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5 **Petrogenesis of South Armorican serpentized peridotites**

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Abstract Twenty three serpentinite samples collected from five outcrops in south Brittany (Audierne near Quimper, Champtoceaux near Nantes), western France, were studied using optical microscopy, electron microprobe (EMP), inductively-coupled optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES), inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), and laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICPMS). Their bulk-rock major and trace element contents recomputed on an anhydrous basis are broadly characteristic of mantle-derived peridotites, as are the covariation trends of inert elements despite evidence of serpentinization-related remobilization of some fluid-mobile elements (FME; e.g., Ca, La, Ce, Sr, U). One outcrop near Champtoceaux shows fertile lherzolite compositions and chondrite-normalized rare earth element patterns consistent with low (5-7%) degree of mantle partial melting. The other four occurrences are harzburgites displaying higher partial melting degrees (15-25%). Regardless of their degree of fertility, our South Armorican peridotites bear evidence of high-temperature melt/fluid - rock metasomatic interaction yielding to an overall enrichment in highly incompatible elements (HIE; Cs, Rb, Ba, Th, U, Pb, La). Hydrous modal metasomatism has been identified in both lherzolites and harzburgites. The lherzolites reacted with HIE-enriched small-volume fluids at $P = 1.5\text{-}2\text{ GPa}$ for $T > 900^\circ\text{C}$ that produced a Ti-poor pargasite. The Audierne harzburgites were pervasively refertilized by alkali-rich hydrous melts that precipitated K- and Cr-rich pargasite. Taken as a whole, South Armorican peridotites record a great diversity of protoliths, from supra-subduction zone ophiolites (Audierne) to arc-fore arc provenance.

I. Introduction

Serpentinized peridotites are widespread at plate boundaries, whether exposed in mid-ocean ridges, in collision zones or in transcurrent faults (Mével, 2003; Deschamp et al., 2013
45 and references therein). Serpentinized peridotites also crop out in the Armorican massif (western France) especially in the southern part of the massif that comprises the major suture zone between Gondwanian terranes and the Armorica microplate according to geodynamic models of the Variscan orogeny (Ballèvre et al., 2009, 2014; Faure et al., 2009 and references therein). This area from Brest to Nantes known as the South Armorican Domain shows a series
50 of nappe-stacking complexes composed of high-pressure metamorphic rocks (eclogites; blue schists) and mafic/ultramafic rocks (amphibolites, metagabbros, peridotites), within metasedimentary/acid metamorphic rocks. Review papers on the Armorican massif interpreted these serpentinized peridotites as pieces of subducted and obducted oceanic lithosphere (the so-called Galice - Massif Central ocean) tectonically thrust along with remnants of continental
55 margins during the early eo-Variscan event of the Variscan orogeny (Ballèvre et al. 2009; 2014; Faure et al., 2005, 2009). However, no detailed petrological study has ever been performed on these serpentinites that bear evidence of crustal deformation and locally strong weathering, in addition to being poorly exposed as discontinuous, small-sized outcrops (Marchand et al., 1969, 1989; Béchennec et al., 1999; Aertgeerts et al., 2015). Their exact
60 origin (mantle-derived tectonites or cumulate peridotites) thus remains unknown.

Our study focused on five occurrences of South Armorican (SA) peridotites from the Champtoceaux (near Nantes) and Audierne (80 km south of Brest, Finistère) nappe-stacking complexes. We performed a multiscale petrological study coupling thin section study by optical microscopy, electron microprobe analyses (EMPA), bulk-rock analyses of major and

65 trace elements by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and in-situ analyses of preserved minerals by laser ablation-ICPMS (LA-ICPMS). It is well known that geochemical signatures recorded in serpentinites are a complex combination of protolith partial melting, melt-rock interaction history, and serpentinization conditions (Deschamps et al., 2013; Cooperdock et al., 2018 and references therein). Some major elements (CaO, SiO₂, 70 MgO), and light REE (LREE) can be mobilized during serpentinization and should be interpreted with caution (Paulick et al., 2006; Snow and Dick, 1995) while strong enrichment in fluid-mobile elements (FME; e.g., B, Li, Cl, As, Sb, Pb, U, Cs, Sr, Ba) may occur. All this secondary remobilization may alter the petrogenetic features of pre-serpentinization processes. Our first aim was therefore to unravel any potential alteration of protolith mineral assemblages 75 by serpentinizing fluids. Our second goal was to provide tighter constraints on putative protolith compositions by identifying petrogenetic processes that typically occur in the upper mantle, such as partial melting events and fluid/melt-rock interactions (metasomatism).

2. Geological setting

80 The Armorican massif was structured into seven tectonometamorphic domains during the Variscan collision between Gondwanian terranes and the Armorica microplate (Ballèvre et al., 2009, 2014 and references therein). Each of these seven domains is separated from its neighbors by shear zones of regional extent that are interpreted as major suture zones (Fig. 1). The Champtoceaux Complex extends all over the northeastern area of Nantes, in the Nantes 85 Variscan Domain (NVD) that is limited to the south by the South Armorican Shear Zone (SASZ) and to the north by the Nort-sur-Erdre fault (NEF) (Fig. 1A). The Champtoceaux

Complex is interpreted as a nappe-stacking structure thrust onto mica schists of late proterozoic ages (Mauges Unit) during the early eo-Variscan event of the Variscan orogeny and subsequently twisted by the dextral movement of the SASZ (Ballèvre et al. 2014). From bottom to top, the Champtoceaux complex is composed of three structural units, a lower allochthon, a middle allochthon and an upper allochthon, each one being separated by thrust faults (Fig. 1A). The lower allochthon unit consists of Ordovician orthogneisses (485 Ma; Paquette et al. 1984) enclosing eclogite lenses (Ballèvre et al. 2002) and garnet-chloritoid-chlorite-mica schists with high-pressure metasedimentary relicts (Pitra et al. 2010). Felsic rocks are thought to represent pieces from the northern margin of the Gondwana megacontinent (Ballèvre et al. 2009, 2014; Pitra et al. 2010). In more detail, the Cellier formation and Ordovician orthogneisses is overlain by garnet–staurolite–biotite micaschists of the Saint-Mars-du-Désert formation (Pitra et al. 2010). The middle allochthon unit is made up of amphibolites (Folie Siffait amphibolites). The upper allochthon (Champtoceaux formation) is an orthogneiss unit with eclogitic relics representing the southern margin of the Armorica microplate (Bosse et al. 2000; Ballèvre et al. 2009, 2014; Pitra et al. 2010). The Champtoceaux formation is overthrust by a younger (?) composite unit comprising the Drain formation (metagabbros of N-Type MORB affinity, mafic cumulates (Paquette et al., 1984) and serpentinites (Ballèvre et al. 2013)), the Le Havre formation (mica schists containing graphite-rich siliceous rocks known as “phtanites”) and Pont de Barel formation (Fig. 1A). This latter crops out in the northwestern part of the Champtoceaux complex, in tectonic contact with the le Havre micaschists.

The Audierne Complex is located in the westernmost part of the Armorican Massif, near Quimper, 80 km to the south of Brest, in the South Armorican Domain (Fig. 1B). It is

described in geological maps as a remnant of an ophiolitic complex, itself subdivided into the Audierne unit and the Trunvel-Tréogat unit (Plaine et al. 1981; Béchenec et al. 1999; Cagnard 2008). The northern part of the Audierne unit is composed of serpentinites (Ty-lan serpentinites) whereas the southern part consists of metagabbros and amphibolites (Peumerit formation) displaying N-MORB affinities (Bernard-Griffiths and Cornichet 1985; Béchenec et al. 1999). A few chromitite occurrences were recognized inside the Peumerit formation, but their field relationships with surrounding rocks are unknown (BRGM, «Mineralogical Inventory of Finistère», 1975). The Trunvel-Tréogat unit consists of amphibolites in its northern part (Tréogat formation) and mica schists in its southern part (Trunvel formation). To the north, the Trunvel-Treogat formation is overlain by the Penhors formation, the southernmost continental margin of the Armorica microplate according to Ballèvre et al. (2014).

3. Sampling

The 23 serpentinites studied were collected from Ty Lan outcrop in the Audierne complex (10 samples) and four outcrops throughout the Champtoceaux complex (Fig. 1A), i.e., Folies Siffait from the middle allochthon unit, Le Havre Fomation (l'Orgerais serpentinites), Pont-de-Barrel formation and Drain formation (Butte de la Roche) from the Champtoceaux unit. The Folies Siffait serpentinites were sampled in a 50 m² outcrop near the small town of Oudon along the Loire river bank (Fig. 1A). The Butte de la Roche serpentinites were sampled 10 kilometers eastward of the city of Nantes from occasional outcrops in the bank of the roads near La Haie-Fouassière. The l'Orgerais serpentinites were sampled in a small carry between Blain and Heric, not far from the tectonic contact with the late carboniferous pull-apart sedimentary basin of Ancenis (Fig. 1A). The Pont de Barel

serpentinites were sampled in an amphibolite quarry that exposes a 50-60 m² outcrop of peridotites near the small village of Saint Omer de Blain.

Thin sections and rock powders were done from the carbonate-free interiors of serpentinitized blocks, previously cleaned up from any supergene alteration product. These serpentinite cores consist in pseudomorphic, retrogressive lizardite + magnetite + chrysotile assemblages (Aertgeerts et al, 2015). At Folie Siffait and L'Orgerais, this assemblage was partly overprinted by a high stress, low-temperature deformation that generated mylonitic to ultramylonitic microtextures. In addition to pseudomorphic serpentinitization assemblages, all Champtoceaux and Ty Lan serpentinites display various generations of chrysotile, from ubiquitous crack-seal veins penetrating deeply into serpentinite blocks (e.g. Pont de Barel) to chrysotile fiber veins contemporaneous to the penetrative deformations in L'Orgerais serpentinites.

