0.5	1.1	715.3	1040.2
T37-1	30.1	0.282805	0.000000	0.00617	0.00022	-0.9934	1.2	1.8	621.2	994.5
T37-2	30.1	0.282771	0.000001	0.00599	0.00021	-0.9936	0.0	0.6	667.9	1071.0
T11-15	30.1	0.282795	0.000039	0.05361	0.00211	-0.9365	0.8	1.4	667.8	1019.5
T3-4	30.1	0.282775	0.000022	0.02808	0.00124	-0.9628	0.1	0.8	679.7	1061.7
T16-16	30.1	0.282788	0.000001	0.09710	0.00331	-0.9003	0.6	1.2	700.1	1033.7
T16-17	30.1	0.282770	0.000003	0.09431	0.00314	-0.9054	-0.1	0.6	723.6	1074.0
T16-18	30.1	0.282760	0.000030	0.05606	0.00240	-0.9277	-0.4	0.2	724.0	1096.7
T16-19	30.1	0.282764	0.000004	0.02477	0.00092	-0.9723	-0.3	0.4	690.2	1085.8

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Table 5 Major and trace elemental compositions of chevkinite from the pegmatite.

Spots	Core (Dark Zone)										
	T11-1	T11-2	T11-3	T12-1	T12-3	T12-4	T13-1	T13-2	T16-1	T16-2	T29-1
SiO ₂	19.72	19.07	19.19	19.19	19.36	19.45	19.14	19.44	19.35	19.13	19.13
TiO ₂	18.25	17.06	17.14	16.40	17.29	17.03	17.07	16.56	17.13	16.90	17.50
Al ₂ O ₃	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.07
FeO	12.15	13.35	13.14	13.12	12.96	12.95	13.07	12.99	12.93	12.70	12.42
MnO	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
MgO	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.36	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.29
CaO	3.23	2.20	2.61	2.17	2.62	2.73	2.77	2.73	2.78	2.14	2.53
SrO	0.30	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.23	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.21	0.27
ThO ₂	1.14	1.62	1.58	1.57	1.48	1.35	1.31	1.35	1.35	1.73	1.60
La ₂ O ₃	8.40	9.45	8.57	9.20	9.03	8.59	8.66	8.58	8.85	8.95	8.84
Ce ₂ O ₃	24.31	24.29	24.22	24.25	24.40	24.63	24.12	24.59	23.57	24.94	24.34
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.06	3.05	3.13	3.33	3.31	3.35	3.24	3.01	3.13	3.11	3.19
Nd ₂ O ₃	4.87	4.79	4.86	4.78	4.92	4.55	4.77	4.87	4.66	4.85	4.40
Sm ₂ O ₃	0.25	0.23	0.07	0.36	0.13	0.06	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.39
Gd ₂ O ₃	0.82	0.75	0.72	0.78	0.65	0.74	0.63	0.64	0.83	0.74	0.77
Y ₂ O ₃	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.08
ZrO ₂	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.10
Nb ₂ O ₅	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.10
Total	97.33	96.73	96.21	96.04	97.18	96.48	96.17	96.17	96.01	96.30	96.02
Structural Formula based on 22 oxygen											
La	0.65	0.75	0.68	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.70
Ce	1.86	1.91	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.94	1.85	1.97	1.92
Pr	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25
Nd	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.34
Sm	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Gd	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Y	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Ca	0.72	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.50	0.58
Th	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
Sr	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03
Sum A	4.01	3.96	3.97	3.98	4.01	4.00	4.00	4.02	3.99	4.00	3.99
Fe+2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum B	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fe+2	1.13	1.40	1.36	1.38	1.31	1.31	1.35	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.23
Ti	0.87	0.76	0.77	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.76	0.68	0.76	0.75	0.83
Mg	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
Nb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Al	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02
Zr	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sum C	2.16	2.29	2.26	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.27	2.17	2.23	2.18	2.19
Ti	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sum D	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Si	4.13	4.10	4.12	4.16	4.12	4.15	4.11	4.18	4.15	4.14	4.12
Sum T	4.13	4.10	4.12	4.16	4.12	4.15	4.11	4.18	4.15	4.14	4.12
Cation Sum	13.30	13.35	13.36	13.34	13.33	13.37	13.38	13.37	13.37	13.31	13.30
(Ca,Sr) _A +(Ti,Zr) _c	1.65	1.30	1.41	1.21	1.41	1.41	1.44	1.36	1.46	1.28	1.46
(REE,Y) _A +(M+2,+3) _c	4.32	4.75	4.63	4.77	4.62	4.58	4.62	4.63	4.55	4.68	4.53
Li	4.27	3.99	4.99	4.76	2.81	4.63	3.03	3.10	3.71	3.93	2.30
Be	0.43	0.94	1.08	0.44	0.65	0.66	0.96	0.95	0.45	1.00	0.97
B	6.40	7.79	3.46	4.34	3.09	6.82	5.95	3.39	4.42	5.42	5.29
Sc	5.10	15.6	5.41	6.03	9.43	8.65	13.0	10.9	10.7	5.41	7.21
V	333	423	323	329	400	364	405	376	367	355	337
Cr	7.26	32.7		0.83	2.57	3.72	38.4		9.92	0.73	0.082
Co	8.10	7.87	9.04	8.53	10.7	9.88	9.55	9.47	9.51	7.25	6.56
Ni	1.35	0.94	0.80	2.65	2.01	1.29	1.65	2.22	1.80	0.20	1.27
Cu	6.33	6.97	5.23	6.08	5.77	6.15	6.57	5.25	7.21	6.11	5.25
Zn	94.2	107	106	117	107	117	113	113	114	135	112
Ga	509	505	510	512	523	522	505	508	509	499	486
Ge	896	846	869	863	901	934	890	906	924	919	941

Rb	0.20	0.74	0.12		0.29	0.32	0.06		0.18		0.21
Sr	2510	2462	2144	2827	2854	2472	2744	3006	2845	2847	2625
Y	1465	639	1455	1287	978	1272	746	838	856	1232	1076
Zr	2314	558	1545	1275	812	1030	462	333	293	1105	1035
Nb	2880	2702	2922	2241	3380	3352	3454	3143	3150	2219	3007
Mo	0.38	1.26	1.10	0.79	0.71	0.59	0.74	1.13	0.25	1.05	1.08
Cd	0.28	0.22	0.34	0.14	0.27	0.07	0.19	0.18	0.061		0.18
In	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.14	0.24
Sn	21.3	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.7	8.19	8.23	8.30	11.2	15.6
Sb	0.92	1.13	0.72	1.00	0.88	0.77	1.00	0.95	0.92	0.72	0.86
Cs		0.05	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.30	0.05			0.04
Ba	15.6	19.3	15.0	41.1	17.3	15.8	19.3	22.4	19.5	41.9	22.6
La	85296	96460	87894	88030	85190	85845	91907	91483	91027	93088	91718
Ce	189055	200768	194700	194475	200434	199641	201569	199360	200616	196709	196701
Pr	21978	21736	22013	22085	23171	22683	22243	22306	22414	21847	21955
Nd	74292	68702	77104	76928	82679	79926	75289	76587	77988	75628	74897
Sm	7867	5996	8008	7949	8440	8379	7136	7616	7654	7603	7341
Eu	1253	899	1261	1231	1289	1317	1093	1193	1232	1209	1200
Gd	2721	1881	2759	2745	2754	2868	2356	2568	2647	2804	2733
Tb	197	119	196	189	175	191	142	156	157	181	170
Dy	603	307	585	529	442	527	361	407	417	533	506
Ho	72.1	33.9	71.9	65.2	50.0	62.9	38.8	43.2	45.1	60.9	56.3
Er	192	92.7	192	167	131	176	108	120	122	170	151
Tm	26.5	11.4	27.7	24.1	17.9	25.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	21.1	17.2
Yb	178	74.5	187	164	150	188	95.6	99.5	100	150	114
Lu	38.7	17.6	42.3	38.9	37.2	45.9	23.6	22.6	24.0	34.1	25.2
Hf	84.2	18.3	59.2	46.5	40.1	40.3	20.1	19.0	15.0	35.7	41.2
Ta	64.8	55.3	69.2	52.1	48.7	55.4	46.3	60.7	58.1	47.7	63.2
W	93.5	78.7	92.9	75.4	139	130	114	112	131	76.5	77.1
Bi	27.2	12.6	27.2	30.3	10.9	15.8	13.7	5.31	5.91	27.5	27.5
Pb	486.4	353.5	426.6	581.0	342.4	377.2	329.2	262.8	314.1	532.4	453.8
Th	13888	9755	17288	16979	9692	11879	10382	9153	9523	17089	14419
U	475	386	522	502	267	398	292	269	282	492	358

