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Filling the gap in the classification of phlogopite bearing ultramafic rocks

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Order of Authors:	Tommaso Giovanardi, Post doc fellow Ivan Freddo, Master Student Maurizio Mazzucchelli, M.D.
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Abstract:	<p>In recent years, the many new occurrences reported in the literature of ultramafic rocks with phlogopite as a major constituent and not falling into the category of Kimberlites, Lamproites and Lamprophyres, have highlighted the need of a classification that includes this abundant mineral phase. Currently, a broadly accepted classification with phlogopite does not exist and the only term used by scientists is 'bearing phlogopite' when this phase is above 5 Vol.% and up to 90 Vol.%. For this reason, we propose a new classification that integrates phlogopite into the current classification of ultramafic rocks, without modifying the already accepted terminology or the classificative criteria (i.e. the mineral modal abundances). Phlogopite is added as an end-member in the ultramafic rocks classification diagrams, changing their shapes from triangular to tetrahedral. An excel spreadsheet containing the new diagrams and a macro that automatically classifies the rocks is provided.</p>

Filling the gap in the classification of phlogopite bearing ultramafic rocks

Giovanardi Tommaso¹, Freddo Ivan¹, Mazzucchelli Maurizio¹

¹ Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche, Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Via G. Campi, 103, 41125 Modena (Italy)

e-mail:

Giovanardi Tommaso: tommaso.giovanardi@gmail.com

Freddo Ivan: 192748@studenti.unimore.it

Mazzucchelli Maurizio: maurizio.mazzucchelli@unimore.it

1 **ABSTRACT**

2

3 In recent years, the many new occurrences reported in the literature of ultramafic rocks with
4 phlogopite as a major constituent and not falling into the category of Kimberlites, Lamproites and
5 Lamprophyres, have highlighted the need of a classification that includes this abundant mineral phase.
6 Currently, a broadly accepted classification with phlogopite does not exist and the only term used by
7 scientists is 'bearing phlogopite' when this phase is above 5 Vol.% and up to 90 Vol.%. For this
8 reason, we propose a new classification that integrates phlogopite into the current classification of
9 ultramafic rocks, without modifying the already accepted terminology or the classificative criteria
10 (i.e. the mineral modal abundances). Phlogopite is added as an end-member in the ultramafic rocks
11 classification diagrams, changing their shapes from triangular to tetrahedral. An excel spreadsheet
12 containing the new diagrams and a macro that automatically classifies the rocks is provided.

13

14

15 **INTRODUCTION**

16

17 In many areas of the continental crust, the number of discoveries of ultramafic rocks rich in phlogopite
18 that are different from Kimberlites, Lamproites and Lamprophyres has increased (Judd, 1885;
19 Johannsen, 1938; Coteló Neiva, 1947; Dawson and Smith, 1977; Kramers et al., 1983; Meyer and
20 Villa, 1984; Moreva, 1985; Szabó, 1985; Erlank et al. 1987; Sen, 1988; Neal and Taylor, 1989;
21 Giannetti and Luhr, 1990; Lloyd et al., 1991; Ionov and Hofmann, 1995; Schumacher et al., 1996;
22 Dessai and Vaselli, 1999; Zanetti et al., 1999, 2013, 2014, 2016; Richter and Elguera, 2001; Van
23 Achterberg et al., 2001; Grégoire et al., 2002; Morishita et al., 2003, 2008; Downes et al., 2004a, b;
24 Bell et al., 2005; Devaraju et al., 2006; Ho et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2011; Selverstone and Sharp, 2011;
25 Fernando et al., 2013; Giovanardi et al., 2013, 2014; Vrijmoed et al., 2013; Bulchoz et al., 2014;
26 Trubac et al., 2015; Kaczmarek et al., 2016). In these rocks, the term phlogopite is used not only to