4. Analytical methods

Thin sections were studied with an optical polarizing microscope, using transmitted and reflected light. The few minerals predating serpentinitization (olivine, Cr-spinel, pargasite, see below) were analyzed with a CAMECA SX-100 electron microprobe at the Service Microsonde Ouest of Brest University. The analytical conditions for silicates and oxides were: accelerating voltage 15 kV, sample current 20 nA, beam diameter 1 µm, 10s peak counting and 5s background counting on either side of the peaks. Elemental concentrations were determined using both natural and synthetic compounds. A complete data set is given in supplementary data (Table S1, S2 and S3)

Major elements were analysed with a iCAP-6300 Thermo inductively-coupled plasma

155 optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) at the “Laboratoire de Planétologie et
Géodynamique” (LPG) in Nantes. Each sample was crushed and powdered in an agate ring
mill. The amount of sample powder was typically 125 mg, which were placed into Savillex
beakers along with 0.5 milliliters of distilled concentrated HNO_3 (65%) and 40 drops of
distilled concentrated HF. Savillex beakers were left dissolving overnight at 110°C . After
160 cooling, the solution was transferred into a 100 ml bottle along with with 5 g of external
standard solution (Ge 80 ppm, Co 80 ppm). 20 g/l of boric acid was added to neutralize
hydrofluoric acid and the solution was left for another 48 hours. Elemental concentrations
were determined with international rock standards JP-1, BIR-1, WS-E, W-2, and PM-S as
external calibration standards.

165 Trace elements were analysed with a VARIAN 820MS inductively-coupled plasma
mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). Solutions were prepared by dissolving 125 mg of sample
powder in clean Savillex™ beakers, using 0.5 ml of milliQ water, 0.5 ml of bi-distilled HNO_3
(65%), 14 drops of bi-distilled HF (40%) and 3 drops of distilled perchloric acid HClO_4 (70%).
This mixture was left overnight on a hotplate at 130°C and then evaporated at 110°C for 5
170 hours and at 120°C for 4 hours. The residuum was dissolved by the same protocol and left on
an hotplate at 130°C for 48 hours. Then 1 ml of bi-distilled HNO_3 (65%) was added and the
solution left on a hotplate at 120°C for 72 hours. After evaporation at 130°C for 12 hours, the
residuum was dissolved with 1 ml of bi-distilled HNO_3 (65 %) at 110°C for 5 hours. The
solution was then transferred into a 250 ml bottle weighed on a balance along with 50 g of 5%
175 HNO_3 internal standard solution (10 ppb Ge, 4ppb Rh-In-Tm-Bi) and then adjusted to 250 g by

adding Milli Q water. Internal standard solution was used to correct for linear drift and matrix effect.

Analyzed isotopes and operating parameters for the ICP-MS are given in Table S5 (supplementary data). Elemental concentrations were determined with three international rock standards UB-N, JP-1 and BIR-1. Limits of detection are given Table 1. Precision and accuracy of solution ICP-MS analyses of major and trace element concentrations at LPG were tested against two peridotite reference materials (UB-N and JP-1) analysed as unknown. Our results agree within recommended values at 1 sigma level (Table 1).

Because it was mostly preserved from serpentinization (see below), amphibole was analysed by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICPMS) at LPGN. The samples were ablated and collected using a Photon Machine Analyte G2 pulsed 193-nm ArF Excimer laser coupled with a VARIAN 820 quadrupole ICPMS system. The Photon Machine laser is equipped with a dual volume sample cell that keeps the sample volume small. Laser sampling was performed in an Ar atmosphere with He-H₂ (ratio 15:1) as a carrier gas with homogeneous beam diameters (85-110 µm). ²⁹Si was used as internal standard and NIST SRM 612 glass as external standard with reference values from Jochum et al. (2011). An in-house secondary standard (gem quality diopside from Madagascar previously analysed via solution ICPMS and LA-ICPMS in a set of laboratories from abroad) was included as an unknown during the analytical runs to test accuracy and reproducibility of LPGN in-situ analyses (Table S6). Our values generally agree within 10% with working values except for Ba and Sr data which were not reproduced. By contrast, both elements were detected in significant amounts in our samples .

5. Mineralogy

Despite extensive serpentinization and secondary mylonitic deformation in L'Orgerais and Folies Sifait occurrences, pre-serpentinization rock textures and high-temperature minerals can be recognized as well as variations in the original mineralogy between each of the five peridotite outcrops studied here.

Ty Lan samples are spinel- and opx-bearing peridotite (harzburgites) showing an overall coarse-grained texture. Olivine porphyroclasts up to several mm across can be identified (Fig. 2A). Those preserved olivines show a few kink banding with well spaced subgrain boundaries indicating high-temperature recrystallisation (Mercier and Nicolas, 1975). Cr-spinel occurs in-between or inside olivine grains as strongly euhedral, small-sized brownish grains (usually <200 μm across) sometimes showing octahedral cross-sections; larger, ameboidal spinels are almost lacking. Cr-spinel is systematically replaced by porous ferrite-chromite (reflected-light microscopy data) and always surrounded by a 100-200 μm -thick chlorite corona which may locally replace the spinel (e.g. TGA341 D). Orthopyroxenes (now totally replaced by Al-rich bastites) occur as very small ovoid grain within the olivine matrix. Ty Lan peridotites show 10-15 vol. % (visual estimate) of rounded, sometimes twinned crystals (up to 300 μm across) of colourless amphibole devoid of undulose extinction under cross-polariser transmitted light (Fig. 2A). This amphibole may form discontinuous layers inside olivine-rich lithologies or polycrystalline amphibole networks resulting from the recrystallization of larger grains. No specific association with Cr-spinel has been observed. Another secondary amphibole (identified as tremolite by EMPA) may also be observed as truncated prismatic crystals.

Champtoceaux peridotites as a whole show pre-serpentinization mineralogy of harzburgites. The Pont-de-Barel samples are rich in small-sized bastites (<500 x 200 µm) characterized by convex-inward grain boundaries. Cr-spinel (3-5 vol.%, visual estimate) occurs as both ameboidal grains, up to 500 µm in maximum dimension, and rare smaller (200
225 µm across at best), subequant grains. Both Cr-spinel occurrences preserved greenish to brownish core surrounded by an opaque ferritchomite and/or magnetite rim (Fig. 2D). No clinopyroxene, nor olivine, was identified, even in the least altered sample (TGA007C). By contrast, Pont-de-Barel harzburgites are rich in colourless amphibole (up to 10 % by vol.) crystallized as large, undeformed, often euhedral, twinned or elongated crystals; amphibole-
230 spinel-bastite clusters are common and amphibole preserving spinel inclusions or bastite cores have been observed (Fig. 2B,C).

At Butte de la Roche, harzburgites display common, small-sized bastitized orthopyroxene, often associated with ameboidal Cr-spinel. This latter may now be totally replaced by serpentinization-derived magnetite and chlorite. At l'Orgerais, due to the
235 secondary mylonitic deformation, spinel harzburgites exhibit elongated bastites porphyroclasts (> 1 mm in maximum dimension) showing undulose extinction under crossed-polarizer transmitted light. Cr-spinel occurs as abundant large, reddish translucent ameboidal grains up to 500 µm in maximum dimensions (Fig. 2 E,F). Ferritchromite or magnetite overgrowths are not rare (reflected light microscopy data) but unaltered spinel cores were mostly preserved.

240 Despite secondary penetrative foliation, olivine relics are surprisingly common in Folie Siffait harzburgites (Fig. 2G). It is devoid of undulose extinction or kink banding. Restitic olivine grains may preserve the same orientation through lizardite mesh textures, suggesting a millimetric size for the original olivine grains. No preserved pyroxene was identified but

orthopyroxene bastites are common (Fig. 2H), Bastites are either globular grains, up to 500 μm
245 in diameter, immersed in olivine matrix, or tabular crystals associated with relict magnetite
and/or serpentinized olivine. Such associations, up to 2 mm in maximum dimensions are
pervasively penetrated by lizardite. No ameboidal nor equant spinel can be identified, which
may be due to the high amount of chlorite in this occurrence. Colourless, undeformed
secondary amphibole crystals (identified as tremolite by EMPA) are widespread (up to 10-20%
250 by vol.).

6. Mineral chemistry

6.1 Olivine

Olivine compositions range from Fo_{89} for Folie Siffait olivines to Fo_{90} for Ty Lan
255 olivines. Both show high NiO contents (0.27 - 0.42 wt%), within the compositional range of
mantle-derived peridotites (Table S1).

6.2 Cr-spinel

Pont de Barel Cr-spinels are Al-rich ($0.07 < \text{Cr\#} < 0.15$; $\text{Cr\#} = \text{Cr}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Al})$ (atomic
percentages)) while the L'Orgerais deep-red ameboidal Cr-spinels are Cr-rich ($\text{Cr\#} = 0.45$ -
260 0.67), as are Butte de la Roche spinels ($\text{Cr\#} = 0.33$ - 0.54 ; Fig. 3; Table S2). Their Mg#
($\text{Mg}/(\text{Mg}+\text{Fe})$ (atomic percentages)) decreases from 0.65 - 0.73 in PdB spinels to 0.48 - 0.54 for
l'Orgerais spinels. This negative correlation between Cr# and Mg# has been widely
documented in mantle peridotites as a whole (e.g. Arai, 1994; Niu, 1997; Hellebrandt et al.,
2001; Pearson et al., 2014 and ref. therein). However, south Armorican peridotites show Fe-

enriched Cr-spinel compositions compared to abyssal peridotites. TiO_2 and trivalent iron contents are low (<0.1 wt.%; $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}+\text{Al}^{3+}+\text{Cr}^{3+} = 0.01-0.05$). L'Orgerais and Butte de la Roche spinels are poorer in NiO compared to PdB spinels (<0.1 vs. $0.25-0.39$ wt%).

6.3 Amphibole

Porphyroclastic colorless amphibole from Pont-de-Barel and Ty Lan peridotites are low-Ti ($\text{Ti} < 0.1$ at. p.f.u.), low-K (<0.12 at. p.f.u.) Cr-bearing magnesian pargasites ($\text{Mg number} = 100 \times \text{Mg}/\text{Mg}+\text{Fe}$ (atomic percentages)) = $87-90$) characterized by tetrahedral Al predominating over octahedral Al ($1.6 < \text{Al}^{\text{IV}} < 1.8$ (atom per formula unit); $0.32 < \text{Al}^{\text{VI}} < 0.63$) and incompletely filled A sites (Table S3; Fig. 4). Both are slightly nickeliferous ($\text{NiO} = 0.1$ wt.%). Pont-de-Barel pargasites show higher extent of richteritic substitution (${}^{\text{B}}\text{Ca}_{-1}{}^{\text{AV}} - {}^{\text{B}}\text{Na}_1{}^{\text{A}}\text{Na}_1$) and are Ti- and Al^{IV} - richer. Ty Lan pargasitic hornblende are K- and Cr- richer (Fig. 5).