Spots	Rim (lighter Zone)									
	T11-1	T11-2	T11-3	T12-1	T12-3	T12-4	T13-1	T13-2	T16-1	T16-2
SiO ₂	19.22	18.69	19.11	18.98	18.96	19.03	19.02	19.05	18.89	19.26
TiO ₂	16.13	16.99	16.42	16.22	16.57	15.89	16.50	16.19	16.15	17.74
Al ₂ O ₃	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.08
FeO	13.42	12.82	12.94	13.36	13.11	13.04	13.13	13.31	13.28	12.68
MnO	0.023	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
MgO	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.30
CaO	1.88	1.30	1.93	1.78	1.96	1.76	1.88	1.82	1.87	1.79
SrO	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.34
ThO ₂	2.80	0.46	2.52	2.68	2.14	2.31	2.57	2.64	2.76	2.80
La ₂ O ₃	9.55	9.61	9.06	9.42	9.30	8.98	9.29	9.42	9.29	8.81
Ce ₂ O ₃	24.27	26.47	25.72	25.45	24.15	24.95	25.27	25.36	25.95	23.66
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.37	3.28	3.18	3.36	3.49	3.37	3.29	3.15	3.52	3.12
Nd ₂ O ₃	4.51	5.13	4.63	4.96	4.78	4.92	4.42	4.67	4.43	4.51
Sm ₂ O ₃	0.18	0.22	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.24
Gd ₂ O ₃	0.86	0.71	0.80	0.71	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.68	0.75
Y ₂ O ₃	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.12
ZrO ₂	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.24
Nb ₂ O ₅	0.45	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.46	0.47	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.42
Total	97.45	96.72	97.70	98.08	96.59	96.30	97.44	97.65	98.22	96.85
Structural Formula based on 22 oxygen										
La	0.76	0.77	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.70
Ce	1.92	2.11	2.03	2.01	1.92	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.06	1.85
Pr	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.24
Nd	0.35	0.40	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.34
Sm	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Gd	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Y	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ca	0.44	0.30	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.41

Th	0.14	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
Sr	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Sum A	3.98	3.97	4.04	4.04	3.96	4.00	4.00	4.01	4.08	3.81
Fe+2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum B	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fe+2	1.43	1.33	1.33	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.41	1.40	1.27
Ti	0.62	0.78	0.66	0.64	0.70	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.86
Mg	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
Nb	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Al	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
Zr	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Sum C	2.20	2.24	2.15	2.20	2.24	2.14	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.27
Ti	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sum D	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Si	4.16	4.07	4.12	4.10	4.11	4.17	4.11	4.12	4.09	4.12
Sum T	4.16	4.07	4.12	4.10	4.11	4.17	4.11	4.12	4.09	4.12
Cation Sum	13.34	13.28	13.31	13.34	13.32	13.31	13.32	13.33	13.35	13.21
(Ca,Sr) _A +(Ti,Zr) _C	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.07	1.18	1.05	1.14	1.08	1.10	1.33
(REE,Y) _A +(M+2,+3) _C	4.80	4.95	4.78	4.90	4.76	4.85	4.78	4.85	4.88	4.49
Li	5.92	5.92	4.97	7.67	6.05	5.90	4.92	6.39	4.73	3.90
Be	0.31	1.25	0.94	0.11	0.63	0.63	0.32	1.13	0.80	1.31
B	4.86	5.92	3.64	3.45	4.17	3.75	1.64	6.69	4.01	3.92
Sc	4.20	5.28	5.78	6.87	6.04	6.22	5.22	6.18	8.03	3.74
V	357	336	338	335	335	346	344	328	342	321
Cr	12.8	3.73	11.5		12.8	3.11	1.31	2.26	6.87	
Co	7.70	8.36	9.03	9.66	10.5	8.92	7.57	9.17	9.14	7.82
Ni	0.99	1.54	1.88	0.94	1.46	1.68	0.75	2.24	1.46	1.66
Cu	6.33	5.08	6.16	5.56	7.85	5.93	5.56	6.65	15.4	5.66
Zn	112	111	112	126	135	134	127	132	138	134
Ga	513	511	509	503	498	508	489	503	500	489
Ge	873	898	858	828	869	882	862	847	927	942
Rb		0.19	0.08	0.11	0.07		0.05	0.58	0.24	0.14

Sr	2211	2461	2667	2428	2087	1790	2532	1976	2651	1988
Y	1086	1291	1051	1164	1139	1326	1119	1343	972	1490
Zr	732	1106	978	850	619	513	918	1050	622	1161
Nb	2836	2442	2320	2331	2306	2377	2497	2832	2713	2628
Mo	0.58	0.99	0.18	0.66	0.95	0.58	0.80	0.46	1.29	0.97
Cd		0.28	0.14	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	
In	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.29	0.16	0.29	0.30	0.17
Sn	7.64	8.79	7.69	6.24	6.42	5.71	7.43	9.41	6.94	10.5
Sb	0.61	0.70	1.10	1.09	0.86	0.76	1.06	0.88	1.61	0.79
Cs		0.06	0.04				0.04	0.03	0.03	
Ba	15.8	18.3	30.2	23.1	15.0	12.4	26.7	21.7	21.7	13.4
La	89676	83439	88589	87142	87815	87347	92387	89411	93700	92673
Ce	196249	189610	194208	191891	193497	195218	195860	195571	198446	196758
Pr	22223	22057	21959	21720	21657	22054	21534	21527	21957	21896
Nd	73973	75648	74649	75256	74847	78297	73754	76601	74584	75013
Sm	7331	7831	7316	7565	7504	8214	7232	7782	7243	7693
Eu	1121	1223	1079	1155	1174	1283	1145	1229	1143	1279
Gd	2444	2678	2409	2540	2680	2847	2638	2791	2594	2997
Tb	167	190	163	175	173	201	169	187	159	198
Dy	475	551	445	484	496	568	492	552	448	629
Ho	54.4	65.0	52.1	57.7	57.9	67.7	55.8	66.2	49.2	71.5
Er	142	165	139	156	150	161	154	176	136	200
Tm	18.6	22.6	20.5	20.7	17.9	19.5	19.0	23.5	17.2	25.8
Yb	123	148	150	145	126	128	130	162	114	162
Lu	28.1	33.9	35.2	33.4	27.8	27.3	30.4	35.7	27.7	36.1
Hf	23.2	41.9	35.4	29.6	21.0	18.5	32.6	37.7	24.7	36.1
Ta	67.7	63.1	46.7	58.0	51.7	56.9	59.1	67.3	56.7	65.0
W	71.7	68.6	69.4	54.5	57.4	67.3	57.1	86.4	84.9	67.1
Bi	22.5	26.2	25.3	24.4	23.0	26.8	24.7	22.3	18.1	27.5
Pb	416.3	522.4	530.1	515.9	452.4	386.8	517.1	457.8	442.7	418.4
Th	20916	25079	22009	28414	24411	23110	25610	19822	18330	18420
U	591	773	536	802	681	742	701	557	413	631

711 **Table 6 Major and trace elemental compositions of monazites from the pegmatite**

712

Spots	Core										
	T20-6	T20-5	T20-1	T3-1	T3-2	T3-6	T3-5	T11b-4	T11b-5	T11b-6	T11b-8
SiO ₂	1.24	1.11	1.15	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.24	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.13
P ₂ O ₅	26.80	26.89	27.16	26.52	27.46	26.74	26.94	26.88	26.83	27.47	27.17
CaO	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.51	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.29	0.47	0.40	0.35
SO ₃	0.79	0.67	0.74	1.15	0.97	0.88	0.94	0.87	0.96	0.96	0.88
ThO ₂	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.25	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.35	1.18	1.22	1.14
La ₂ O ₃	17.52	17.88	19.28	17.91	18.26	18.40	17.45	18.77	16.82	16.82	16.62
Ce ₂ O ₃	38.47	37.91	37.49	38.21	38.18	38.16	38.17	37.18	38.50	38.18	38.72
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.07	3.17	2.92	3.26	2.90	3.13	3.20	2.95	3.17	3.29	3.14
Nd ₂ O ₃	10.88	10.51	10.40	9.63	10.31	9.93	10.70	10.09	10.72	10.59	10.67
Total	100.58	99.94	100.97	99.69	100.85	99.98	100.20	99.58	99.85	100.06	99.81
Structural Formula Based on 4-Oxygen											
Si	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
P	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92
Ca	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
S	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Th	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
La	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.24
Ce	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.56
Pr	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nd	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Cation Sum	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02
(Y+REE)	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.01
Th+Si+Ca	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07
REE+P	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.92
Th+Si	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

La	146186	147462	154419	164840	146335	146335	168076	160136	159241	179849	174548
Ce	300587	301063	309872	323318	302227	302227	311546	304995	301069	341061	341790
Pr	31781	31504	32134	32867	32170	32170	31118	30670	30954	34667	34799
Nd	101237	100761	102403	102843	103091	103091	99075	97653	98267	108418	108835
Sm	8002	7894	7608	6819	8080	8080	6852	7078	7284	5256	5472
Eu	1026	1011	961.9	867.9	1011	1011	888.4	904.8	927.6	679.0	700.7
Gd	2837	2807	2658	2426	2807	2807	2481	2536	2612	1882	1936
Tb	133.4	133.7	126.1	113.2	130.3	130.3	118.0	121.1	123.8	89.35	91.24
Dy	231.6	228.9	217.0	190.6	223.4	223.4	206.2	209.2	217.0	154.5	160.0
Ho	18.93	18.46	16.90	15.55	18.33	18.33	16.90	16.84	16.81	12.40	12.58
Er	59.15	57.62	55.75	49.31	59.15	59.15	52.91	52.06	53.12	39.67	39.38
Tm	1.50	1.38	1.44	1.39	1.58	1.58	1.42	1.14	1.23	1.05	1.13
Yb	8.23	8.21	8.28	6.87	9.07	9.07	7.16	6.32	5.63	5.10	6.05
Lu	0.99	0.73	1.07	0.90	1.15	1.15	0.82	0.83	0.71	0.65	0.61
Hf	0.17	0.30	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.18
Ta	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Pb	26.48	42.92	22.75	21.35	24.58	24.58	22.41	43.84	31.99	19.41	28.06
Th	10376	13457	10354	10934	10485	10485	10360	18789	13557	13648	13984
U	102.4	115.4	99.50	90.04	107.86	107.9	79.65	119.0	92.52	69.51	74.75
Li	5.13	7.99	5.94	3.60	2.09	2.09	8.25	6.15	4.71	2.59	3.78
B	2.97	1.51	1.29	1.04	1.96	1.96	2.11	1.66	1.56	1.37	1.09
Sc	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.01	0.00
V	28.40	24.62	28.03	25.10	27.43	27.43	24.48	23.26	27.24	20.64	18.51
Cr	1.40	5.47	0.00	0.04	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.61	0.00
Ga	755.4	732.3	703.2	637.2	754.1	754.1	658.7	681.7	722.7	497.3	506.7
Ge	1298	1235	1194	1084	1281	1281	1071	1130	1169	840.7	859.2
Sr	1015	598.0	864.9	722.0	910.9	910.9	931.0	736.5	668.3	573.0	588.4
Y	424.6	418.8	386.8	353.0	413.4	413.4	382.4	368.0	393.0	279.1	288.6
Zr	0.59	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.58	0.37	0.75	0.29	0.45
Nb	0.20	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.11	0.05	0.07
Mo	0.20	0.21	0.35	0.14	0.29	0.29	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.23
Sn	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07