27 point out the trioctahedral mica's Mg-endmember, but also to denote Mg-rich intermediate micas
28 between the phlogopite and annite endmembers (down to Mg# = 0.64, Ionov and Hofmann, 1995).
29 In this article we will use the term phlogopite according to the biotite classification of Deer et al.
30 (1966) which comprehends all the trioctahedral micas with Mg# > 0.67 (i.e. phlogopite and Fe-rich
31 phlogopite). Some of the best examples of phlogopite bearing peridotites and pyroxenites outcrop in
32 the Finero massif (Ivrea-Verbano Zone, Western Southern alps, Italy; Zanetti et al., 1999, 2013, 2014,
33 2016; Morishita et al., 2003, 2008; Selverstone and Sharp, 2011; Giovanardi et al., 2013, 2014). Other
34 examples are given by mantle xenoliths entrapped in alkaline and high alkaline melts, like the so-
35 called MARID (Mica-Amphibole-Rutile-Ilmenite-Diopside; Dawson and Smith, 1977), PP
36 (Phlogopite-bearing Peridotites) and PKP (Phlogopite-K-richterite-bearing Peridotites; Erlank et al.
37 1987) and PIC rocks (Phlogopite-Ilmenite-Clinopyroxene-minor rutile; Grégoire et al., 2002) suites
38 of xenoliths in kimberlites. In these cases, authors have commonly used acronyms to name the rocks.
39 More frequently, the 'phlogopite-bearing' term is used in association with the current classification of
40 ultramafics, thus not considering the % of phlogopite volume, which can vary from 5 % by Vol. up
41 to 90 %. Moreover, the nomenclature reported in the literature to describe this type of rocks is rather
42 obsolete and unused. For example, the term "Abessedite" indicates a variety of peridotite composed
43 of olivine, hornblende and phlogopite (Cotelo Neiva, 1947, Abessédo Mine, Bragança district,
44 Portugal), the name "Pikeite" denotes a phlogopite peridotite (Johannsen, 1938; Pike County,
45 Arkansas, USA), or "Scyelite" that describes an olivine-hornblendite with phlogopite (Judd, 1885,
46 Loch Scye, Scotland, UK). In few cases, phlogopite-rich rocks are known by local names as for the
47 Finero area, where "Tomboghisinite" is a peridotite formed by phlogopite and olivine, "Föeradibalite"
48 is a peridotite formed by olivine and hornblende and "Celhodurite" is a phlogopite and hornblende
49 rich websterite (Zanetti et al., 1999; Zanetti, personal communication).

50 Currently, the only attempt to classify Phl-rich rocks has been put forward by Szabó (1985), which
51 has provided a specific classification system for ultramafic xenoliths with high phlogopite modal
52 content found in Hungarian lamprophyric dikes. However, this classification does not include the

53 presence of both phlogopite and orthopyroxene (Szabó, 1985), which could coexist normally in
54 ultramafic rocks (e.g. the phlogopite-bearing harzburgite in Finero; Zanetti et al., 1999 and others),
55 thus leaving a major classification gap. Yet, there is no broadly accepted classification that considers
56 phlogopite as a main mineral phase along with those most commonly contained in ultramafic rocks,
57 that is olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene and hornblende.

58 The classification we propose uses a terminology that is not in conflict with the current classification
59 of ultramafics accepted in the scientific community, but constitutes an extension. In addition, an excel
60 spreadsheet (also compatible with Libreoffice and Openoffice) has been created to allow the practical
61 use of the newly proposed diagrams. To demonstrate the functionality of the new classification, some
62 ultramafic rock samples rich in phlogopite reported in the literature have been reclassified according
63 to the new nomenclature.