7. Whole-rock geochemistry

7.1 Major Elements

Our south Armorican peridotites show L.O.I values ($11.5-15$ wt.%) close to the observed values for theoretical serpentine minerals (average of 12.38 wt.%; Deschamps et al., 2013), in agreement with petrographic data. There is no correlation between L.O.I. and CaO contents, which rules out a significant contribution of carbonates (Table 1). Taken as a whole, the bulk-rock analyses correspond to peridotites in the SiO_2/MgO vs. Al_2O_3 plot of Fig. 6A. Our peridotites plot well within the compositional field of abyssal peridotites ($0.01 < \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2 < 0.075$; $0.75 < \text{MgO}/\text{SiO}_2 < 1.05$; Niu, 2004). These rock produce a trend of increasing MgO/SiO_2 and decreasing $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ that parallels the terrestrial mantle array

produced by melting processes (Fig. 6B). Pont-de-Barel peridotites are clearly less depleted ($0.06 < \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2 < 0.07$) compared to the four other harzburgitic outcrops studied. These latter plot inside the compositional field of serpentinised abyssal harzburgites whereas Pont de Barel peridotites are closer to UB-N, a serpentinized lherzolitic international rock standard.

290 In the FeO vs. MgO and CaO vs. MgO diagrams of Fig. 7, south Armorican peridotites also plot within the field of abyssal peridotites and their serpentinised analogs. Taken as a whole, they are variably enriched in FeO compared to the terrestrial mantle melting arrays (Fig. 7A). However, their Mg numbers (89-91) are consistent with a mantle-derived origin (Workman and Harte, 2005; Bodinier and Godard, 2014 and references therein). Two Butte de
295 la Roche samples are clearly outliers in both plots of Fig. 7 because of their lower Mg numbers (84-87) compared to mantle values. This MgO depletion trend operates with increasing MgO. One sample (TGA018J) clearly falls out of the field of abyssal peridotites of Niu (2004) in both parts of Fig. 7, yet Deschamp et al., (2013) reported few FeO-rich abyssal serpentinites.

South Armorican peridotites span a large range of variation in the CaO vs. MgO plot of
300 Fig. 7B. The Pont de Barel fertile samples along with one Ty Lan pargasite-rich sample (TGA346B) show the highest CaO contents. L'Orgerais harzburgites, and one Ty Lan Al_2O_3 -poor harzburgite TGA343A are strongly Ca-depleted compared to the other samples.

7.2 Trace Elements

Transition element concentrations plot well within the published mantle arrays in Fig.
305 8. There is no clear correlation between Ni (or Co) and Al_2O_3 (Fig 8A,B). Variations in spinel modal contents and/or compositional variations in this mineral (including those resulting from transformation into ferrichromite) can account for some outliers in the Cr vs. Al_2O_3 plot of Fig.

8C. Incompatible transition metals (Ti, V, Sc) broadly correlate positively with Al_2O_3 : the Butte de la Roche Fe-rich samples display coupled enrichment in Fe, Ti, V and Cr (Fig. 8D to F).

310 South Armorican peridotites show incompatible trace element (ITE = Rare Earth Elements - REE, large ion lithophile elements - LILE, and high field strength elements - HFSE) spreading over the whole concentration ranges reported for mantle-rock and their serpentinized analogs (Fig. 9, 10). The samples studied are variably depleted in heavy REE (HREE) compared to MORB mantle source estimates (Workman and Hart, 2005). This HREE
315 depletion degree (2.0 to $0.015 \times \text{CI-chondrite}$) increases in parallel with the Al_2O_3 depletion, i.e. from Pont-de-Barel samples to Ty Lan, Folie Siffait and l'Orgerais harzburgites. Middle REE (MREE) and Light REE (LREE) contents do not follow such clear covariation trends with fertility. Pont de Barel and Ty Lan peridotites show high but variable LREE concentrations (La_N up to 6; $N = \text{CI-chondrite normalized}$) compared to published data for
320 mantle peridotites. Pont-de-Barel samples display nearly flat CI chondrite-normalized patterns with moderate LREE enrichments ($\text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N = 1.3\text{-}4.2$) that have been reported mainly from weakly metasomatized continental orogenic lherzolites (Fabriès et al., 1991, 1998; Bodinier and Godard, 2004). Ty Lan peridotites show negatively trending CI-chondrite normalized patterns coupling strong LREE- and MREE-enrichments ($\text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N = 2.7\text{-}5.6$; $\text{Sm}_N/\text{Yb}_N = 1.3\text{-}$
325 5.9) with HREE depletion ($0.38 < \text{Yb}_N < 1.09$; Fig. 9). Such patterns have been documented only in very metasomatised continental orogenic peridotites (e.g. Causso, Fabriès et al. 1991; Bodinier and Godard, 2014). Taken as a whole, La_N/Yb_N increases at decreasing HREE contents. The Folie Siffait harzburgites exhibit spoon-shaped REE patterns ($\text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N = 1.80$; $\text{Yb}_N = 0.87$) while V-shaped REE patterns characterize the l'Orgerais harzburgites ($\text{La}/\text{Sm}_N =$
330 $4.4\text{-}6.3$; $\text{Sm}_N/\text{Yb}_N = 0.55$). Such patterns were documented in many mantle-derived

harzburgites, whether orogenic, ophiolitic or abyssal harzburgites (Deschamp et al., 2013; Bodinier and Godard, 2014; Fig. 9). The most striking difference with abyssal harzburgites is the lack of positive Eu* anomalies. Note that the three Butte de la Roche Fe-rich harzburgites display abnormally high REE concentrations compared to their low bulk-rock Al₂O₃ contents (Yb_N = 1.5 x CI-chondrites; La_N/Sm_N = 1.5-2.02; Sm_N/Yb_N = 1-2.6; Fig 9). Yttrium, a proxy of HREE, is also significantly enriched compared to the other analyzed samples (Table 1).

In addition of being LREE-enriched, South Armorican peridotites are variably enriched in LILE, i.e. Cs (4-80 x PM), Rb (0.3-3 x PM); Ba (0.4-4 x PM), Th (0.1-2.2 x PM) and U (0.4-100 x PM), where PM = Primitive Mantle (Fig. 10). Despite some variability within a single occurrence, U_N/Th_N increases from 1.8 in Pont-de-Barel samples to 2.2-6.5 in Ty Lan harzburgites, 3.7 for l'Orgerais harzburgites, 7-22 for Butte de la Roche harzburgites and 59 in Folie Siffait harzburgites (N = PM normalized). The same is also true for Sr, Ba and Pb that all produce positive anomalies in the PM-normalized extended patterns of Fig. 10, with however, some exceptions (e.g. Butte de la Roche for Pb; both negative and positive Sr anomalies in Pont-de-Barel peridotites). L'Orgerais harzburgites fall closer to the compositional field of mantle wedge serpentinites, or fore-arc serpentinised harzburgites (eg Izu-Bonin harzburgites) that combine extreme Ba, Rb, Cs, Pb and Sr enrichment with strong REE depletion (Deschamp et al., 2013; Bodinier et al., 2014). Pont de Barel and Ty Lan samples plot within the field of refertilized abyssal harzburgites in Fig. 10. Ty Lan peridotites show strong negative anomalies of all five HFSE's (3.8 < La_N/Nb_N < 27; 0.13 < Ti_N/Gd_N < 0.48). The same is true for two Butte de la Roche harzburgites (4 < La_N/Nb_N < 80 and 0.11 < Ti_N/Gd_N < 0.58) (Fig. 10) whereas the Pont-de-Barel peridotites are devoid of Ti, Zr and Hf negative anomalies.

8. In-situ analyses trace element analyses of pargasite.

In-situ LA-ICPMS analyses and EMP analyses of pargasite yield very similar Ti and Cr contents in the two amphibole-rich samples from Pont de Barel (TGA007C) and Ty-Lan (TGA346C). (Compare Table S3 and S4). Pargasite is enriched in ITE by a factor 10 compared to the corresponding bulk-rock analyses. Its composition is highly reproducible within a single thin section (relative standard deviation RSD < 10% for REE). Ty Lan pargasite exhibits LREE-enriched negatively-trending CI-chondrite normalized REE patterns ($1.6 < \text{La}_N/\text{Yb}_N < 4.2$; $4.9 < \text{Sm}_N/\text{Yb}_N < 7.1$; N = CI-chondrite) that faithfully reproduce the whole-rock pattern (Fig. 11A). Pont de Barel pargasite displays the same selective LREE enrichment over MREE and HREE as the whole-rock analyses ($2.3 < \text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N < 3.5$; $0.59 < \text{Sm}_N/\text{Yb}_N < 0.67$). The mantle-normalized extended ITE patterns of pargasite also reproduce the whole-rock patterns quite well apart from a strong depletion in Cs, a lack of a positive U anomaly ($0.64 < \text{U}_N/\text{Th}_N < 1.27$), a lack of a Nb-Ta negative anomaly in Ty Lan pargasite, and weaker Cs and Sr enrichment ($1.7 < \text{Sr}_N/\text{Nd}_N < 2.4$) coupled with stronger positive Pb anomalies ($4.7 < \text{Pb}_N/\text{Pr}_N < 5.1$) for Pont-de-Barel pargasite.

9. Discussion

9.1 Low-Temperature Hydrothermal Alteration and Elemental Mobility.

South Armorican peridotites are mantle-derived peridotites. Their preserved relic mineralogy (magnesian olivine Fo_{89-91}), Cr-spinel compositional range from Al-rich to Cr-rich end-members, orthopyroxene replaced by bastite, pargasite), their bulk-rock major element concentrations, and their various trace element patterns are consistent with such an origin.

