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Asthenosphere-induced melting of diverse source regions for East Carpathian post-collisional volcanism

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Abstract

The occurrence of post-subduction magmatism in continental collision zones is a ubiquitous feature of plate tectonics, but its relation with geodynamic processes remains enigmatic. The nature of mantle sources in these settings, and their interaction with subduction-related components, are difficult to constrain using bulk rocks when magmas are subject to mixing and assimilation within the crust. Here we examine post-collisional magma sources in space and time through the chemistry of olivine-hosted melt inclusions and early-formed minerals (spinel, olivine and clinopyroxene) in primitive volcanic rocks from the Neogene–Quaternary East Carpathian volcanic range in Călimani (calc-alkaline; 10.1–6.7 Ma), Southern Harghita (calc-alkaline to shoshonitic; 5.3–0.03 Ma) and the Perșani Mountains (alkali basaltic; 1.2–0.6 Ma). Călimani calc-alkaline parental magma compositions indicate a lithospheric mantle source metasomatised by ~2% sediment-derived melts, and are best reproduced by ~2–12% melting. Mafic K-alkaline melts in Southern Harghita originate from a melt- and fluid-metasomatised lithospheric mantle source containing amphibole (\pm phlogopite), by ~5% melting. Intraplate Na-alkaline basalts from Racoș (Perșani) reflect small-degree (1–2%) asthenosphere-derived parental melts which experienced minor interaction with metasomatic components in the lithosphere. An important feature of the East Carpathian post-collisional volcanism is that the lithospheric source regions are located in the lower plate (distal Europe-Moesia), rather than the overriding plate (Tisza-Dacia). The volcanism appears to have been caused by (1) asthenospheric uprise following slab sinking and possibly south-eastward propagating delamination and breakoff, which induced melting of the subduction-modified lithospheric mantle (Călimani to Southern Harghita); and (2) decompression melting as a consequence of minor asthenospheric upwelling (Perșani).

Keywords East Carpathians · Post-collisional magmatism · Subduction-modified mantle sources · Olivine-hosted melt inclusions · Spinel inclusions · Clinopyroxene

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Introduction

A striking feature of plate tectonics is the occurrence of volcanism near continental plate boundaries after collision. Such post-collisional volcanic activity is often ascribed to thermal perturbation or decompression as a consequence of asthenospheric upwelling following slab breakoff (von Blanckenburg and Davies 1995), delamination (Bird 1979) or slab tearing (e.g. Rosenbaum et al. 2008). Perhaps as diverse as the proposed mechanisms for melt generation are the source regions from which primary melts originate in these settings. Sources include the lithospheric mantle, whose composition is typically modified by subduction, as well as the shallow asthenosphere. But whilst post-collisional volcanism cryptically reflects the physical process by which it was induced and, to some extent, the regional

tectonic history prior to collision, their relation is complex and often difficult to decipher.

A relatively recent occurrence of post-collisional volcanism is found in the Neogene–Quaternary East Carpathian volcanic range (Fig. 1), where it postdates the westward subduction of a small ocean basin beneath the Tisza-Dacia microplate. Calc-alkaline magmatism ensued in a 160-km long volcanic chain, termed Călimani-Gurghiu-Harghita (CGH), with minor eruptions of alkaline and potassium-rich magmas at the southern end (Perșani and Southern Harghita, respectively; Rădulescu and Săndulescu 1973; Seghedi and Downes 2011). Magmatic activity gradually shifted from northwest (~10 Ma) to southeast (<0.03 Ma) with waning intensity (Peltz et al. 1987; Pécskay et al. 1995, 2006; Szakács et al. 1997, 2018), and has been linked to progressive along-strike slab breakoff (Mason et al. 1998; Seghedi

et al. 1998) and/or lithospheric removal (e.g. Gîrbacea and Frisch 1998; Houseman and Gemmer 2007).

Gaining access to the source regions of primitive post-collisional magmas in general, and particularly in the East Carpathians and wider Carpathian-Pannonian region (Seghedi et al. 2004a), has proven to be challenging. Bulk rocks of the East Carpathian volcanic range represent averages of partial melts that have been modified significantly by magma mixing and assimilation within the crust (Mason et al. 1996, 1998). Such processes conceal the true nature and interaction of mantle and subduction components in the source. In contrast, melt inclusions (MIs) in forsteritic olivine are shielded from such modification after entrapment, and therefore provide more direct snapshots of primitive magma compositions. Hence, they allow more detailed constraints to be placed on the composition, heterogeneity and

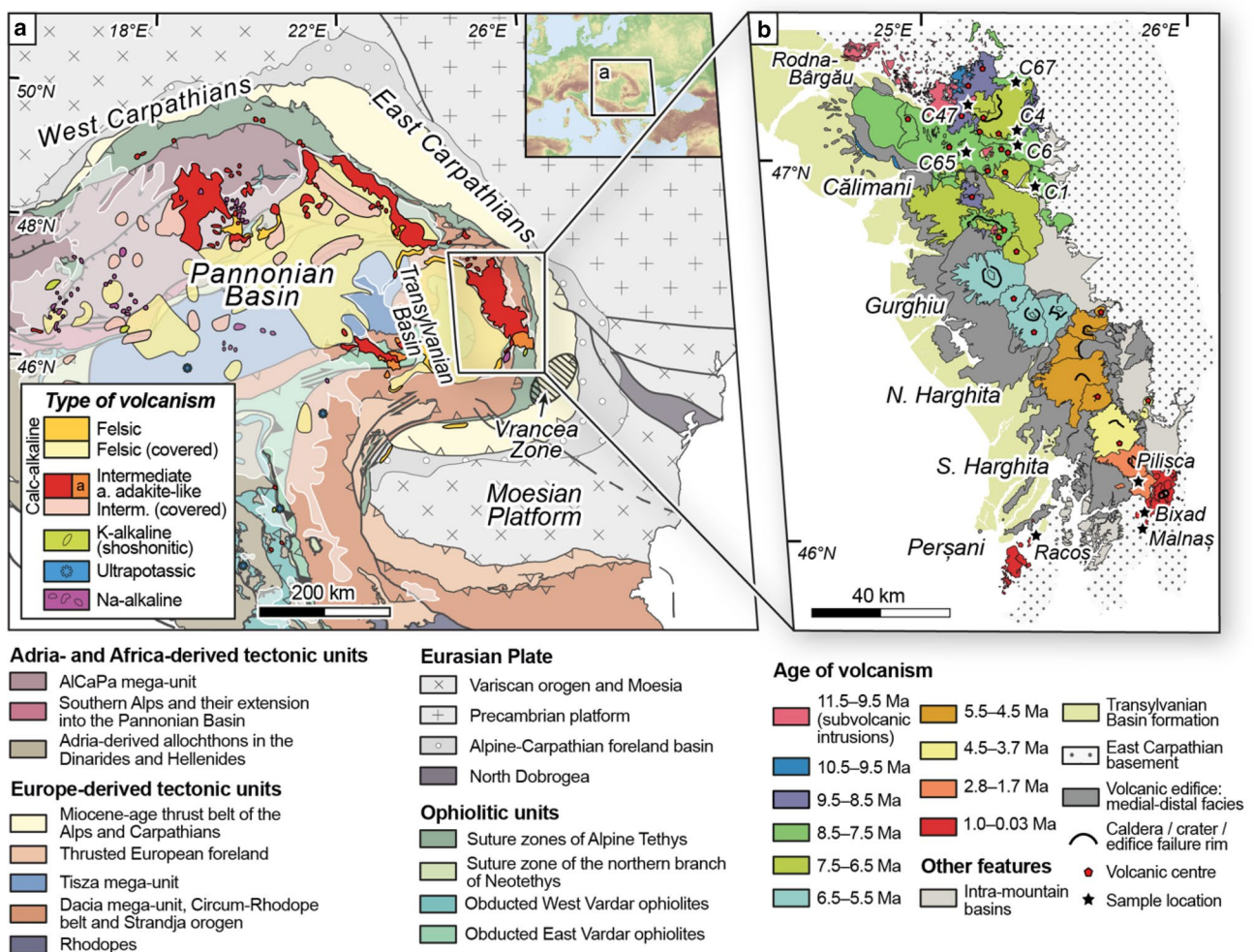


Fig. 1 **a** Tectonic map of the Carpathian-Pannonian region (Schmid et al. 2020) with the Miocene–Quaternary sedimentary cover (translucent white; simplified after Horváth et al. 2006) and magmatic centres (Pécskay et al. 2006; Seghedi and Downes 2011). Inset (top right) shows the location of **a** in Europe (topography from GTOPO30;

Gesch et al. 1999). **b** Simplified map of the East Carpathian volcanic range, showing the sample locations and the temporal and spatial evolution of volcanism (Seghedi et al. 2019; age data after Pécskay et al. 1995, 2006; Molnár et al. 2019)

location of the mantle source (e.g. Sobolev 1996; Danyush-evsky et al. 2002; Nikogosian et al. 2016, 2018).

Here we characterise the nature of East Carpathian post-collisional magmatism in Călimani, Southern Harghita (Pilișca, Bixad and Malnaș) and Perșani (Racoș) through the geochemistry of olivine-hosted melt inclusions and early liquidus minerals (spinel, olivine and clinopyroxene) in the most primitive rock samples. The aims of this study are to (1) determine the compositional characteristics of primary melts from Neogene–Quaternary post-collisional magmatism in the East Carpathians; (2) quantify source enrichment and mantle melting processes; (3) examine the temporal and spatial change in mantle source components; and (4) place magma genesis in a regional geodynamic framework.

Geodynamic and magmatic setting

The tectonic architecture of the Carpathian-Pannonian region, in eastern Central Europe (Fig. 1a), is the result of the movement and collision of the European and Adriatic continental plates and interposed continental blocks (AlCaPa, Tisza, Dacia) during the Alpine orogeny in Cretaceous to Neogene times (e.g. Royden 1988; Săndulescu 1988; Csontos 1995). During the Oligocene–Miocene, the AlCaPa and Tisza-Dacia blocks were emplaced into the Carpathian embayment as the westward subduction zone of European lithosphere retreated (Balla 1987; Ustaszewski et al. 2008). This E–W convergence led to the development of large foreland fold and thrust belts, molasse basins and flysch deposits at the eastern margins of AlCaPa and Tisza-Dacia (Fig. 1a), and culminated in continental collision around 10–12 Ma (Matenco and Bertotti 2000; Gağala et al. 2012).

The Miocene subduction of presumed oceanic European lithosphere beneath the AlCaPa and Tisza-Dacia blocks resulted in large volumes of subduction-related magmatism in the East Carpathians during Middle Miocene to Pleistocene times (e.g. Lexa et al. 2010; Seghedi and Downes 2011). In the north, this activity gave rise to an assortment of volcanic fields on the eastern edge of AlCaPa (Fig. 1a), mainly between 14 and 9 Ma (Pécskay et al. 2006; Kovacs et al. 2017), and a sub-volcanic zone at 11.5–8 Ma around its south-eastern border with Tisza-Dacia (Pécskay et al. 2009; Fedele et al. 2016). Progressing south-eastward on Tisza-Dacia, it produced the 160-km long CGH volcanic chain (Fig. 1b) between 10.1 and <0.03 Ma (Pécskay et al. 2006). Magmatic activity postdates Middle Miocene subduction (Cloetingh et al. 2004) and is thus considered to be post-collisional (Mason et al. 1998; Seghedi et al. 1998, 2019; Seghedi and Downes 2011). CGH magmatism is characterised by a clear south-eastward decrease in age and intensity (Peltz et al. 1987; Pécskay et al. 1995, 2006; Szakács et al.

1997, 2018) and produced adjoining composite volcanoes and peripheral volcanoclastic aprons (Szakács and Seghedi 1995), with products ranging from basalts to rhyolites (Seghedi et al. 1995; Mason et al. 1996).

Magmatism in the northernmost complex of the CGH chain, the Călimani Mountains (Fig. 1b), occurred from 10.1 to 6.7 Ma (Pécskay et al. 1995, 2006). Volcanic products in this area, and similarly in the Gurghiu and Northern Harghita Mountains (9.0–3.9 Ma; Pécskay et al. 1995, 2006), are mainly calc-alkaline rocks with andesitic and dacitic compositions. Trace-element and isotope compositions indicate extensive crustal contamination and suggest an imprint of subducted sediments in the mantle source (Mason et al. 1996). On the whole, calc-alkaline products of the CGH chain suggest derivation from a fairly homogeneous subduction-related mantle source (Mason et al. 1996).