Ba	2.08	1.84	1.49	0.95	1.31	1.31	1.74	1.24	0.70	0.64	0.98
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Outer Core											
Spots	T20-6	T20-5	T20-1	T3-1	T3-2	T3-6	T3-5	T11b-4	T11b-5	T11b-6	T11b-8
SiO ₂	1.50	1.45	1.58	1.62	1.53	1.22	1.44	1.55	1.48	1.45	1.32
P ₂ O ₅	26.62	26.57	26.40	26.80	26.56	27.09	26.12	26.48	26.44	26.32	26.60
CaO	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.26	0.41	0.27
SO ₃	1.19	1.12	1.11	1.23	1.22	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.20	1.07	1.01
ThO ₂	2.49	2.48	2.55	2.42	2.27	1.46	1.75	2.29	1.77	2.42	1.76
La ₂ O ₃	16.89	16.43	17.60	17.02	16.69	18.78	16.63	16.09	16.88	16.05	17.02
Ce ₂ O ₃	37.49	37.68	37.54	36.92	38.25	37.83	38.16	37.65	38.00	37.54	39.04
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.01	3.22	3.16	2.98	3.23	3.03	3.29	3.51	3.24	3.29	3.21
Nd ₂ O ₃	10.46	10.63	10.17	10.35	10.67	10.14	10.62	10.91	10.52	11.06	10.74
Total	100.13	100.04	100.55	99.81	100.71	100.63	99.08	99.89	99.78	99.60	100.97

Structural Formula Based on 4-Oxygen

Si	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
P	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Ca	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
S	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Th	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
La	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25
Ce	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.57
Pr	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nd	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15
Cation Sum	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.02
(Y+REE)	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.02
Th+Si+Ca	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08
REE+P	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.91
Th+Si	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07

La	137286	139704	142876	156119	141835	152952	164876	170806	168641	155680	108990
Ce	298553	298019	299650	314408	299413	269700	316817	322807	322811	295908	237773
Pr	32522	32049	32231	32940	32342	26294	30986	32718	33228	30479	25422
Nd	105471	103450	103248	106389	104748	84611	99714	103166	103726	96297	83167
Sm	8510	8073	8165	7375	8151	5896	6566	6411	6540	7213	6594
Eu	1074	1005	1026	919.5	1029	752.3	840.4	825.7	841.8	922.4	837.8
Gd	2924	2784	2838	2534	2816	2145	2347	2274	2352	2596	2279
Tb	139.7	127.1	132.4	119.1	134.3	104.8	112.1	109.0	114.2	124.3	108.7
Dy	237.1	211.8	226.4	212.4	229.9	191.6	197.3	189.3	200.9	220.8	188.1
Ho	18.65	17.05	18.71	17.00	18.36	15.16	16.00	14.75	15.20	17.88	14.55
Er	61.72	56.17	59.02	52.78	58.14	45.10	48.13	46.36	45.50	53.25	45.77
Tm	1.41	1.27	1.51	1.46	1.63	1.22	1.30	1.20	1.17	1.27	1.28
Yb	8.68	7.67	8.53	7.34	9.48	5.50	5.62	6.59	5.43	6.35	7.87
Lu	0.93	0.91	1.05	0.87	1.23	0.59	0.84	0.70	0.57	0.68	1.33
Hf	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.80	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.23	2.13
Ta	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03
Pb	50.71	131.49	42.44	42.46	48.25	131.78	42.27	27.76	39.82	54.62	78.24
Th	20777	19014	17914	21802	20675	24506	21387	15080	19910	24786	16476
U	207.0	178.7	176.0	179.2	204.3	83.6	144.4	103.6	136.5	156.8	151.3
Li	5.24	4.34	4.26	3.46	6.73	18.21	5.72	4.87	6.56	5.28	17.06
B	2.61	1.89	2.39	2.00	0.22	1.59	0.26	1.43	0.96	2.07	1.91
Sc	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	1.97	0.02	0.68	0.00	0.30	7.76
V	26.97	25.19	29.06	24.19	29.35	55.81	23.67	19.68	17.11	27.62	121.28
Cr	0.27	0.18	0.00	0.00	8.88	0.00	0.73	1.02	0.54	1.01	9.37
Ga	750.2	745.8	751.6	654.1	737.9	585.2	617.5	597.3	588.6	700.1	586.7
Ge	1301.73	1243.50	1262	1107	1267	959.3	1040	992.4	1003	1165	1013
Sr	951.7	536.8	955.2	902.7	1021	346.8	877.1	812.3	505.6	653.6	605.4
Y	425.5	371.2	409.4	374.8	411.3	344.4	358.9	348.5	361.1	393.7	334.2
Zr	0.67	0.62	0.50	0.43	0.51	10.36	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.59	21.40
Nb	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.40
Mo	0.08	0.16	0.49	0.17	0.31	0.13	0.22	0.31	0.19	0.00	0.10
Sn	0.19	0.07	0.16	0.12	0.14	1.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.92

Ba	1.41	9.38	1.79	1.41	1.62	7.15	1.43	0.91	1.00	0.66	9.25
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Spots	Rim										
	T20-6	T20-5	T20-1	T3-1	T3-2	T3-6	T3-5	T11b-4	T11b-5	T11b-6	T11b-8
SiO ₂	1.30	1.50	1.37	1.58	1.77	1.54	1.51	1.31	1.53	1.08	1.10
P ₂ O ₅	27.08	26.75	26.29	25.76	26.40	26.26	26.39	26.39	26.30	27.31	26.04
CaO	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.43	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.45	0.63
SO ₃	0.78	0.71	0.76	0.62	0.60	0.99	0.71	0.67	0.78	0.64	0.75
ThO ₂	1.66	2.89	2.57	3.83	4.38	2.45	2.83	2.82	2.88	2.31	2.75
La ₂ O ₃	17.17	17.82	18.84	16.36	18.12	15.83	16.48	17.01	16.95	17.59	17.69
Ce ₂ O ₃	38.95	37.63	37.22	36.92	36.96	38.08	37.85	37.61	37.61	37.32	37.25
Pr ₂ O ₃	3.51	2.99	3.05	3.06	3.00	3.20	3.22	3.26	3.24	3.07	3.09
Nd ₂ O ₃	10.59	9.90	10.15	10.76	9.73	11.16	10.75	10.31	10.36	10.66	10.13
Total	101.31	100.39	100.47	99.06	101.07	99.93	99.93	99.59	99.87	100.44	99.44

Structural Formula Based on 4-Oxygen

Si	0.051	0.060	0.055	0.065	0.071	0.062	0.061	0.053	0.062	0.043	0.045
P	0.906	0.904	0.895	0.892	0.893	0.891	0.899	0.904	0.896	0.920	0.897
Ca	0.011	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.018	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.019	0.028
S	0.023	0.021	0.023	0.019	0.018	0.030	0.021	0.020	0.023	0.019	0.023
Th	0.015	0.026	0.023	0.036	0.040	0.022	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.021	0.025
La	0.250	0.262	0.279	0.247	0.267	0.234	0.245	0.254	0.252	0.258	0.266
Ce	0.564	0.550	0.548	0.553	0.541	0.559	0.558	0.557	0.554	0.543	0.555
Pr	0.050	0.044	0.045	0.046	0.044	0.047	0.047	0.048	0.047	0.045	0.046
Nd	0.150	0.141	0.146	0.157	0.139	0.160	0.155	0.149	0.149	0.151	0.147
Cation Sum	2.021	2.017	2.024	2.022	2.018	2.021	2.020	2.020	2.020	2.019	2.032
(Y+REE)	1.014	0.997	1.018	1.003	0.991	0.999	1.004	1.008	1.002	0.997	1.014
Th+Si+Ca	0.078	0.094	0.088	0.108	0.116	0.102	0.095	0.088	0.098	0.083	0.098
REE+P	1.920	1.901	1.913	1.895	1.884	1.889	1.903	1.912	1.898	1.917	1.911
Th+Si	0.066	0.086	0.079	0.100	0.111	0.084	0.086	0.079	0.088	0.064	0.070

