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23. LEG 55, EMPEROR SEAMOUNTS: TRACE ELEMENTS IN TRANSITIONAL THOLEIITES, ALKALI BASALTS, AND HAWAIIITES—MANTLE HOMOGENEITY OR HETEROGENEITY AND MAGMATIC PROCESSES

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INTRODUCTION

—Three seamounts of the Emperor Seamount chain were sampled during Leg 55:

Ōjin seamount, Hole 430A, 37° 59.29 N 170° 35.86 E

Nintoku seamount, Hole 432A, 41° 20.03 N 170° 22.74 E

Suiko seamount, Hole 433A, 44° 46.60 N 170° 01.26 E

Hole 433C, 44° 46.63 N 170° 01.23 E

Oceanites, ankaramites, transitional tholeiites, alkali basalts, and hawaiiites were recovered from these seamounts. The purpose of this study is the fractionation of trace elements according to their physicochemical properties and partition coefficient classification; fractionation of the elements observed in these samples is compared with their fractionation in mid-oceanic ridge tholeiites. Some preliminary conclusions are presented with regard to mantle heterogeneity or homogeneity and magmatic processes. —

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Ōjin Seamount: Hole 430A. Shipboard chemical analyses (major elements and Ni, Zr, Sr, and Ba) were performed on 13 samples. Major-element data have been completed for Na₂O (Table 1); trace-element data, obtained either through X-ray fluorescence spectrometry or neutron activation analysis (or both) are shown in Table 2. Shipboard Ba data were obtained without any matrix effect correction; precision should be within 15 per cent, and comparison neutron activation analysis data are given. Except Samples 4-1, 68–70 cm (sandstone) and 6-4, 143–146 cm (tholeiite), all samples have been defined as hawaiiites, and show homogeneous results for all elements investigated. Ni and Cr (high-partition-coefficient elements) concentrations are low (15 and 7 ppm, respectively), and low-partition-coefficient elements concentrations are high (e.g., Nb = 46 ppm, Ta = 3.2 ppm).

Nintoku Seamount: Hole 432A (Tables 3 and 4). Sample 1-1, 35–38 cm has been defined as a hawaiiite; it shows the highest values for low-partition-coefficient elements (e.g., Nb = 86 ppm, Ta = 5.4 ppm). The five other analyzed samples characterized as alkali basalts also show high concentrations for low-partition-coefficient elements, even if lower than in hawaiiites of Hole

430A (e.g., Nb = 40 ppm, Ta = 2.7 ppm). Ni and Cr concentrations are higher than in hawaiiites (about 60 and 80 ppm, respectively).

Suiko Seamount: Holes 433A, 433B, and 433C. The five samples analyzed for Hole 433A (alkali basalts) are very similar both for major elements (Table 5) and trace elements (Table 6), and probably represent different samples of the same flow unit. The sample from Hole 433B is also very close to samples from Hole 433A. According to the concentrations of low-partition-coefficient elements, the samples from Hole 433C (Tables 7 and 8) can be classified as follows: oceanites (Nb ~ 5 ppm, Ta ~ 0.35 ppm), ankaramites (Nb ~ 11 ppm, Ta ~ 0.75 ppm), transitional tholeiites and (or) transitional alkali basalts (Nb = 11–17 ppm, Ta = 0.75–1.1 ppm), and one alkali basalt (Nb = 26.3 ppm, Ta = 1.79 ppm), which is close to alkali basalts of Holes 433A and 433B. Oceanites and ankaramites present high Ni and Cr concentrations because of olivine and pyroxene accumulation. From this general description, good agreement is observed between the shipboard classification of samples and low-partition-coefficient element concentrations; in order of increasing concentrations, this classification is: oceanite, ankaramite, “transitional” tholeiites (or “transitional alkali basalts”), alkali basalts, and hawaiiites.

Y/Tb, Zr/Hf, and Nb/Ta RATIOS: CHONDRITIC PRIMORDIAL MANTLE

From physicochemical properties of the elements and oceanic basalt data, the studied elements have been classified according to their partition coefficients $D_V > D_Y \cong D_{Tb} > D_{TC} > D_{Zr} \alpha D_{Hf} > D_{Nb} \cong D_{Ta} \neq D_{La} > D_{Th}$ (Bougault et al., in press). One of the important results is that elements of each pair Y–Tb, Zr–Hf, and Nb–Ta belonging to groups III, IV, and V have equal or very similar partition coefficients. These pairs of elements are plotted Figure 1 (Y–Tb), Figure 2 (Hf–Zr), and Figure 3 (Nb–Ta). We do observe in each diagram that one element of one pair versus the other plots following very closely a straight line. The ratios Y/Tb (40), Zr/Hf (40), and Nb/Ta (15) are very close to those found for the Atlantic Ocean (42.5, 39, and 17, respectively) (Bougault et al., in press) and to those for the East Pacific Rise (Joron et al., in press). These values correspond to

TABLE 1
Hole 430A, Ōjin Seamount: Major Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	4-1, 68-70	4-2, 139-142	5-1 (#1), 5-7	5-1 (#2A), 16-19	5-2 (#6C), 120-123	5-5 (#10D), 127-129	6-1 (#2B), 33-35	6-2 (#10), 102-105	6-2 (#13), 133-136	6-3 (#6), 68-70	6-4 (#1B), 8-11	6-4 (#18), 143-146	10, CC, 28-30
Rock Type	Volcanic Sandstone	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Hawaiite	Tholeiite	Hawaiite
SiO ₂	49.77	49.03	49.96	49.10	49.50	49.81	49.60	49.29	49.80	50.02	49.56	48.38	49.63
TiO ₂	2.93	3.16	3.13	3.13	3.00	3.03	3.02	2.88	2.87	2.90	2.83	2.79	2.86
Al ₂ O ₃	15.16	15.96	16.09	16.17	15.57	15.84	15.72	15.99	15.98	16.05	15.75	15.44	15.76
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	14.04	13.02	12.41	13.28	12.87	12.22	12.31	12.39	12.00	11.72	12.35	13.07	12.46
MnO	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.14
MgO	6.87	3.78	3.73	3.09	4.78	4.31	4.12	4.74	4.76	4.11	4.58	5.41	4.71
CaO	3.41	6.96	7.01	7.17	6.95	7.24	7.18	6.85	7.02	7.02	6.80	11.05	6.99
Na ₂ O	4.10	4.30	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.40	4.20	4.30	4.10	2.80	4.00
K ₂ O	2.67	1.85	1.79	1.77	1.60	1.66	1.66	1.68	1.73	1.73	1.72	0.36	1.70
P ₂ O ₅	0.35	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.31	1.27						1.29
Total	99.37	99.42	99.66	99.25	99.69	99.72	99.09	99.70	99.84	99.29	99.11	99.81	99.54
L.O.I.	25.77	4.26	4.16	4.44	3.15	3.61	3.29	3.81	3.55	3.20	3.53	1.08	2.82
H ₂ O ⁺	2.69	1.04	0.89	0.91	1.59	1.45	1.34	1.67	1.54	1.41	1.55	0.38	1.23
CO ₂	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.05

chondritic values. This means that whatever the magmatic processes giving rise to tholeiites, "transitional" tholeiites, alkali basalts, and hawaiites, and whatever the history of the mantle, these ratios have been kept constant and characterize the primordial chondritic character of the mantle.