Magmatic activity in Southern Harghita (Fig. 1b) is marked by a shift to adakite-like, (high-K) calc-alkaline and shoshonitic compositions starting at 5.3 Ma (Szakács et al. 1993, 2015; Pécskay et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 1995, 2004a; Molnár et al. 2018). Major edifices in this area (Pilișca, Ciomadul, Luci-Lazu and Cucu) are (high-K) calc-alkaline, andesitic to dacitic in composition, yet two smaller, isolated domes of shoshonitic (“K-alkaline”) trachyandesitic composition occur at Bixad and Malnaș (Fig. 1b). Southern Harghita is situated ~50 km NW of the Vrancea Zone (Fig. 1a), where a near-vertical slab is imaged in the upper mantle (Martin and Wenzel 2006; Ismail-Zadeh et al. 2012; Popa et al. 2012). The active seismicity in this area has been argued to represent the terminal stage of subduction with ongoing slab detachment (Wortel and Spakman 2000; Sperner et al. 2001; Martin and Wenzel 2006), lithospheric delamination beneath an overthickened collision zone (Knapp et al. 2005; Koulakov et al. 2010; Fillerup et al. 2010), or a combination of subduction rollback and lithospheric delamination (Gîrbacea and Frisch 1998; Chalot-Prat and Gîrbacea 2000). Changes in magma composition in this area have been attributed to slab pull and steepening alongside opening of a slab tear window, as well as tectonic inversion associated with deep-mantle processes (Seghedi et al. 2011).

Contemporaneous intraplate, Na-alkaline basaltic magmatism developed 35 km westward in a monogenetic volcanic field located at the western margin of the Perșani Mountains (Fig. 1b), between the Transylvanian and Brașov Basins (Downes et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 2011, 2016; Harangi et al. 2013). The volcanic centres (including Racoș, Mateiaș, Sărata, Bogata, Gruiu and Bârc) are arranged parallel to a NNE–SSW-trending normal fault system (Gîrbacea et al. 1998; Ciulavu et al. 2000) and developed in six eruptive episodes between 1.2 and 0.6 Ma (Panaiotu et al. 2013; Seghedi et al. 2016). Products are alkaline trachybasaltic in composition, and are considered to be derived

from an asthenospheric source (Downes et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 2004b, 2011). Perșani magmas appear to have a minor subduction-related component in their source, or may have interacted with subduction-modified lithosphere during ascent (Embey-Isztin et al. 1993; Downes et al. 1995; Embey-Isztin and Dobosi 1995; Seghedi et al. 2004b). Tomographic evidence for a low-velocity anomaly and high-attenuation volume beneath the area (Russo et al. 2005; Popa et al. 2005; Martin and Wenzel 2006; Popa et al. 2012) has been linked to asthenospheric upwelling and magma generation (Seghedi et al. 2011).

Studied samples

The whole-rock samples from Călimani, Southern Harghita (Pilișca, Bixad and Malnaș) and Perșani (Racoș) selected for this study cover the compositional variability present in primitive products of the East Carpathian volcanic range. The petrography and whole-rock geochemistry of these samples has previously been documented (Downes et al. 1995; Mason et al. 1995, 1996; Seghedi et al. 1995). Their compositions are listed in Online Resource Table A1.

Călimani samples represent the most primitive products (i.e. highest MgO and lowest SiO₂ content) of this volcanic centre. Călimani sample C1 (8.5–8.3 Ma) was taken from the isolated shield volcano also known as the Sărmaș basalt; C4 and C6 (9.8–9.6 Ma) from the early Rusca-Tihu edifice volcanic rocks; C65 and C67 (8.9–8.6 Ma) from the late Rusca-Tihu edifice; and C47 (10.6 Ma) from the pre-volcanic intrusions (detailed map in Online Resource Fig. A1) (Pécskay et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 2005). Samples C4, C47, C65 and C67 classify as basalts, C1 as a basaltic trachyandesite, and C6 as a basaltic andesite (Fig. 2a). They are calc-alkaline

(C4, C47, C65 and C67) to high-K calc-alkaline (C1 and C6) in character, and effectively cover the range in K₂O content (~0.5–2 wt%) present in the least-evolved Călimani products (Fig. 2b). C47 represents a rare, primitive sample of the low-K group of sub-volcanic intrusions documented in the Bărgău area (Fedele et al. 2016), which is located directly north of Călimani (Fig. 1b).

Samples from Southern Harghita were taken from the volcanic complex of Pilișca (sample H11; 1640 ± 37 ka) and the quarries of Bixad (also referred to as “Bicsad” or “Murgul Mic”; sample H3; 907 ± 66 ka) and Malnaș (sample H52; 964 ± 46 ka) (ages from Molnár et al. 2018). Basaltic andesite H11 is calc-alkaline, and trachyandesites H3 and H52 classify as shoshonites, thereby spanning the wide range in K₂O content (1–4 wt%) observed in Southern Harghita volcanics (Fig. 2b) (Mason et al. 1996; Molnár et al. 2018).

Perșani samples were taken from the Racoș lava flow (sample “Racos”; 1221 ± 11 ka) (Downes et al. 1995; age from Panaiotu et al. 2013). Collectively, Perșani lavas classify as alkaline and mainly trachybasaltic, and show relatively limited compositional variability (Fig. 2a).

Methods

Rock samples were crushed and sieved, after which olivine and clinopyroxene phenocrysts were handpicked using a binocular microscope. These were mounted in epoxy and polished on one side to determine major elements by electron microprobe analysis (EPMA). Forsterite-rich olivine grains containing MIs were selected and polished until the MIs were within a few μm of being exposed, for trace-element analysis by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma

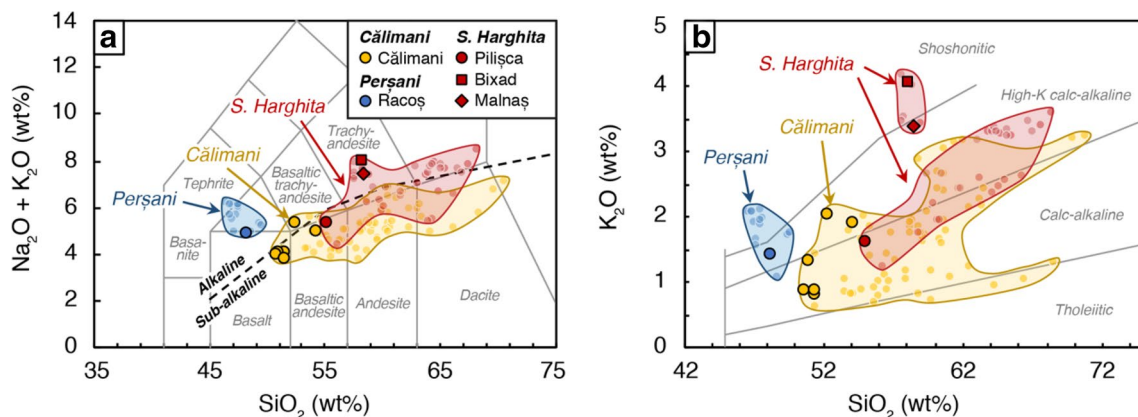


Fig. 2 Classification diagrams for the selected primitive rock samples from Călimani, Southern Harghita (Pilișca, Bixad and Malnaș; Mason 1995) and Perșani (Racoș; Downes et al. 1995). **a** SiO₂ versus total alkali (Na₂O + K₂O; wt%) classification diagram (Le Bas et al. 1986). Boundary between alkaline and sub-alkaline fields after Miyashiro

(1978). **b** SiO₂ versus K₂O (wt%) classification diagram (Peccerillo and Taylor 1976). Concentrations were normalised to 100 wt% on a volatile-free basis. Published whole-rock data are from Downes et al. (1995), Mason (1995), Harangi et al. (2013) and Molnár et al. (2018)

mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS). The MIs were present predominantly as isolated inclusions, occasionally in small clusters, oriented along growth zones of the olivine host, characteristic of inclusions of primary origin (e.g. Roedder 1984). They were all partially or fully crystallised, typically sub-spherical in shape with diameters ranging from ~20 to 40 μm .

Major element data on olivine, spinel and clinopyroxene were obtained using a JEOL JXA-8600 SuperProbe at Utrecht University, following the procedure outlined in De Hoog et al. (2001). Analyses were performed in wavelength dispersive mode, using an accelerating voltage of 15 kV and a beam current of 10 nA. Natural minerals, metals and synthetic oxides were used as calibration standards. Monitoring of San Carlos olivine (USNM 111312/44) indicated accuracy within 5% (Jarosewich et al. 1980) for all reported oxides.

Trace elements in MIs and clinopyroxene were determined using a 193-nm GeoLas 200Q Excimer laser ablation system, coupled to a Micromass Platform quadrupole ICP-MS instrument at Utrecht University, following procedures described in Mason et al. (2008). The laser

was operated at a repetition rate of 10 Hz and fluence of 10–15 J/cm^2 with a 40- μm spot diameter. Samples were ablated for 25–30 s, with background count rates measured before and after. MIs were consumed in their entirety and homogenised during ablation. The time-resolved signals recorded during ablation were carefully checked for compositional boundaries and constancy to ensure that only data on uncompromised MIs were integrated. Contribution of the host olivine was gauged by its signal prior to MI ablation, and was subtracted from the mixed signal (Halter et al. 2002). Quantitative concentrations were calculated using NIST SRM 612 as a calibration standard (Pearce et al. 1997), using Ca either as measured by EPMA (for clinopyroxene analyses) or in the respective whole-rock samples (for MI analyses) as an internal standard. USGS reference glass BCR-2G was used as a secondary standard throughout analysis and indicated accuracy within 10% of the GeoReM preferred values (Jochum and Stoll 2008) for all trace elements.

The limited variability in whole-rock Ca content (Downes et al. 1995; Mason et al. 1996) and overall similarities between respective whole-rock and MI trace-element

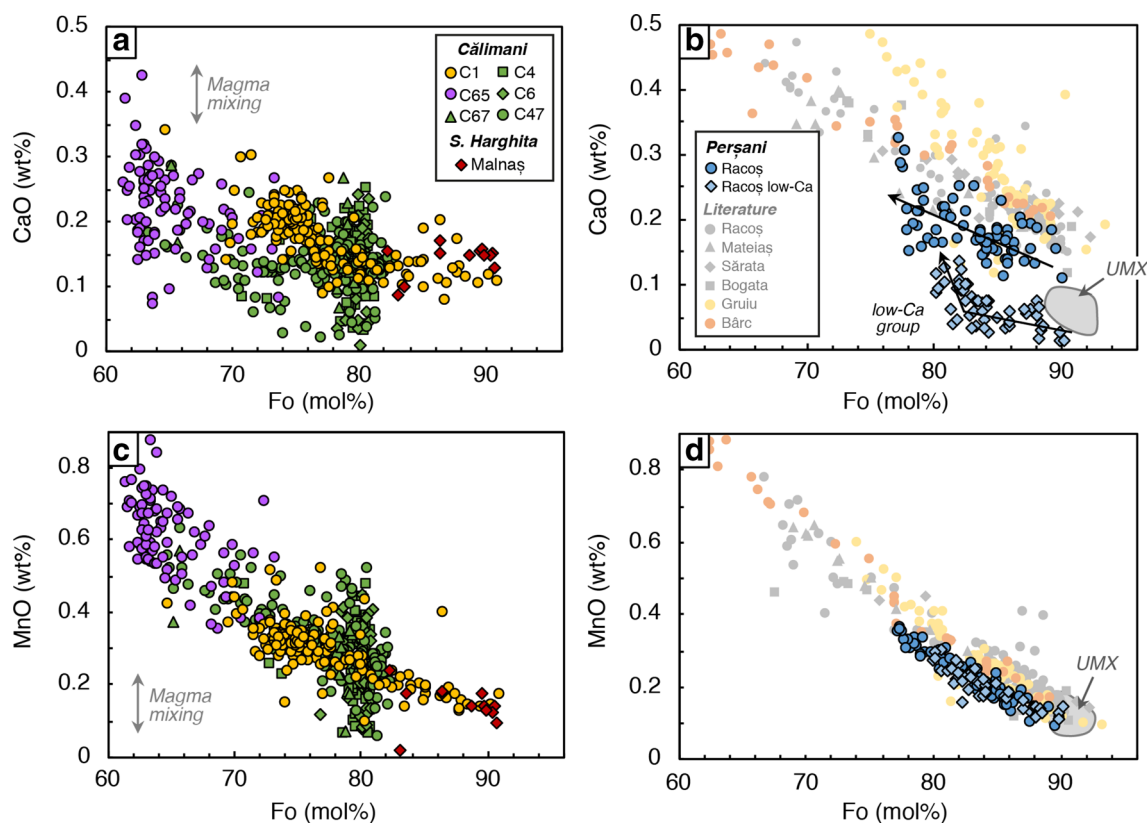


Fig. 3 Major-oxide compositions of the olivine phenocrysts from Călimani, Southern Harghita and Perșani. Forsterite (Fo; mol%) versus CaO (a and b) and MnO content (wt%; c and d) at Călimani, Malnaș (Southern Harghita) and Perșani (including

Racoș). UMX=olivines from ultramafic Perșani xenoliths (Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008). Published Perșani data (from Racoș, Mateiaș, Sărata, Bogata, Gruiu and Bârc) are from Vaselli et al. (1995) and Harangi et al. (2013)

distributions (Fig. 6) indicate that the whole-rock Ca concentrations provide a realistic estimate of the Ca budget of the MIs. Nonetheless, possible variability in the Ca contents of the MIs (if used as the normalising element for LA-ICP-MS) would induce a minor, uniform shift to the absolute abundances of their trace elements. To ensure independence from such potential variations, the discussion below is focused on *ratios* of trace elements in MIs, rather than absolute concentrations.