Geochemical data suggest that the South Armorican peridotites have sampled a great diversity

of mantle-derived protoliths indicating a combination of different high-temperature processes. Due to our limited sampling and the high degree of alteration, inferences on the low-temperature mobility of major and trace elements should be made before addressing those high-T mantle processes. It is well known that some major elements and incompatible trace elements can be mobilized during low-temperature serpentinization or high-temperature melt-rock interaction and should be interpreted with caution (Coleman, 1967; Paulick et al., 2006; Snow and Dick, 1995; Deschamps et al., 2013). It has long been postulated that serpentinization/ocean floor alteration can modify MgO/SiO₂ (Mével, 2003; Niu, 2004; Frost and Beard, 2007; Ullrich et al., 2010; Harvey et al., 2014). In the Deschamps et al. compilation (2013) of Fig. 6, our serpentinites fall within the oceanic array defined by abyssal peridotites (Bodinier and Godard, 2014; Niu, 2004), which is parallel to the terrestrial array but with lower values in MgO/SiO₂. This worldwide difference between terrestrial array and oceanic array is explained by a loss of MgO during low-temperature seafloor weathering (Niu, 2004; Snow and Dick, 1995). Concerning our samples, there is no evidence for further MgO losses or SiO₂ gain of regional extent. Our samples preserved Mg numbers values (89-91) consistent with a mantle-derived origin, despite a slight FeO enrichment compared to the mantle array (Fig. 7A). Only the three Butte de la Roche samples show distinctly lower Mg number in the binary plots of Fig. 7A, with sample TGA018J off the compositional field of mantle peridotites as a whole. However, if pervasive MgO loss had occurred, it should result in a parallel increase in all of the other element concentrations when recalculated on an anhydrous basis. According to Fig. 7A, the low MgO of Butte de la Roche samples is balanced by an almost parallel increase in FeO (in addition to a few trace elements element contents, V, Ti, Cr, Sc and REE). This relationship seems to rule out a low temperature origin for this peculiar geochemical signature.

400 Past studies have documented systematic depletion in Ca during serpentinization
(Coleman, 1967; Snow and Dick, 1995; Niu, 2004; Bach and Klein, 2008; Fabriès et al., 1998;
Iyers et al., 2008; Austrheim and Prestwick, 2008). Calcium and silicon are interpreted as
mobile elements in hot hydrothermal fluids because of clinopyroxene breakdown. L'Orgerais
harzburgites, as well as one Ty Lan sample (TGA342A), show a strong depletion in CaO (Fig.
405 7B), with respect to Al_2O_3 ($0.01 < \text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 < 0.06$) and to the Depleted MORB mantle (DMM)
composition ($\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.8$; Workman and Hart, 2005). Scandium is usually considered to
be a proxy of Ca as it partitions into the same primary phases (cpx-opx) while being inert in
hydrothermal processes (cf Orberger et al., 1995; Pearson et al., 2014 and ref. therein).
L'Orgerais harzburgites fall in the mantle arrays in the Sc vs. Al_2O_3 plot of Fig. 8 and their
410 very high Sc/CaO ratios (0.04-0.08 vs. 0.0004 for the DMM) clearly point to a secondary CaO
loss. In contrast, Ty Lan and Pont de Barel peridotites preserved higher whole-rock $\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
(0.3-0.8) and much lower Sc/CaO (0.001-0.0008), closer to the range of DMM values. Both
CaO and Sc in those amphibole-rich samples are mostly hosted in pargasite that predates
serpentinization processes (Table S3 and S4). As a matter of fact, CaO positively correlates
415 with Na_2O (not shown). The other south Armorican peridotites analysed (Butte de la Roche
and Folie Siffait) display intermediate $\text{CaO}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (0.13-0.19) and Sc/CaO (0.004-0.006);
whether this trend is representative of serpentinization-related mobilization of CaO, or related
to the depletion in CaO of protoliths is unclear as no primary Ca-rich minerals were preserved.

Among trace elements, fluid mobile elements (FME; e.g., B, Li, As, Sb, Pb, U, Cs, Sr,
420 Ba, LREE) record chemical exchange between rock and fluid during serpentinization
(Deschamps et al., 2013 and references therein). Our bulk-rock analyses bear evidence of
strong U, Pb and Sr enrichments compared to DMM or PM compositions (Fig. 10), as is usual

for mantle-derived serpentinized peridotites compared to nominally anhydrous peridotites of similar compositions (Bodinier and Godard, 2014 and reference therein). Such anomalies are undoubtedly a secondary enrichment feature because they are observed in all five peridotite outcrops studied here, regardless of other trace element systematics (Fig. 12). The positive U anomaly of bulk-rock analyses is not reproduced by in-situ analyses of Ty-Lan pargasite while the Pont-de-Barel pargasite is devoid of the Sr anomaly carried by bulk-rock analyses (compare Fig. 9 and Fig. 11). One may infer that both elements are mainly hosted in serpentinized olivine and pyroxenes. Hydrothermal remobilisation may also add LREE to altered peridotites and this secondary addition can be seen through binary plots involving highly inert elements of similar incompatible behaviour such as Nb or Th (Paulick et al., 2006; Deschamps et al., 2013). The plots in Fig. 13 clearly show two Butte de la Roche and several Ty Lan samples with anomalously high La/Nb and Ce/Th ratios compared to mantle-derived peridotites, whether abyssal, ophiolitic or orogenic samples. Such ratios are perfectly reproduced by in-situ analyses of Ty Lan pargasites (Fig. 11), which suggest a primary, protolith-derived origin for the LREE enrichment in this occurrence. We do not have in-situ analysis for the Butte de la Roche samples that are totally serpentinized (L.O.I. up to 15 wt.%). However, their $La_N/Ce_N > 1$ (Fig. 9) may be evidence for a secondary origin.

Seawater is believed to carry U, Sr, LREE and Eu whereas slab-derived fluids produced during the dehydration of sediments and altered oceanic lithosphere in the subduction channel can contribute Cs, Sr, Rb, Li, and LREE to altered peridotites (Paulick et al., 2006; Janecky and Seifried, 1986; Niu, 2004; Deschamps et al., 2013). As shown above, our samples are devoid of Eu positive anomalies compared to serpentinized abyssal peridotites (Fig. 9) while showing strong enrichments in Cs, Rb and Li that are considered to concentrate in slab-derived fluids (Fig. 10; Fig. 12). The high Li, Cs and Ba contents in totally serpentinized Butte de la

Roche samples is noteworthy, as is their $\text{La}_\text{N}/\text{Ce}_\text{N} > 1$ (see above). However, a uniform, low-T origin for these enhanced concentrations of Cs, Rb, Ba and Li is unlikely because 1) there is no covariation with U, Sr and Pb 2) in-situ analyses reveal high concentrations of Cs, Rb, Ba and Li in Ty Lan and Pont de Barrel pargasite, reflecting the bulk-rock concentrations (Table S4 and Fig. 11). It is the pargasite modal abundance that produces the broadly positive correlations in binary plots of Fig 13 A, B, C and F.

9.2 Nature and origin of the protoliths

Serpentinization had indisputable but limited effects on the bulk-rock geochemistry of South Armorican peridotites: a widespread contamination in the FME U, Pb and/or Sr, in addition to local contamination in LREE (Butte de la Roche), and CaO loss (l'Orgerais, Ty Lan depleted sample TGA343A). Except for those elements, there is no evidence of widespread geochemical deviation from precursor mantle protolith, perhaps because serpentinization was of «rock-dominated type» in the Paulick et al (2006) classification scheme. Immobile elements like Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , and HREE can provide reliable indications on protolith compositions (Orberger et al, 1995; Bodinier, 1988; Bodinier et al 1988; Fabriès et al. 1998; Ulrich et al., 2010). Alumina correlates negatively with MgO contents as expected for mantle-melting residues (Frey, 1985; Jacques and Green, 1980; Bodinier, 1988) (Fig. 14A). Ytterbium (and its proxy Y) positively correlates with Al_2O_3 (Fig. 14B). Except Pont-de-Barel peridotites, the south Armorican peridotites studied have bulk-rock compositions strongly depleted in major (Al_2O_3 , TiO_2) and incompatible trace elements (Sc, V, HREE). Their primary mineralogy corresponds to harzburgites with undetermined but likely minor proportions of altered clinopyroxene (Fig. 6). For Pont-de-Barel samples, their whole-rock compositions (as well as their Al-rich spinel compositions) are more consistent with lherzolic pre-serpentinization

modal compositions. The fact that no clinopyroxene was identified in thin sections may be explained by the fact that clinopyroxene alteration products are very difficult to identify under the microscope (Wicks and Whittaker, 1977; Wicks et al., 1977). However, because clinopyroxene (like pargasite) is much more resistant to serpentinization, we suggest that Pont de Barel clinopyroxene was replaced by pargasite before serpentinization (see below).

Variable degrees of partial melting inside the mantle can be inferred from the large range of bulk-rock and Cr spinel compositions. It is well known that Cr-spinel Cr # increases in parallel with the degree of partial melting (e.g. Dick and Bullen, 1984; Ellebrandt et al., 2001). Where preserved from hydrothermal alteration, this mineral provides melting degree estimates (F) increasing from 5-10% for Pont-de-Barel lherzolites to 15-25% for Butte de la Roche samples and 20-25% for l'Orgerais harzburgites (Fig. 3). These values are supported by the melting curves from low-P (0.5-1.5 Gpa) experiments (Jaques and Green, 1980; Bodinier, 1988) using a DMM-like mantle composition as the source (Workman and Hart, 2005) and a Rayleigh near-fractional partial melting model (Niu 1997; Seyler et al., 2004; Barth et al., 2008; Ullrich et al., 2010; Walter, 2014). The results constrain F, the degree of mantle melting, between 7 and 10% for Pont de Barel lherzolites, to around 20% for Butte de la Roche and Ty Lan harzburgites (except TGA343A) and 25% for l'Orgerais and Folie Siffait samples (Fig. 14). TGA343A is the most refractory sample from the Ty Lan occurrence (Ni = 2450 ppm; Table 1). Its strong depletion in Sc, Ti and V is consistent with complete consumption of cpx that occurs for 25% partial melting (Herzberg, 2004; Pearson et al., 2014 and ref. therein).