Ta-Th, La-Ta: MANTLE SOURCES

Nb, Ta, Th, and La are very low-partition-coefficient elements. Nb and Ta physicochemical properties are very similar. La, Th, and Ta ionic charges and sizes are different, which leads to different absolute values for their partition coefficients. The consequence is an easier fractionation of these elements compared with the Nb-Ta pair. Two different values have been observed for the La/Ta ratio (~9 and ~18), and several values for the Ta/Th ratio in oceanic tholeiites. For Leg 55 samples (tholeiites, alkali basalts, and oceanites), we did not observe an important fractionation of Ta/Th and La/Ta (Figures 4 and 5). La/Ta ratios, 9 to 11 for alkali basalts and tholeiites and 12 for oceanites, are in agreement with the value 9 found for tholeiites in the Atlantic samples recovered from topographic highs or "platforms". The almost unique Ta/Th ratio for tholeiites and alkali basalts of Leg 55, compared with the possible variation in tholeiites (Bougault et al., in press) and the small difference observed for hawaiites, suggests that the sources of these materials are not much different.

Tb-Ta: PARTIAL MELTING

Looking at Figure 1 (Y-Tb), Figure 2 (Hf-Zr), and Figure 3 (Nb-Ta), even if the ratios of the elements of the different pairs are constant or almost constant, the relative positions of tholeiites, alkali basalts of Site 433, alkali basalts of Site 432, and hawaiite of Site 430 are not the same in each diagram. The best classification of these different rock types is made through the lowest-partition-coefficient elements Nb-Ta (or Th-Ta as well); the tholeiitic sample recovered in Hole 430A (6-4, 143-146 cm) lies in the upper field of the tholeiites; according to the position of the different rock types, only one sample of Hole 433C can be classified as "alkali ba-

salt": 4-1, 39-41 cm; it lies very close to alkali basalts of Holes 433A and 433B.

With increasing partition coefficients from Nb-Ta to Hf-Zr to Y-Tb, alkali basalts plot closer and closer to the tholeiitic field; alkali basalts of Site 432 plot in the middle part of the tholeiitic field (with some fractionation) in the Y-Tb diagram (Figure 1).

This feature is easier to see in Figure 6, where two elements of the same transition series (with different partition coefficients) are plotted (Tb-Ta). If we admit from La/Ta and Th/Ta data that the mantle sources, parents of these different rocks, are very similar, then the only way to explain such Tb/Ta fractionation is partial melting. It can be the extent of partial melting; in this case, except for the hawaiite sample of Hole 432A, it can be stated that the lowest partial melting is related to alkali basalts of Hole 432A. It can also be melting of a residue; in this second possibility, tholeiites (or transitional tholeiites) would be the result of melting of a residue, alkali basalts being produced through melting a more primitive source. Both hypotheses, related to partial melting, can account for the relative values of Tb/Ta ratios in tholeiites and alkali basalts.

V, Ti: FRACTIONAL CRYSTALLIZATION

According to their partition coefficients, V and Ti are the closest to Y and Zr, respectively. In respect of "non-fractionation" availability, V-Y and Ti-Zr are plotted in Figures 7 and 8. We indeed observe very little fractionation between the elements of these pairs for tholeiites and alkali basalts. But for hawaiites, a large fractionation is observed, these two diagrams showing the biggest difference between hawaiites and alkali or tholeiite basalts. This fractionation is interpreted as the result of titanomagnetite fractionation (see petrographic description in this volume).

CONCLUSION

According to the classification of the elements which was made previously from the samples recovered in the Atlantic Ocean, with regard to their physicochemical

TABLE 2
Hole 430A, Nintoku Seamount: Trace Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	Sc NAA	Ti XRF	V XRF	Cr XRF	Mn XRF	Fe XRF	Co XRF	Ni XRF	Rb XRF	Sr XRF	Y XRF	Zr XRF	Nb XRF	Sb XRF	Cs NAA	Ba XRF	La NAA	Eu NAA	Tb NAA	Hf NAA	Ta NAA	Th NAA	U NAA
4-1, 68-70	27	17600	287	177	540	98280	31	72	28.2	710	67.8	479	46	0.12	0.13	169	18.9	2.6	1.12	6.69	1.97	1.68	0.52
4-2, 139-142	20.9	18960	188	6.3	690	91140	34	13	30	705	64.7	478	44.7	0.09	0.12	330	37.9	5.9	2.19	12.2	3.57	3.65	1.23
5-1, 5-7	19.1	18780	191	7.8	620	86870	42	37.7	26.3	705	64.7	478	44.7	0.09	0.12	337	25.7	5.9	1.95	10.7	3.28	2.97	1.15
5-1, 16-19	21.0	18780	185	6.0	690	92960	36	40.8	25.5	706	66.4	473	45.1	0.11	0.12	327	38.6	4.8	2.15	12.3	3.54	3.54	1.16
5-2, 120-123	17.7	18000	184	8.2	1000	90090	34	32.2	25.1	661	62.7	461	43.1	0.09	0.09	315	32.7	4.8	1.81	10.4	3.02	3.02	1.01
5-5, 127-129	19.7	18180	184	5.9	770	85540	33	33.7	27.1	685	65.7	496	47.1	0.08	0.07	325	36.3	5.7	2.08	11.8	3.41	3.41	1.11
6-1, 33-35	18.7	18120	179	8.3	850	86170	32	32.6	24.3	667	64.5	474	46.0	0.04	0.04	320	34.2	5.5	1.95	11.1	3.19	3.23	1.03
6-2, 102-105	17	17280	176	8.3	1010	86730	29	29.8	18	652	66.1	477	46.0	0.05	0.04	328	34.0	5.7	2.03	11.5	3.29	3.41	0.95
6-2, 133-136	17.7	17220	172	5.4	930	84000	29	29.7	21.8	676	65.3	486	46.0	0.06	0.04	335	36.3	5.7	2.13	11.8	3.41	3.57	1.09
6-3, 68-70	18.5	17400	168	6.4	930	82040	30	31.1	24.2	683	65.8	481	47.0	0.08	0.10	340	39.8	5.8	1.91	10.8	3.16	3.21	1.04
6-4, 8-11	16.9	16980	165	7.2	1080	86450	32	30.3	25	651	64.8	476	46.5	0.09	0.10	330	34.0	5.8	1.91	10.8	3.16	3.21	1.04
6-4, 143-146	29.4	16740	305	86	1390	91490	47	44.5	3.2	428	34.6	171	16.7	0.03	0.04	75	94	12.4	2.24	0.94	4.39	1.18	0.97
10, CC	18.2	17160	167	7.9	1080	87220	33	32.3	27.7	683	63.1	484	46.7	0.09	0.11	335	36.9	5.8	2.02	11.4	3.32	3.60	1.18