Results

Mineral chemistry

Olivine phenocrysts

Compositions of the olivine phenocrysts ($Fo = Mg/(Mg + Fe)$ in mol%) in the selected rock samples (Online Resource Table A2) vary from Fo_{91} to Fo_{58} in Călimani ($n = 674$), Fo_{91} to Fo_{82} in Southern Harghita ($n = 12$), and Fo_{90} to Fo_{78} in Racoș (Perșani; $n = 123$; Fig. 3). On the whole, Fo

content correlates with minor constituents such as NiO, and inversely with CaO and MnO, in line with typical fractionation processes. Nonetheless, Fig. 3 illustrates considerable variability in e.g. CaO and MnO content at narrow Fo intervals, such as that centred around Fo_{80} and Fo_{64} in Călimani, and between Fo_{90} and Fo_{78} in Racoș.

Multiple fractionation trends are observed in the CaO content of Racoș olivines (Fig. 3b). The trend which comprises the highest-Ca olivines plots parallel to the trends reported by Harangi et al. (2013) for collective Perșani olivines (with the exception of Gruiu). The lowest-Ca, highest- Fo olivines plot close to olivine megacrysts (Harangi et al. 2013) and olivines from ultramafic xenoliths found in the Perșani basalts (Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008), but form part of a continuous low-Ca fractionation trend not documented before (see also Online Resource Fig. A2).

Spinel inclusions in olivine

Spinel inclusions were identified in olivines from Călimani and Racoș (Online Resource Table A3; with Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} calculated assuming stoichiometry). Spinel hosted by more

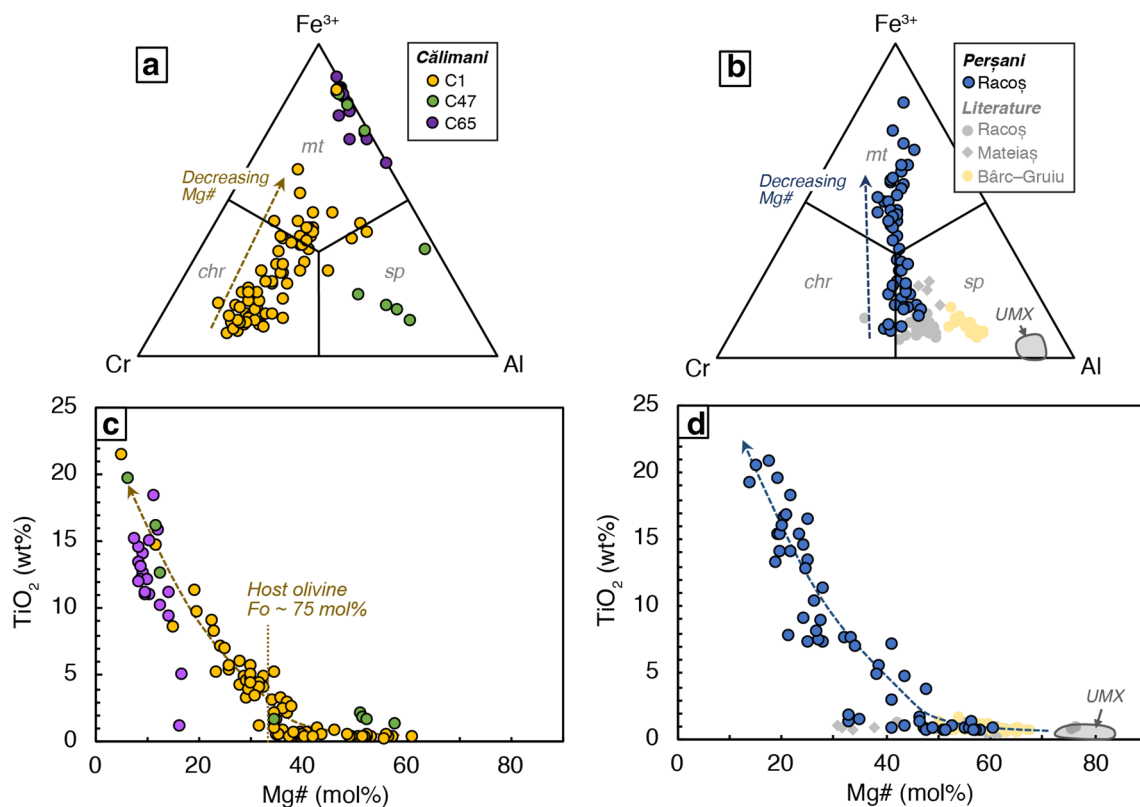


Fig. 4 Compositional features of spinel inclusions in olivines from Călimani and Perșani. Cr–Al– Fe^{3+} ternary diagram (Stevens 1944) for spinels from **a** Călimani and **b** Perșani (Racoș and other localities). Sp = spinel; chr = chromite; mt = magnetite. Mg# ($Mg/(Mg + Fe^{2+})$ in mol%) versus TiO_2 content (wt%) in **c** Călimani and **d**

Perșani spinels. Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} were calculated on the basis of stoichiometry. UMX = spinels in olivines from ultramafic Perșani xenoliths (Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008). Additional Perșani spinel data (from Racoș, Mateiaș and Bârc-Gruiu) are from Harangi et al. (2013)

evolved olivines are enriched in TiO_2 (> 2 wt%) and total FeO (> 40 wt%), and approach Ti-magnetite compositions (Fig. 4). In Călimani, the Fo content of the host olivines tends to correlate positively with Mg# ($\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg} + \text{Fe}^{2+})$ in mol%) and $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$, and negatively with the Fe^{3+} and TiO_2 content, of the enclosed spinels (Fig. 4c). For Racoş, the same holds true for Mg#, Fe^{3+} and TiO_2 content (Fig. 4d); trends in $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ are less apparent over the narrow Fo interval.

In Călimani C1, most spinel inclusions hosted by olivines with Fo > 78 mol% are chromian (Cr-)spinel ($\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = 36\text{--}56$ wt%, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 10\text{--}18$ wt%) with TiO_2 content ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 wt%, i.e. characteristic of magmatic spinels (Kamenetsky et al. 2001). The Cr# of C1 Cr-spinels (56–83 mol%) are notably higher than those from sample C47 (3–35 mol%), which contain less Cr_2O_3 (16–23 wt%) and more Al_2O_3 (28–39 wt%) at similar host-olivine Fo content. Sample C65, consistent with the more evolved nature of the olivine hosts, contains spinel with generally high TiO_2 content (9–18 wt%) and low Cr# (1–23 mol%) and Cr_2O_3 content (0.2–1.0 wt%).

Racoş spinel inclusions with Mg# > 33 mol% are predominantly Cr-spinel ($\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = 24\text{--}39$ wt%, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 17\text{--}27$ wt%), with TiO_2 content ranging from 0.7 to 1.8 wt% (Fig. 4d). The Cr# of Racoş spinels (42–54 mol%) is relatively uniform and similar to, yet slightly broadens the range of, those reported for Racoş-Hegheş and Mateiaş (36–49; average = 42 mol%), and markedly higher than those of Bârc and Gruuiu (24–34; average = 27 mol%; Harangi et al. 2013).

Clinopyroxene phenocrysts

Clinopyroxene phenocrysts from Călimani and Southern Harghita (Pilişca, Bixad and Malnaş; Online Resource Table A4) are predominantly diopside to Mg-rich augite (Fig. 5a). Mg# varies substantially within the different samples (Fig. 5b), with markedly higher values at Bixad (85–92 mol%) and Malnaş (86–92, down to 70 mol%), than in Călimani (C1: 73–86; C47: 82–89 mol%) and Pilişca (76–86 mol%). In line with typical fractionation trends, several major oxides are correlated with Mg#, either positively (SiO_2 and Cr_2O_3) or negatively (TiO_2 , Al_2O_3 and MnO).

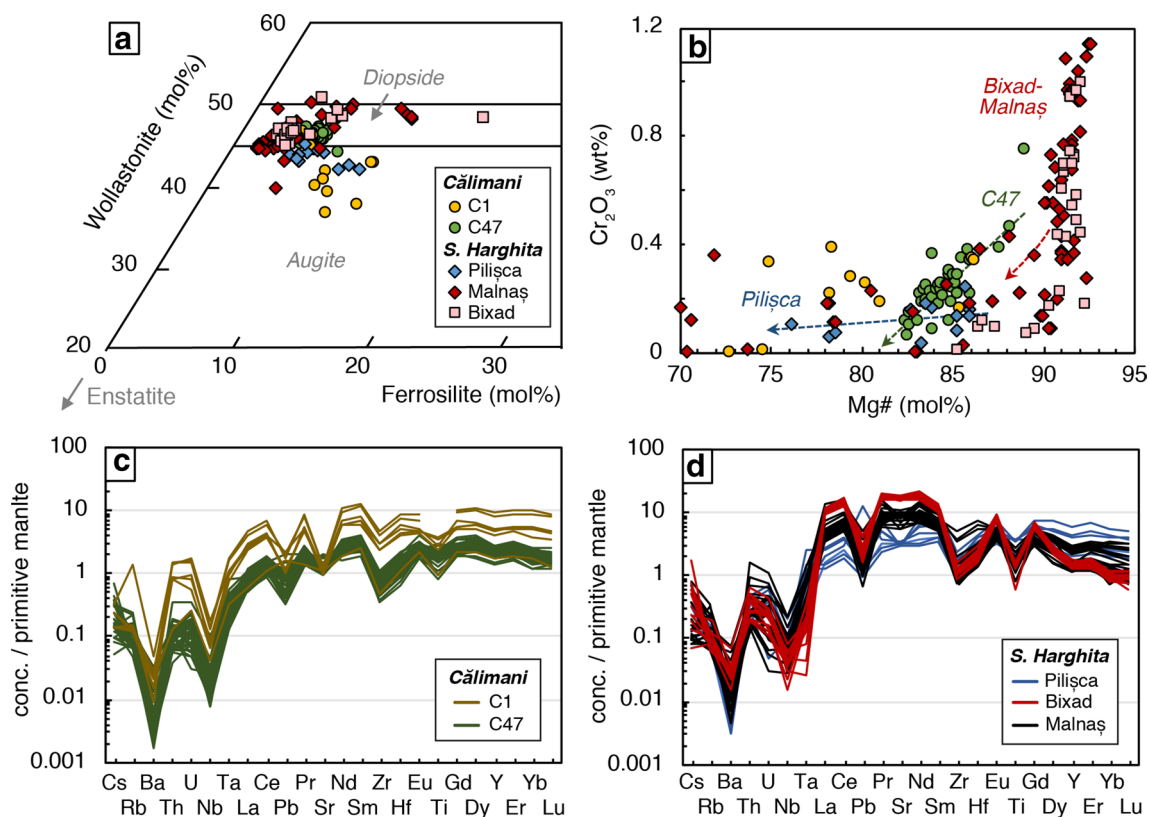


Fig. 5 Compositions of clinopyroxene phenocrysts from Călimani and Southern Harghita. **a** Inset of wollastonite–enstatite–ferrosilite classification diagram (boundaries after Morimoto 1988), with end-member components calculated following Cawthorn and Collerson

(1974). **b** Mg# (mol%) versus Cr_2O_3 (wt%). Fractionation trends are shown as dashed lines with arrows. Primitive mantle-normalised (McDonough and Sun 1995) incompatible trace-element patterns for clinopyroxenes from **c** Călimani and **d** Southern Harghita

Most notably, Bixad and Malnaş clinopyroxenes are distinguished from the others by highly variable, and higher-reaching Cr_2O_3 (0.1–1.1 wt%; Fig. 5b) and Na_2O values (0.1–0.6 wt%).