La	162412	169215	158823	154894	164153	162104	149391	180531	161627	151266	150078
Ce	310442	331630	323054	306336	335926	343217	300204	345149	316285	297676	302776
Pr	31729	34455	34117	31622	36241	37269	31930	35048	32885	30916	31621
Nd	99864	106571	108714	101785	114139	119728	102471	112466	105487	99215	100550
Sm	6699	5805	6724	7448	5814	5784	7983	4669	6894	7600	7575
Eu	849.2	751.6	854.1	953.9	732.4	725.3	1024	603.1	871.9	968.2	960.8
Gd	2311	2059	2356	2672	2006	1997	2842	1690	2392	2657	2669
Tb	109.1	97.3	110.8	127.2	96.1	93.9	135.0	80.3	113.0	125.7	121.9
Dy	177.5	170.2	189.9	217.0	163.7	156.3	238.9	139.8	190.0	219.9	208.7
Ho	13.74	13.58	15.28	18.14	13.09	12.70	19.56	11.26	15.83	17.42	16.31
Er	45.71	42.66	49.30	55.39	42.08	40.70	60.80	33.24	47.98	55.54	54.23
Tm	1.01	1.15	1.22	1.43	1.21	0.98	1.43	0.79	1.25	1.26	1.28
Yb	4.99	5.73	6.61	6.41	5.80	5.69	7.41	3.92	6.24	6.00	7.10
Lu	0.55	0.70	0.92	0.97	0.74	0.66	0.84	0.46	0.73	0.79	0.91
Hf	0.31	0.14	0.21	0.32	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.19
Ta	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03
Pb	57.87	38.41	43.09	47.94	35.55	31.68	49.71	140.46	92.95	221.72	37.07
Th	23399	24216	23687	22771	23910	22873	22325	18393	23050	26218	18290
U	115.0	146.9	180.4	181.3	146.5	136.8	184.0	66.6	150.4	162.9	140.7
Li	6.53	3.71	7.50	5.67	4.34	2.46	5.78	5.90	8.32	6.89	4.78
B	1.28	2.21	1.41	1.44	1.60	0.82	1.39	1.25	2.54	1.23	1.03
Sc	0.00	0.32	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.16	0.89	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.24
V	26.82	19.22	20.23	24.04	19.06	17.21	23.93	17.56	22.19	24.81	28.35
Cr	2.88	0.00	0.96	9.56	1.93	1.18	5.61	0.30	12.43	13.16	0.49
Ga	650.6	534.2	598.6	696.3	520.4	499.4	732.0	452.8	632.6	709.7	731.4
Ge	1089	912.9	1040	1159	902.2	868.0	1222	753.7	1093	1213	1217
Sr	405.1	551.2	635.9	667.6	727.1	539.5	667.3	396.1	613.5	559.2	702.0
Y	310.0	314.8	341.7	398.3	300.2	281.5	427.3	247.4	350.6	389.8	370.4
Zr	0.57	0.42	0.30	0.59	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.43	0.53	0.73	0.60
Nb	0.25	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.52	0.15	0.12
Mo	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.29	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.25	0.33	0.03
Sn	0.18	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.01

	Ba	2.84	0.81	1.16	1.12	0.90	0.84	0.72	2.15	2.88	2.57	1.47
715												
716												
717												
718												

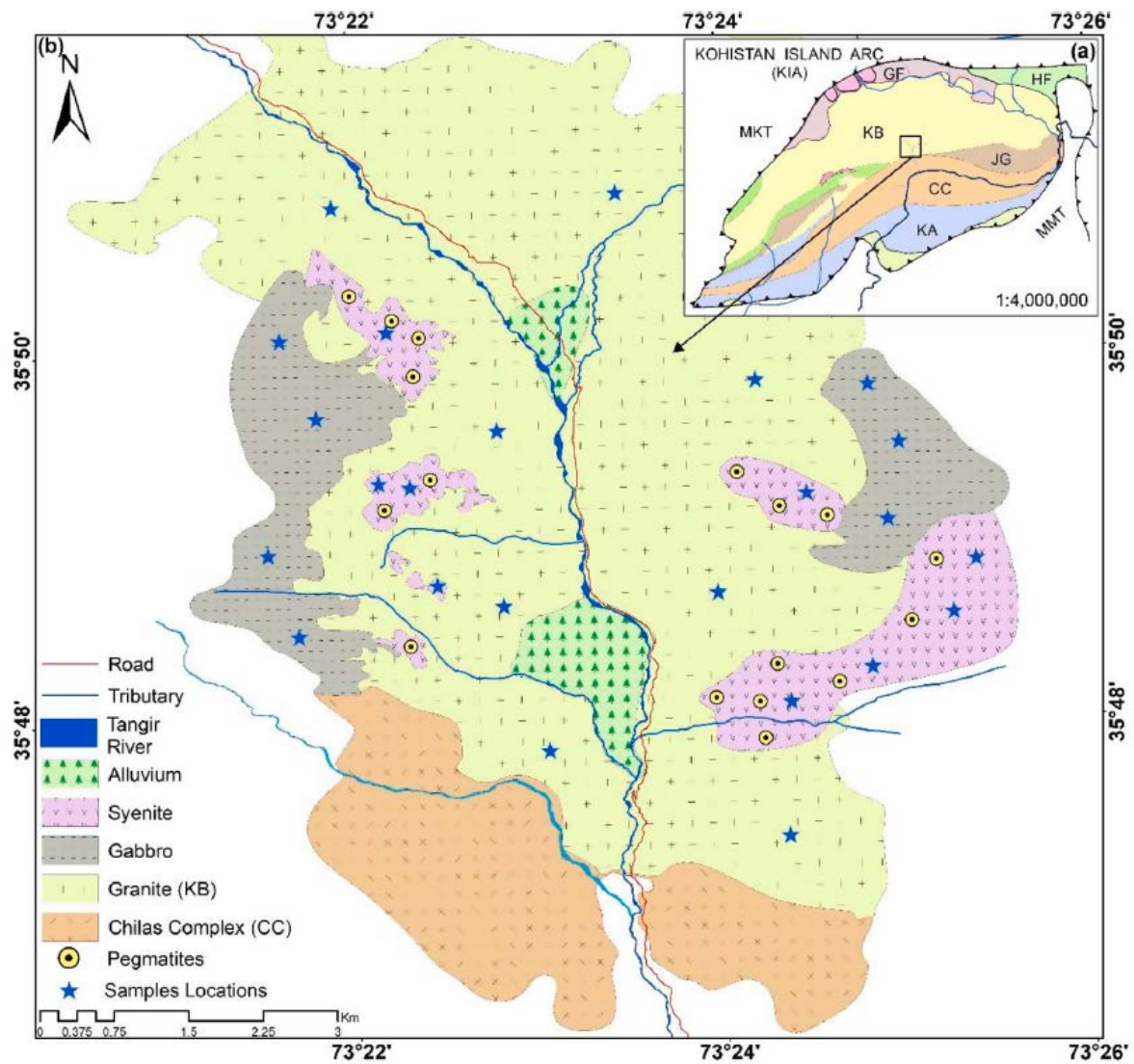


Fig. 1. (a) Simplified geological map of the Kohistan Island Arc, North Pakistan, showing the location of the study area (after Treloar et al., 1996); (b) Geological map showing the distribution of the syenite and the REE-bearing pegmatite in the Kohistan Batholith.