TABLE 3
Hole 432A, Nintoku Seamount: Major Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	1-1, 35-38	2-1 (#8B), 83-85	2-2 (#11E), 100-102	3-2, 106-108	4-4 (#6B), 84-86	5-1 (#3B), 128-130
Rock Type	Hawaiite	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt
SiO ₂	48.35	46.75	47.49	46.64	47.91	47.69
TiO ₂	2.84	2.65	2.51	3.01	3.38	3.01
Al ₂ O ₃	20.38	16.35	18.38	15.54	17.40	15.72
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	10.95	13.19	12.78	14.58	15.58	14.47
MnO	0.07	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.17
MgO	2.13	6.21	3.10	5.79	3.94	5.52
CaO	7.39	10.19	9.97	8.36	5.87	8.30
Na ₂ O	4.70	3.10	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.30
K ₂ O	1.64	0.95	1.28	1.19	1.41	1.09
P ₂ O ₅	1.12	0.52	0.58	0.49	0.54	0.48
Total	99.59	100.08	99.62	99.29	99.59	99.75
L.O.I.	7.15	4.14	4.62	1.38	7.79	2.7
H ₂ O ⁺	2.66	1.97	1.63	2.62	3.15	1.85
CO ₂	0.46	0.29	0.31	0.48	0.07	0.10

properties and partition coefficients, the following items can be formulated from the study of the Emperor Seamount samples drilled during Leg 55:

1) The chondritic nature of the "primordial" mantle is confirmed through Y/Tb, Zr/Hf, and Nb/Ta ratios.

2) The value 9 for the La/Ta ratio has been found related to topographic highs or platforms in the Atlantic Ocean (the value is 18 in other cases, corresponding to typically "depleted" tholeiites). The values close to 9 found for Emperor Seamount samples independently of their petrographic classification (tholeiite, alkali basalts, or hawaiite) tend to confirm the correlation of this ratio to topography.

3) The single Th/Ta ratio observed in tholeiites, alkali basalts, and hawaiites suggests similar mantle sources for these different rock types.

4) The transition elements belonging to the same series, characterized by different partition coefficients, show a fractionation. This fractionation can be interpreted as the result of partial melting.

5) Ti and V are fractionated in hawaiites as a consequence of titanomagnetite crystallization.

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TABLE 4
Hole 432A, Nintoku Seamount: Trace Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co		Ni		Rb		Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Sb	Cs	Ba		La	Eu	Tb	Hf	Ta	Th	U
	NAA	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	NAA	XRF	NAA	XRF	NAA	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	NAA	NAA	XRF	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA
1-1, 35-38	13.6	17040	117	10.4	540	76650	45	45.8	20	14	13.2		1059	40.6	303	86.5	0.18	0.06	761	770	56	3.35	1.09	6.02	5.37	5.87	1.50
2-1, 83-85	22.1	15900	248	92.8	1240	92330	45	44.1	81	75	14.4	14.5	638	23	175	35.1	0.05	0.06	284	307	22.8	2.30	0.76	3.77	2.44	2.19	0.57
2-2, 100-102	20	15060	233	79.6	330	89460	39	37.4	70	72	20	18.3	761	25.9	181	37.2	0.05	0.14	388	401	23.7	2.36	0.78	3.79	2.57	2.38	0.63
3-2, 106-108	21.8	18060	223	82.6	1470	102060	41	40	51	51	20.3		540	30.1	204	40.0	0.04	0.11	308	346	24.4	2.28	0.85	4.72	2.87	2.53	0.76
4-4, 84-86	24.3	20280	247	91.4	2090	109060	45	43.8	62	56	22	22	453	31.9	226	41.0	0.02	0.23	326	332	26.6	2.6	1.00	5.08	3.08	2.72	0.80
5-1, 128-130	22.4	18060	220	79.0	1316	101290	41	39.1	53	47	16.8	17.7	514	30.5	194	37.9	0.02	0.09	299	328	23.9	2.36	.92	4.62	2.75	2.46	0.80

TABLE 5
Holes 433A and 433B, Suiko Seamount: Major Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	433A-20-1 (#1d), 36-38	433A-20-2 (#1b), 10-12	433A-20-2 (#2c), 49-51	433A-21-2 (#2c), 84-86	433A-21-4 (#15), 138-140	433B-5-2 (#3c), 81-83
Rock Type	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt	Alkali Basalt
SiO ₂	47.18	47.08	46.93	47.32	47.70	47.46
TiO ₂	3.16	3.33	3.17	3.19	3.21	3.18
Al ₂ O ₃	14.33	14.82	13.91	14.29	14.55	14.42
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	15.16	15.40	15.49	15.05	14.96	14.98
MnO	.18	.16	.21	.19	.18	0.18
MgO	5.06	4.60	5.39	5.57	5.07	5.45
CaO	9.51	8.92	9.77	9.21	9.36	9.88
Na ₂ O	3.30	3.40	3.10	3.20	3.20	3.10
K ₂ O	.97	1.07	1.03	.93	.97	0.86
P ₂ O ₅	.46	.44	.48	.46	.45	0.44
Total	99.31	99.22	99.47	99.41	99.65	99.95
L.O.I.	1.67	2.93	3.16	2.45	2.27	1.27
H ₂ O*	.71	.93	.95	1.10	.99	0.72
CO ₂	.09	.29	.83	.10	.09	0.42

TABLE 6
Holes 433A and 433B, Suiko Seamount: Trace Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co		Ni		Rb		Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Sb	Cs	Ba		La	Eu	Tb	Hf	Ta	Th	U
	NAA	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	NAA	XRF	NAA	XRF	NAA	XRF	XRF	XRF	XRF	NAA	NAA	XRF	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAA
Hole 433A																											
20-1, 36-38	31.4	18960	365	44.7	1390	106120	46	43.6	49	44	14.4		404	40.1	217	28.5	0.03	0.06	171	220	21.2	2.49	1.03	5.44	2.01	1.86	0.50
20-2, 10-12	32.2	19980	385	44.4	1240	107800	46	44.8	53	46	15.3		420	38.3	223	28.8	0.05	0.11	180	224	20.5	2.58	1.02	5.33	2.01	1.89	0.48
20-2, 49-51	30.6	19020	357	43.3	1626	108360	47	44	50	46	20.6	19.5	391	39.7	212	29.1	0.05	0.97	170	202	19.6	2.40	1.04	5.1	1.99	1.86	0.55
21-2, 84-86	32	19140	362	43.0	1470	105350	47	45.1	48	48	14	12.8	384	38.3	218	28.7	0.02	0.06	165	199	20	2.59	1.01	5.42	2.02	1.94	0.56
21-4, 138-140	31.7	19260	364	40.5	1390	104720	46	43	50	43	14.8	13.4	409	38.1	221	28.3	0.01	0.01	181	228	21	2.58	1.03	5.52	2.05	1.93	0.40
Hole 433B																											
5-2, 81-83	32.8	19080	370	51.5	1390	104860	47	46.6	50	50	13.3	12.2	411	37.1	217	28.5	0.02	0.06	173	203	20.1	2.49	0.98	5.27	1.98	1.87	0.40