The contrast between clinopyroxenes from Bixad and Malnaş (shoshonitic) and Călimani and Pilişca (calc-alkaline) is further exemplified by their trace-element contents (Fig. 5c, d). Călimani and Pilişca clinopyroxenes exhibit modest ranges in trace-element abundances, such as Sr (19–40 and 60–71 ppm), La (0.3–3 and 1–3 ppm), and ratios such as light over heavy rare-earth elements (LREE/HREE; $\text{La}/\text{Yb} = 0.4\text{--}1$ and ~ 1), middle over heavy rare-earth elements (MREE/HREE; $\text{Sm}/\text{Yb} = 1\text{--}2$ and $1.4\text{--}1.8$) and Sr/Y (1–7 and 2–7; Online Resource Fig. A3b). Conversely, Bixad and Malnaş clinopyroxenes are characterised by exceedingly high Sr (306–387 and 109–216 ppm) and La content (6–8 and 2–9 ppm), as well as La/Yb (13–20 and 2–9), Sm/Yb (9–14 and 2–8) and Sr/Y ratios (38–62 and 8–40).

Melt inclusions in olivine

Magmatic inclusions were identified in olivines from Călimani, Perşani (Racoş) and, despite the scarcity of olivine, also from Malnaş. Their trace-element data are listed in Online Resource Table A5. Figure 6 shows that Călimani MIs cover a compositional range that exceeds that of primitive whole-rock data. Whilst C1 MIs show a wide range of, but no systematic trend in LREE/HREE (e.g. La/Yb) with decreasing host-olivine Fo content (Fig. 6a), those of C47 exhibit a positive correlation between the two. On the whole, C47 exhibits minor compositional diversity, whereas C1 shows slightly wider ranges for many trace-element ratios (e.g. $\text{La}/\text{Sm} = 3\text{--}6$ and $1\text{--}6$; $\text{Ba}/\text{La} = 13\text{--}29$ and $1\text{--}29$; $\text{Ce}/\text{Pb} = 2\text{--}6$ and $0.5\text{--}5$, respectively). The primitive mantle (PM)–normalised incompatible trace-element patterns of C1 MIs (Fig. 6b) illustrate enrichments in large-ion lithophile elements over high-field-strength elements (LILE/HFSE; e.g. Ba/Nb), which are consistent with whole-rock trends (Mason et al. 1996). The patterns are marked by pronounced

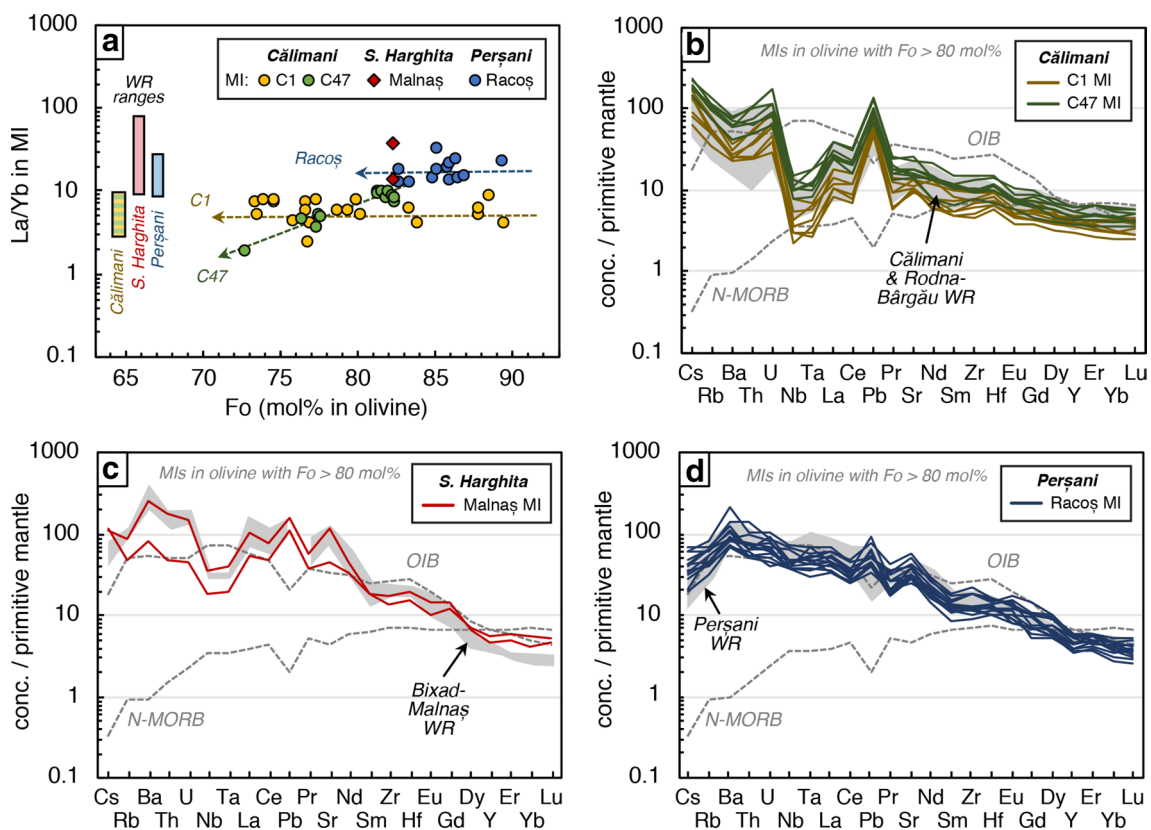


Fig. 6 Compositions of melt inclusions (MIs) in olivines from Călimani, Southern Harghita (Malnaş) and Perşani (Racoş). **a** Host-olivine forsterite content (Fo in mol%) versus La/Yb in MI. Fractionation trends are shown as dashed lines with arrows. Primitive mantle-normalised (McDonough and Sun 1995) incompatible trace-element diagrams for MIs (in olivines with $\text{Fo} > 80$ mol%) from **b** Călimani,

c Malnaş and **d** Racoş. Primitive whole-rock (WR; $\text{MgO} > 4$ wt% and $\text{SiO}_2 < 55\text{--}58$ wt%; Downes et al. 1995; Mason 1995; Mason et al. 1998; Harangi et al. 2013; Fedele et al. 2016; Molnár et al. 2018), N-MORB and OIB (Sun and McDonough 1989) compositions are shown for comparison

troughs at Nb–Ta and positive Pb anomalies, both features typical for subduction-related magmas. Patterns for C47 are somewhat less variable and plot close to their host-rock pattern, except for slight relative enrichments in Rb, Ba and Th. Whilst relative depletions in Nb–Ta are of similar magnitude to C1, C47 MIs show less-pronounced Pb spikes and, overall, slightly elevated patterns.

Malnaş MIs are marked by significantly higher abundances of most trace elements compared to Călimani. They show greater LREE/HREE enrichments ($La/Yb = 14–37$; Fig. 6c) and considerably higher Sr/Y ratios (38–118). Also evident is considerable MREE/HREE fractionation ($Sm/Yb = 3–4$) and trace-element patterns which, albeit with characteristic troughs at Nb–Ta and small positive Pb anomalies, approach enrichment levels typically associated with ocean-island basalt (OIB)-type magmas.

Racoş MIs cover a compositional spectrum wider than that of the whole rocks, approaching that of collective Perşani basalts. They exhibit high LREE/HREE ratios ($La/Yb = 12–32$; Fig. 6d) and incompatible trace-element patterns which resemble those of OIBs, albeit variable and with somewhat higher LILE (Cs, Ba), Pb and lower HFSE (Nb, Ta, Zr and Hf) and MREE content.

Discussion

Early liquidus assemblages and fractional crystallisation

Detailed information on early liquidus assemblages is a prerequisite for characterising parental melts and, by extension, the mantle source from which they originate. Călimani olivines exhibit considerable variability in minor-oxide compositions over narrow Fo intervals centred around Fo_{80} (C4, C6, C67) and Fo_{64} (C65) (Fig. 3). Such features necessitate extensive mixing and back-mixing processes to have occurred during fractionation. This view is supported by the occurrence of low-Ca olivines at $Fo \sim 80$ mol% (samples C4, C6 and C67; Fig. 3a) not present at > 82 mol%, which could be of mixed-in, non-magmatic origin (e.g. Hirano et al. 2004; Nikogosian and van Bergen 2010). It is noteworthy that this occurrence is observed in samples from both early (9.8–9.6 Ma; C4 and C6) and later Rusca-Tihu rocks (8.9–8.6 Ma; C67), which testifies to a relatively continuous and well-established magmatic plumbing system during Călimani (Rusca-Tihu) volcanic activity.

Overall, the studied MIs are hosted by olivines whose forsterite content ranges from that close to equilibrium with mantle peridotite ($Fo > 88$ mol%; e.g. Arai 1994) to that of more olivine-fractionated melts. The mineral chemistry described above allows for identification of the earliest liquidus phases, which crystallised prior to melt modification

processes such as magma mixing, shallow-level crustal assimilation and fractional crystallisation. Because REEs and many other trace elements are highly incompatible in olivine (e.g. de Hoog et al. 2010), and olivine crystallisation induces no discernible fractionation among them, most incompatible trace-element ratios in MIs enclosed by the most forsteritic olivines have remained unchanged and therefore represent those of the (near-)primary melts from which they originate. Hence, for discussion on source characteristics and mantle melting, we include only those MIs hosted by olivines with $Fo > 80$ mol%, i.e. melt entrapped during the incipient stages of olivine crystallisation, relatively shortly after melt segregation from the mantle source.

Given the scarcity of olivine and olivine-hosted MIs in the K-alkaline products of Bixad and Malnaş, primitive clinopyroxene phenocrysts (with Mg# up to 92 mol%) may alternatively offer a window into the melt source. To ensure crystallisation from the most primitive magmas, only data from clinopyroxenes with $Mg\# > 89$ mol% are considered for discussion. Because its crystallisation and composition is sensitive to pressure (e.g. Langmuir et al. 1992), the existence of high-Mg# (90–92 mol%) clinopyroxene phenocrysts at Bixad and Malnaş is demonstrative of relatively deep crystallisation from the parental magma, possibly at depths of the crust-mantle boundary (Laumonier et al. 2019).

Calc-alkaline magmatism in Călimani

Fractionation and crustal assimilation are ubiquitous processes in the magmatic plumbing system beneath Călimani, Gurghiu and Harghita (Mason et al. 1995, 1996). Based on whole-rock major and trace element and isotopic constraints, their mantle sources have been interpreted to be modified by sediment-derived components extracted from the subducted slab (Mason et al. 1996). Similar inferences have been made for the Miocene post-collisional volcanic products of Oaş-Gutâi to the northwest (Kovacs et al. 2017). However, the probable underthrust nature of the accretionary prism is likely to have allowed magmas to assimilate material similar to subducted sediments at crustal levels (Mason et al. 1996). Hence, the exact distinction between subduction enrichment and lower-crustal MASH (melting, assimilation, storage, homogenisation) processes was hampered by the study of bulk rocks alone (Seghedi et al. 1995; Mason et al. 1996).