64

65

66 **THE CURRENT IUGS ULTRAMAFIC ROCK CLASSIFICATION**

67

68 **The IUGS Recommendation**

69

70 The classification of ultramafic igneous rocks is carried out using the modal composition expressed
71 as percentage by weight of the constituent minerals. The IUGS subcommission on the systematic of
72 the igneous rocks suggests the use of two triangular diagrams designed by Streckeisen (1973). The
73 first one is based on the modal proportion of olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene (Fig.s 1 and
74 2). The second one is based on olivine, pyroxenes and hornblende (Fig.s 3 and 4), with M = mafic
75 and related minerals, e.g. mica, amphibole, pyroxene, olivine, opaque minerals, accessory minerals
76 (e.g. zircon, apatite, titanite), epidote, allanite, garnet, melilite, monticellite, primary carbonate >
77 90%. With this method it is possible to distinguish three main groups of ultramafic rocks: 1)
78 peridotites, formed by more than 40% of olivine and the rest of pyroxenes or amphibole (dunites with

79 more than 90% of olivine); 2) pyroxenites and 3) hornblendites, containing less than 40% olivine,
80 mainly composed of either pyroxenes or amphiboles.

81 If the rocks contain less than or equal to 5% spinel, garnet, magnetite, chromite or phlogopite, this
82 might be indicated by the addition of the word "with" after the name of the rock followed by that of
83 the specific mineral (e.g. peridotite with garnet). However, more recently, it has become of common
84 use to delete the "with" word and precede the rock name by the mineral name (e.g. garnet peridotite).

85

86

87 **Problems in the Classification of Rocks Rich in Phlogopite**

88

89 There are several examples in literature of findings of ultramafic rocks that, along with the most
90 common phases such as olivine, pyroxene and amphibole, consist of non-negligible amounts of
91 phlogopite, sometimes even more than 20%. An example is sample PC128 (Giannetti and Luhr, 1990)
92 from the Roccamonfina volcano (Italy), whose modal composition includes Ol (8.6%), Cpx (63.1%),
93 Phl (27.9%) and Sp (Trace) [1] or sample RGM319101 from Siebengebirge in Germany (Moreva,
94 1985) formed by Ol (10%), Cpx (60%) and Phl (30%).

95 The lack of an appropriate classification, suitable for ultramafic rocks with phlogopite, triggers
96 systematic anomalies in the nomenclature documented by cases in which the same name is given to
97 rocks that have a significantly different composition. For example, sample FL19 of Lloyd et al.
98 (1991), consisting of Cpx (44.5%), Phl (51.2%) and Sp (Trace), where the dominant mineral is
99 phlogopite, is named phlogopite pyroxenite, but such is named also sample AY-506 from Righter and
100 Elguera (2001) with Ol (1.7%), Cpx (57.6%), Phl (31.6%) and Ap (9.1%), where clinopyroxene is
101 the most abundant mineral phase.

102 Conversely, we have encountered cases in the literature where the composition of two samples is very
103 similar, but their nomenclature is different. For example, the A sample of Lloyd, (1985) consisting of
104 Ol (Trace), Cpx (52.5%), Phl (37.0%) and Ap (1.0%), is named phlogopite clinopyroxenite, whereas

105 the LSC188 sample of Downes et al. (2004) made of Opx (6.0%), Cpx (54.4%), Phl (36.0%) is
106 defined as mica websterite.

107 Another type of incongruity concerns rocks that are classified as peridotites when the percent
108 recalculation is performed after removing phlogopite from the modal composition. This is the case of
109 sample LSC240 of Downes et al. (2004) from Bearpaw Mountains in Montana (USA) consisting of
110 Ol (32.2%), Opx (10.1%), Cpx (18.8%) and Phl (39%). If this sample is classified using the Ol-Opx-
111 Cpx diagram of Streckeisen (1973), the recalculated modal composition results in Ol (52.8%), Opx
112 (16.7%), Cpx (30.7%), corresponding to a lherzolite (Downes et al., 2004, classified the rock as a
113 'mica lherzolite'), even though the original Ol content is less than 40%.

114

115

116 **THE CLASSIFICATION OF PHLOGOPITE BEARING ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS**

117

118 The basic idea for the new classification was to keep unchanged the nomenclature and classes
119 proposed by Streckeisen (1973) for ultramafic rocks and only to integrate the missing phlogopite
120 component. Moreover, we wanted to create a fairly intuitive classification with a nomenclature that
121 takes upon the existing one.