TABLE 7
Hole 433C, Suiko Seamount: Major Elements

Sample (Interval in cm)	4-1 (#2C), 39-41	10-1 (#1A), 7-9	10-2 (#3A), 16-18	10-2 (#7), 58-60	10-3 (#10A), 105-107	10-4 (#8B), 118-121	10-5 (#13), 118-120	11-1 (#9C), 135-137	11-3 (#2A), 29-31	11-4 (#14), 110-112	12-3 (#1E), 51-53
Rock Type	Alkali Basalt	Ankaramite	Ankaramite	Ankaramite	Ankaramite	Ankaramite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Alkali Basalt (Transitional)	Tholeiite
SiO ₂	46.99	46.86	46.70	46.16	45.96	45.94	47.78	47.00	48.00	48.73	48.91
TiO ₂	2.92	1.70	1.85	1.91	1.97	1.15	1.89	1.89	1.92	2.40	2.35
Al ₂ O ₃	13.73	12.74	13.09	14.10	14.76	8.81	14.14	14.86	15.00	15.33	14.36
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	14.93	14.15	14.16	14.63	14.95	14.10	15.70	13.35	13.03	12.71	12.30
MnO	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.14
MgO	7.39	14.05	14.09	11.34	9.23	20.39	10.81	8.02	8.25	6.95	7.43
CaO	9.72	7.71	6.54	7.84	8.95	6.70	4.82	10.95	10.54	10.25	11.30
Na ₂ O	2.80	1.90	2.00	2.30	2.20	1.40	2.80	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
K ₂ O	0.79	0.40	0.47	0.44	0.71	0.28	0.83	0.32	0.23	0.63	0.20
P ₂ O ₅	0.40	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.28	0.28
Total	99.86	99.92	99.26	99.09	99.13	99.11	99.07	99.31	99.81	99.89	99.77
L.O.I.	1.28	6.49	10.40	6.59	7.83	14.00	8.74	7.24	5.41	5.66	3.38
H ₂ O ⁺	1.12	4.17	4.62	3.56	2.98	5.52	3.26	2.28	2.19	1.72	1.12
CO ₂	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.37	1.76	0.17	1.31	0.51	0.56	0.47

TABLE 7 - Continued

Sample (Interval in cm)	13-2 (#1H), 53-55	14-3 (#4A), 55-57	14-4 (#1B), 21-23	15-1 (#13), 115-118	15-4 (#4), 46-48	15-6 (#1C), 31-32	19-2 (#2F), 56-58	19-4 (#1B), 17-19	20-2 (#13), 132-134	21-4, 40-42	22-1 (#10), 94-96
Rock Type	Tholeiite	Alkali Basalt (Transitional)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite (Plag. Phyric)	Alkali Basalt (Transitional)
SiO ₂	48.00	48.26	48.62	47.78	47.62	47.91	48.31	48.83	48.24	47.26	47.47
TiO ₂	2.26	2.68	2.53	2.65	2.54	2.57	2.45	2.10	2.83	2.71	2.77
Al ₂ O ₃	14.22	15.50	15.23	14.75	13.39	13.87	14.93	15.13	15.80	15.73	15.24
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	13.16	13.97	13.55	14.32	16.88	14.50	13.26	11.98	12.32	12.92	13.31
MnO	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.16
MgO	7.90	7.20	7.00	7.35	8.30	6.50	7.33	7.70	7.25	7.58	6.96
CaO	11.16	7.39	9.63	8.84	6.59	10.77	10.22	10.72	9.50	9.16	9.21
Na ₂ O	2.30	3.20	2.90	2.90	2.80	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.90	3.00	2.90
K ₂ O	0.47	0.80	0.22	0.46	1.24	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.45	0.64
P ₂ O ₅				0.33	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.31
Total	99.92	99.40	100.12	99.50	99.71	99.32	99.90	99.79	99.54	99.21	98.97
L.O.I.	2.47	4.64	3.37	3.28	6.56	1.33	2.78	2.86	3.57	3.67	3.52
H ₂ O ⁺	1.42	1.93	1.13	1.37	1.97	0.42	1.21	1.23	1.50	1.41	1.70
CO ₂	0.14	0.26	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.28	0.24	0.30	0.27	0.30

TABLE 7 - Continued

Sample (Interval in cm)	24-1 (#2), 12-15	23-1 (#5D), 102-104	23-5 (#1B), 16-19	24-7 (#3G), 141-144	25-2 (#1B), 22-25	26-1 (#2A), 42-45	26-5 (#1H), 82-85	26-6 (#7A), 114-117	27-2 (#6B), 131-134	28-2 (#1D), 19-21	28-5 (#6E), 107-109
Rock Type	Tholeiite (Oceanite)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite (Oceanite)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite (Oceanite)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite
SiO ₂	46.10	48.45	49.11	44.73	47.40	47.88	46.94	46.65	44.00	49.00	49.35
TiO ₂	1.33	2.32	1.69	1.24	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.37	1.08	2.57	2.78
Al ₂ O ₃	9.76	13.27	12.84	8.88	14.71	14.70	13.04	14.75	8.04	13.97	14.11
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	14.24	16.00	12.31	14.04	12.98	12.98	13.67	13.32	14.67	13.24	13.71
MnO	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16
MgO	19.60	9.61	12.54	22.00	9.56	8.29	12.66	10.88	26.02	6.89	6.52
CaO	6.25	5.01	8.03	5.33	9.67	10.30	8.98	8.47	4.29	10.29	10.61
Na ₂ O	1.20	2.60	2.20	1.60	2.40	2.50	2.00	2.50	1.00	2.50	2.60
K ₂ O	0.13	1.08	0.27	1.08	0.16	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.21
P ₂ O ₅	0.13	0.06	0.18	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.11	0.25	0.33
Total	98.92	98.48	99.32	99.11	99.33	99.34	99.92	99.47	99.52	99.06	100.38
L.O.I.	6.10	8.54	6.33	4.31	4.12	3.09	4.82	3.14	5.89	1.11	1.44
H ₂ O ⁺	4.89	3.28	2.86	3.36	2.27	1.48	3.47	3.11	4.46	0.59	0.59
CO ₂	0.52	0.25	0.47	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.36	0.38	0.34	0.17	0.10

