

# 辽东大连金石滩新元古代碳酸盐岩臼齿构造形态及其沉积环境指示意义

彭楠<sup>1,2</sup> 旷红伟<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(1. 油气资源与勘探技术教育部重点实验室, 长江大学 地球物理与石油资源学院, 湖北 荆州 434023;  
2. 长江大学 地球科学学院, 湖北 荆州 434023; 3. 中国地质科学院 地质研究所, 北京 100037)

**摘要:** 辽东大连金石滩新元古代兴民村组上部灰岩段发育了一系列形态复杂多样的臼齿构造(Molar-tooth structure, 简称 MT)。通过野外及室内综合研究鉴别出条带状、短直杆状、蠕虫状、细丝状、圆斑状(气泡状、瘤状)和碎屑状 6 种主要类型, 其中以条带状最为发育。MT 发育段主要由含砂屑或粉屑灰岩、泥晶灰岩、纹层状泥晶灰岩和含泥晶灰岩的韵律组成, 系多个向上沉积动力减弱、水体变浅的潮下-潮间带沉积旋回序列。兴民村组 MT 发育的沉积环境具有一定水深和频繁波动的水动力特点, MT 形态受宿主岩石性质的影响和控制。MT 主要发育在浅潮下带-潮间带下部沉积微相。不同形态的 MT 及其组合分别宿主于不同的沉积岩相或沉积韵律, 表现了 MT 形态的指相意义。

**关键词:** 大连 新元古代 兴民村组 碳酸盐 臼齿构造 形态 沉积环境

中图分类号: P588.24<sup>+</sup>5

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-6524(2010)02-0189-10

## Morphology of molar-tooth structures in Neoproterozoic and its indication significance for the depositional environment of Jinshitan area in Dalian, eastern Liaoning Province

PENG Nan<sup>1,2</sup> and KUANG Hong-wei<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(1. Key Laboratory of Exploration Technologies for Oil and Gas Resources, Ministry of Education; School of Geophysics and Oil Resources of Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023, China; 2. Institute of Geosciences of Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434023, China; 3. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China)

**Abstract:** The term “molar tooth” (MT) was used by Baueman in 1885 to describe a special sedimentary structure which was first found in carbonates of Belt Supergroup, North America. Since then, geologists all over the world have conducted researches in this aspect by means of physics, chemistry and biology, with many genetic hypotheses put forward. In regard to morphology of MT, scientists has paid much attention to the relationship between lithology, morphology, environment and micro-fabrics rather than described lithology, morphology and environment simply. They have also shown concern about the problem whether different morphologies can reflect different original depositional environments or not. Exemplified by MT from Neoproterozoic Xingmincun Formation of Jinshitan in Dalian, this paper studied its morphological characteristics and analyzed its indication significance for sedimentary environment. A series of MT with complicated morphologies are developed in limestone of Upper Xingmingcun Formation. On the basis of a detailed observation, molar teeth are divided into ribbon, short-straight bar, worm, filamentous, dotted and detritus forms, with the ribbon form being dominant.

收稿日期: 2009-07-14; 修订日期: 2009-11-18

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(40772078)

作者简介: 彭楠(1983-), 男, 在读硕士研究生, 从事沉积学研究, E-mail: pengnan19830120@126.com

The ribbon form molar teeth are subdivided into straight ribbon, bended ribbon, broken ribbon and spinous ribbon according to the difference in width, sinuosity and degree of crushing. As for sedimentary structures, there exist graded bedding, parallel bedding, horizontal bedding, stylonite and erosion surface in limestone. Some sedimentary rhythms composed of silt-carbonates, micrite-carbonates, laminated carbonates and mud-carbonates were identified, such as cycles of micrite-carbonates and laminated carbonates and cycles of silt-carbonates and laminated carbonates, which represent subtidal-intertidal cycles with upward abating sedimentary dynamics and upward shallowing water. In other words, molar teeth were formed in the lower part of shallow subtidal-intertidal microfacies, in an environment with a certain water depth and frequently fluctuating hydrodynamic force. Furthermore, the morphology of MT was constrained by the characteristics of host rocks. It is thus concluded that different sets of morphology represent different lithofacies or rhythmic units, showing the indication significance for the morphology of MT. This study partly reflects the relationship between morphology and depositional environment of MT in the whole Precambrian. With further researches, the opinion and method held by the authors could be used to study different formations in different areas, and a relationship model between morphology and depositional environment of MT can be established, which will also contribute to the researches on the genesis of MT.