122 Since the goal is to create a classification applicable to phlogopite-rich ultramafic rocks, we decided
123 to implement the modal Ol-Opx-Cpx and Ol-Px-Hbl triangular diagrams adding the phlogopite. The
124 two obtained systems have four phases each (Phl-Ol-Cpx-Opx and Phl-Ol-Px-Hbl) resulting in two
125 tetrahedral diagrams, named POCO and POPH, respectively.

126 Both the inner volume and the outer faces of the tetrahedrons have been divided into fields.
127 The bases of the tetrahedrons POCO and POPH correspond to the Streckeisen (1973) ternary
128 diagrams Ol-Opx-Cpx and Ol-Px-Hbl, respectively, therefore the existing subdivisions have been
129 applied.

130 The other faces represent new ternary diagrams for which we propose the following subdivisions. For
131 the POCO tetrahedron, Ol-Phl-Cpx and Ol-Phl-Opx faces have been constructed with the fields of
132 dunite (Ol > 90%), clinopyroxenite (Cpx > 90%), orthopyroxenite (Opx > 90%) and phlogopitite (Phl >
133 90%) at the vertices. In literature there is no consensus on the name for rocks composed mainly by
134 phlogopite: some authors prefer the old german term 'glimmerite' while others prefer to decline the
135 mineral name using the -ite ending (i.e. phlogopitite) similar to pyroxene-rich rocks (i.e. pyroxen-ite,
136 orthopyroxen-ite and clinopyroxen-ite). We have decided to use the phlogopitite term to follow the
137 IUGS recommendations. According to the Streckeisen diagrams, a line corresponding to 40% olivine
138 modal content and other lines corresponding to 5% of clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene, phlogopite, and
139 olivine are plotted. Another segment connects the 50% on the Cpx-Phl and the Opx-Phl sides of the
140 two diagrams with the dunite field.

141 The latter segment is also projected on the face Phl-Cpx-Opx to form the segment passing through
142 50% of the phlogopite modal content. Likewise, on this face, the fields of orthopyroxenite,
143 clinopyroxenite and phlogopitite have been outlined along with the segments for 5% modal content
144 of each mineral.

145 The fields obtained in the four faces of the POCO tetrahedron mark different inner volumes in the
146 solid diagram.

147 In order to easily determine the new nomenclature for the created fields, a set of all faces of the
148 diagram can be obtained by "exploding" the tetrahedron into a flat shape (Fig. 1). Terms already
149 established by the IUGS subcommission for the fields within the Streckeisen triangle have been
150 maintained. The name "phlogopite dunite" indicates those rocks consisting mainly of these two
151 minerals, with olivine over 40% and phlogopite less than 60%.

152 Specifically, the POCO tetrahedron is subdivided internally into various volumes (Fig. 2). For mineral
153 abundances equal to 0%, the rock name is the one reported on the specific tetrahedron face.

154 Planes representing sums of two phases equal to 5% cut the tetrahedron edges and are truncated at
155 the vertices by single-phase fields. The names of these internal solid volumes have been conceived

156 by generalizing those already used for the faces. The POCO internal volumes are: a) olivine and
157 phlogopite websterite (less than 40% of Ol and more than 50% of Px), b) pyroxene and olivine
158 phlogopitite (less than 40% of Ol and more than 50% of Phl), c) phlogopite lherzolite (more than 40%
159 of Ol and more Px than Phl) and d) phlogopite and pyroxene dunite (more than 40% of Ol and more
160 Phl than Px).

161 The POPH tetrahedron (Fig.s 3 and 4) has been constructed similarly to the POCO. However, it has
162 been necessary to add an extra plane, which separates the “pyroxenite” and “hornblendite” fields, and
163 extend it to the peridotite volume. In this diagram the name "hornblende dunite" indicates those rocks
164 consisting mainly of these two minerals, with olivine over 40% and hornblende less than 60%.