TABLE 7 - Continued

Sample (Interval in cm)	29-3 (#2C), 25-27	31-1 (#1D), 15-18	32-1 (#3D), 98-101	32-5 (#1C), 72-75	34-7, 95-98	35-6 (#1D), 27-29	36-2 (#1D), 16-19	36-3 (#1J), 79-82	36-4 (#1F), 49-52	36-5 (#4M), 119-122	37-3 (#1F), 101-103
Rock Type	Tholeiite (Transitional)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite (Oceanite)	Tholeiite (Oceanite)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite (Transitional)	Tholeiite (Transitional)	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite
SiO ₂	48.33	46.75	42.90	46.96	47.50	48.46	48.45	48.17	48.23	48.33	49.50
TiO ₂	2.95	2.74	0.95	1.78	2.45	2.39	2.31	2.24	2.25	2.34	2.24
Al ₂ O ₃	14.33	14.21	6.55	11.86	14.03	13.48	13.34	12.89	12.92	13.71	13.88
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	13.24	14.02	14.35	13.84	12.50	13.31	13.38	13.20	12.94	13.15	12.52
MnO	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.15
MgO	6.88	8.70	30.50	15.93	9.47	8.65	9.55	11.20	11.31	10.15	7.30
CaO	10.27	9.95	3.63	7.24	10.13	9.98	8.82	8.58	8.32	8.88	10.69
Na ₂ O	2.60	2.60	0.60	1.60	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.50	2.40
K ₂ O	0.65	0.41	0.04	0.10	0.44	0.33	0.51	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.42
P ₂ O ₅	0.34	0.35	0.10	0.19	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.26
Total	99.79	99.90	99.78	99.69	99.59	99.49	99.26	99.41	99.00	99.69	99.36
L.O.I.	2.27	1.17	7.43	6.15	4.25	2.22	10.18	5.25	4.23	5.21	3.14
H ₂ O ⁺	0.89	1.03	6.01	4.54	1.43	1.11	1.91	2.47	2.54	2.09	0.76
CO ₂	0.19	0.21	0.41	0.31	0.45	0.12	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.24	0.21

TABLE 7 - Continued

Sample (Interval in cm)	38-1 (#1G), 76-79	38-5, 97-100	39-5 (#1C), 102-104	40-2 (#1G), 111-113	41-1 (#1C), 19-21	42-1 (#1G), 2-6	42-3 (#1B), 14-16	42-5 (#1F), 37-39	45-5 (#1A), 6-8	46-3, 72-74	47-5 (#6B), 87-89	49-2 (#1D), 31-36
Rock Type	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Tholeiite	Alkali Basalt	Tholeiite (Transitional)
SiO ₂	46.60	47.56	48.16	47.80	48.96	49.26	48.80	48.86	48.72	48.96	45.45	46.70
TiO ₂	2.18	2.37	2.22	2.12	2.39	2.37	1.88	2.02	2.16	2.19	3.12	2.84
Al ₂ O ₃	13.13	14.85	13.20	12.76	14.00	13.89	16.25	15.40	14.47	14.72	14.00	15.44
Fe ₂ O ₃ (T)	13.88	13.10	13.15	13.13	13.28	12.91	11.33	11.85	12.90	13.17	14.80	14.40
MnO	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.16
MgO	12.55	8.82	10.50	11.77	7.68	7.68	7.72	6.98	6.69	6.75	6.76	6.19
CaO	8.50	9.97	9.71	9.29	10.07	10.14	10.26	10.94	11.15	9.58	10.92	9.77
Na ₂ O	2.30	2.40	2.10	2.10	2.60	2.70	2.70	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.90
K ₂ O	0.45	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.65	0.89	0.52
P ₂ O ₅	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.33	0.32
Total	99.99	99.67	99.67	99.57	99.60	99.59	99.56	99.15	99.29	99.21	99.06	99.24
L.O.I.	3.44	4.05	2.16	2.36	3.08	2.89	2.62	2.33	2.26	3.60	4.65	3.97
H ₂ O ⁺	2.49	2.21	1.58	2.09	1.08	1.02	1.31	0.88	0.81	1.24	1.74	1.84
CO ₂	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.30	0.32	0.19	1.06	0.22

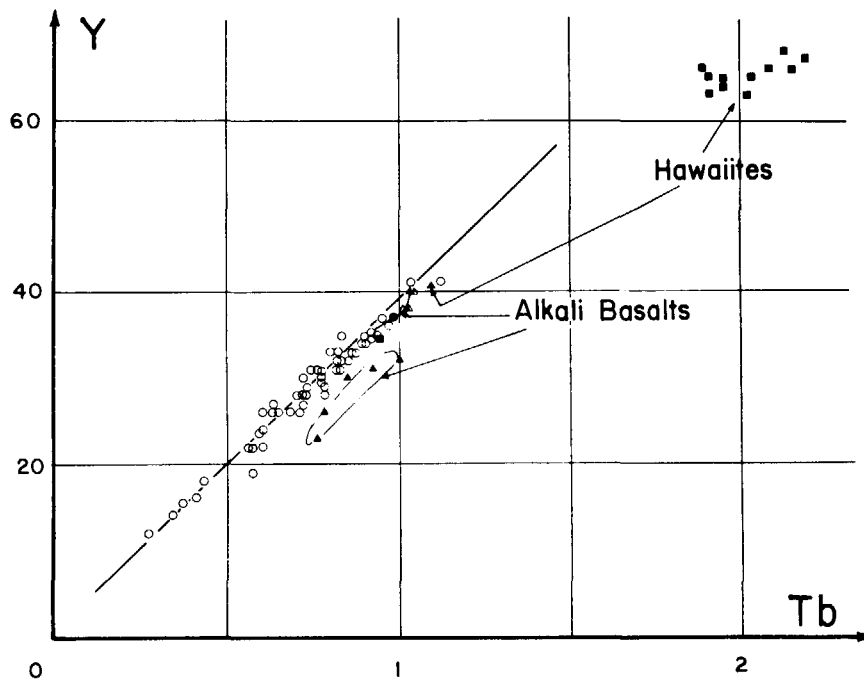


Figure 1. *Y versus Tb*: black squares correspond to samples from Hole 430A, black triangles to Hole 432A, open triangles to Hole 433A, black dot to Hole 433B, and open circle to Hole 433C. Alkali basalts belonging respectively to Sites 432 and 433 are delimited. All open circles (433C) except one sample (alkali basalt) are tholeiites or transitional tholeiites, including oceanites and ankaramite. One sample from Hole 330A (black squares) is a tholeiite.