The three Butte de la Roche harzburgites plot significantly off the partial melting curve in the Yb vs. Al_2O_3 diagram in Fig. 14 B and their interpretation as residual peridotites is far from being supported. Their high HREE content coupled with low Mg-number (83-87) are not typical of refractory mantle peridotites, apart from the cm-thick finely interlayered peridotites

inside pyroxenite banding described in orogenic peridotite massifs (Bodinier et al., 1988; Bodinier and Godard, 2014 and reference therein). The Butte de la Roche harzburgites plot in an area where peridotite and websterites overlap in the SiO_2/MgO vs. Al_2O_3 diagram of Fig. 6B. Thus, there is possibility that the Butte de la Roche harzburgites incorporated pyroxenites or pyroxenes from former pyroxenites that were dispersed within the peridotites by crustal shearing deformation. Although these rocks are now totally serpentinized, the pyroxene contamination scheme may account for the coupled enrichment in trace transition elements (Sc, Cr, V, Ti, Zn) and HREE.

9.3 Cryptic metasomatism in l'Orgerais and Folie Siffait harzburgites.

Our sampling provides compelling evidence for a great diversity of metasomatic processes that partly obliterated the partial melting history of south Armorican peridotites. These processes operated under different physical conditions within each of the five outcrops studied. Hereafter, for the sake of the discussion, we will adopt a well-accepted terminology in mantle petrology (Menzies and Dupuy, 1991; Bodinier and Godard, 2014), in making distinction between cryptic (i.e. trace element enrichment without precipitation of new phases) and modal metasomatism (trace element enrichments + precipitation of new minerals).

L'Orgerais and Folie Siffait harzburgites show indisputable evidence of cryptic metasomatism, such as incompatible trace element enrichments (including LILE : Cs, Rb, Ba, Th, La, Ce) coupled with strong depletion in basalt-forming major elements. Their spoon-shaped to U-shaped primitive-mantle normalized patterns in Fig. 10 have now been reported on a worldwide basis for olivine-rich mantle rocks, whether orogenic harzburgites (e.g. Lherz, Pyrénées, France; Bodinier et al., 1988; Fabriès et al., 1998; Downes et al., 1991; Le Roux et

al., 2007; Ronda, Van der Vall and Bodinier, 1996), ophiolitic harzburgites (e.g. New Caledonia (Ullrich et al., 2010); Cuba (Proenza et al., 2000), Seram Ambon, Indonesia, (Monnier et al., 2003)), or fore-arc peridotite xenoliths (e.g. Izu Bonin, Mariana; Parkinson and Pearce, 1998). Basically, ophiolitic and fore-arc xenolithic harzburgites are widely thought to have formed from fluid-assisted second-stage melting of already depleted mantle in supra-subduction zone settings, followed by percolation of Incompatible trace element (ITE)-enriched small melt fractions (Duncan and Green, 1987; Orberger et al., 1995; Barth et al., 2008; Ullrich et al., 2010). Whether partial melting and hydrous melt percolation are closely linked or occurred as discrete, separated events has been widely debated from unserpentinized peridotites (e.g., Bodinier and Godard, 2014). Reactive melt percolation models predict that ITE that do not enter major mantle minerals can be concentrated in evolved liquid after a certain duration of percolative reactive melt transport (Godard et al., 1995). Our limited and completely altered sampling does not allow us more speculation. However, it is worth noting that l'Orgerais harzburgites display very similar PM-normalized ITE patterns as Izu-Bonin Mariana fore-arc peridotite xenoliths (Fig. 10). Arc- or back-arc geotectonic settings are well suited for such fluid percolation because of inverted geothermal gradients existing inside the mantle wedges above subducted slabs (Navon and Stolper 1987; Takazawa et al. 2003; Bodinier and Godard 2014 and references therein).

9.4 Modal metasomatism in Pont-de-Barel lherzolites and Ty Lan harzburgites.

There is little doubt that rounded pargasite porphyroclasts preserving twin growths predate serpentinization and syn-emplacement deformation of Pont de Barel lherzolites and Ty Lan harzburgites. Pargasite requires high temperature (900°C, up to 1100°C, depending on its Ti content) to crystallize in ultramafic compositions (Helz, 1982). Its Na content is also a

complex function of P and T. Niida and Green (1999), Green (2015) and Fumagalli et al. (2009) collectively concluded that the richteritic substitution (${}^B\text{Ca}_1{}^{\text{AV}} - {}^B\text{Na}_1{}^{\text{A}}\text{Na}_1$) correlates with pressure (see also Pirrar and Hermann, 2015). According to these experimental data, the Pont-de-Barel and Ty Lan pargasite crystallized within the lowest P range (1.5-2 GPa) of the pargasite stability field. Pont de Barel pargasites that are slightly enriched in Ti, Na and Si may have crystallized at slightly higher P and T compared to Ty Lan pargasites, although this shift in P and T conditions cannot be accurately determined.

Pargasitic amphiboles were reported from a wide range of mantle peridotites encompassing margin or OCT (Ocean Continent Transition zone) peridotites (Agrinier et al. 1993), orogenic peridotites (Fabriès et al., 1991, 1998; Ionov and Hoffman, 1995; Bodinier et al. 1990; Zanetti et al. 1996, Vanucci et al., 1995), transform faults (Brunelli and Seyler, 2010), as well as in ophiolites and arc-related peridotite xenoliths (McInnes et al., 2001; Grégoire et al., 2002, 2008; Coltorti et al., 2007; Ishimaru et Arai 2008 and reference therein). Pargasite in South Armorican peridotites shows HFSE systematics, especially Ti/Nb, and Zr/Nb ratios closer to those of pargasites from arc-related xenoliths compared to pargasite in continental mantle rocks (McInnes et al., 2001; Grégoire et al., 2002, 2008; Coltorti et al., 2007). Likewise, the high $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}+\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ratio (0.5-1) of Ty Lan and Pont de Barel pargasite suggests crystallization from a highly oxidized medium as expected for subducted slab-derived hydrous fluids. Beyond these compositional similarities, trace element distribution patterns and thin section microtextures provide compelling evidence for two different pargasite precipitation processes in our South Armorican peridotites.

Compared to Ty Lan pargasite, Pont-de-Barel pargasite is richer in Ti and poorer in Cr, in agreement with its crystallization from a rather fertile lherzolitic protolith. As discussed in

8.2, such a protolith should have contained clinopyroxene (> 10 vol. %), which was not identified in our thin sections. Thus, Pont de Barel metasomatic pargasite could reasonably be interpreted as a replacement product of clinopyroxene. Experiments (e.g. Helz, 1982) and observations in nature suggest that pargasite can be produced in the lithospheric mantle through reaction between clinopyroxene, spinel and hydrous fluids (e.g. Nickel and Green, 1984; Fabriès et al., 1991). This reaction is supported by abundant relict inclusions of Al spinel inside Pont-de- Barel pargasite. Likewise, such a reaction between hydrous fluids and clinopyroxene can account for the bulk-rock CI chondrite-normalized REE patterns and the fact that pargasite is the major host of the incompatible trace element budget of Pont-de-Barel lherzolites (Fig. 11). These rocks show selective LREE enrichment coupled with nearly unfractionated MREE and HREE relative abundances similar to depleted MORB mantle (DMM) composition. It is well known that clinopyroxene is the major host for REE in unmetasomatized mantle lherzolites corresponding to the DMM composition (Bodinier and Godard, 2014 and references therein). By comparison with previous work on mantle lherzolites (Bodinier et al., 1988; Downes et al., 1991, Seyler et al, 2004; Bedini and Bodinier, 1999; Pearson et al., 2014), the hypothetical precursor clinopyroxene in Pont-de-Barel lherzolites may be assumed to have provided MREE, HREE along with Ti, Zr, and Hf contents as well as part of the transition element budget (Sc, V, and Ti). By reacting out, the clinopyroxene produced pargasite that inherited its lithophile trace element budget from both the residual clinopyroxene and the LILE- and LREE-enriched metasomatic fluid. The nearly constant bulk-rock Al_2O_3 contents suggest that this metasomatic reaction was isochemical for major elements, despite large variation in the elements preferentially partitioned into pargasite (e.g. Ti, Sc, Ba, Rb, Li, Sr; Table S4 and Figs 8; 12). If pargasite had been a primary

precipitate, its amount (up to 10 vol. % according to visual modal estimates on thin section) might have resulted in drastic changes in bulk-rock Al_2O_3 and CaO contents that are not observed in our sampling.

Unlike Pont de Barel pargasite, there are neither thin section data nor geochemical
590 evidence suggesting a direct replacement of clinopyroxene by pargasite in Ty Lan harzburgites. Ty Lan pargasite may occur as clusters or aggregates of several crystals networking, suggesting that it was a primary precipitate from intergranular melt or fluids. Extensive melt percolation inside a refractory harzburgitic protolith may account for the Cr-rich composition of Ty-Lan pargasite and the low Mg number (90) of Ty Lan olivine compared with the inferred
595 modal composition of host rock (c.f. Arai 1994; Orberger et al., 1995; Beard and Johnson, 2004). Finally, some elements entering pargasite composition (e.g. Sc, V, Sr) display positive correlations with Al_2O_3 (Fig. 8) that may be interpreted as refertilization trends. For instance the bulk-rock major element composition of TGA346AB, the most fertile and pargasite-rich Ty Lan harzburgite can be reproduced by adding 10 % pargasite to the most depleted harzburgite
600 TGA343A.

Regarding the composition of this putative silicate melt that precipitated pargasite in Ty lan harzburgites, the very high LREE and MREE contents of Ty Lan pargasite have been documented only in highly metasomatised amphibole-rich orogenic peridotites that have reacted with alkali basalts (e.g. Caussou, Fabriès et al., 1989) or in Ti-rich pargasite collected
605 in the vicinity of high-pressure cumulates from alkali basalt (Bodinier et al., 1990; Downes et al., 1991; Zanetti et al., 1996; Liu et al., 2010). An alkali melt composition is supported by the overall negatively trending CI-chondrite normalized REE patterns of Ty Lan harzburgites and its pargasite. However the strong HFSE depletion of Ty Lan samples is in disagreement with

orogenic Ti-rich amphibole. This observation points to the origin of this putative metasomatic
610 alkali melt from supra-subduction mantle wedge.

10. Conclusions.

Our new data identify South Armorican peridotites as mantle-derived peridotites having
615 experienced moderate alteration of their fluid mobile element inventory by serpentinization.
Immobile major element concentrations and preserved primary minerals (e.g., Cr-spinel) point
to very variable degrees of melt depletion. Pont de Barel lherzolites represent the most fertile
end members. All four other occurrences are identified as harzburgites having experienced up
to 25% partial melting. Such rocks at Ty Lan are consistent with geological mapping of an
620 ophiolitic complex.

