

# Associations of h ogbomite + spinel and spinel + quartz in pegmatitic magnetite megacrysts from West Ongul Island, L utzow-Holm Complex, East Antarctica

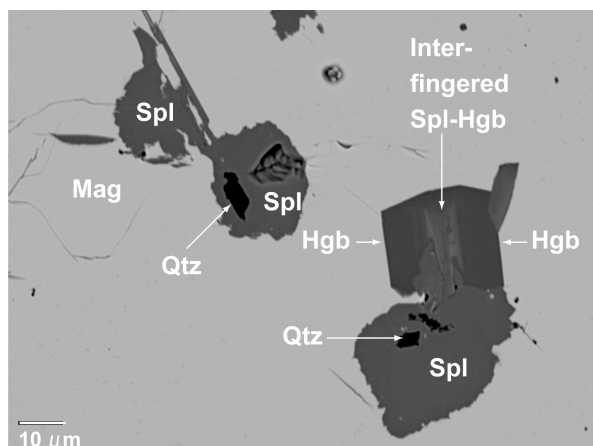
Toshisuke Kawasaki<sup>1</sup>, Tatsuro Adachi<sup>2</sup>, Toshiaki Shimura<sup>3</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Ehime University, Bunkyo-cho 2-5, Matsuyama 790-8577, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Division of Evolution of Earth Environments, Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University, Motoooka 744, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Geology, Faculty of Science, Niigata University, Ikarashi 2-8050, Niigata 950-2181, Japan

We report the mode of occurrence of the mineral associations including h ogbomite + spinel and spinel + quartz (**Fig. 1**) in magnetite megacrysts (3 cm × 5 cm) in pegmatite cutting the medium-grained quartzo-feldspathic garnet–biotite gneiss at West Ongul Island, L utzow-Holm Complex, East Antarctica.



**Figure 1.** Back scattered electron image (BSEI) of h ogbomite + spinel + quartz and spinel + quartz associations trapped within magnetite megacrysts in pegmatite from West Ongul Island, L utzow-Holm Complex, East Antarctica.

H ogbomite is a complex Fe–Mg–Al–Ti hydroxide mineral related to the spinel group (Hejny Armbruster 2002). Retrograde h ogbomite has been found in the amphibolite- to granulite-facies metamorphic rocks from Antarctica (L utzow-Holm complex: Grew et al 1990; S or Rondane Mountains: Grew et al 1989, Shimura et al 2011), in the ultrahigh-temperature granulites (Madagascar: Rakotonanrasana et al 2010; south India: Tsunogae Santosh 2005) and in the high-pressure eclogite (Kyrgyzstan: Orozbaev et al 2011). Some prograde h ogbomite is also reported in the ultrahigh-temperature Mg–Al rock (Nishimiya et al 2009).

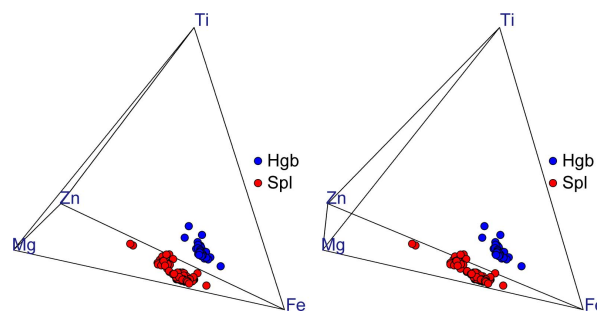
West Ongul magnetite contains numerous fine inclusions of a monophase or multiphase assemblages comprising combinations of h ogbomite, spinel, quartz, sillimanite, andalusite, corundum, diaspore, muscovite, biotite, plagioclase, ilmenite, hematite, rutile, anatase, monazite and zircon. These occur as (1) isolated inclusion and (2) seam, are found at (3) ilmenite–magnetite boundary, and (4) partly replace the ilmenite seam (**Table 1**).