165 Internal volumes in POPH are: a) pyroxene and hornblende phlogopitite (more than 50% of Phl, less
166 than 40% of Ol and more Px than Hbl), b) hornblende and pyroxene phlogopitite (more than 50% of
167 Phl, less than 40% of Ol and more Hbl than Px), c) phlogopite, pyroxene and olivine hornblendite
168 (more than 50% of Hbl and less than 40% of Ol), d) phlogopite, hornblende and olivine websterite
169 (more than 50% of Px and less than 40% of Ol), e) phlogopite, pyroxene and hornblende dunite (more
170 than 40% of Ol, more Phl than the sum of Hbl and Px, and with more Px than Hbl), f) phlogopite,
171 hornblende and pyroxene dunite (more than 40% of Ol, more Phl than the sum of Hbl and Px, and
172 with more Hbl than Px), g) hornblende, phlogopite and pyroxene dunite (more than 40% of Ol, more
173 Hbl than the sum of Phl and Px) and h) phlogopite and hornblende peridotite (more than 40% of Ol,
174 more Px than the sum of Hbl and Phl).

175 The classificatory mineral phases present in minor modal proportion must be expressed according to
176 their relative abundances: e.g. 'pyroxene and olivine phlogopitite' if the pyroxenes are more abundant
177 than olivine or 'olivine and pyroxene phlogopitite' if the olivine is more abundant.

178

179

180 **THE EXTENSION OF THE ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS CLASSIFICATION**

181

182 The new tetrahedral classification has also been implemented to include both ortho- and
183 clinopyroxene at the vertices of the diagram, combining the Ol-Opx-Cpx and Ol-Px-Hbl diagrams.
184 This allows a more specific and accurate classification of samples. The diagram has been named
185 COHO (Cpx-Opx-Hbl-Ol) and has the same subdivisions that have been described for the POCO
186 tetrahedron (Fig.s 5 and 6).

187 Internal volumes (more than 5% of the sum of two phases and more than 0% of each phases) are: a)
188 hornblende and olivine websterite (less than 40% of Ol, more than 50% of the sum of Cpx and Opx),
189 b) pyroxene and olivine hornblendite (less than 40% of Ol, more Hbl than the sum of Cpx and Opx),
190 c) hornblende lherzolite (more than 40% of Ol, sum of Cpx and Opx more than Hbl) and d)
191 hornblende and pyroxene dunite (more than 40% of Ol, Hbl more than the sum of Cpx and Opx).

192 In summary, for each point of the various tetrahedrons, either on the faces or within their volumes,
193 the sum of the four components is equal to 100. At each vertex, the presence of a specific mineral is
194 100% and hence the remaining value is 0%. If the sum of the modal percentages of the sample falls
195 on a face the rock will assume the name of the field, if it falls within the tetrahedron the rock will be
196 classified according to the name of the volumetric field in which it is located.

197 For amphibole higher than 5% and phlogopite less than 5%, the phlogopite is considered negligible
198 and the classification can be made the COHO tetrahedron.

199 When the amount of phlogopite exceeds 5% and the presence of amphibole is less than 5%, the POCO
200 tetrahedron comes into play. If both amphibole and phlogopite exceed 5% the POPH tetrahedron is
201 used.

202

203

204 **CLASS-ULTRAMAFIC: A NEW SPREADSHEET FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF**
205 **ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS**

206

207 The best way to view the data within a tetrahedron is to use suitable software. We modified the Excel
208 spreadsheet "Tetra-plot" (Cucciniello, 2016) based on a spreadsheet developed by Shimura and Kemp
209 (2015) and applied several improvements.