**Key words:** Dalian; Neoproterozoic; Xingmincun Formation; carbonate; molar-tooth structure (MT); morphology; sedimentary environment

Bauemar (1885) 在北美 Belt 超群碳酸盐岩中发现了具臼齿形态特征的特殊沉积构造, 并称臼齿构造 (Molar-tooth structure, 简称 MT)。Smith (1968) 和 James 等 (1998) 也对其做过描述性定义。臼齿构造系由 5~15  $\mu\text{m}$  纯净、等粒方解石颗粒组成的一种仅发育于前寒武纪时期的特殊碳酸盐岩构造。到目前为止, 臼齿构造已在全球 20 多个地区发现, 我国吉林浑江、辽宁凌源、本溪、金州、复州、天津蓟县、山东、河南、安徽、苏北、云南和新疆等地发育 (葛铭等, 2003)。因臼齿构造发育层位多、分布范围广、形态复杂多样, 我国已成为全球研究臼齿构造的理想地区之一。

一个多世纪以来, 各国的地质学家们一直在通过物理的、化学的、生物的理论 and 手段探索其成因, 也提出许多种成因机制, 大致可归纳为 3 类: ①无机成因 (Daly, 1912; Eby, 1975; Young and Long, 1977; Winston, 1980; Plumner and Gostin, 1981; Knoll, 1984; Hoffmann, 1985; Calver and Baillie, 1990; Cown and James, 1992; Pratt, 1992, 1998; 乔秀夫等, 1994, 1999; Fairchild *et al.*, 1997); ②有机成因 (Gillson, 1929; Ross, 1959; Smith, 1968; James *et al.*, 1998; 葛铭等, 2003); ③生物-地球化学成因 (Horodyski, 1976, 1989; Furniss *et al.*, 1998)。近些年来, 一些研究者 (刘为付等, 2004; 旷

红伟等, 2004a) 又提出地球化学方面的成因解释。虽然前期 MT 成因争论不已, 但是还是取得了一些共识: ①时限上, 主要出现在中元古代到新元古代, 少量出现在早元古代和晚太古代 (James *et al.*, 1998; James, 2006a, 2006b); ②形成的沉积环境为稳定克拉通盆地浅水碳酸盐岩台地或斜坡 (Smith, 1968; 乔秀夫等, 1994; Fairchild *et al.*, 1997; Winston, 1986) 特别是在潮坪至风暴浪基面以上的潮下带之间的区域 (柳永清等, 2005); ③臼齿构造形成于成岩作用之前, 并且主要出现在细粒碳酸盐岩中, 砂岩等碎屑岩中没有发现 (Horodyski, 1989)。

前人对臼齿构造形态做过研究 (Smith, 1968; Winston, 1986; Fairchild *et al.*, 1997; James *et al.*, 1998; Pratt, 1998; Furniss *et al.*, 1998; Frank and Lyongs, 1998; Meng and Ge, 2002), 但随着研究的深入, 研究重点从单纯描述宿主岩性以及形态与沉积环境转移到岩性、形态、沉积环境及其微观组构之间成因关系上 (刘为付等, 2003a, 2003b, 2004; 刘燕学等, 2003; 旷红伟等, 2004a, 2008), 并开始关注是否不同臼齿形态反应形成时的沉积环境不同。本文以辽东大连金石滩新元古代兴民村组 MT 特征为例, 重点研究和阐述 MT 的形态特征, 并进一步分析、探讨其对沉积环境的指示意义, 以期对 MT 成因研究解释提供新的证据和新思路。

## 1 区域地质概况

研究区位于辽东大连东南金石滩(图1)。区内主要出露新元古代—古生代和中生代地层。新元古代晚期地层由下至上为五行山群的长岭子组、南关岭组、甘井子组及金县群的营城子组、十三里台组、马家屯组、崔家屯组和兴民村组,其中南关岭组、甘井子组及营城子组以及兴民村组碳酸盐岩中MT最为发育。兴民村组下部为含海绿石石英砂岩夹页岩,中部为黑色、绿色页岩夹少量的砂岩,上部为灰色粉泥屑灰岩,白齿构造十分发育,为本研究目的层位。

## 2 白齿构造形态特征

在前人对白齿构造形态描述和研究基础上(O'Connor, 1972; Furniss *et al.*, 1998; 刘为付等, 2003a; 刘燕学等, 2003, 2005; 旷红伟等, 2006, 2008; Pollock *et al.*, 2006), 本文依据野外实地测制兴民村组上部剖面以及室内对MT宏观、微观的系统观察与综合分析, 阐述MT类型如下。

### 2.1 条带状白齿构造

按条带状白齿构造宽度、弯曲度以及破碎程度的差异进一步划分如下亚类型:

(1) 平直条带状白齿构造(MT1): 主要发育在纹层发育的泥晶灰岩中。5~10 cm长、2~4 mm宽, 多垂直或斜交沉积纹层, 白齿边缘较平直, 未见明显弯曲或褶皱, 偶见白齿构造被细小方解石(白云石)脉贯穿(图2a)。露头上多垂直岩层, 极少量平行于层面, 平面上与其他类型MT呈交织状。

(2) 弯曲条带状白齿构造(MT2): 主要发育在泥晶灰中, 少量发育在含砂屑泥晶灰岩和泥晶灰岩中。多2~10 cm长, 1 mm宽。在沉积纹层发育的地方, 白齿穿断和牵引纹层, 同时可见其从纹层不发育的含砂屑的泥晶灰岩中延伸到纹层发育的泥晶灰岩中, 并牵引纹层弯曲。从弯曲程度上来看, 有略弯曲和极度弯曲的, 从形态上又有肠状、分叉状等(图2b、2c、2d)。后期方解石(白云石)脉常穿过白齿构造。露头上该种类型白齿构造十分发育, 具有垂直、平行和斜交层面等多种形态, 剖面和平面上也多交织成网状。

(3) 破碎弯曲条带状白齿构造(MT3): 主要发育在泥晶灰岩中。多4~8 cm长, 1.5~2 mm宽。

宏观上这种类型同弯曲条带状白齿构造没有太大区别, 但显微镜下可以清晰见其由几段或几块碎带状或碎斑状白齿组成(图2e、2f)。

(4) 穿刺状(MT4): 主要发育在含泥灰岩和泥晶灰岩中。长几毫米到1 cm左右, 粗处宽约0.2 mm, 细处宽约0.02~0.05 mm。镜下该白齿构造平行或斜交纹层, 通常显示一端呈稍粗的带状, 并向另一端逐渐变细呈丝状或尖刺状(图2g、2h)。宏观上表现为垂直和平行层面发育, 并且同其他条带状的白齿构造共生。

### 2.2 短杆状白齿构造(MT5)

发育在含泥灰岩中。长约0.5~1 cm, 宽约0.3 mm。镜下呈近乎垂直状刺穿纹层, 在两端牵引纹层, 使得纹层弯曲(图2i)。

### 2.3 蠕虫状白齿构造(MT6)

该MT其他形态白齿构造共生, 多出现在泥晶灰岩中。长约0.5~1 cm, 中间粗, 向两端延伸逐渐变细、变尖, 有一定弯曲度, 纹层常被牵引弯曲变形(图2j)。露头上多垂直或斜交岩层发育。

### 2.4 丝状白齿构造(MT7)

多出现在粉屑、砂屑灰岩中。长约3~5 mm, 宽约0.2 mm。揉皱弯曲并与纹层斜交, 两端收敛呈尖状(图2k)。露头上多与弯曲条带状白齿构造伴生。

### 2.5 圆斑状(气泡状、瘤状)白齿构造(MT8)

发育在块状泥晶灰岩中, 个体较小, 露头上少见。显微镜下椭圆状, 长轴0.2 mm左右, 短轴0.1 mm左右(图2l)。

### 2.6 碎屑状白齿构造(MT9)

碎屑状MT主要发育在砂屑或粉屑灰岩中, MT呈棱角不规则状无定向分布。前人把碎屑状MT归于异地成因, 也就是MT遭受外力改造而破碎呈棱角碎块不规则状后再沉积形成, 这种外力主要是风暴潮引起的(Pratt, 1998; Furniss *et al.*, 1998)。

## 3 MT形态与沉积环境的关系

### 3.1 MT宿主岩性单元及沉积特征

辽东大连金石滩新元古代含白齿构造碳酸盐岩具有4种典型的沉积岩相组成: 含砂屑或粉屑灰岩(A)、泥晶灰岩和泥屑灰岩(B)、纹层状泥晶灰岩(C)和含泥泥晶灰岩(D)(图3)。