South Armorican peridotites bear evidence of a complex metasomatism history
postdating partial melting. The most refractory l'Orgerais and Folie Siffait harzburgites show
evidence of cryptic metasomatism, perhaps associated with secondary melting. High-
temperature pargasite precipitation indicates hydrous modal metasomatism in both Pont de
625 Barel lherzolites and Audierne harzburgites. This pargasite precipitated in Pont de Barel
lherzolites by reaction of residual clinopyroxene with incompatible trace element-enriched
small-volume fluids. It was a primary precipitate from alkali-rich hydrous melts that
pervasively refertilized the Ty Lan harzburgites.

South Armorican peridotites are not easy to constrain in terms of geotectonic
630 provenance. A large degree of freedom remains for Pont-de-Barel lherzolites, from continental
mantle to ocean-continent transition or back-arc settings (Menzies and Dupuy, 1991; Bodinier

and Godard, 2014 and reference therein.). Bulk-rock major and trace element compositions of the other peridotite occurrences studied suggest an origin from a paleo-oceanic lithosphere, from abyssal to mantle wedges or fore-arc settings. Unlike abyssal peridotites, however, South
635 Armorican harzburgites are devoid of positive Eu anomalies.

Mantle wedge serpentinites and arc peridotites show on average low bulk TiO_2 (and depleted HFSE contents), Fe-rich Cr-spinel, and large LILE enrichments (Arai, S., 1994; Arai et al., 2003; Grégoire et al., 2007; Bédard et al., 2009; Deschamps et al., 2013; Bodinier and Godard, 2014 and references therein), all three features that are reproduced by our South Armorican
640 harzburgites. Melting degrees exceeding 20% are usually ascribed to supra-subduction settings, because slab-derived hydrous fluids lower melting temperatures (Duncan and Green, 1987; Orberger et al., 1995). The coupled occurrence of harzburgites and chromite as recorded by Ty Lan samples were also reported from supra-subduction zone ophiolites. Regardless of their ultimate origin, both lherzolites and harzburgites may display sign of interaction with
645 oxidized slab-derived melt/fluids, as suggested by metasomatic pargasite displaying Li-, Cs-, Rb-, Ba- enriched and HFSE-depleted composition.

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Figure captions

940 Figure 1 Location and schematic geological maps of Champtoceaux (A) and Audierne (B)

nappe stacking complexes (adaptated after Ballèvre et al., 2009, 2014 and references therein).

Figure 2 Microphotographs of thin sections of South Armorican peridotites. A : amphibole (pargasite)-olivine cluster in Ty Lan mesh-textured partly serpentinized harzburgite, crossed polariser transmitted light; B : pargasite porphyroclasts in Pont-de-Barel peridotites, crossed polariser transmitted light; C : pargasite porphyroclasts in partly serpentinized Pont de Barel, crossed polariser transmitted light; D : green-brown Cr-spinel associated with pargasite in Pont-de-Barel peridotites, plane polariser transmitted light; E :Cr-spinel isolated in l'Orgerais mylonitized harzburgite, plane polariser transmitted light; F : dark red anhedral spinel in l'Orgerais harzburgite; plane polariser transmitted light. G: olivine relics inside lizardite networks in Folies Siffait harzburgite, crossed polariser transmitted light; H : highly deformed opx bastite in Folie Siffait harzburgite, plane polariser transmitted light; Amp : amphibole; Ol : olivine; Spl : spinel; Srp : serpentine; Mesh Lz : mesh lizardite; Lz : lizardite; Atg : antigorite; Mag : magnetite.

Figure 3 Cr# vs. Mg# binary plot for Cr-spinel. Partial melting degrees (in percent) are from the Hellebrandt et al. (2001) calibration. Compositional fields for abyssal and fore-arc peridotites are from Bédard et al. (2009).

Figure 4 Pargasite compositions in a AlIV vs. Na+K diagram. Ed : edenite ; Hb : hornblende ; Pa : pargasite ; Ts : Tschermakite. Amphibole compositions were treated according to the IMA (International Mineralogical Association) recommendations (Hawthorne et al. 2012) and their structural formulae were calculated with the Excel spreadsheet of Locock (2014). Shaded field: compositional range of chromitite-hosted pargasite inclusions (Lorand and Ceuleneer, 1989).

Figure 5 Ti vs. Cr and Ti vs. K diagram for pargasite (at.%). Compositional field of continental peridotites from Fabriès et al. (1991).

965 Figure 6 A : Plot of South Armorican peridotite bulk-rock analyses (diamonds) in the MgO/SiO₂ vs. Al₂O₃ diagram of Bodinier and Godard (2014). B Plot of South Armorican peridotite bulk-rock analyses in the MgO/SiO₂ vs. Al₂O₃/SiO₂ diagram of Deschamp et al. (2013). Depleted Mantle after Workman and Hart (2005); Primitive mantle after McDonough and Sun (1995). Terrestrial array after Bodinier and Godard (2014). Compositional fields for abyssal serpentinites, mantle wedge
970 serpentinites and subduction zone serpentinites after Deschamps et al. (2013).

Figure 7 FeO vs. MgO and CaO vs. MgO plots for bulk-rock analyses of south Armorican peridotites (anhydrous basis). Literature data: same references as in Fig. 6. Fig. 7A is contoured with iso Mg number lines (after Deschamp et al., 2013). Depleted Mantle after Workman and Hart (2005).

975 Figure 8 Binary diagrams of transition elements vs. Al₂O₃. Compositional fields for mantle peridotites after Bodinier and Godard (2014); Stars = Depleted mantle compositions (McDonough and Sun, 1995; Workman and Hart, 2005).

Figure 9 Chondrite-normalized bulk-rock Rare Earth Element concentrations. Chondritic values after McDonough and Sun (1995). Compositional fields for serpentinites after
980 Deschamps et al. (2013). Those fields labelled “melt/rock interactions” correspond to samples that have been metasomatized within the upper mantle.

Figure 10 Extended primitive mantle-normalized bulk-rock concentrations of incompatible trace elements (ITE = Large Ion Lithophile Elements and Rare Earth Elements). Primitive mantle values after Mc Donough and Sun (1995). Compositional fields for serpentinites after

Deschamps et al. (2013). Those field labelled “melt/rock interactions” correspond to samples that have been metasomatized within the upper mantle. Compositions of ophiolitic, fast-spreading ridge harzburgites and arc-related harzburgites from Bodinier and Godard (2014).

Figure 11 (A) chondrite-normalized Rare Earth Element concentrations of pargasite; (B) Primitive Mantle-normalized incompatible trace element (ITE) concentrations of pargasite
Normalizing values from Mc Donough and Sun (1995).

Figure 12 Binary plots of Large Ion Lithophile trace elements vs Al_2O_3 . DMM composition after Workman and Hart (2005).

Figure 13 Plots of Incompatible Trace Elements in Nb vs. La and Th vs. Ce binary diagrams (bulk-rock analyses). Arrows relating to fluid-rock and melt-rock interactions are from Paulick et al. (2006). Compositional field for abyssal peridotites from Paulick et al. (2006), Deschamps et al. (2013). Orogenic and ophiolitic peridotites from Bodinier and Godard (2014).

Figure 14 Estimate of partial melting degrees from low-P experiments (Jaques and Green, 1980) or melting models (Bodinier, 1988; Herzberg, 2004); DMM mantle source from Workman and Hart (2005). The compositional fields of fore-arc peridotites are from Ullrich et al. (2010) and Bodinier and Godard (2014) for orogenic, ophiolitic and abyssal peridotites.

Figure 1

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[Click here to download Table: Table 1.docx](#)

Representative electron microprobe analyses of olivine.

Locality Sample name	Ty-Lan															Folies Siffait					
	TGA 346 A															TGA 126 C					
	17	18	19	2	20	3	31	32	33	34	35	4	46	5	7	5	6	22	21	3	4
Major elements (wt.%)																					
SiO ₂	40.66	40.9	40.89	40.93	40.8	40.77	41.31	41.29	41.04	40.48	40.77	41.4	40.78	41.29	41.16	41.27	41.34	40.94	41.42	41.5	40.67
TiO ₂		0.01		0.04		0.01	0.03			0.07	0.07	0.04	0.05		0.01	0.02	0.03	0	0	0.03	0.03
MnO	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.2	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.2	0.22	0.15	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.18
FeO	10.34	9.54	10.75	9.18	9.64	9.68	9.49	10.07	9.46	10.12	9.68	9.36	10.65	10.07	9.52	10.62	10.61	10.69	10.78	10.73	10.89
NiO	0.38	0.4	0.39	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.43	0.27	0.39
MgO	48.87	49.58	48.59	49.93	49.5	49.55	50.13	49.54	49.51	49.47	49.65	49.49	48.16	48.79	49.41	48.13	48.38	48.46	48.7	48.77	48.85
Total	100.41	100.6	100.88	100.57	100.53	100.6	101.58	101.45	100.59	100.79	100.82	100.85	100.21	100.73	100.64	100.63	100.91	100.63	101.52	101.54	101.06
Mg no	89	90	89	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	90	90		89	89	89	89	89	89
Mg no = 100*MgO/(Mgo+FeO)																					

[Click here to download Table: Table 2.docx](#)

Mg# = Mg/(Mg+Fe²⁺); Cr# = Cr/(Cr+Al); Trivalent iron content calculated by assuming stoichiometry

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Representative electron microprobe analyses of paragasite (wt%)