210 The CLASS-ULTRAMAFIC Excel contains a calculation sheet and a diagram sheet of each
211 tetrahedron: POCO, POPH and COHO. An "Instructions" sheet contains all the information to the use
212 of the spreadsheet. The "input data" sheet contains a table of 18 columns and more than 1000 rows.
213 In this sheet, the modal abundance in percent must be entered for each mineral found in the rock
214 sample (symbols and text must be avoided). The data are automatically reported in each calculation
215 sheet and evaluated by a function that determines the right classification to be used. Internal functions
216 in the "Calculated data" sheets halt the classification in the not relevant sheets writing *** in column
217 H and modifying the mineral abundances to 0%. The data in the proper classification sheet are then
218 recalculated to 100% to apply the classification and transformed into x, y coordinates using
219 trigonometric equations [1] and [2].

220

$$221 \quad [1] \quad Y' = X * \cos(\gamma * \pi / 180) * -\sin(\beta * \pi / 180) * -\sin(\alpha * \pi / 180) + \sin(\gamma * \pi / 180) * \cos(\alpha * \pi /$$
$$222 \quad 180) + Y * \sin(\gamma * \pi / 180) * -\sin(\beta * \pi / 180) * -\sin(\alpha * \pi / 180) * \cos(\alpha * \pi / 180) + Z * \cos(\beta *$$
$$223 \quad \pi / 180) * -\sin(\alpha * \pi / 180)$$

224

$$225 \quad [2] \quad X' = X * \cos(\beta * \pi / 180) * \cos(\gamma * \pi / 180) + Y * -\sin(\gamma * \pi / 180) * \cos(\alpha * \pi / 180) + Z * \sin$$
$$226 \quad (\beta * \pi / 180)$$

227

228 where γ , α and β are the rotation angles of the tetrahedron visible in the "Tetrahedron" sheet in column
229 B, rows 3,4 and 5.

230 The results of these calculations are shown in the table "Calculated Coordinates".

231 The "tetrahedron" sheet displays the tetrahedral diagram with the selected minerals at the vertices.
232 Within the tetrahedron the planes are identified by different colors. Depending on the volume where
233 the data falls, the sample name can be easily defined.
234 The tetrahedron is able to rotate on the three axes x, y and z orthogonal to each other, in order to
235 observe the position of the samples within the diagram. Angle values can be changed by moving the
236 sliders of the three scroll bars in the upper left corner of the sheet. During the rotation, the position of
237 the data and the planes remain solid with the tetrahedron.
238 The spreadsheet is also equipped with a "classification macro", which automatically provides the rock
239 name according to the new classification. The macro works only if column B (sample name) in the
240 "Input Data" is filled. If the cell is filled the macro automatically tries to read the proper classification
241 values in the "Calculated Data" sheet and inserts the rock name in column U (Classification) of the
242 "Input Data" sheet. To start the macro the 'Classify' button must be clicked.
243 The CLASS-ULTRAMAFIC is a .xlsx file and requires the software Excel 2007 or a newer version.
244 The file also runs in Libreoffice and Openoffice permitting a completely free use of the spreadsheet,
245 similar to few literature software (e.g., the Hf-INATOR; Giovanardi and Lugli, 2017). Within the
246 spreadsheet, an exhaustive compilation of phlogopite-rich ultramafic rocks from literature is reported
247 and classified.

248

249

250 **EXAMPLES BASED ON THE NEW CLASSIFICATION**

251

252 The new proposed classification for ultramafic rocks that includes phlogopite as a major end-member
253 will be helpful to homogenize the currently extremely heterogeneous terminology for this kind of
254 rocks.

255 Rocks with a non-negligible content of phlogopite will now have more appropriate names. Some
256 examples are: sample RGM 319407 (Ol 85%, Phl 15%;) named dunite by Moreva (1985) and now

257 classified as phlogopite dunite, or sample WC253 (Ol 75.5%, Cpx 7%, Phl 16.7%;) named by Downes
258 et al. (2004a) mica wehrlite and now re-named phlogopite and clinopyroxene dunite, or sample
259 LSC241 (Ol 36%, Cpx 15.4%, Phl 48.5%);, named by Downes et al. (2004a) mica wehrlite and now
260 classified as olivine and clinopyroxene phlogopitite.