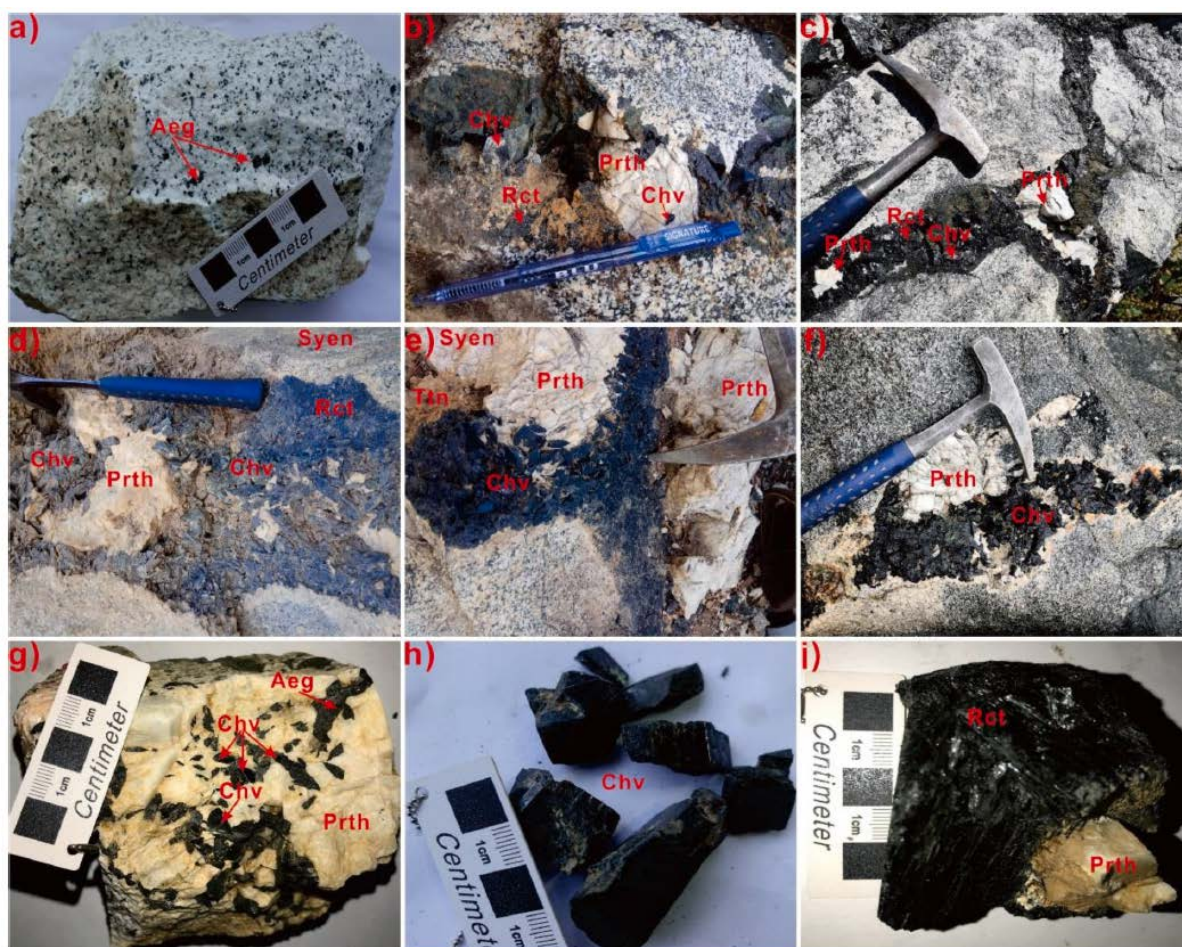


Fig. 2. Field and hand specimen photographs of the syenite and the pegmatite. (a) A fresh porphyritic syenite; (b) A pegmatite vein hosted by the syenite; (c–e) Multidirectional pegmatitic veins showing sharp contact with the host syenite; (f) A lenticular pegmatitic patch hosted in the syenite; (g) Chevkinite crystals disseminated in the pegmatite; (h) Chevkinite crystals from the pegmatite; (i) Alkali amphibole associated with a perthite phenocryst in the pegmatite. Aeg-aegirine, Rct-richterite, Prth-perthite, Chv-chevkinite.

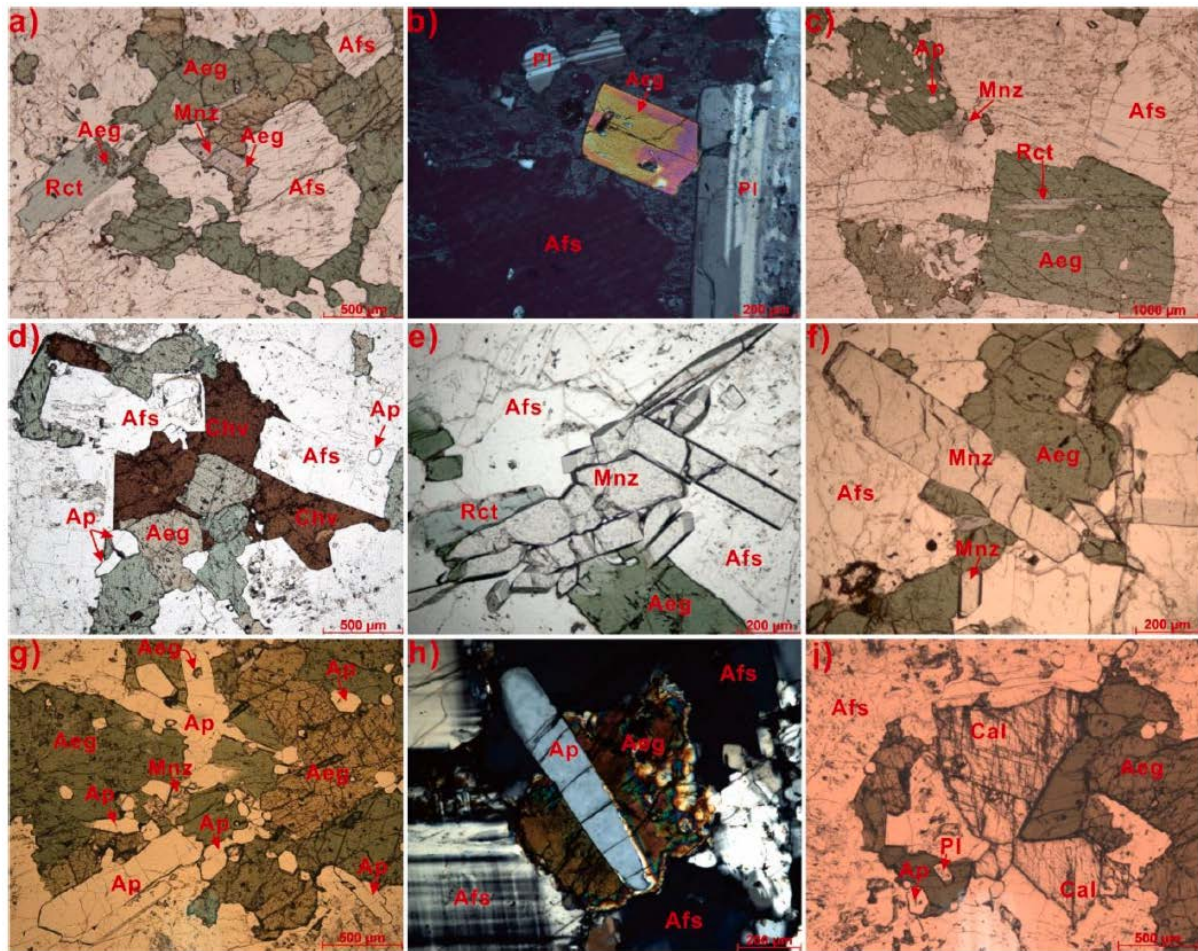


Fig. 3. Microphotographs of the syenite. (a) Aegirine and richterite interstitial to early formed alkali feldspar, showing apatitic-like crystallization sequence; (b) Euhedral early-formed aegirine and plagioclase; (c) Richterite formed at the expense of aegirine along cleavage planes; (d) Anhedronal chevkinite crystals interstitial to both mafic and felsic silicates; (e) Monazite cluster closely associated with aegirine and richterite; (f–h) Monazite grains showing cross-cutting relationship to aegirine; (i) Calcite grains interstitial to mafic and felsic minerals. Aeg-aegirine, Rct-richterite, Afs-alkaline feldspars, Mnz-monazite, Pl-plagioclase, Ap-apatite, Chv-chevkinite, Mnz-monazite, Cal-calcite.