Locality	Pont de Barel							Butte de la Roche							
Sample name	TGA007C							TGA346A							
Analysis number	32	85	86	87	88	89	91	9	45	42	41	38	21	11	37
SiO ₂	42.96	44.35	44.14	43.71	44.32	45.03	43.83	44.79	45.22	44.54	44.77	44.59	44.64	45.06	44.81
TiO ₂	0.65	0.69	0.63	0.78	0.72	0.69	0.71	0.26	0.19	0.2	0.13	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.2
Al ₂ O ₃	13.83	14.25	14.38	14.56	14.19	12.87	14.27	12.75	12.00	12.58	12.7	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.13
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.83	0.75	0.74	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.93	1.49	1.57	1.51	1.51	1.47	1.46	1.28	1.522
MnO	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.1
FeO*	0.37	1.67	0.79	0.77	2.06	2	0.76	1.40	1.42	1.3	0.82	1.18	0.73	0.77	0.48
Fe ₂ O ₃ *	4.65	2.8	3.92	4.12	2.36	2.34	4.16	2.83	2.57	2.77	3.24	3.08	3.14	3.6	3.9
NiO	0.19	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.17	0.08
MgO	17.97	18.01	18.05	18.11	17.89	18.39	17.97	18.46	18.82	18.34	18.59	18.64	18.5	18.56	19.1
CaO	12.62	12.57	12.63	12.57	12.53	12.77	12.59	12.56	12.69	12.55	12.1	12.69	12.57	12.46	12.12
Na ₂ O	2.59	2.65	2.62	2.73	2.66	2.59	2.58	2.46	2.41	2.31	2.23	2.39	2.31	2.35	2.21
K ₂ O	0.1	0.11	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.11	0.52	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.6	0.57	0.43	0.6
H ₂ O ⁺	2.12	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.13	2.13
Total	98.97	100.18	100.3	100.59	99.83	99.76	100.23	99.87	99.78	99.07	99.04	99.56	99.05	99.83	99.41
Structural formulae															
Si(T)	6.14	6.24	6.2	6.13	6.26	6.36	6.17	6.33	6.404	6.353	6.367	6.336	6.354	6.362	6.356
Al(T)	1.86	1.76	1.8	1.87	1.74	1.64	1.83	1.66	1.594	1.646	1.632	1.662	1.646	1.635	1.643
T (sum)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7.999	8
(C)Ti	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.028	0.02	0.022	0.014	0.031	0.024	0.024	0.022
(C)Al	0.47	0.6	0.58	0.54	0.62	0.5	0.54	0.466	0.409	0.47	0.497	0.407	0.469	0.469	0.386
(C)Cr	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.167	0.176	0.17	0.17	0.166	0.164	0.143	0.171
(C)Fe ³⁺	0.5	0.3	0.41	0.44	0.25	0.25	0.44	0.302	0.274	0.298	0.347	0.329	0.337	0.382	0.416
(C)Ni	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.014	0.004	0.018	0.011	0.005	0.013	0.02	0.009
(C)Fe ²⁺	0.02	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.2	0.21	0.06	0.13	0.143	0.123	0.02	0.114	0.067	0.054	
(C)Mg	3.83	3.78	3.78	3.79	3.76	3.87	3.77	3.893	3.973	3.899	3.942	3.948	3.926	3.908	3.997
C (sum)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.999	5	5.001	5	5	5	5.001
(B)Mn ²⁺	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.009	0.01	0.005	0.009	0.006	0.004	0.011	0.013
(B)Fe ²⁺	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.035	0.025	0.033	0.079	0.026	0.02	0.038	0.057
(B)Ca	1.93	1.9	1.9	1.89	1.9	1.93	1.9	1.905	1.925	1.918	1.844	1.932	1.917	1.885	1.842
(B)Na	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.051	0.04	0.044	0.069	0.037	0.058	0.066	0.045
B (sum)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.001	2.001	1.999	2	2
(A)Na	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.64	0.626	0.623	0.596	0.547	0.624	0.581	0.579	0.563
(A)K	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.094	0.108	0.11	0.112	0.109	0.105	0.078	0.109
A (sum)	0.7	0.69	0.66	0.7	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.72	0.731	0.706	0.659	0.733	0.686	0.657	0.672
(A)Na + (B)Na	0.718	0.723	0.713	0.743	0.728	0.708	0.704	0.677	0.663	0.64	0.616	0.661	0.639	0.645	0.608
Structural formulae were calculated on 22 oxygen atoms, with the Excel spreadsheet of Locock (2014)															

Table 4

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Table 4

Bulk-rock analyses of south-Armorian peridotites and international rock standards

Locality	Pont de Barel				Butte de la Roche			L'Orgerais				Ty-Lan									
Sample name	TGA140A	TGA140Ad	TGA138A	TGA007A	TGA018E	TGA018J	TGA018K	TGA009C	TGA009B	TGA008C	TGA009A	TGA348E	TGA346B	TGA345C	TGA345B	TGA345A	TGA344B	TGA344A	TGA342A	TGA341A	TGA343A
wt. %																					
SiO ₂	40.11	40.17	41.51	39.57	38.90	37.52	38.21	40.64	N.A.	40.41	40.70	38.72	39.89	39.56	39.83	40.74	39.88	39.77	40.13	39.47	38.02
TiO ₂	0.080	0.081	0.109	0.098	0.025	0.091	0.030	0.009	N.A.	0.009	0.004	0.026	0.026	0.010	0.010	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.032	0.015	0.012
Al ₂ O ₃	2.44	2.72	2.68	2.65	1.18	1.05	1.15	0.65	N.A.	0.68	0.51	0.99	1.42	1.13	1.11	1.21	1.32	1.21	1.35	1.28	0.51
FeO	7.24	7.40	7.47	7.98	9.21	11.52	9.44	7.33	N.A.	7.39	7.27	8.43	7.56	7.42	7.25	6.92	7.05	7.16	7.52	7.20	8.18
MnO	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	N.A.	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08
MgO	34.6	35.2	33.8	35.4	36.1	32.9	34.6	38.8	N.A.	39.1	39.6	36.7	35.9	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	38.0	36.7	37.7
CaO	1.54	1.56	1.98	1.05	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.01	N.A.	0.01	0.03	0.14	1.36	0.47	0.29	0.36	0.26	0.30	0.02	0.66	0.21
Na ₂ O	<0.003	<0.003	0.207	0.092	<0.003	0.009	0.009	<0.003	N.A.	<0.003	0.003	0.015	0.099	0.071	0.063	0.059	0.021	0.026	0.005	0.010	0.007
K ₂ O	0.032	0.032	0.103	<0.014	<0.014	0.026	0.025	<0.014	N.A.	<0.014	<0.014	<0.014	0.037	0.036	0.033	0.022	0.024	0.020	N.A.	<0.014	<0.014
P ₂ O ₅	<0.013	<0.013	0.017	0.025	<0.013	0.020	0.019	<0.013	N.A.	<0.013	<0.013	0.036	0.044	0.014	0.020	0.020	<0.013	0.014	0.019	0.018	0.045
LOI	11.57	11.57	11.57	12.14	12.43	15.32	15.28	12.43	N.A.	12.41	10.97	13.84	12.75	15.13	15.16	14.58	15.27	15.52	11.96	13.71	14.30
ppm																					
Li	11.48	11.86	17.28	18.97	13.35	9.03	11.78	3.99	5.47	0.83	3.86	0.52	2.82	0.92	0.99	1.03	1.11	1.15	2.05	8.58	0.85
Be	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	0.47	0.61	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	1.40	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24	<0.24
Sc	12.6	13.0	12.2	14.9	10.0	12.5	8.0	9.7	9.3	9.3	10.0	8.2	11.5	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	12.1	12.1	4.8
V	66.6	66.5	68.4	76.9	27.4	142.9	66.0	39.2	34.8	38.1	39.3	40.6	59.0	50.1	48.3	51.8	56.3	50.0	59.0	62.6	24.4
Cr	2050	2074	1918	2360	2183	4647	2597	2780	2353	2536	3045	3519	2730	2882	2622	3038	3321	2599	3260	2704	2800
Co	99	100	97	97	100	108	114	106	107	96	101	123	106	108	104	102	101	103	97	103	122
Ni	2004	2042	1947	1997	2250	2452	2366	2374	2390	2096	2153	3103	2200	2313	2225	2221	2289	2274	2001	2045	2449
Zn	53	52	53	46	49	74	55	52	68	51	37	53	37	41	39	40	48	46	41	38	59
Ga	2.55	2.53	2.93	2.85	1.36	1.90	1.39	0.72	0.55	0.67	0.63	1.37	1.73	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.55	1.32	1.59	1.47	0.71
Rb	1.37	1.38	2.34	0.58	0.47	0.41	<0.30	0.35	0.55	0.34	<0.307	0.56	1.53	1.26	1.38	0.96	1.02	1.10	0.65	<0.307	0.62
Sr	18.32	18.23	26.64	16.91	5.38	6.57	5.85	1.39	1.24	1.32	0.87	5.86	23.84	6.13	5.90	5.40	5.23	5.19	0.99	6.73	6.87
Y	2.41	2.42	2.71	2.39	0.04	5.16	4.42	0.21	0.04	0.25	0.06	1.16	2.23	0.41	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.78	0.61	0.17
Zr	2.51	2.58	4.81	2.04	1.29	0.68	0.47	0.91	<0.30	0.90	<0.30	1.11	2.61	0.56	0.71	0.67	0.95	0.92	1.54	0.57	0.71
Nb	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.05	0.25	0.03	0.02	0.20	<0.01	0.21	<0.01	0.05	1.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.08
Cs	1.23	1.23	1.00	0.91	0.12	0.43	0.47	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.65	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.20	0.14	0.23	0.11
Ba	20.31	20.29	29.75	25.24	8.92	14.57	16.13	6.57	8.07	6.53	3.98	8.58	28.48	6.72	8.48	7.71	7.64	7.53	4.61	3.49	3.15
La	0.64	0.66	0.76	1.12	1.18	0.92	0.70	0.07	<0.03	0.10	0.04	1.59	4.51	0.40	0.52	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.61	0.69	0.47
Ce	1.42	1.41	1.98	1.85	3.24	0.69	0.90	0.08	<0.05	0.12	<0.05	1.27	10.05	0.77	0.64	0.71	0.63	0.64	1.22	1.12	0.84
Pr	0.172	0.171	0.310	0.182	0.524	0.194	0.177	0.029	<0.004	0.032	0.005	0.314	1.393	0.108	0.147	0.130	0.110	0.112	0.162	0.145	0.099
Nd	0.59	0.60	1.49	0.62	2.41	1.01	0.88	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	1.30	5.13	0.44	0.57	0.50	0.40	0.51	0.77	0.63	0.40
Sm	0.14	0.15	0.39	0.16	0.49	0.29	0.27	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.18	0.91	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.06
Eu	0.063	0.062	0.128	0.071	0.118	0.089	0.085	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.048	0.216	0.027	0.036	0.037	0.037	0.036	0.041	0.047	0.012
Gd	0.230	0.233	0.417	0.266	0.548	0.421	0.390	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	0.173	0.684	0.062	0.098	0.100	0.099	0.094	0.167	0.119	0.047
Tb	0.052	0.052	0.073	0.054	0.060	0.060	0.061	0.004	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	0.018	0.086	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.024	0.016	0.006
Dy	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.39	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.10	0.38	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.03
Ho	0.082	0.086	0.096	0.085	0.002	0.104	0.100	0.003	<0.0022	0.004	<0.0022	0.023	0.069	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.019	0.018	0.028	0.022	0.006
Er	0.241	0.245	0.260	0.262	0.268	0.317	0.339	<0.004	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.072	0.193	0.048	0.057	0.063	0.062	0.060	0.086	0.070	0.021
Yb	0.261	0.266	0.256	0.264	0.210	0.245	0.285	0.021	0.018	0.022	0.018	0.066	0.174	0.065	0.068	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.093	0.082	0.028
Lu	0.042	0.043	0.042	0.044	0.036	0.044	0.052	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.012	0.028	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.016	0.015	0.005
Hf	0.097	0.098	0.162	0.094	0.037	0.442	0.016	0.014	0.074	0.014	<0.01	0.030	0.094	0.010	0.014	0.017	0.025	0.021	0.050	0.012	0.019
Ta	0.010	0.010	0.019	<0.007	0.010	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.008	<0.007	<0.007	0.054	0.009	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	0.013	0.036	0.012
W	<0.021	<0.02	<0.02	0.19	0.31	0.22	0.26	1.50	1.52	0.17	1.35	2.04	1.71	4.15	2.95	2.88	2.21	2.59	1.37	5.24	4.68
Pb	0.91	0.95	0.84	1.14	0.48	0.68	0.46	<0.30	<0.30	0.41	<0.30	0.42	1.19	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30	0.33	<0.30	<0.30	0.85
Th	0.063	0.065	0.059	0.059	0.024	<0.014	<0.014	<0.014	<0.014	<0.014	<0.014	0.155	1.764	0.054	0.045	0.045	0.055	0.056	0.199	0.156	0.117
U	0.029	0.030	0.030	0.043	0.040	0.057	0.017	0.012	0.023	0.013	0.019	0.231	2.482	0.062	0.071	0.065	0.104	0.100	0.122	0.127	0.171
Mg no	89.4	89.4	88.9	88.7	87.4	83.5	86.6	90.4		90.3	90.6	88.5	89.4	89.4	89.6	90.0	89.9	89.7	89.9	90.0	89.1