Călimani: mantle source modification by sediment-derived melts

Primitive Călimani melts unequivocally demonstrate that their enriched signature, exemplified by Th/Yb (and Th/Y; Fig. 7a), Th/Nb and Ce/Pb, and various LILE/HFSE ratios, is a feature inherent to the parental magmas. Hence, they elucidate previously ambiguous source signals, and provide

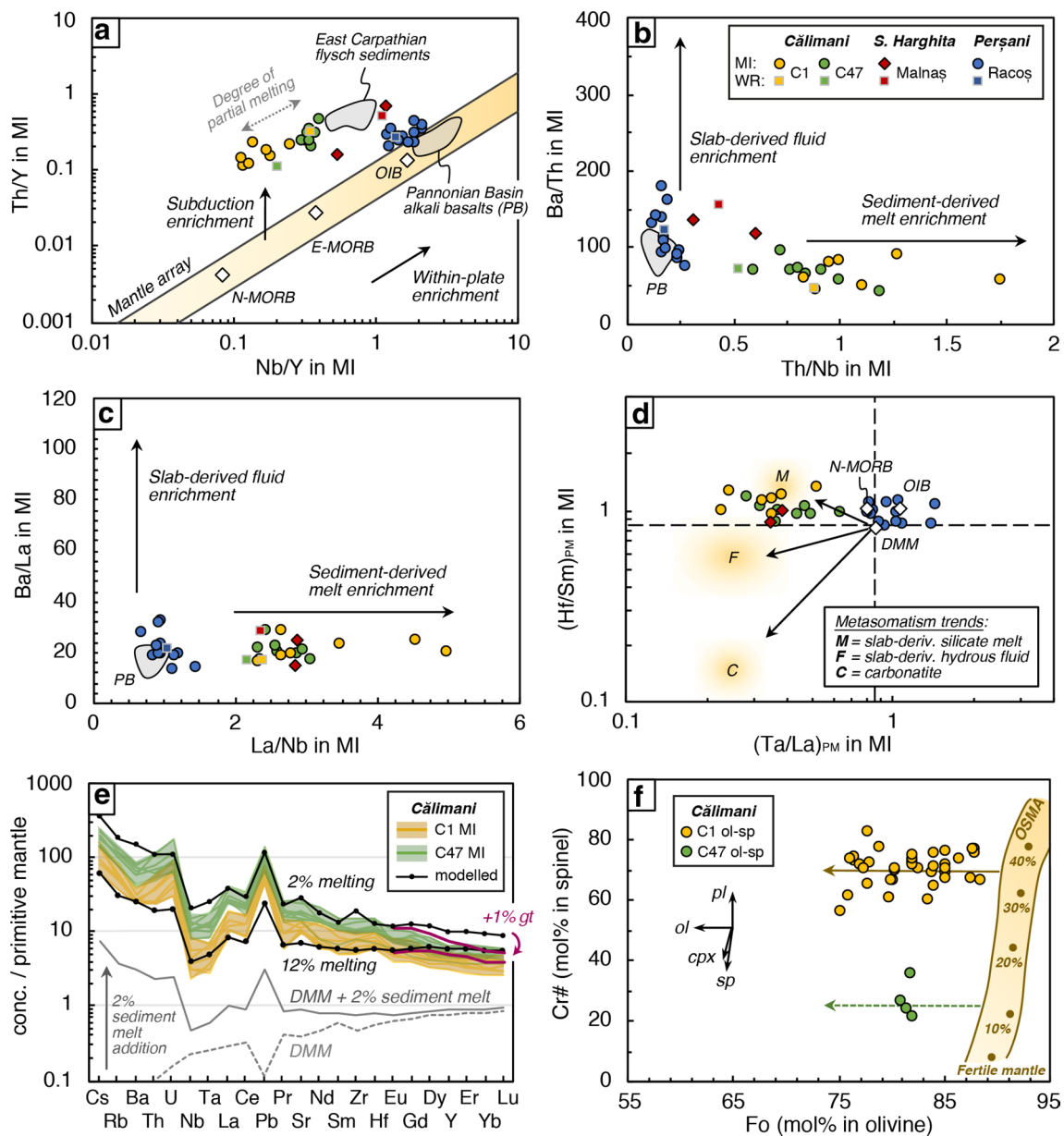


Fig. 7 Evaluation of mantle source characteristics for Călimani, Southern Harghita (Bixad and Malnaș) and Perșani (Racoș). **a** Nb/Y versus Th/Y in olivine-hosted melt inclusions (MIs). WR=whole-rock hosts. Mantle array is based on the compositions of Sun and McDonough (1989). Black arrows indicate directions of subduction and within-plate enrichment (Pearce and Peate 1995). East Carpathian flysch sediments are from Mason et al. (1996); Pannonian Basin alkali basalts from Embey-Isztin et al. (1993). **b** Th/Nb versus Ba/Th and **c** La/Nb versus Ba/La, illustrating trends for sediment-derived melt and slab-derived fluid enrichment of the mantle source (e.g. Kent and Elliott 2002). **d** Ta/La versus Hf/Sm normalised to primitive mantle (PM; McDonough and Sun 1995). Trends for melt- (M) and fluid-related (F) subduction enrichment and carbonatite (C) metasomatism are based on La Flèche et al. (1998) and references

therein; depleted MORB mantle (DMM) composition is from Workman and Hart (2005). **e** PM-normalised incompatible trace-element patterns for modelled non-modal batch melts (2 and 12%; black lines with dots) compared with those of olivine-hosted MIs from Călimani. Purple lines illustrate the effect of adding 1% garnet to the source in the model (as discussed in the main text). DMM (Workman and Hart 2005) and DMM + 2% sediment-derived melt (GLOSS-II; Plank 2014) are shown for comparison. **f** Host-olivine forsterite (Fo) content versus Cr# (mol%) of their Cr-spinel inclusions in Călimani. Olivine-spinel mantle array (OSMA) and melting trend (annotated with melting percentages) are from Arai (1994). Black arrows indicate expected fractionation trends for olivine (ol), clinopyroxene (cpx), spinel (sp) and plagioclase (pl) from Smith and Leeman (2005)

evidence for mantle source enrichment by a sediment-derived component. Such a metasomatic component may be a melt or an aqueous fluid. Whilst HFSEs and Th are relatively immobile in aqueous fluids, the budget of Th in subduction-related rocks has been shown to be controlled mainly by sediment recycling, meaning high Th, Th/Nb and Th/REE are indicative for sediment-derived melts (Elliott et al. 1997; Hawkesworth et al. 1997; Plank and Langmuir 1998; Plank 2005). The enrichment of such melts in Th and incompatible trace elements, whilst still being depleted in HFSEs, likely pertains to residual rutile during partial melting of sediments at the slab–mantle wedge interface (Elliott et al. 1997; Kessel et al. 2005; Tommasini et al. 2007). Călimani MIs exhibit elevated Th/Nb (Fig. 7b) and La/Nb (Fig. 7c) at invariably low Ba/Th and Ba/La, respectively, consistent with the addition of slab-sediment-derived melts to the mantle source region beneath Călimani. This is further supported by the inverse covariation between PM-normalised Ta/La and Hf/Sm ratios, which form a trend associated with melt-related metasomatism (La Flèche et al. 1998).

Călimani: partial melting of an enriched mantle source

The nature of the Călimani magma source, the extent of partial melting and the possible involvement of garnet during melting can be constrained by incompatible trace-element systematics in primitive olivine-hosted MIs. Relatively low MREE/HREE values ($Sm/Yb = 1–2.5$) indicate a limited role for residual garnet in the source. On the whole, the trace-element budget of the MIs, as well as whole-rock isotopic signatures (Mason et al. 1996), suggest that the affected East Carpathian mantle was compositionally close to the depleted-MORB mantle (DMM; Workman and Hart 2005). Sediment addition to the source, as evidenced by selective trace-element enrichment, was approximated by adding a melt phase derived from Global Subducting Sediment (GLOSS-II; Plank 2014) to DMM (Workman and Hart 2005), using crystal/melt partition coefficients for subducting sediments (at 2 GPa, 900 °C) from Johnson and Plank (1999). Non-modal batch melting (Shaw 1970) was modelled using mineral proportions in DMM ($Ol_{0.57}Opx_{0.28}Cpx_{0.13}Sp_{0.02}$) by Workman and Hart (2005), melting reaction ($Cpx_{0.82} + Opx_{0.40} + Sp_{0.08} = Melt_{1.0} + Ol_{0.30}$) for a spinel lherzolite at 1 GPa by Kinzler and Grove (1992) and mineral/melt partition coefficients by Gibson and Geist (2010, and references therein).

Modelling indicates that the incompatible trace-element patterns of Călimani C1 and C47 melts can be closely replicated by ~2 to 12% partial melting of a DMM source to which 2% sediment-derived (GLOSS-II-type) melt was added (Fig. 7e). Relatively high LREE/MREE in sample C47 ($La/Sm = 3.3–5.9$) suggest lower (~2–6%) degrees of partial melting than for C1 ($La/Sm = 2.4–3.5$), which

requires ~4–12% melting. Slight MREE/HREE fractionation for both can additionally be simulated by adding ~1% garnet to the mantle source (purple lines in Fig. 7e). The calculated degrees of melting are largely similar to those inferred for regional subduction-related post-collisional volcanics, such as in western Anatolia (Aldanmaz et al. 2000) and peninsular Italy (Peccerillo 2017, and references therein). The variability in melt compositions evident in Fig. 7a is principally controlled by the extent of partial melting, as the trace-element ratios characteristic for sediment input overlap for C1 and C47 (Fig. 7b–d).

Călimani: source heterogeneity revealed by Cr-spinel

The Cr# of spinel in primitive magmas is considered to reflect the modal composition of the mantle source (Dick and Bullen 1984; Arai 1994), and is widely used to characterise the fertile (low Cr#) or refractory (high Cr#) nature of MORB, OIB or subduction-related magma sources. Contrasting Cr# in Cr-spinels from Călimani samples C1 and C47 (average = 71 and 27 mol%, respectively), hosted by olivines with $Fo > 75$ mol%, plot along distinct fractionation trends originating from the olivine-spinel mantle array (OSMA) of Arai (1994). Similarly high Mg# in both spinel groups (up to 60 mol%) indicate that the difference in Cr# is mantle-derived. This may in turn reflect contrasting extents of melt extraction/mantle depletion and/or pressure conditions (Arai 1994, and references therein). Modest differences in melting extent (~2–6 versus 4–12%) alone cannot account for the trends in Cr#, which would require differences therein to be significantly larger, i.e. ~10 versus 40% (Jaques and Green 1980; Matsukage and Kubo 2004). Furthermore, the difference in Cr# in Călimani appears to be unrelated to pressure differences during melt extraction (Niu et al. 2011), as testified by high-Fo olivine compositions (higher Ni/Mg, Ni/(Mg/Fe) and Ni in C1; Online Resource Fig. A2). Therefore, C1 spinels likely inherited their elevated Cr# signature from lower-pressure mantle restites (Dick and Bullen 1984; Allan et al. 1988). This could potentially be tied to a melt extraction (depletion) event prior to Neogene-Quaternary magmatic activity. We infer that the parental melts of C1 and C47 were derived from distinct mantle source domains beneath Călimani, marked by contrasting source fertility, which possibly represents a relic of ancient melt extraction.

K-alkaline magmatism in Southern Harghita

Shoshonitic magmatism occurred at Bixad (~907 ka) and Malnaş (~964 ka) in the midst of (high-K) calc-alkaline activity in Southern Harghita and Na-alkaline activity in Perşani (Panaiotu et al. 2013; Molnár et al. 2018). Such diverse, contemporaneous magmatic occurrences suggest a significant change in the mantle source with respect to

the older, calc-alkaline CGH segment. The shoshonites of Bixad and Malnaş display hybrid mineralogical assemblages indicative of extensive mixing of mafic magmas with more evolved magmas at crustal levels (Mason et al. 1996; Seghedi et al. 2011). High LILE/HFSE ratios and distinctive trace-element enrichments in whole rocks have been interpreted as evidence for fluid components in the source and high-pressure fractionation (Seghedi et al. 2004a, 2005), as well as source fertilisation by adakite-like melts and asthenospheric melt components (Seghedi et al. 2011). Their exact provenance, however, has so far remained ambiguous.

Southern Harghita: calculation of melts in equilibrium with Mg-rich clinopyroxene

The Mg-rich clinopyroxenes from Bixad and Malnaş (with Mg# up to 92 mol%) can be used to calculate the compositions of the melts with which they are in equilibrium. Clinopyroxene is host to a considerable amount of incompatible elements and thus its partitioning behaviour exerts significant control over the composition of the residual melt (e.g. Sobolev et al. 1996). Because this behaviour is sensitive to pressure, temperature, oxygen fugacity, melt type and degree of melt fractionation (Blundy and Wood 2003), it is important to consider the variability in clinopyroxene/melt partition coefficients ($D_{\text{cpx/melt}}$). A set of experimental data on $D_{\text{cpx/melt}}$ for basaltic systems over a range of temperatures and pressures was therefore compiled from the literature (Hart and Dunn 1993; Hauri et al. 1994; Sobolev et al. 1996; Blundy et al. 1998; Johnson 1998; Gaetani et al. 2003; Tuff and Gibson 2007; Suzuki et al. 2012; Laubier et al. 2014). To estimate the compositions of the equilibrium melts, the D values were averaged for a given element or, in case few or disparate values were reported, selected from a single study (Online Resource Fig. A4). Despite the variance in D values, reflective of the variability in melt (and clinopyroxene) compositions and crystallisation conditions, the overall patterns are sub-parallel. Hence, they allow for examination and comparison especially of *relative* trace-element abundances in the equilibrium melts; both between Bixad and Malnaş, and with respect to olivine-hosted MIs from Malnaş.

Southern Harghita: hydrous metasomatic phases in the source

The compositions of melts in equilibrium with Mg-rich clinopyroxenes from Bixad and Malnaş show very high Sr/Y (Fig. 8a) and La/Yb ratios at relatively low Y and Yb content, respectively. This is indicative of a strong adakite-like affinity, which is also observed in the bulk lavas (Mason et al. 1996; Seghedi et al. 2004a) and olivine-hosted MIs (Fig. 6c). The absence of inverse covariations between Mg# (70–92 mol%) and these ratios in clinopyroxene (Online

Resource Fig. A3b) demonstrates that clinopyroxene and/or amphibole fractionation (e.g. Macpherson et al. 2006; Castillo 2012) does not govern the adakite-like features of these products.