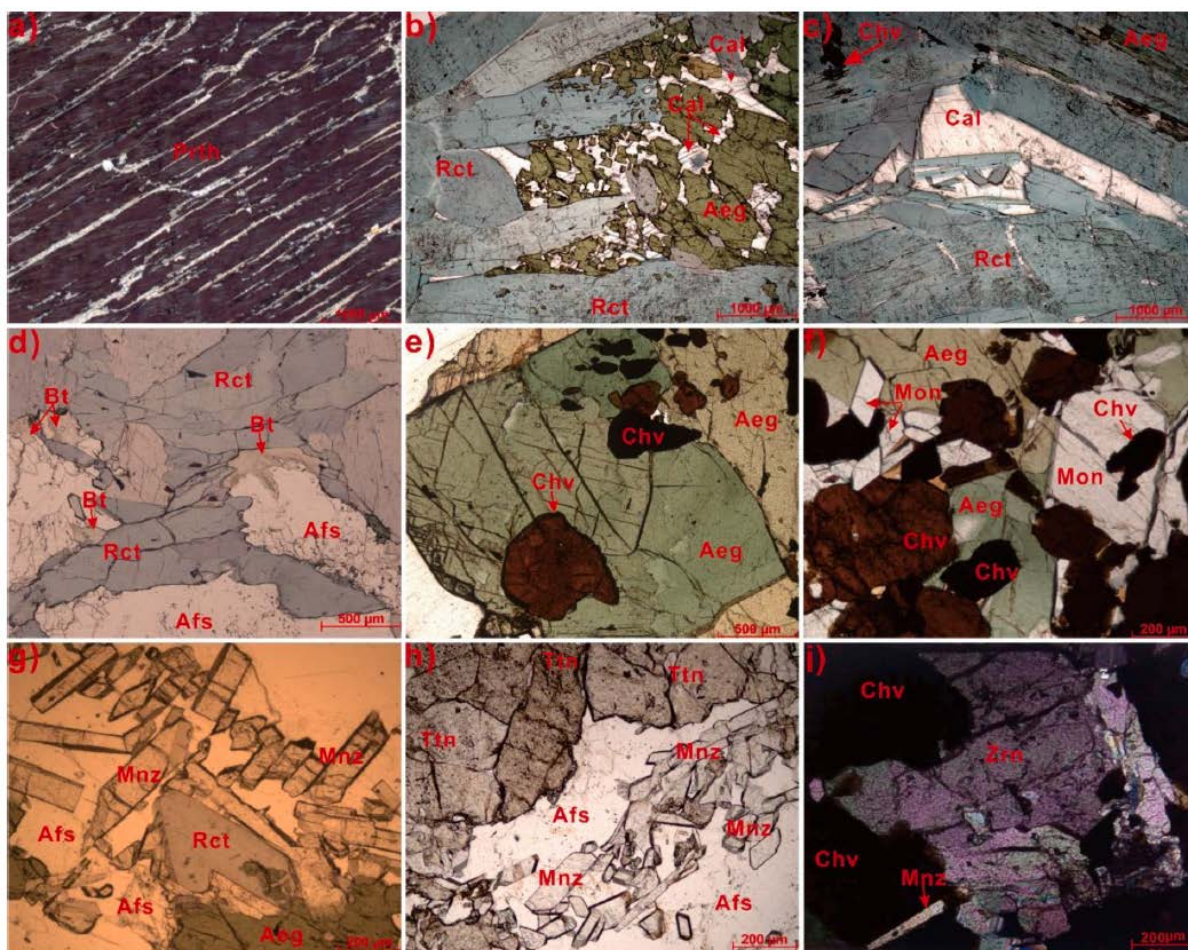


Fig. 4. Microphotographs of the pegmatite. (a) Perthite in the pegmatite showing regular intergrowth of sodic blebs; (b,c) Calcite interstitial to the aegirine and richterite grains; (d) Biotite flakes interstitial to the richterite and alkaline feldspar grains; (e) Aegirine phenocryst poikilitically enclosing chevkinite crystals; (f) Chevkinite associated with monazite and aegirine; (g) Monazite cluster associated with richterite, aegirine and alkaline feldspar; (h) Titanite clusters associated with monazite clusters; (i) Zircon in the pegmatite associated with chevkinite. Prth-Perthite, Rct-richterite, Aeg-aegirine, Cal-calcite, Chv-chevkinite, Mnz-monazite, Ttn-titanite, Zrn-zircon.

Minerals	Syenitic Stage		Pegmatitic Stage	
	Early	Late	Early	Late
K-Feldspar	Abundant		Minor	
Plagioclase				
Perthite			Minor	
Aegirine-aguite		Common	Minor	
Richterite			Minor	
Quartz				
Biotite				
Apatite			Minor	
Monazite			Minor	
Titanite			Minor	
Chevkinite			Minor	
Zircon			Minor	
Calcite				Minor
Barite				Minor
Thorite				Minor

Abundant
 Common
 Minor

Fig. 5. Mineral paragenetic sequence in the syenite and the pegmatite.

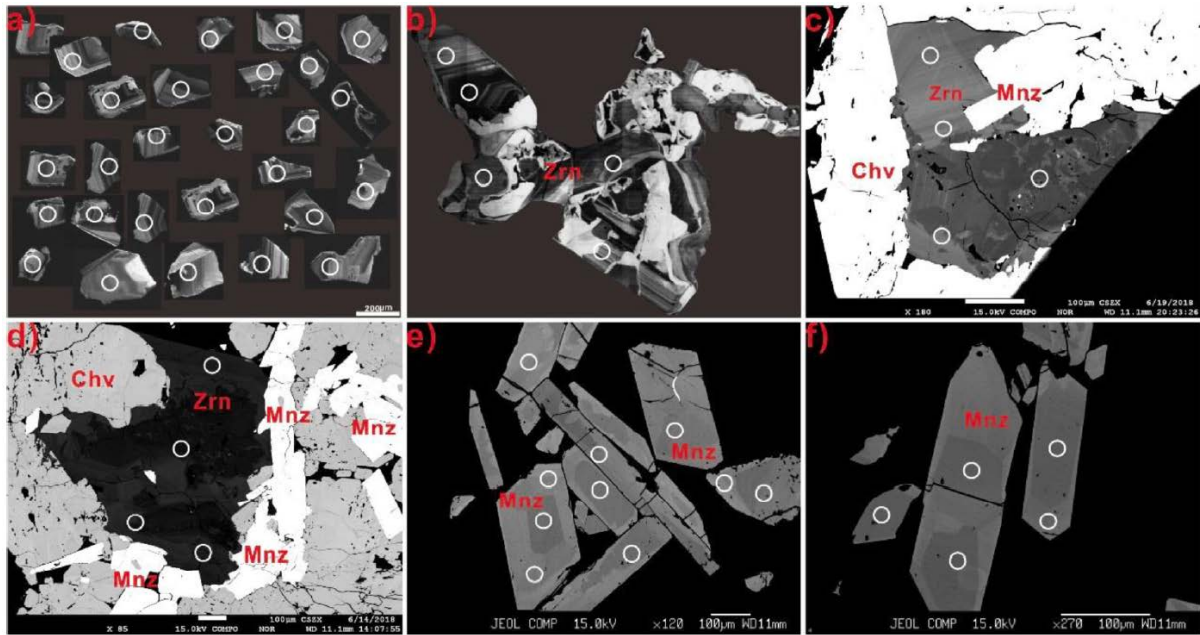


Fig. 6. (a) Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of representative zircon crystals from the syenite showing clear magmatic zoning; (b) CL images of zircon from the pegmatite showing subtle magmatic zoning; (c,d) Back-scatter electron (BSE) images of zircons in the pegmatite showing subtle magmatic zoning; (e-f) BSE images of monazites in the pegmatite showing clear magmatic sector zonings. Zrn-zircon, Mnz-monazite, Chv-chevkinite.

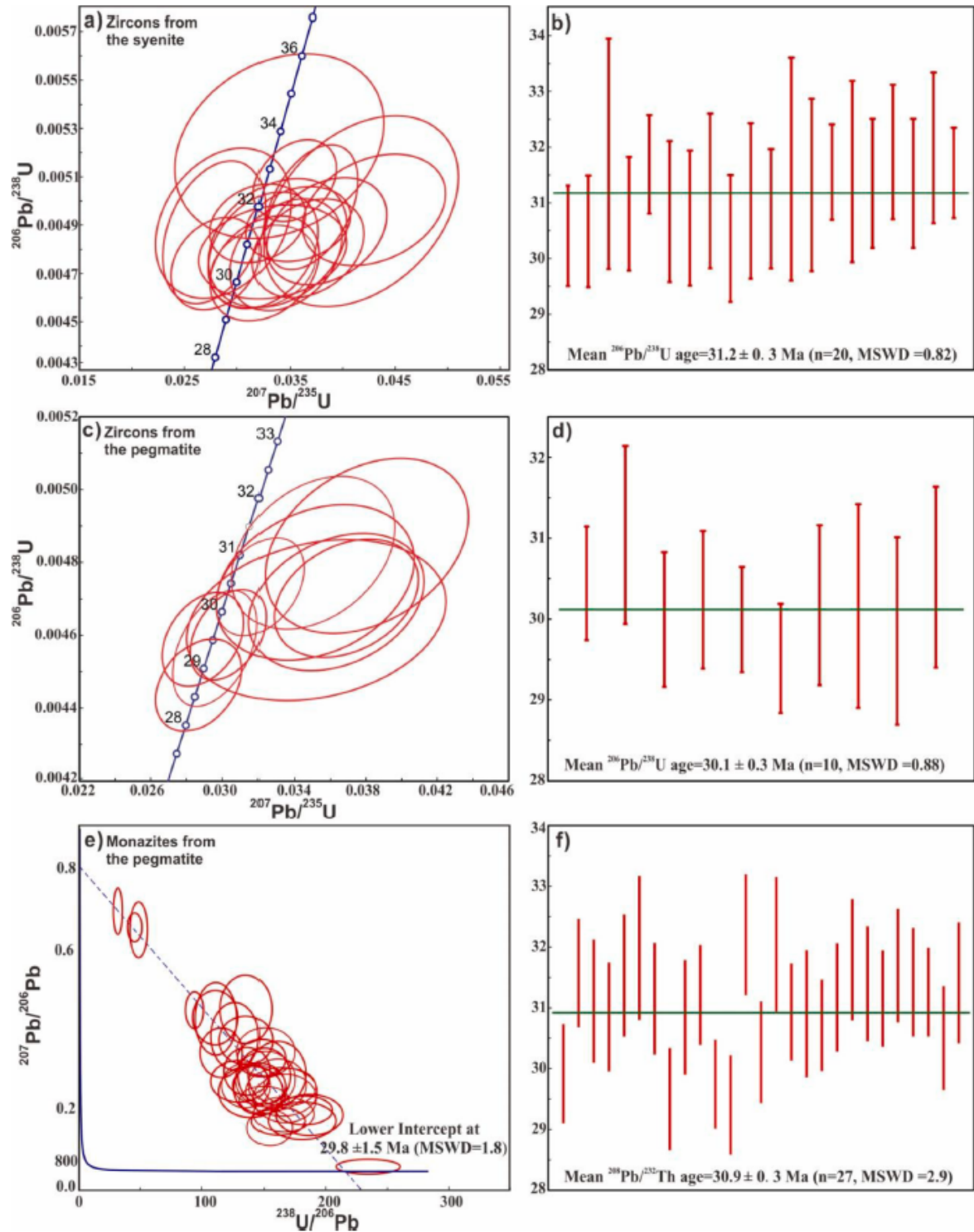


Fig. 7. LA-ICP-MS zircon and monazite U-Th-Pb age concordia diagrams and weighted mean ages. (a-b) zircons from the syenite; (c,d) zircons from the pegmatite; (e,f) monazites from the pegmatite.