**Table 1.** Mineral inclusions within magnetite megacrysts in pegmatite from West Ongul Island, East Antarctica.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Isolated inclusions in magnetite | Hgb + Spl, Spl + Qtz, Hgb + Spl + Qtz, Fe-rich And + Crn, Ms + Pl, Ant, Spl, Sil, Bt, Mnz, Zrn |
| 2. Seam                             | Spl + Hgb, Spl + Hgb + Ilm, Spl  |
| 3. Ilmenite–magnetite boundary      | Spl + Hgb, Spl + Qtz, Dsp, Crn, Sil, Spl, Bt, Rt, Ilm, Mnz, Zrn                                |
| 4. Replacement of ilmenite seam     | Spl + Hgb, Dsp, Crn, Rt  |

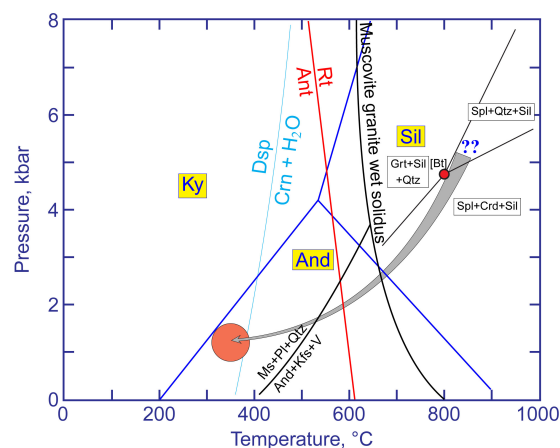
H ogbomite, assigned as the 2N2S type, forms small grains (5–20 μm) along the magnetite–ilmenite grain boundary or less

commonly enclosed in spinel and magnetite. Electron microprobe analyses of h ogbomite yield 2.6–7.9 wt% TiO<sub>2</sub>, 60–64 wt% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 0–0.1 wt% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 18–25 wt% Fe (as FeO), 0.3–0.6 wt% MnO, 2.9–4.4 wt% MgO, 3.5–10 wt% ZnO, 0.61–0.01 wt% SnO<sub>2</sub>, and 0.196–0.302 X<sub>Mg</sub><sup>Hgb</sup>. Spinel varies 4.45–26.55 wt% ZnO and 0.221–0.362 X<sub>Mg</sub><sup>Spl</sup>. Spinel and h ogbomite plot in the FeO–MgO–ZnO–TiO<sub>2</sub> tetrahedron (**Fig 2**).



**Figure 2.** Stereographic FeO–MgO–ZnO–TiO<sub>2</sub> plot of h ogbomite and spinel included within magnetite megacrysts in pegmatite from West Ongul Island, L utzow-Holm Complex, East Antarctica.

From mineral associations of spinel + quartz, andalusite + corundum, muscovite + plagioclase, sillimanite, anatase and diaspore, the metamorphic *P* – *T* path of West Ongul Island can be drawn as **Fig. 3**.



**Figure 3.** Probable *P* – *T* path of West Ongul Island. Invariant point [Bt] in the KFMASH system is after Shimura et al 2002. Solidus of muscovite granilite, Ms + Pl + Qtz = And + Kfs + V: LeBreton Thompson 1988; Rt–Ant phase boundary: Dachille et al 1968; Crn–Dsp phase boundary: Fockenberg et al 1996, Perkins et al 1979.

## References

- Dachille et al 1968 *Am Mineral* 53 1292–1482  
 Fockenberg et al 1996 *Eur J Mineral* 8 1293–1299  
 Grew et al 1989 *Proc NIPR Symp Antarct Geosci* 3 100–127.  
 Grew et al 1990 *Am Mineral* 75 589–600.  
 Hejny Armbruster 2002 *Am Mineral* 87 277–292  
 LeBreton Thompson 1988 *Contr Min Pet* 99 226–237  
 Nishimiya et al 2009 *JMPS* 104 319–323  
 Orozbaev et al 2011 *JMPS* in press.  
 Perkins et al 1979 *Am Min* 64 1080–1090  
 Rakotonanrasana et al 2010 *J Petrol* 51 869–895.  
 Shimura et al 2011 *Am Mineral* in press.  
 Tsunogae Santosh 2005 *Mineral Mag* 69 937–949.