

## Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet-bearing composite inclusion in Cr-rich pyrope from Garnet Ridge, the Colorado Plateau

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Garnet having near Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> composition is very rare in nature because of the large difference in ionic radii between Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup>. So far, only two occurrences have been reported from Garnet ridge, Arizona (Wang *et al.*, 2000) and the Kokchetav UHP Massif, Kazakhstan (e.g., Ogasawara *et al.*, 2000; Sobolev *et al.*, 2001). At Garnet Ridge, Wang *et al.* (2000) described four grains of Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet as a constituent of composite inclusions in pyrope-rich garnet in kimberlitic diatremes. In the Kokchetav UHP Massif, Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet is a major constituent mineral of UHP dolomite marble, and contains abundant microdiamonds. Takebayashi *et al.* (2017) has stated that CaO<sub>8</sub> and MgO<sub>8</sub> clustering around a SiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedron stabilized ca. Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> compositions on the basis of the overlapping of R(SiO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>4-</sup> Raman bands corresponding to Grs (372 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and Prp (364 cm<sup>-1</sup>), and considered that two main factors controlled the formation of this strange garnet; (1) the bulk chemistry of the host rock (Ca:Mg = 1:1) and (2) UHP conditions.

Recently, we discovered one grain of Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet from the Garnet Ridge; the garnet occurs as a constituent of composite inclusion in the host Cr-rich pyrope (Group A by Sakamaki *et al.*, 2016), which is of garnet Iherzolite origin. Cr-rich pyrope (Group A) is an original material for Cr-poor pyrope (Group B) during mantle metasomatism. The found composite inclusion, which shows spherical form measuring 150 μm across, consists of pargasite and dolomite with minor Cr-spinel, phlogopite and apatite. The other composite inclusions consist of pargasite, dolomite, Cr-spinel with minor apatite and magnesite. We conducted laser Raman spectrometry on this Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet, and focused on the band attributed to R(SiO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>4-</sup> at 365 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The overlapping of R(SiO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>4-</sup> bands corresponding to Grs and Prp in a single Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> crystal was observed. Our results of Raman spectrometry were consistent with those of the Kokchetav Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet by Takebayashi *et al.* (2017).

Almost all composite inclusions contain dolomite/magnesite and show rounded or spherical form. This suggests that these composite inclusions were trapped carbonate-silicate melt during the mantle metasomatism. The Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet in the found composite inclusion was formed from such trapped melt which had the bulk chemistry, near Ca:Mg = 1:1, at very high pressure.

The Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet described by Wang *et al.* (2000) could have formed by the same process from trapped carbonate-silicate melt, and the inclusion Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet was not in equilibrium with the host pyrope-rich garnet. Their interpretation about the genesis of Grs<sub>50</sub>Prp<sub>50</sub> garnet including very low formation temperature based on the coexistence with the host may be wrong.

### References

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Keywords: Grossular-pyrope garnet, Garnet Ridge, Kimberlite, Laser Raman spectroscopy, Colorado Plateau, Cr-rich pyrope