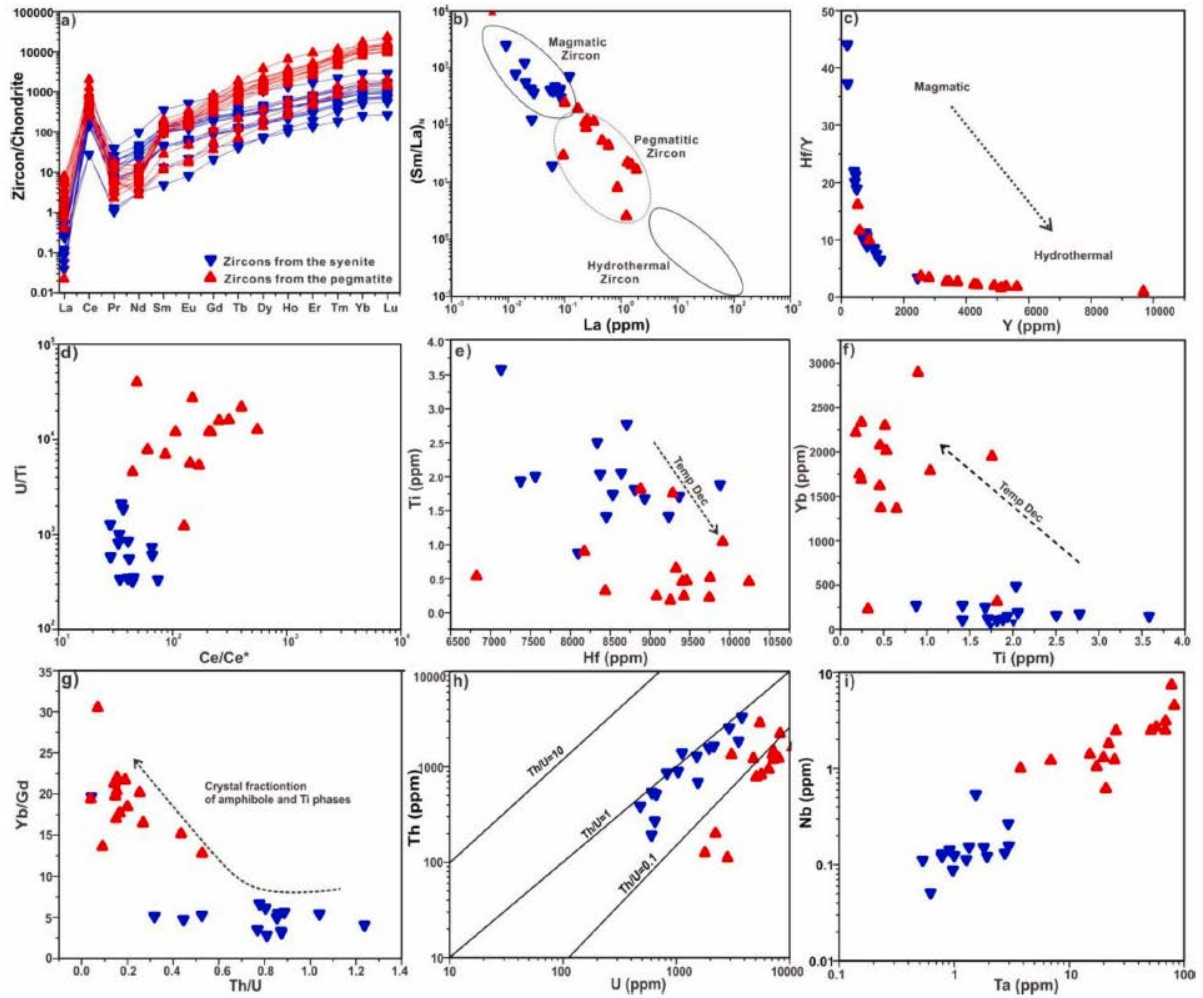


Fig. 8. (a) Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite; (b) zircon discrimination diagram of (Sm/La)_N vs. La (after Hoskin, 2005); (c) Y vs. Hf/Y, (d) Ce/Ce* vs. U/Ti, (e) Hf vs. Ti, (f) Ti vs. Yb, (g) Th/U vs. Yb/Gd, (h) U vs. Th, (i) Nb vs. Ta plots of zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite.

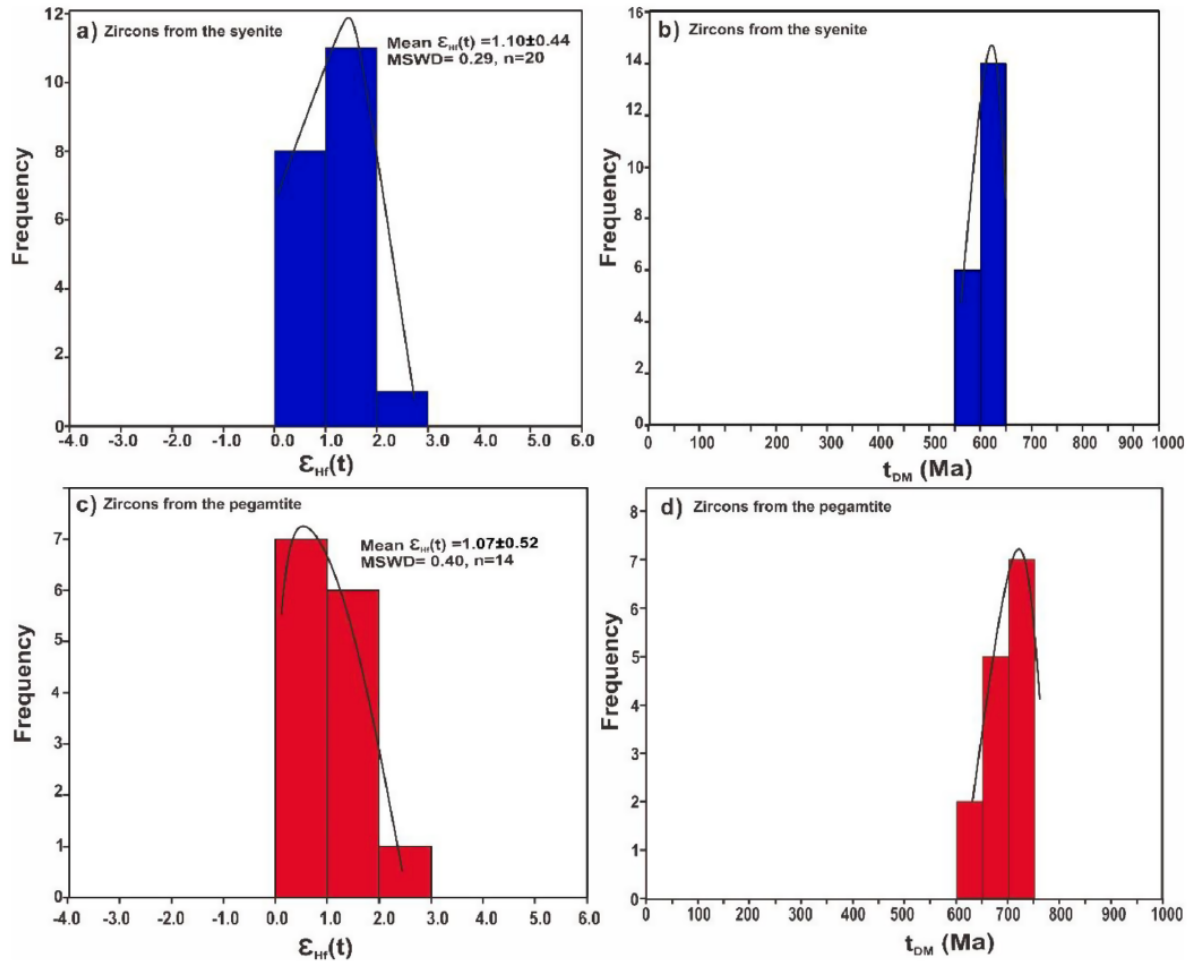


Fig. 9. Histograms of $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values and Hf model ages of zircons from the syenite (a-b) and the pegmatite (c,d).

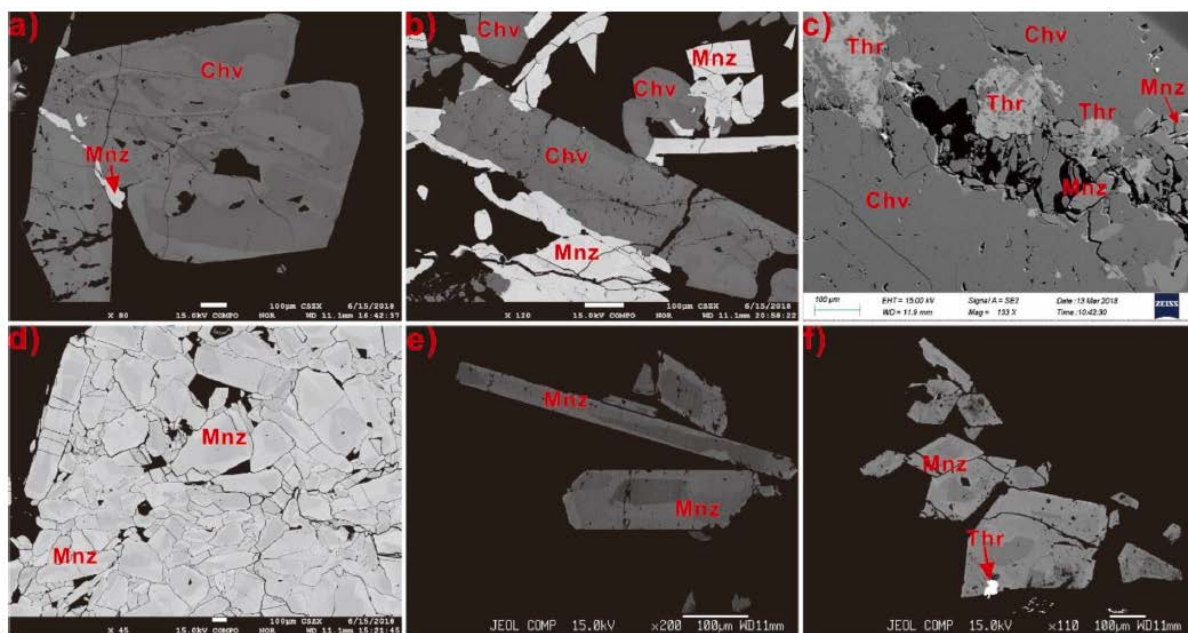


Fig. 10. BSE images of chevkinites and monazites in the pegmatite. (a) Complex patchy zoning in chevkinites; (b) Chevkinite phenocryst and monazite cluster; (c) Intimate association of anhedra thorite with chevkinite; (d–f) Monazite clusters showing obvious sector zoning.