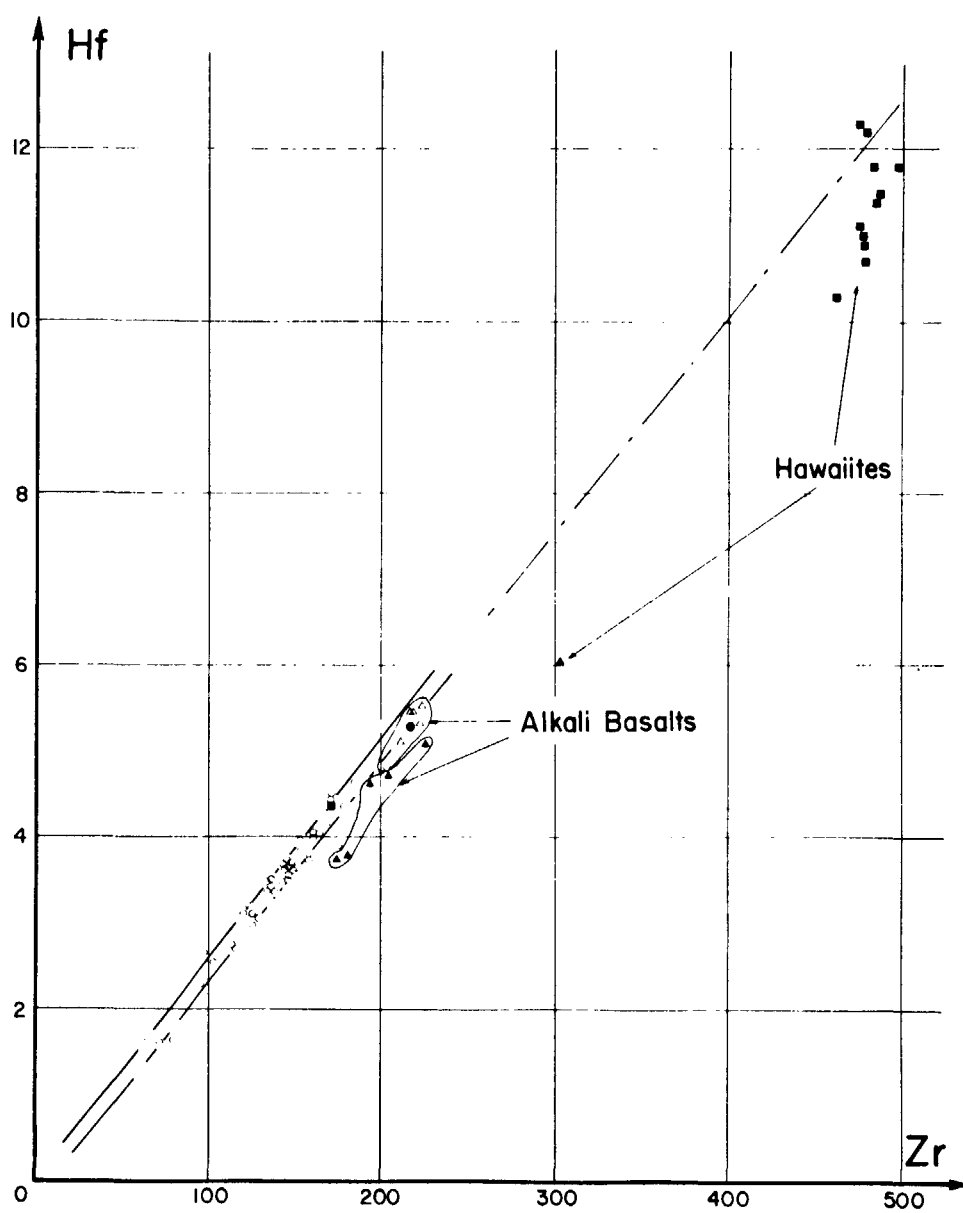


Figure 2. *Hf versus Zr: same symbols as in Figure 1.*

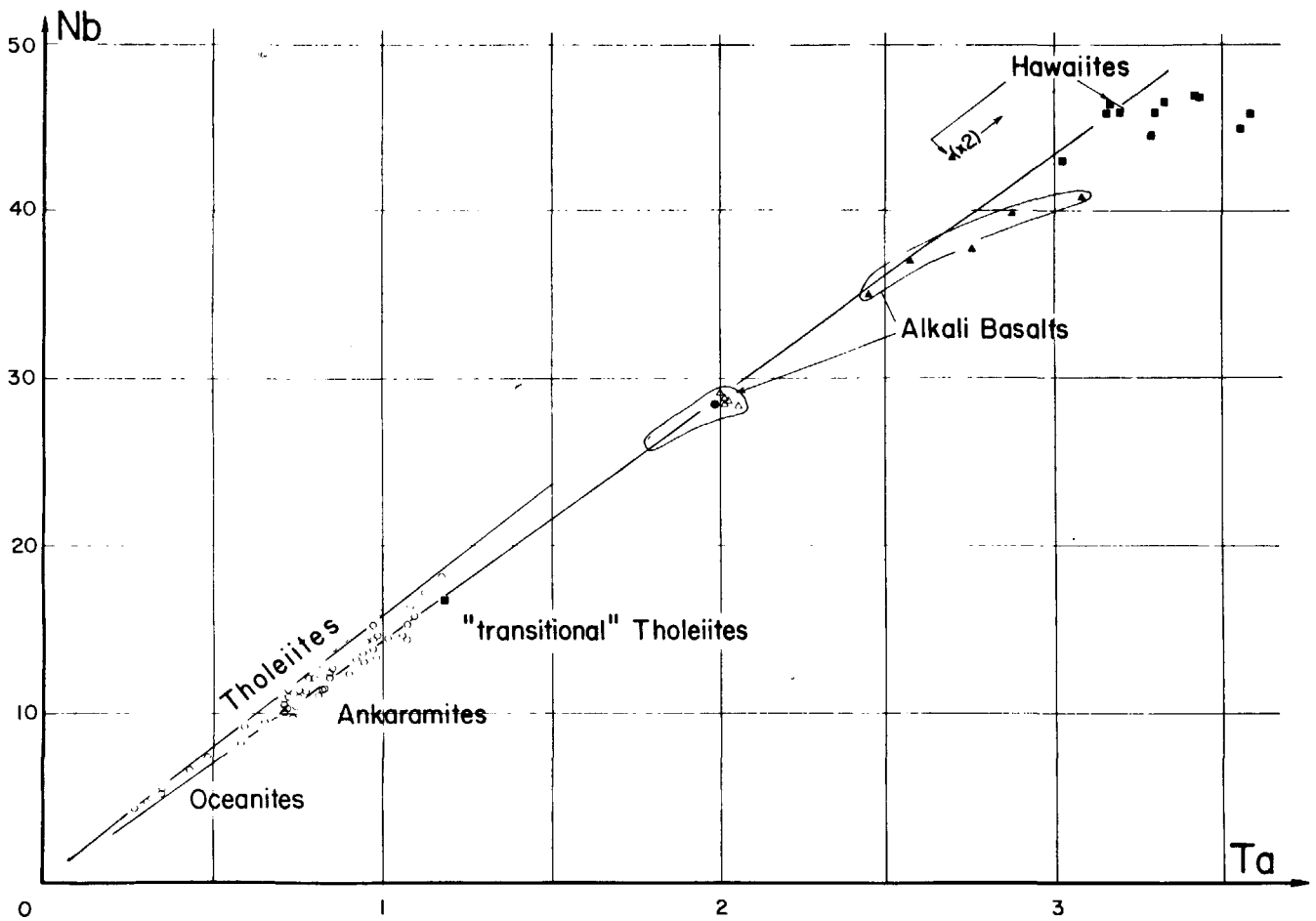


Figure 3. Nb versus Ta: same symbols as in Figure 1. The sample mentioned ($\times 2$) has concentrations twice higher than corresponding to the plot.