RUN I : TGA009C, TGA018E, TGA126C, TGA127B, TGA136A, TGA138A, TGA140A, TGA140Ad; RUNII : TGA009A, TGA009B, TGA341A, TGA341E, TGA342A, TGA343A, TGA344A, TGA344B, TGA345A, TGA345B, TGA345C, TGA346B, TGA348E; RUNIII : TGA018J, TGA018K

LOD : Limit Of Detection; LOQ : Limite Of Quantification

Table 5
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Table 5
In-situ La-ICPMS analysis of pargasite (ppm)

Locality	Pont de Barel						Ty Lan								
Sample num#	TGA007C						TGA346A-102								
Analysis num#	TGA007C-101	TGA007C-102	TGA007C-103	TGA007C-104	TGA007C-105	TGA007C-106	TGA346A-101	TGA346A-102	TGA346A-103	TGA346A-104	TGA346A-105	TGA346A-106	TGA346A-107	TGA346A-108	TGA346A-109
Li	7.13	8.21	59.19	10.86	12.57	10.79	97.58	16.88	35.95	102.66	58.97	58.27	79.36	48.91	49.23
B	13.27	24.97	85.74	48.23	58.77	41.19	11.64	18.5	21.93	17.78	22.56	22.73	4.58	5.7	12.24
Ca	73655.12	72163.74	49501.99	60209.77	60296.47	64731.04	75927.86	62959.67	60210.96	71438.76	67833.02	58344.09	78612.14	81659.82	73079.06
Sc	81.35	73.65	73.74	67.8	72.9	82.49	89.01	55.55	84.61	69.91	75.05	65.41	33.04	53.45	48.45
Ti	4309.7	4185.7	4097.26	3789.76	3997.34	4433.55	1014.68	462.48	828.87	860.25	866.36	809.05	932.34	1041.33	1047.06
V	370.63	360.95	332.95	343.24	366.52	399.75	188.52	340.8	320.42	326.03	299.3	299.3	186.13	247.99	234.56
Cr	4630.7	4804.16	5562.91	4175.15	4255.08	4480.88	8942.65	4573.58	7643.53	8812.52	8740.42	8479.46	1116.17	4245.66	1569.55
Co	40.09	38.15	52.44	54.63	46.78	47.03	40.5	35.31	42.26	47.24	55.96	34.49	31.85	36.25	36.25
Ni	788.41	796.14	877.66	900.14	806.33	776.7	952.05	765.94	860.42	867.07	933.24	1004.1	943.23	864.45	919.84
Cu	4.65	2.33	3.19	3.33	3.1	3	3.3	3.67	4.54	2.62	3.66	4.04	2.19	2.69	3.32
Ga	4.3	4.37	4.04	4.22	3.97	3.85	6.12	2.82	4.49	6.24	5.36	5.12	9.25	8.54	8.23
Rb	3.13	3.38	2.66	2.66	2.92	2.91	9.71	2.78	5.78	8.17	6.68	6.76	6.35	7.84	6.91
Sr	189.68	188.32	133.39	152.04	151.77	160.66	433.92	162.07	323.52	388.2	344.3	303.38	400.72	383.86	365.33
Y	24.35	21.75	23.14	19.23	20.9	21.44	12.13	6.16	11.21	14.4	12.95	11.75	16.84	17.78	16.98
Zr	17.5	16.2	16.82	15.09	17.5	17.98	21.17	8.89	15.97	26.07	23.58	21.19	48.38	36.32	40.86
Nb	0.452	0.473	0.545	0.46	0.444	0.474	11.1	4.27	6.46	10.31	8.69	8.57	24.29	13.71	15.34
Mo	0.088	0.08	0.304	0.059	0.191	0.135	0.189	0.264	0.061	0.105	0.099	0.131	0.053	0.057	0.055
Sn	0.352	0.382	0.335	0.227	0.336	0.341	0.354	0.228	0.302	0.701	0.695	0.583	1.44	1.246	1.351
Sb	<0.046	0.092	0.072	0.056	0.13	0.285	0.668	0.566	0.262	0.328	0.225	0.246	0.578	0.297	0.296
Cs	0.364	0.384	0.423	0.547	0.595	0.558	0.0844	0.162	0.204	0.13	0.1216	0.0949	0.0993	0.1463	1.001
Ba	258.18	270.41	196.76	214.41	219.13	222.46	702.14	134.21	294.64	373.01	355.57	296.24	345.11	366.17	340.06
La	6.06	6.37	6.3	5.34	5.51	5.49	35.5	10.56	21.05	37.11	20.07	21.45	49.83	35.57	34.6
Ce	13.93	13.93	14.17	12.4	12.19	12.48	87.82	38.59	73.56	97.95	70.66	70.66	111.61	98.48	94.39
Pr	1.311	1.297	1.315	1.121	1.134	1.175	9.86	5.37	9.93	12.04	9.6	9.41	12.94	12.5	12.04
Nd	4.82	4.66	4.72	4.19	4.08	4.3	33.93	21.16	38.28	45.93	37.44	37.01	48.01	49.37	47.68
Sm	1.656	1.502	1.563	1.378	1.526	1.513	5.42	3.48	6.27	7.72	6.79	6.61	8.52	9.37	8.93
Eu	0.663	0.669	0.635	0.554	0.579	0.613	1.566	0.852	1.603	2.08	1.816	1.686	2.3	2.36	2.29
Gd	2.78	2.59	2.79	2.337	2.48	2.52	3.69	2.238	3.91	5.02	4.27	6.28	6.59	6.35	6.25
Tb	0.56	0.495	0.535	0.437	0.482	0.488	0.445	0.254	0.466	0.593	0.536	0.499	0.739	0.766	0.741
Dy	3.93	3.63	3.78	3.23	3.44	3.57	2.317	1.225	2.184	2.86	2.57	2.42	3.5	3.66	3.49
Ho	0.904	0.827	0.882	0.742	0.796	0.798	0.428	0.2175	0.4	0.497	0.463	0.421	0.577	0.632	0.618
Er	2.8	2.513	2.7	2.186	2.379	2.463	1.235	0.553	1.075	1.294	1.105	1.219	1.53	1.602	1.558
Tm	0.406	0.373	0.387	0.317	0.346	0.37	0.1827	0.0754	0.1517	0.1877	0.1634	0.147	0.202	0.213	0.213
Yb	2.81	2.588	2.75	2.311	2.485	2.543	1.211	0.582	1.07	1.264	1.14	1.085	1.351	1.477	1.377
Lu	0.409	0.383	0.404	0.334	0.358	0.369	0.1877	0.0828	0.1644	0.19	0.1785	0.1626	0.1977	0.215	0.2012
Hf	0.818	0.786	0.788	0.712	0.777	0.869	0.446	0.238	0.419	0.89	0.892	0.796	2.88	1.91	2.35
Ta	0.0251	0.0275	0.0351	0.0251	0.023	0.0238	0.31	0.1367	0.256	0.515	0.423	0.438	1.954	0.865	1.238
W	0.0227	0.0074	0.0212	0.0186	0.0118	0.0077	1.852	3.67	0.212	0.0525	0.0601	0.0924	0.0052	0.0055	0.464
Tl	0.0697	0.0498	0.0452	0.1099	0.0427	0.0435	0.285	0.0848	0.1544	0.215	0.173	0.17	0.193	0.187	0.178
Pb	4.64	4.61	4.34	3.76	3.92	4.2	18.38	6.26	10.95	17.3	12.43	12.47	15.32	13.8	12.6
Th	0.1578	0.232	0.357	0.232	0.25	0.137	4.46	0.334	0.582	1.701	0.584	1.306	2.98	0.62	10.91
U	0.0705	0.1139	0.2001	0.1166	0.1213	0.0501	1.529	0.0818	0.1835	0.296	0.1776	0.261	0.842	0.229	0.404
Concentrations calculated using Glitter softwareTM															