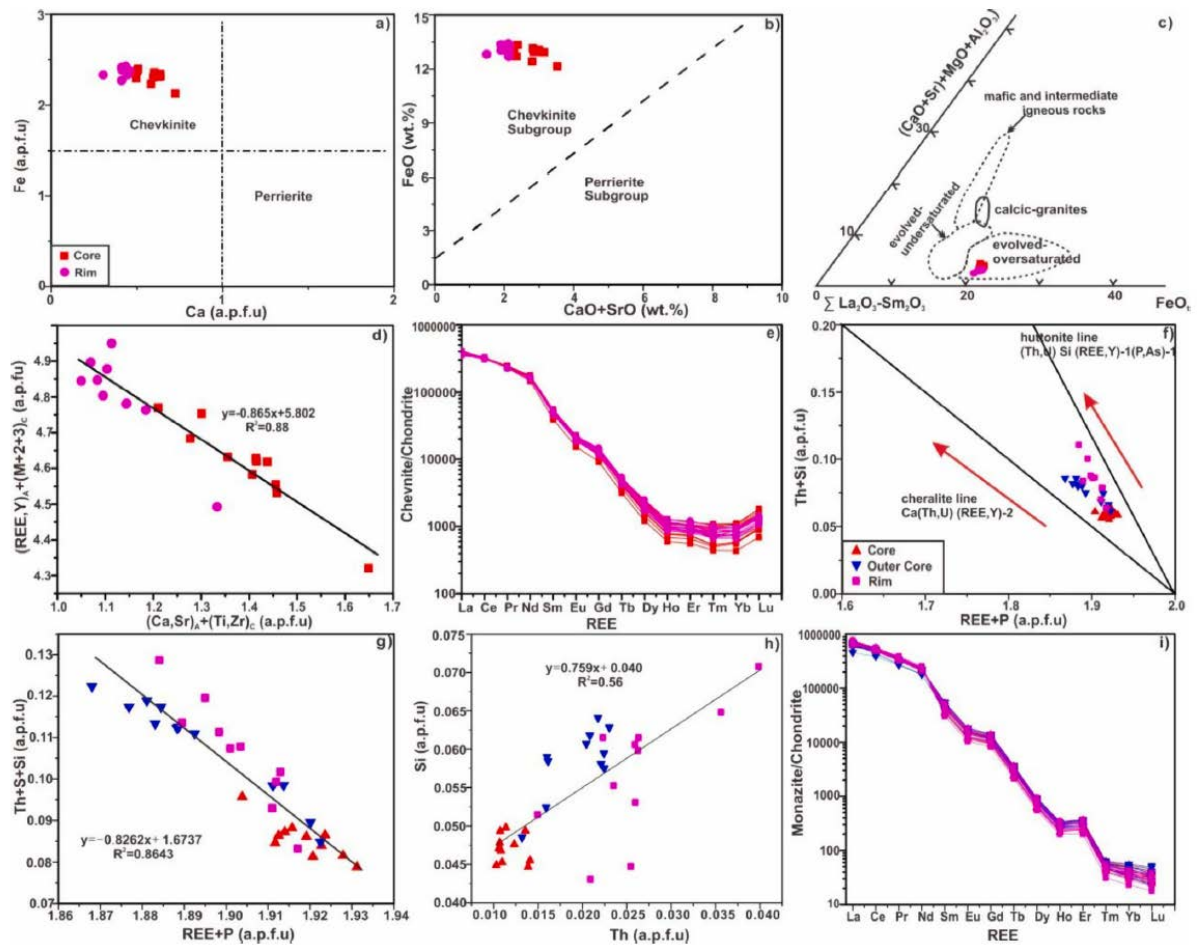


Fig. 11. (a–b) Discrimination plots for chevkinite and perrierite minerals of the chevkinite-group (after [Macdonald and Belkin, 2002](#)); (c) Ternary plot for chevkinite group minerals from different rock types (after [Macdonald and Belkin, 2002](#)); (d) Cations substitutions of chevkinite; (e) Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of chevkinite; (f–h) Substitution diagrams of Th + Si vs. REE + P, Th + S + Si vs. REE + P, and Th vs. Si of monazite; (i) Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of monazite.

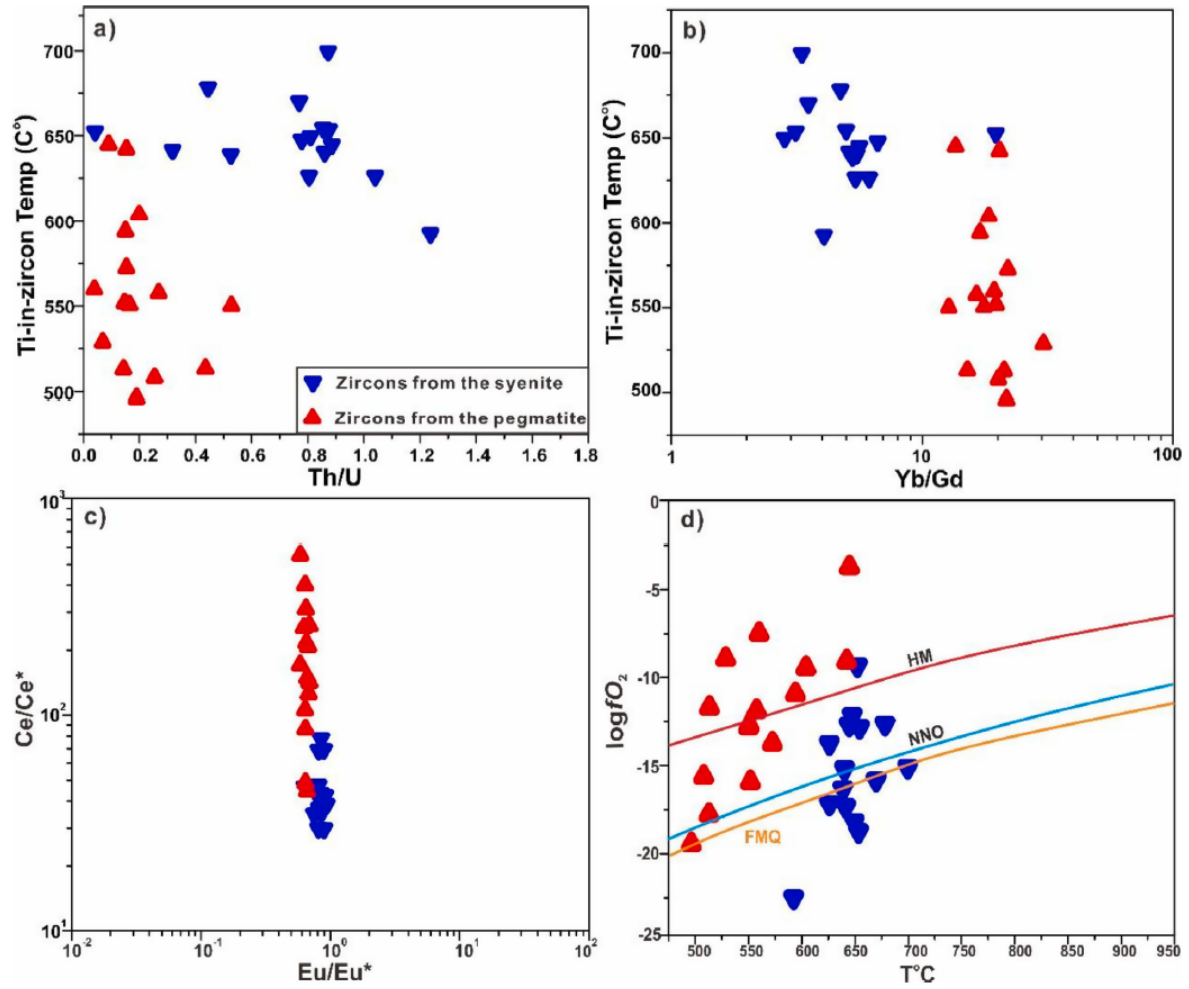


Fig. 12. (a,b) Ti-in-zircon temperatures vs. Th/U and Yb/Gd of zircons from the syenite and the pegmatite; (c) Eu/Eu* vs. Ce/Ce* of zircons; (d) Zircon temperatures vs. log fO_2 calculated after [Li et al. \(2019\)](#).