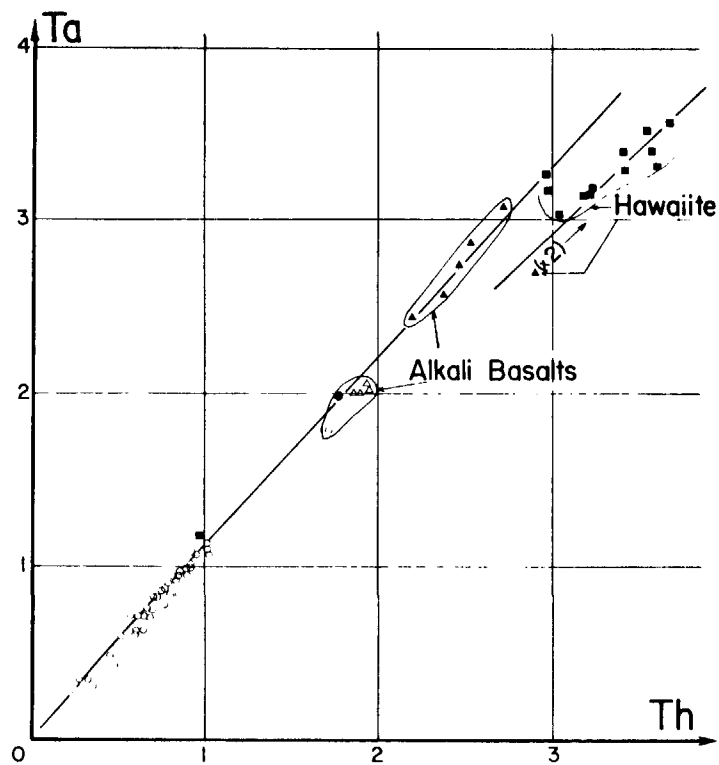


Figure 4. *Ta* versus *Th*: same symbols as in Figure 1. The sample mentioned ($\times 2$) has concentrations twice higher than corresponding to the plot.

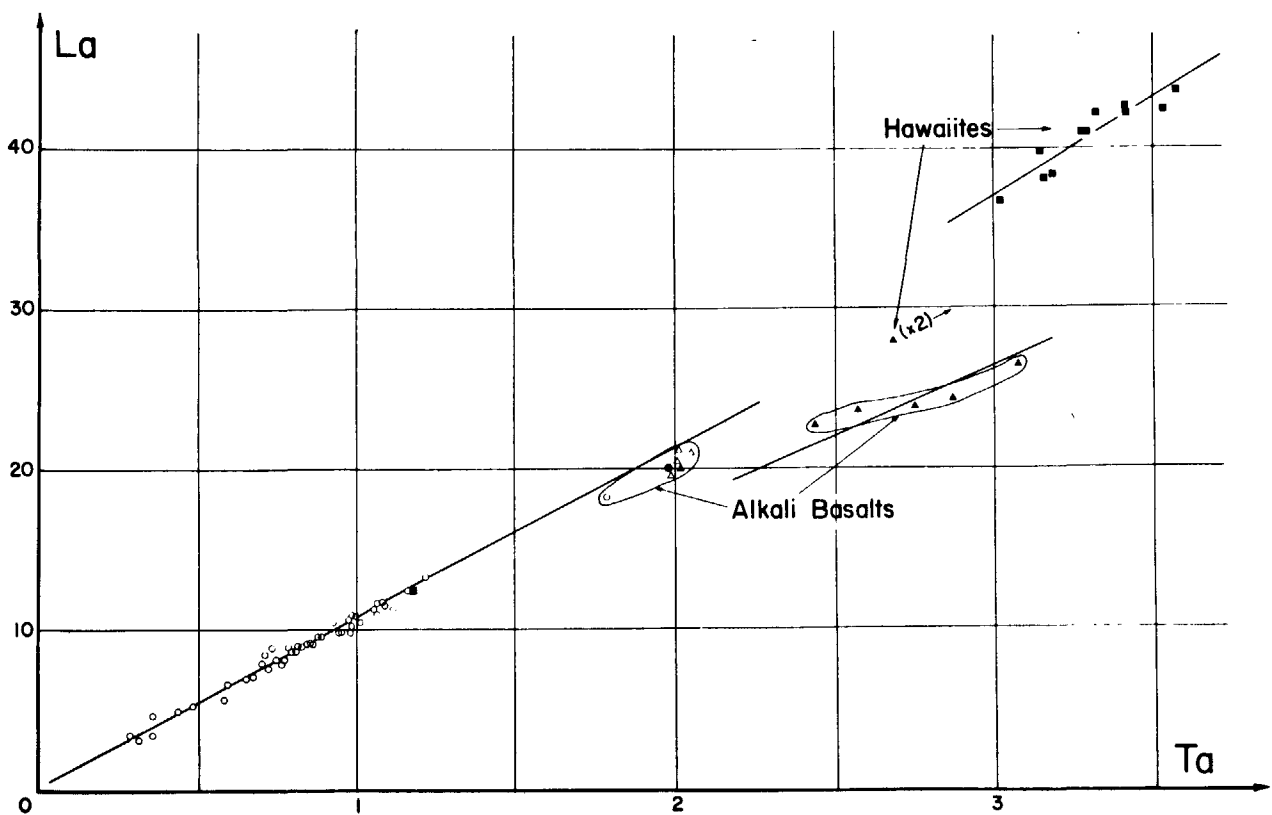


Figure 5. *La* versus *Ta*: same symbols as in Figure 1. The sample mentioned ($\times 2$) has concentrations twice higher than corresponding to the plot.