261 Rocks with different compositions will now have different names as in the case of samples WC253
262 and LSC241 reported above, or in the case of samples LSC238 (Ol 35.4% Cpx 15.9%, Phl 48.6;
263 Downes et al., 2004a) and sample FL251 (Ol 44.3%, Cpx 41.5%, Phl 10.7%; Llyod et al., 1991),
264 named both as mica wehrlite and now classified as olivine and clinopyroxene phlogopitite and
265 phlogopite wehrlite respectively, or in the case of sample FL251 and FL4 (Ol 78.4%, Cpx 8.3%, Phl
266 11.6%; Llyod et al., 1991), both named as mica wehrlite and now classified as phlogopite wehrlite
267 and phlogopite and clinopyroxene dunite, respectively.

268 Conversely, rocks with similar mineralogical composition will have the same name: for example,
269 samples JSL177-2 (Cpx 29%, Phl 67%; Lloyd, 1985) and LSC225 (Cpx 19.2%, Phl 80.8%; Downes
270 et al., 2004a), named garnet phlogopite peridotite and mica clinopyroxenite respectively, are now
271 classified as clinopyroxene phlogopitite.

272 The new classification also comes with a useful Excel spreadsheet already formatted and including a
273 macro for automatic classification.

274

275

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277

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391 **FIGURE CAPTIONS**

392

393 Fig. 1: 'exploded' faces of the POCO (Phl-Ol-Cpx-Opx) diagram and nomenclature.

394

395 Fig. 2: the POCO (Phl-Ol-Cpx-Opx) diagram (A) and its internal volumes: B) phlogopite and
396 pyroxene / dunite; C) phlogopite lherzolite; D) pyroxene and olivine / phlogopite and E) olivine and
397 phlogopite / websterites. The order of the minor abundant phases is fixed for convenience. Authors
398 must change the terms order based on the relatively abundances of the phases (e.g. phlogopite and
399 olivine websterite if the phlogopite is more abundant than olivine).

400

401 Fig. 3: 'exploded' faces of the POPH (Phl-Ol-Px-Hbl) diagram and nomenclature.

402

403 Fig. 4: the POPH (Phl-Ol-Px-Hbl) diagram (A) and its internal volumes of: B) phlogopite, hornblende
404 and pyroxene dunite; C) phlogopite, pyroxene and hornblende dunite; D) hornblende, phlogopite and
405 pyroxene dunite; E) phlogopite and hornblende / peridotite; F) hornblende, pyroxene and olivine /
406 phlogopite; G) pyroxene, hornblende and olivine / phlogopite; H) phlogopite, pyroxene and olivine
407 / hornblende and I) phlogopite, hornblende and olivine / websterite. The order of the minor abundant
408 phases is fixed for convenience. Authors must change the terms order based on the relatively
409 abundances of the phases (e.g. phlogopite and hornblende peridotite if the phlogopite is more
410 abundant than hornblende).

411

412 Fig. 5: 'exploded' faces of the COHO (Cpx-Opx-Hbl-Ol) diagram and nomenclature.

413

414 Fig. 6: the COHO (Cpx-Opx-Hbl-Ol) diagram (A) and its internal volumes: B) hornblende and
415 pyroxene / dunite; C) hornblende lherzolite; D) pyroxene and olivine / hornblende and E) olivine
416 and hornblende / websterites;. The order of the minor abundant phases is fixed for convenience.

417 Authors must change the terms order based on the relatively abundances of the phases (e.g. pyroxene
418 and olivine hornblendite if the pyroxene is more abundant than olivine).

419

420 **Footnotes**

421 [1]: in this article mineral acronyms are used to report mineral modal compositions of rocks. The used
422 acronyms are: Apatite, Ap; Clinopyroxene, Cpx; Hornblende, Hbl; Olivine, Ol; Orthopyroxene, Opx;
423 Phlogopite, Phl; Pyroxenes, Px; Spinel, Sp.







