177 Abstracts

## Geological mapping of plutonic and metavolcanic rocks, Eastern Caledonian Highlands, New Brunswick

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Geological mapping in the eastern Caidedonian Highlands of southern New Brunswick during the summer of 1985 covered an area of approximately 160 km<sup>2</sup> centred on the Fortyfive River pluton north of Alma. The purpose of this study is to examine in detail the distribution, field relations, lithology and chemical composition of the plutonic rocks in the area, as well as their host metavolcanic rocks, in order interpret their petrogenesis and tectonic setting, assess their economic potential and compare them to units inferred to be of similar age elsewhere in the region, especially southeastern Cape Breton Island.

Preliminary results indicate that the plutonic rocks are mainly horn-blende-bearing diorite, quartz diorite, leucotonalite, granodiorite and minor granite. There is no evidence for more than one age of plutonism, and the intrusions are inferred to be comagmatic. Host metavoicanic rocks are

mainly medium to fine-grained intermediate to felsic crystal tuffs, now metamorphosed to slate and phyllite. Primary textures are largely destroyed by development of metamorphic foliation and widespread pervasive cataclastic deformation which also affected the plutonic rocks. The Teahan Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag-Au prospect in the northern part of the map area is hosted by a felsic phyllitic unit. Similar units occur elsewhere in the map area and typically contain abundant pyrite. Pyritic quartz veins are also widespread. maior sedimentary unit (Including arkose and conglomerate) may post-date the volcanic rocks. but has deformed and metamorphosed with the older rocks. A less metamorphosed arkosic sedimentary unit with interlayered amygdaloidal basait flows occurs in the southern part of the map it is interpreted to unconformably overlie the other rock units. and may be Cambrian (or younger).