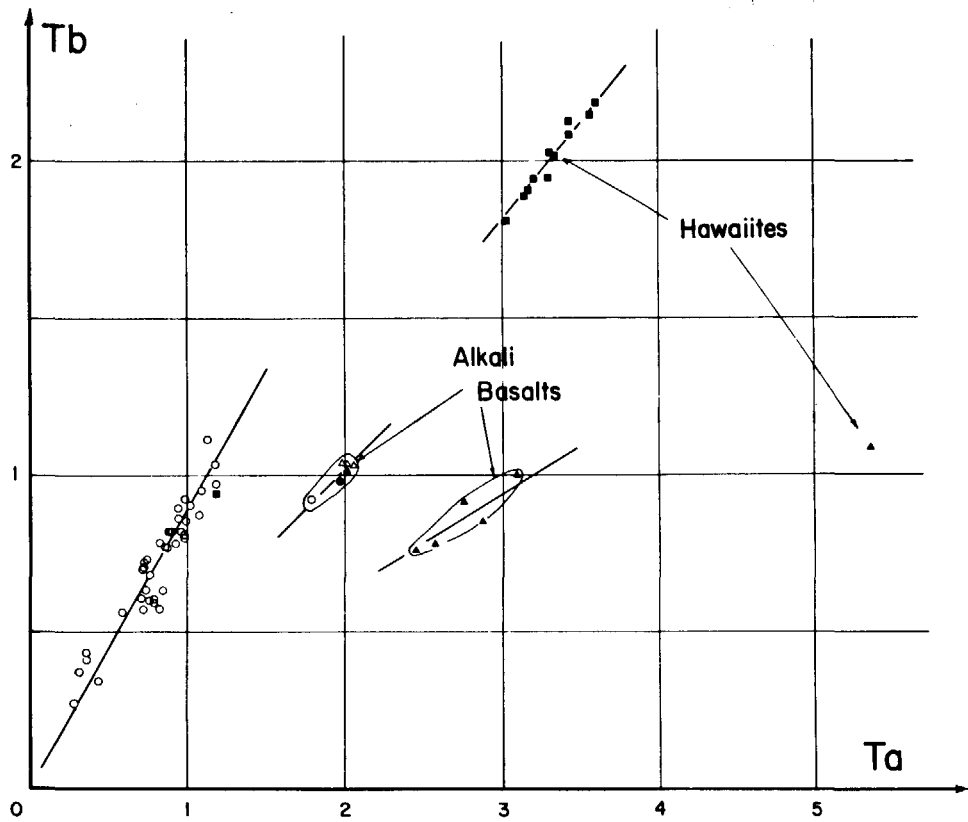


Figure 6. T_b versus T_a : same symbols as in Figure 1.

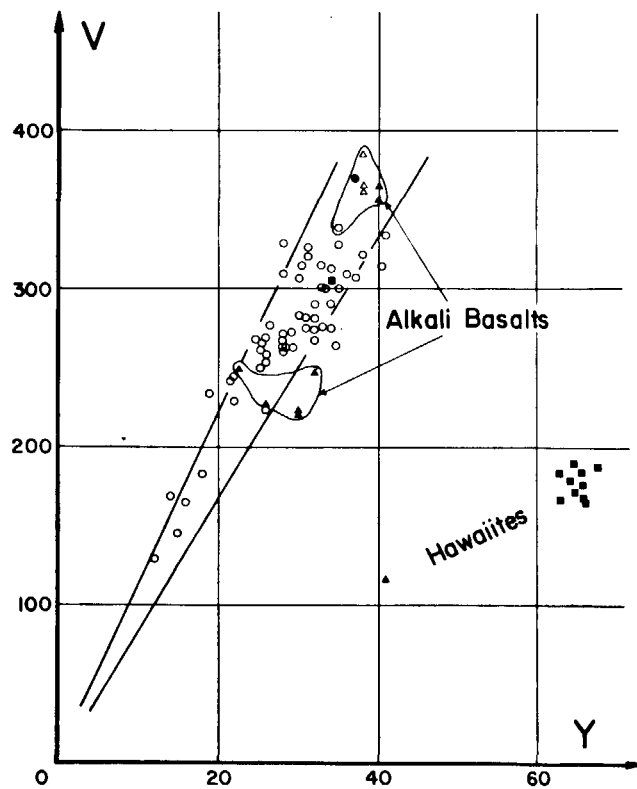


Figure 7. V versus Y : same symbols as in Figure 1.

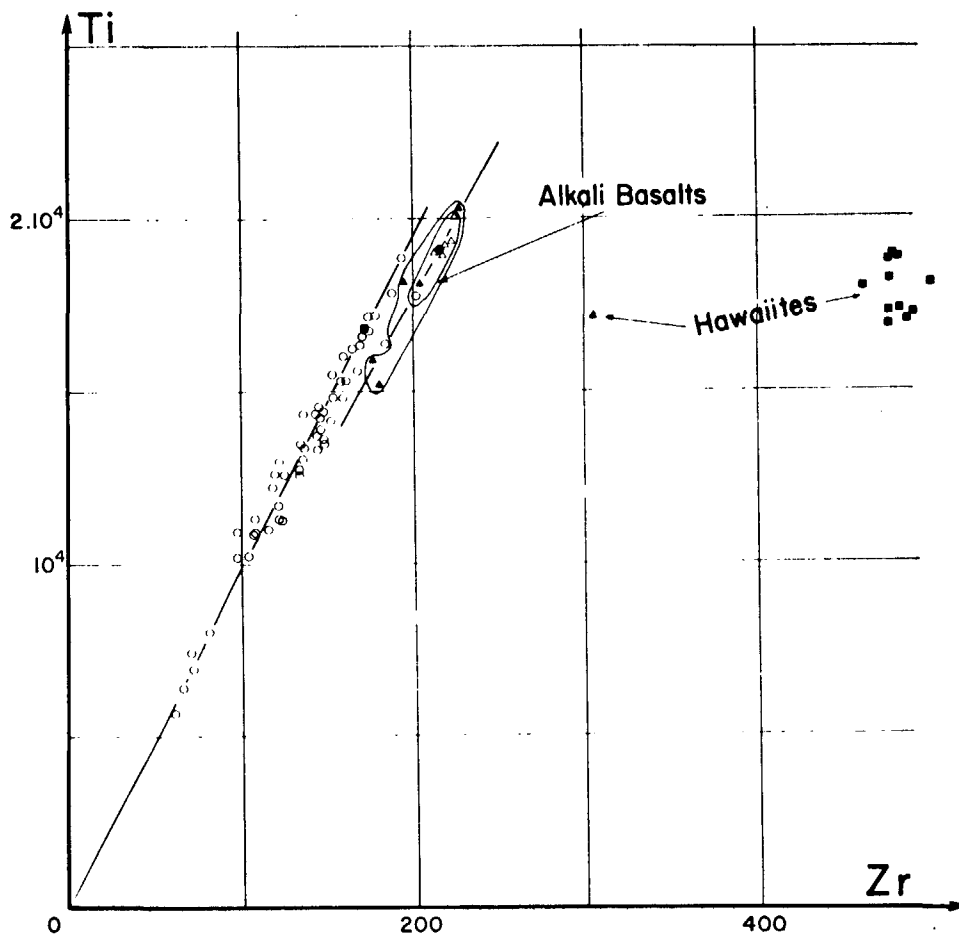


Figure 8. *Ti versus Zr: same symbols as in Figure 1.*