Experimental studies have shown that metasomatic minerals such as pargasitic amphibole, phlogopite, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene and garnet are formed during high-pressure interactions between ultramafic parageneses and silicate liquids (e.g. Prouteau et al. 2001; Rapp et al. 1999; Sen and Dunn 1995). Whilst strong MREE/HREE fractionation may be indicative of residual garnet, features such as elevated Sr/Y can also result from involvement of amphibole in the melt source. The distinctive and singular enrichment in e.g. K, Rb, Ba and Sr at Bixad and Malnaş suggests a role for LILE-rich (hydrous) mineral phases in the mantle source. These elements are preferentially incorporated into pargasitic amphibole and phlogopite, i.e. minerals commonly observed in metasomatically-enriched arc-derived mantle xenoliths (e.g. Schiano et al. 1995; Kepezhinskis et al. 1995) and also in xenoliths from the Carpathian-Pannonian region (e.g. Szabó et al. 2004). Although these minerals share incompatible trace-element features, there are key differences that allow for discrimination. Whereas metasomatic phlogopite typically hosts relatively small amounts of HFSEs and REEs, but is rich in Rb and Ba, amphibole contains little Rb (and Ba) and more HFSEs and LREEs (e.g. Ionov and Hofmann 1995). Particularly useful is the difference in compatibility of Rb and Ba, which are compatible in phlogopite, yet mildly incompatible in amphibole (LaTourrette et al. 1995; Pilet et al. 2011).

Malnaş MIs show high Ba/Rb (19–31) and low Rb/Sr (0.02–0.03), distinct from Călimani MIs. Clinopyroxene (Mg# 89–92 mol%) equilibrium melts for both Bixad and Malnaş exhibit positive covariations between Zr and Zr/Rb (Fig. 8b), as well as Nb and Nb/Rb (Fig. 8c). These systematics point to a prominent role for amphibole in the source (e.g. Francis and Ludden 1995; Furman and Graham 1999; Dalpé and Baker 2000). Divergent trends in Ba/Rb and Rb/Sr (Fig. 8d), ratios which increase with the increasing influence of residual amphibole and phlogopite, respectively (Furman and Graham 1999), indicate a more pronounced role for amphibole in the Bixad source, and suggest a minor contribution from phlogopite to Malnaş melts. These features are corroborated by the average clinopyroxene compositions from both locations (Fig. 8e), which show that, compared to Malnaş, Bixad clinopyroxenes display lower Rb, Ba, Rb/Sr and HFSEs (Ti, Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf) with respect to neighbouring REEs, as well as higher Ba/Rb, Nb/Ta, MREE/HREE, LREE and MREE content. The increased influence of amphibole on Bixad melts is tied to a lower degree of partial melting, evidenced by higher LREE/MREE compared to Malnaş (e.g. La/Sm = 1.2–1.4 versus 1.0–1.2 in clinopyroxene with

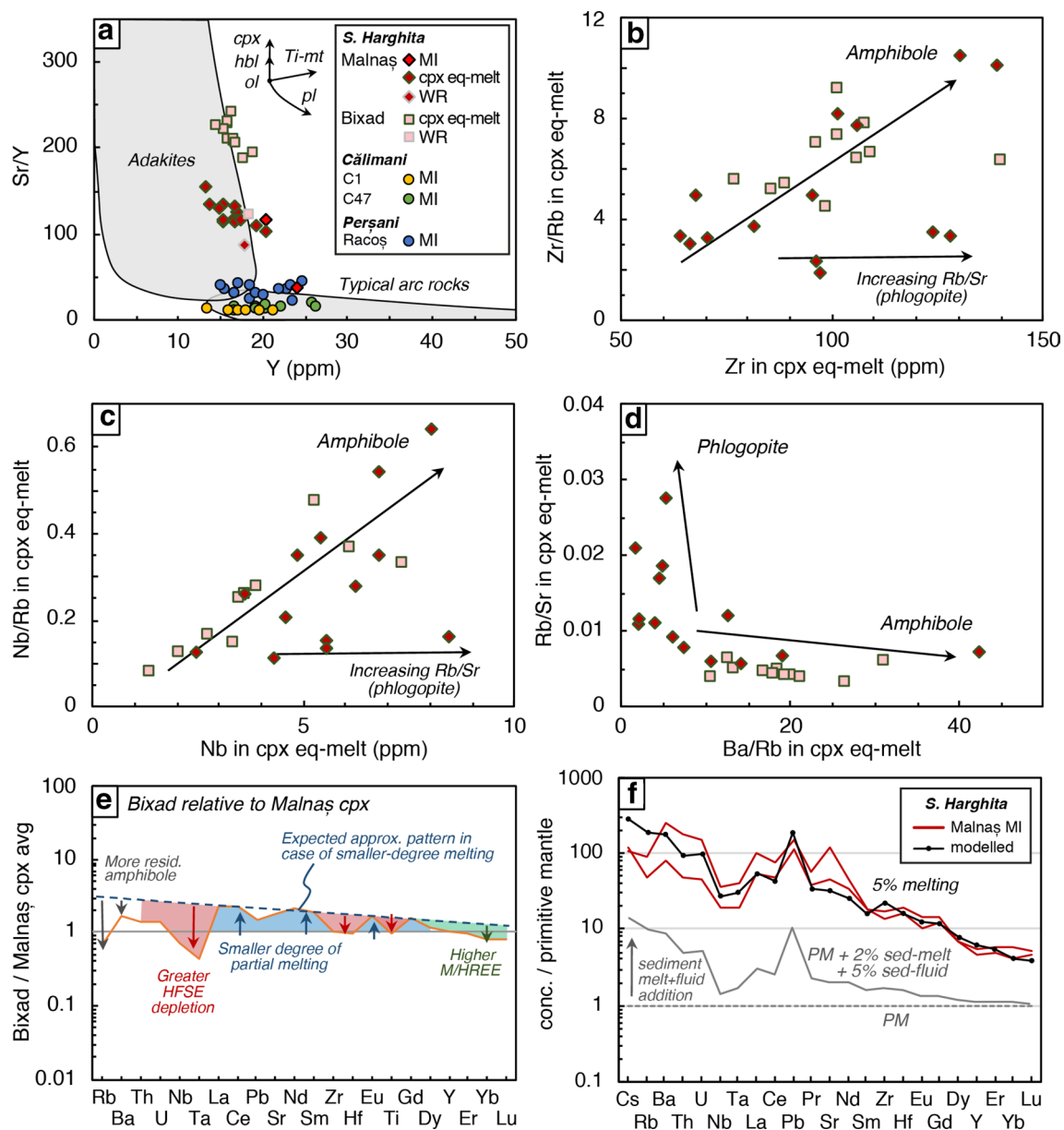


Fig. 8 Characteristics of primitive melts and their mantle source based on trace elements in Mg-rich clinopyroxene phenocrysts and olivine-hosted melt inclusions (MIs) from Bixad and Malnaş (Southern Harghita). **a** Y (ppm) versus Sr/Y for clinopyroxene (Mg# > 89 mol%) equilibrium melts ('cpx eq-melts'), with fields for adakite and typical arc rocks (Defant and Drummond 1990). Compositions of MIs (in olivine with Fo > 80 mol%) and whole-rock hosts (WR) are also shown. Crystal fractionation paths for olivine (ol), clinopyroxene (cpx), hornblende (hbl), plagioclase (pl) and Ti-magnetite (Ti-mt) are from Castillo et al. (1999). **b** Zr (ppm) versus Zr/Rb; and **c** Nb versus Nb/Rb in cpx eq-melts from Bixad and Malnaş, illustrating the control of amphibole on melt compositions (cf. Dalpé and Baker 2000). **d** Ba/Rb versus Rb/Sr in cpx eq-melts of Bixad and

Malnaş, illustrating trends for phlogopite and amphibole melting in the source (after Furman and Graham 1999). Note the absolute values of concentrations (and their ratios) in the cpx eq-melts depend on the choice of partition coefficients (see main text; Online Resource Fig. A4), and should therefore be taken as indicative; the relative trends, on the other hand, are independent from such choices. **e** Averaged clinopyroxene trace-element composition (Mg# > 89 mol%) for Bixad with respect to (i.e. normalised to) Malnaş. **f** Primitive mantle (PM)-normalised (McDonough and Sun 1995) incompatible trace-element patterns for modelled non-modal batch melts (5%) compared with Malnaş MIs (in olivine with Fo₈₂). Compositions of PM (McDonough and Sun 1995) and PM + sediment (GLOSS-II; Plank 2014)-derived melt (2%) and fluid (5%) are shown for comparison

Mg# > 89 mol%, respectively), which is consistent with a scenario where amphibole is only partly consumed during melting. Even within Malnaş MIs, enclosed by a single olivine, significant differences are apparent in Ba/Rb and Rb/Sr (Fig. 6c), suggesting the compositional variability in primitive melt batches to be linked to different contributions of amphibole and phlogopite.

These characteristics, observed in the highest-Mg# clinopyroxenes and olivine-hosted MIs, thus represent a primitive feature inherent to the (mafic) parental melts beneath Bixad and Malnaş, rather than one dominantly derived from later magma mixing in crustal reservoirs or from high-pressure crystal fractionation at lower crustal levels. We infer that metasomatic enrichment of the mantle by hydrous fluids dehydrated from the subducted slab (e.g. Castillo 2008), which produces a LILE-enriched mantle mineralogy including amphibole (\pm phlogopite), is the principal cause of the anomalously potassic, adakite-like signatures in Southern Harghita. Lithospheric mantle xenoliths brought up in close proximity, in Perşani (e.g. Faccini et al. 2020; Vaselli et al. 1995), provide evidence for just such a process beneath the area.

Southern Harghita: partial melting of a metasomatised mantle source

The previous section demonstrates that models of mantle melting beneath Bixad and Malnaş require a LILE-enriched, amphibole-bearing source. Malnaş MIs exhibit trace-element signatures (e.g. Fig. 6c) that suggest derivation from an enriched mantle source close to PM (McDonough and Sun 1995). Considerable MREE/HREE fractionation ($Sm/Yb = 3-4$) further suggests residual garnet in the source. Hence, we tentatively consider a PM source composition (McDonough and Sun 1995) with mineral proportions ($Ol_{0.56}Opx_{0.25}Cpx_{0.14}Gt_{0.03}Am_{0.02}$), modified to contain amphibole after Ma et al. (2011), and melting reaction ($Ol_{0.05} + Opx_{0.05} + Cpx_{0.30} + Gt_{0.20} + Am_{0.40} = Melt_{1.0}$ for amphibole-bearing garnet peridotite) by Barry et al. (2003), and use mineral/melt partition coefficients as in the Călimani section above, with the addition of those for amphibole by Pilet et al. (2011). As for Călimani, metasomatic enrichment of the source was approximated by adding a melt phase derived from Global Subducting Sediment (GLOSS-II; Plank 2014), using crystal/melt partition coefficients for subducting sediments (at 2 GPa, 900 °C) from Johnson and Plank (1999). Given the elevated concentrations of K and other LILEs, additional enrichment was modelled by adding a fluid phase derived from GLOSS-II, using the crystal/fluid partition coefficients for 2 GPa and 700 °C (Johnson and Plank 1999).

Most of the incompatible trace-element features of Malnaş MIs can be obtained by ~5% partial melting of a

PM source to which both sediment-derived (GLOSS-II-type) melt (2%) and fluid (5%) was added (Fig. 8f). Exceptions are the most-incompatible elements, Cs and Rb, whose over-predicted concentrations probably result from their sensitivity to (1) mineral/melt element partitioning; (2) the magnitude of source enrichment; (3) the nature of the subducted sediment; and (4) the possible role of residual minor phases in the source. The principal result of the modelling is that Malnaş melts are compatible with a source enriched by sediment-derived melts and fluids, and with extraction at depths where garnet is present. The latter suggests that the source region was located deeper than that of the CGH calc-alkaline melts to the northwest.

