

## **The new complex of alkaline basalts as marker of the upper age limit of magmatism in Median Tien-Shan**

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Definition of the upper age limit of magmatic processes in Median Tien-Shan is an important problem in regional geology. Traditionally it was considered that igneous activity had been completed in the Early Triassic by forming of the Kyzyl'nura rhyolite-trachyrhyolitic complex, comagmatic granitic intrusions and dikes of dolerites breaking through them.

Absolute age determinations showed that those complexes were formed within Late Carboniferous - Early Permian. Yet in coal and kaolin deposit near to Angren town there have been discovered thin (thickness to 15 sm) dikelets and veins of alkaline basalts which breaking through Late Jurassic kaolinic beds of Jygaristan series but they don't penetrate into the overlying terrigenous deposits of Cenomanian.

Alkaline basalt consists of phenocrysts of calcareous plagioclase (45%,  $An_{65-85}$ ) diopside-augite and late aegirine (26%), titanomagnetite (0,6%) and groundmass of intersertal and microdoleritic textures. In volcanic glass of mesostasis there occur promiscuous aggregates consisting of dominant alkali feldspar accompanied by analcite and occasionally leucite and epileucite. Spheroidal and pipe-like amygdules containing a little zeolites (mordenite and heulandite-stilbite) occur in the chilled contact zones.

Making use of data on geological position, composition, Rubidium-Strontium age of bulk samples of rock ( $T = 97 \pm 12$  million years;  $I_s = 0,71089 \pm 0,00013$ ) one can distinguish an independent "Early Cretaceous Angren-Jygaristan complex of alkaline basalts" and may consider it as the marker of the upper age limit of magmatism in region.