Na-alkaline magmatism in Perşani

Na-alkaline volcanism in Perşani occurred contemporaneously with (high-K) calc-alkaline and shoshonitic magmatism ~35 km eastward in Southern Harghita (Downes et al. 1995; Panaiotu et al. 2004; Harangi et al. 2013; Molnár et al. 2018). Perşani lavas appear to reflect melt derivation from an OIB-like, asthenospheric source (Downes et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 2004b, 2011). The ultramafic mantle xenoliths entrained in the magmas have been interpreted to reflect re-fertilisation of the lithospheric mantle by a subduction-related melt and interaction with an alkaline metasomatic agent (Faccini et al. 2020; Downes et al. 1995; Vaselli et al. 1995). Perşani basalts collectively exhibit minor, though distinct, compositional enrichments compared to other alkali basalts in the Pannonian Basin, a feature which has been ascribed to a subduction-related component beneath the area (Embey-Isztin et al. 1993; Downes et al. 1995; Embey-Isztin and Dobosi 1995; Seghedi et al. 2004b). These bulk-lava studies, however, could not resolve whether the anomalous signature is inherent to the asthenospheric source or resulted from interaction with the overlying lithosphere.

Perşani: a pyroxenitic source for low-Ca olivine?

Several observations, such as the elemental trends in olivine (Fig. 3b; cf. Herzberg et al. 2013; Hole 2018), horizontal trends of Cr-spinel Cr# (Fig. 9a) and estimated crystallisation temperatures (Harangi et al. 2013), suggest that early-stage olivine crystallisation beneath Perşani was not accompanied by (high-pressure) crystallisation of clinopyroxene. Of particular interest is a sub-population of Racoş olivines marked by low CaO (<0.1 wt%; Fig. 3b) and Cr (<140 ppm), which seems to be of different origin. Such low Ca and Cr abundances in high-Fo (90–92 mol%) olivines from intra-continental alkaline basalts are commonly interpreted to reflect a xenocrystic origin, e.g. from lithospheric mantle peridotites (e.g. Boudier 1991; Hirano et al. 2004), and have indeed been reported for other Perşani olivines

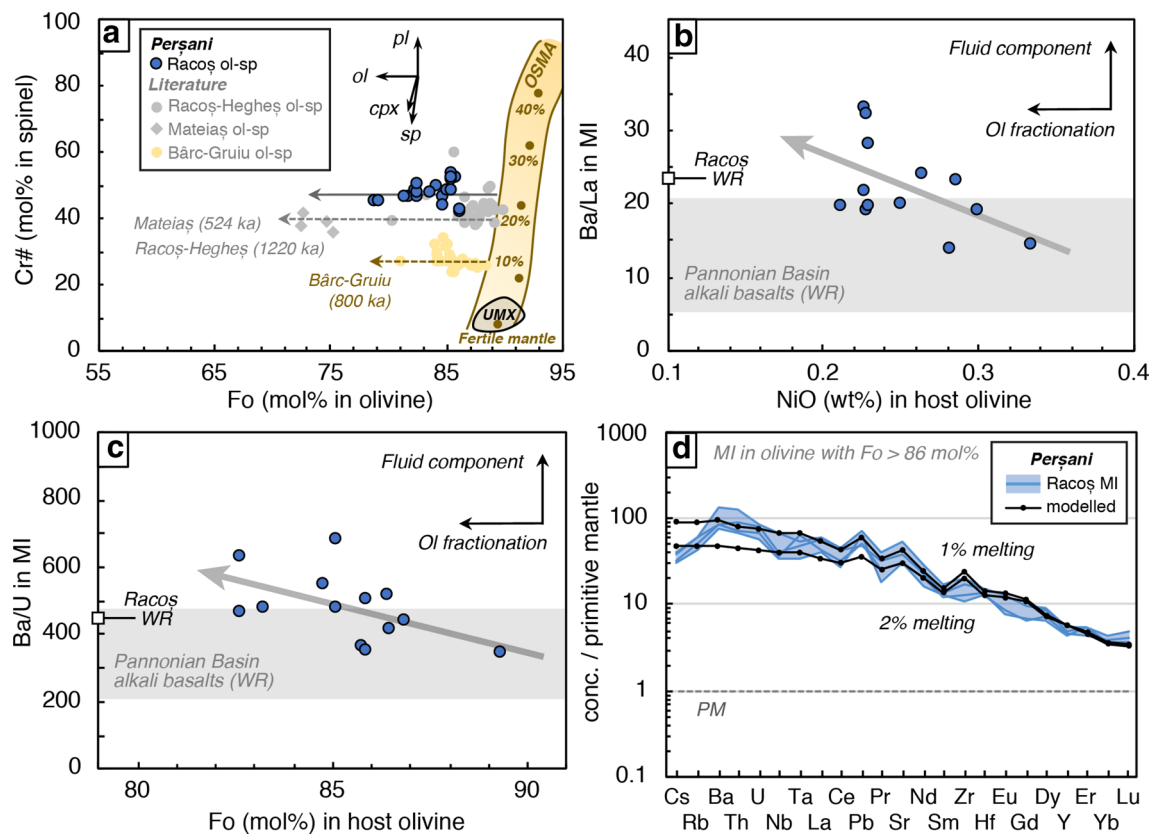


Fig. 9 Constraints on mantle source characteristics, primitive melts and melting beneath Perşani. **a** Host-olivine forsterite (Fo) content versus Cr# (mol%) of their spinel inclusions. Olivine-spinel mantle array (OSMA) and melting trend (annotated with melting percentages) are from Arai (1994). Black arrows indicate expected fractionation trends for olivine (ol), clinopyroxene (cpx), spinel (sp) and plagioclase (pl) from Smith and Leeman (2005). UMX=spinel in olivines from ultramafic xenoliths in Perşani (Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008). Published Perşani olivine-spinel data are from Harangi et al. (2013). Fractionation indices (NiO in wt% and Fo in mol%) of host olivine against **b** Ba/La, and **c** Ba/U in primitive oli-

vine-hosted MIs. Shown for comparison are the trace-element ratios of Racoş whole-rocks (WR; Downes et al. 1995; Harangi et al. 2013) and those of the Pannonian Basin alkali basalts (grey field; MgO > 8 wt% and SiO₂ < 52 wt%; Harangi et al. 2015, and references therein). Black arrows illustrate directions expected for melts affected by olivine fractionation and/or fluid enrichment alone (see main text for discussion). Grey arrows indicate linear trend lines. **d** Primitive mantle-normalised (PM; McDonough and Sun 1995) incompatible trace-element patterns for modelled non-modal batch melts (1 and 2%) and for Racoş MIs in olivine with Fo > 86 mol%

(Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008; UMX in Fig. 3) and for the western Pannonian Basin (Jankovics et al. 2019). Yet a previously undocumented fractionation continuum present in this new group (Fig. 3b), and their overall elemental signature clearly unlike xenolithic olivine (Online Resource Fig. A2), argue against a non-magmatic (i.e. xenocrystic) origin. They collectively exhibit low Ca/Fe (Ca/Fe × 100 = 0.1–0.7) and higher Fe/Mn (60–105), Ni/Mg (Ni/Mg × 100 up to 1.14) and Ni/(Mg/Fe) [Ni/(Mg/Fe)/1000 up to 1.2] compared to the higher-Ca group (Online Resource Fig. A2), suggesting that they either started crystallising from higher-pressure parental melts (Niu et al. 2011) or from melts derived from a more pyroxenitic source (Sobolev et al. 2007). The particularly low Ca, and Ca/Fe, as well as the uniformly low Cr,

favour the latter scenario, as systematic covariations between the proxies listed above are not observed.

It should be noted that even the ‘higher’-Ca group olivines exhibit lower Ca content than typical intraplate OIB-type olivines (e.g. Herzberg 2011). The compositions in this group are similar to those of the Perşani olivines reported by Harangi et al. (2013), who argued against the presence of pyroxenite (retaining Ca) in their source on the basis of concomitantly low Ni and high Mn content, the opposite of which is expected in the case of pyroxenite melting (Sobolev et al. 2007). Instead, they suggest its signature could have been induced by the lithospheric thickness (the ‘lid-effect’; Niu et al. 2011), although this notion cannot account for the overall deficiency in Ca. Although the lid-effect may be operative, we suggest that

the low Ca content of olivine may instead be related to the influence of water on the partitioning of Ca between olivine and melt (e.g. Gavrilenco et al. 2016), and/or the particularly low degrees of partial melting (see below).

Perşani: spatial variability in source fertility revealed by Cr-spinel

Cr-spinel inclusions, observed in ‘higher’-Ca group olivines, as well as those reported by Harangi et al. (2013), show higher values of Cr# than reported for ultramafic lithospheric xenoliths from the area (Vaselli et al. 1995; Falus et al. 2008), which cluster around the low-Cr# ‘fertile’ mantle value of Arai (1994). This suggests that the magmatic spinels originate from a source whose modal composition was affected by prior melt extraction in the range of ~10 to 25% (Fig. 9a). Harangi et al. (2013) observed two olivine-spinel groups, corresponding to samples from Racoş-Hegheş (1221 ka; Panaiotu et al. 2013) and Bârc-Gruiu (800 ka; Panaiotu et al. 2004, 2013), and inferred a temporal trend. However, the overlapping fractionation trends of the adjacent centres of Mateias (684 ka; Panaiotu et al. 2013) and Racoş (Fig. 9a) point to a spatial, rather than temporal, association of mantle depletion. The contrasting extents of mantle depletion are thus an intrinsic feature of the source region beneath Perşani, and not a temporal product of low-volume intraplate magmatism. Interestingly, these eruptive centres are separated by only ~10 km in NE-SW direction and, as such, demonstrate that the refractory nature of intraplate magma sources may show considerable lateral variations, even at small scales.

Perşani: interaction of asthenospheric melts with metasomatic components

The presence of large compositional variability in the Perşani MIs hosted by olivine with Fo > 82 mol% indicates that the parental melts were not uniform in composition. Clear evidence for heterogeneity within the (near-)primary melt batches is given by variable Nb/Y and Th/Y ratios (Fig. 7a), the ranges of which exceed those of the whole rocks. The offset from the mantle array in this figure indicates chemical modification, either inherent to, or in a nascent stage after derivation from, the mantle source. Slight preferential enrichment of certain trace elements, such as Ba/Th (76–180) at invariably low Th/Nb (0.1–0.3; Fig. 7b), points to minor modification by slab-derived fluids. Compared to the average composition of OIB (Sun and McDonough 1989), Racoş MIs collectively exhibit enrichments in most LILEs and depletions in HFSEs and MREEs. These characteristics stand in marked contrast with other occurrences of alkali basalts in the Pannonian Basin (e.g. Embey-Istzin et al. 1993).

The variability preserved in melt compositions (Fig. 7a–d) may either represent minor volumes of melt shortly after extraction from their asthenospheric source, prior to complete mixing, or the preserved incipient melt products of interaction with the subduction-modified lithospheric mantle. Inverse covariations between Fo as well as NiO content of the host olivine and (Ba,Rb,Cs)/(Th,U,Zr,LREE) ratios in the MIs (Fig. 9b, c, others in Online Resource Fig. A5) reveal an increase of LILEs over HFSEs (Th,U,Zr) and over LREEs in the parental melts during early-stage melt evolution. Many of these ratios are consequently elevated above the maximum values reported for primitive alkali basalts from the Pannonian Basin. By contrast, ratios such as LREE/MREE or MREE/HREE show no such trends. The covariations between LILE/HFSE ratios and fractionation indices imply that the primitive melts progressively interacted with hydrous components during early-stage olivine crystallisation (Fo₉₀ to Fo₈₂). We envisage this enrichment to have occurred during the ascent of primitive magmas through the lithosphere, which was previously metasomatised by LILE-rich fluids which precipitated hydrous phases such as amphibole. This is consistent with the amphibole-bearing lithospheric mantle xenoliths observed in Perşani, which clearly reflect enrichment by subduction-related hydrous metasomatic components (Faccini et al. 2020; Falus et al. 2008).

Perşani: small-degree melting of an asthenospheric source

In view of the interaction between primitive melts and metasomatic components during early-stage melt evolution (previous section), we model source melting by including only those MIs in olivine with Fo > 86 (rather than 80) mol%. Corroborated by bulk-rock radiogenic isotope ratios (Seghedi et al. 2004b), these melts exhibit trace-element signatures (Fig. 6d) consistent with derivation from a PM-like asthenospheric source, and significant MREE/HREE fractionation (Sm/Yb = 2.6–4.5), in line with residual garnet in the source. Modelling of non-modal batch melting (details in the Călimani section above) was therefore carried out using a PM source composition (McDonough and Sun 1995) with mineral proportions (Ol_{0.56}Opx_{0.27}Cpx_{0.14}Gt_{0.03}) based on Ma et al. (2011) and melting reaction (Ol_{0.07} + Cpx_{0.68} + Gt_{0.25} = Melt_{0.84} + Opx_{0.16} for garnet peridotite at 3 GPa) by Walter (1998).

The incompatible trace-element patterns of primitive Racoş melts can be largely reproduced by 1–2% partial melting of a garnet lherzolite mantle source whose composition is that of the primary mantle (Fig. 9d). This estimate is slightly lower than that based on Perşani whole-rock geochemistry (2–4%; Harangi et al. 2013), and is comparable to regional continental intraplate basalts in the Pannonian Basin (2–3%; Harangi et al. 2015) and western Anatolia

(Aldanmaz et al. 2006). In addition, the modelling indicates that only a moderate amount of garnet (~3%) is required to be present in the melt source, which may suggest that melting occurred in the shallow part of the garnet stability field, or in the garnet-spinel transition zone.

Implications for East Carpathian geodynamics

Many major tectonic features of the Carpathian-Pannonian region are considered to be the result of the rollback and breakoff of lithospheric slabs previously subducted along the Carpathian arc (Nemcok et al. 1998; Wortel and Spakman 2000; Sperner et al. 2001). Indeed, the remnants of such slabs are presently found on the 660-km discontinuity beneath the region (e.g. Wortel and Spakman 2000; van der Meer et al. 2018). Slab breakoff in the East Carpathians is inferred to have occurred around 11 ± 1 Ma (van der Meer et al. 2018) on the basis of the arrest of shortening at 10–12 Ma in the NE Carpathians (Matenco and Bertotti 2000; Gaḡaḡa et al. 2012). The only area where the subducted slab still appears to be, at least partly, attached to the surface is beneath Vrancea. Various styles of syn- and post-collisional lithospheric delamination have been invoked to account for the uplift, subsidence and active seismicity in

this region (e.g. Gîrbacea and Frisch 1998; Gvirtzman 2002; Sperner et al. 2004; Knapp et al. 2005; Gögüŝ et al. 2016).

Petrological studies (Mason et al. 1998; Seghedi et al. 1998) have postulated progressive south-eastward slab detachment beneath the CGH volcanic chain as a trigger for partial melting. The notion of slab breakoff as a ubiquitous causal mechanism for melting, however, is presently challenged (Niu 2017; Garzanti et al. 2018). Although slab detachment must at some stage have occurred beneath the East Carpathians, the near-surface vertical movements recorded in and around the area do not support the putative south-eastward migration of slab breakoff during volcanism (Bertotti et al. 2003). Furthermore, in the case of slab breakoff (*sensu* von Blanckenburg and Davies 1995), hot asthenosphere is expected to rise and impinge upon the lithospheric mantle of the overriding plate. Also in that sense the magmatism is contradictory: its lithospheric mantle sources reflect past enrichment by subducted slab-derived material, yet the volcanic centres are superimposed onto crustal segments of the lower plate (Scythia/distal Europe), not the overriding plate (Matenco et al. 2010). It is therefore difficult to reconcile the location of volcanism (Fig. 10a), which must overlie its mantle source region, solely with the slab breakoff mechanism as previously hypothesised.

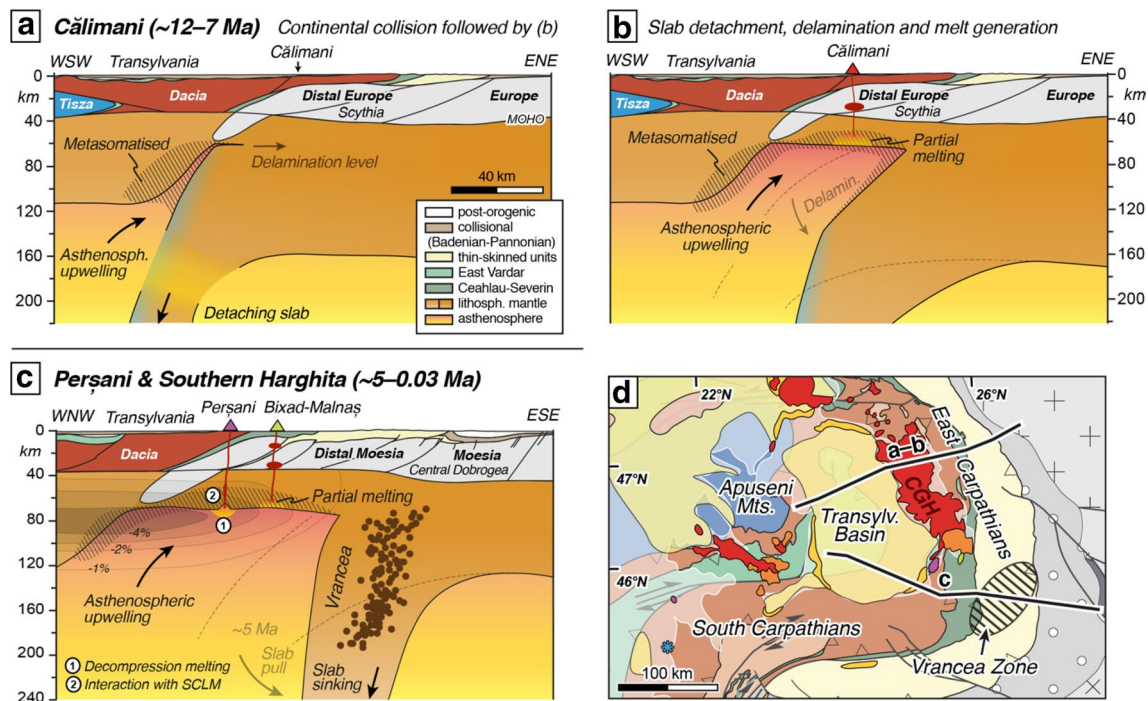


Fig. 10 Sketch of the tectono-magmatic model for the Miocene–Quaternary evolution of the East Carpathians, showing asthenosphere-induced post-collisional magma generation beneath Călimani (starting at ~12 Ma; **a** and **b**) and Perșani and Southern Harghita (~5–0.03 Ma; **c**) Vertical exaggeration is 2×. Crustal-scale profiles after Matenco et al. (2010). Sub-crustal architecture in **c** is based

on Gîrbacea and Frisch (1998). P-wave velocity anomalies (shaded grey; annotated with percentages) in **c** after Martin and Wenzel (2006). SCLM = sub-continental lithospheric mantle. **d** Profile traces on the tectonic map of the Romanian Carpathians (legend as in Fig. 1a). CGH = Călimani-Gurghiu-Harghita volcanic range

A plausible alternative mechanism is the eastward delamination of the lower lithospheric mantle (Fig. 10b), which can account for the location of volcanism (cf. Gîrbacea and Frisch 1998 for Vrancea; Seghedi et al. 1998 for the Western Carpathians). The source regions of the mafic parental melts, unequivocally located in the lithospheric mantle and not the crust, require such delamination to have occurred within the lithospheric mantle, rather than at the crust-mantle interface. The temporal migration of eruptive activity along the volcanic chain suggests the delamination horizon to have propagated south-eastward. The asthenospheric uprise resulting from delamination can account for the partial melting of the lithospheric mantle, and is compatible with the elevated heat flow under the volcanic area (Tari et al. 1999; Demetrescu et al. 2001). Mantle melting within the lower plate, however, is not straightforwardly reconciled with a metasomatic imprint in the source resulting from the westward Miocene subduction. It is conceivable that a portion of initially metasomatised mantle (Fig. 10a) was forced into the delamination-induced void by asthenospheric mantle flow (Fig. 10b), comparable to that modelled by Faccenda et al. (2009) and Andrić et al. (2018).

In contrast, the generation of intraplate magmas in Perşani has been explained by decompression melting of the upwelling asthenosphere itself, possibly associated with a slab-driven convective current (Downes et al. 1995; Seghedi et al. 2004b, 2011). The existence of such upwelling is supported by the presence of a low-velocity and high-attenuation anomaly beneath the area (Russo et al. 2005; Popa et al. 2005; Martin and Wenzel 2006; Ren et al. 2012). The geochemical characteristics described above suggest that the primary melts are derived from an ‘OIB-like’ asthenospheric mantle source, and have interacted with metasomatic components in the lithosphere as they moved towards the surface. The ‘subduction signature’ observed in the lavas (Downes et al. 1995) was obtained progressively, rather than inherited from the asthenospheric source. The remarkably small extent of melting required to form the basalts (1–2%), in accordance with the small volumes of erupted material, is compatible with decompression melting induced by a minor amount of asthenospheric upwelling beneath relatively thin lithosphere (Fig. 10c).

The shoshonites in Southern Harghita are anomalous compared to both the calc-alkaline rocks of the CGH and the alkali basalts of Perşani. Two of the geochemical features described above provide an explanation for this anomaly. The first is the distinctive enrichment in K and other LILEs, which indicates that partial melting occurred in a source region highly enriched by slab-derived fluids. The mobilisation of metasomatic agents distinct from those to the northwest may be accounted for by more efficient dehydration of slab remnants under a higher thermal regime (Mason et al. 1998). The second feature is the fractionation of MREEs

over HREEs, which implies that melts were derived from depths where garnet was present. This particular signature, in addition to whole-rock elemental and isotopic trends (Mason et al. 1996; Seghedi et al. 2011; Seghedi and Downes 2011; Molnár et al. 2018), indicates that the melts originate from depths greater than the source regions beneath the calc-alkaline segment to the northwest. Given these characteristics and the proximity of Perşani, it is likely that the melting process is related to the same asthenospheric upwelling that generated coeval alkali basalts in Perşani (Fig. 10c), possibly as a result of the inferred slab-driven convective current (e.g. Seghedi et al. 2011). But instead of the shallow asthenosphere, the generation of enriched mafic melts beneath Southern Harghita occurred in a relatively deep lithospheric mantle source.

In summary, East Carpathian post-collisional volcanism appears to have been caused by (1) asthenospheric uprise following the sinking and possibly south-eastward propagating delamination and breakoff of the subducted slab, which induced partial melting of the subduction-modified lithospheric mantle beneath CGH; and (2) decompression melting as a consequence of minor asthenospheric upwelling beneath Perşani. Importantly, the subduction imprints were inherited during post-collisional melting of mantle sources located in the lower plate (distal Europe-Moesia), rather than the overriding plate (Tisza-Dacia). The nature of volcanism and the diversity of source regions involved are demonstrative of the intricate relation between post-collisional magmatism and geodynamic processes.

Conclusions

We present geochemical data on olivine-hosted melt inclusions and early-formed minerals (spinel, olivine and clinopyroxene) in primitive rock samples from the Neogene-Quaternary East Carpathian volcanic range to probe the nature and origin of post-collisional mantle-derived magmatism.

- (1) The mafic melts parental to Călimani calc-alkaline rocks are derived from a lithospheric mantle source metasomatised by sediment-derived melts. Trace-element modelling indicates small-degree (2–12%) melting of a source to which ~2% sediment-derived melt was added. Contrasting Cr# in Cr-spinel reveal a heterogeneous source region, possibly reflecting relics of previous melt extraction.
- (2) Mafic melts beneath Southern Harghita are sourced from the subduction-modified lithospheric mantle. Rare olivine-hosted MIs and abundant Mg-rich clinopyroxene from the K-alkaline (shoshonitic) products of Bixad and Malnaş exhibit ‘adakite-like’ trace-element signatures, which reflect the presence of hydrous meta-

somatic phases (amphibole \pm phlogopite) and garnet in the mantle source. Small-degree ($\sim 5\%$) melting of a source enriched by sediment-derived melts ($\sim 2\%$) and fluids ($\sim 5\%$) can effectively generate the parental melt compositions. We infer that metasomatic enrichment of the mantle by subducted slab-derived melts and fluids produced a K- and other LILE-enriched source region, which is spatially heterogeneous.

- (3) Na-alkaline melts of Racoş (Perşani) are derived from an 'OIB-like' asthenospheric mantle source by remarkably small degrees (1–2%) of melting. Increasing enrichment in LILEs over HFSEs and over LREEs in melts during early-stage olivine (Fo₉₀ to Fo₈₂) crystallisation suggests that asthenosphere-derived melts consumed hydrous metasomatic components in the overlying, subduction-modified lithosphere. In addition, previously undocumented low-Ca olivines seem to record minor volumes of melts extracted from pyroxenitic source domains, and contrasting Cr# in Cr-spinel from Perşani as a whole indicate an intrinsically spatial, rather than temporal, association of mantle source depletion.

An important feature of East Carpathian post-collisional volcanism is that the various lithospheric source regions, significantly modified by subduction-related processes, are located in the lower plate (distal Europe-Moesia), rather than the overriding plate (Tisza-Dacia). Melting appears to have been induced by asthenospheric upwelling following the sinking and possibly south-eastward propagating delamination and breakoff of the subducted slab (Călimani to Southern Harghita). Beneath Perşani, melting resulted from decompression melting as a consequence of minor asthenospheric upwelling, which is likely to be associated with slab steepening beneath Vrancea.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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