单元A由中-薄层砂屑或粉屑灰岩组成, 底部存在冲刷面, 具递变层理和平行层理。MT发育较少,

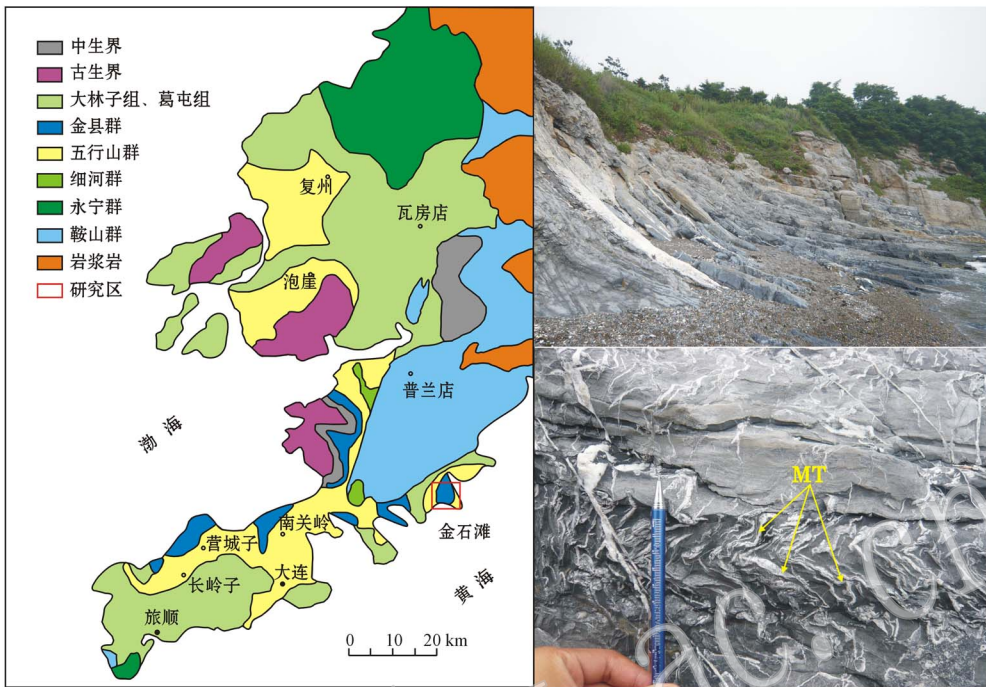


图 1 研究区位置、区域地质和兴民村组 MT 发育段剖面及 MT 形态宏观面貌

Fig. 1 Location of the study area, regional geology and geological section of the MTS-bearing carbonates in Xingmincun Formation and macroscopic photo of MTS

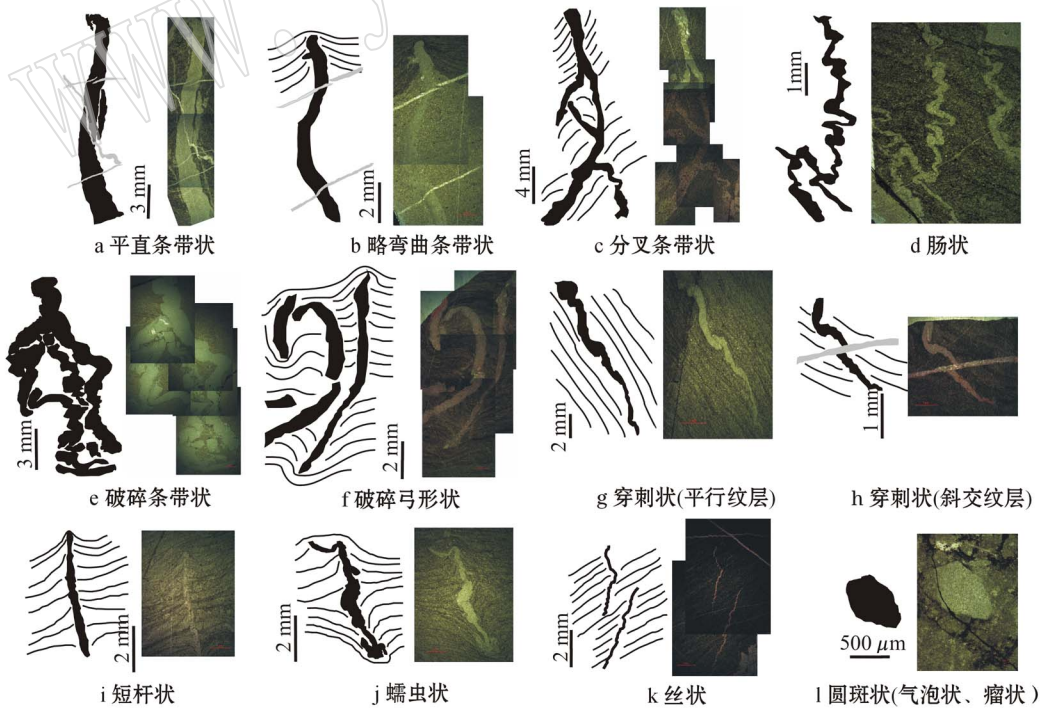


图 2 兴民村组 MT 形态微观特征(每张图的右侧为显微镜下的面貌,左侧为对应的素描图)

Fig. 2 Microcosmic features of MTS from Xingmincun Formation(right: microphoto; left: sketch diagram)

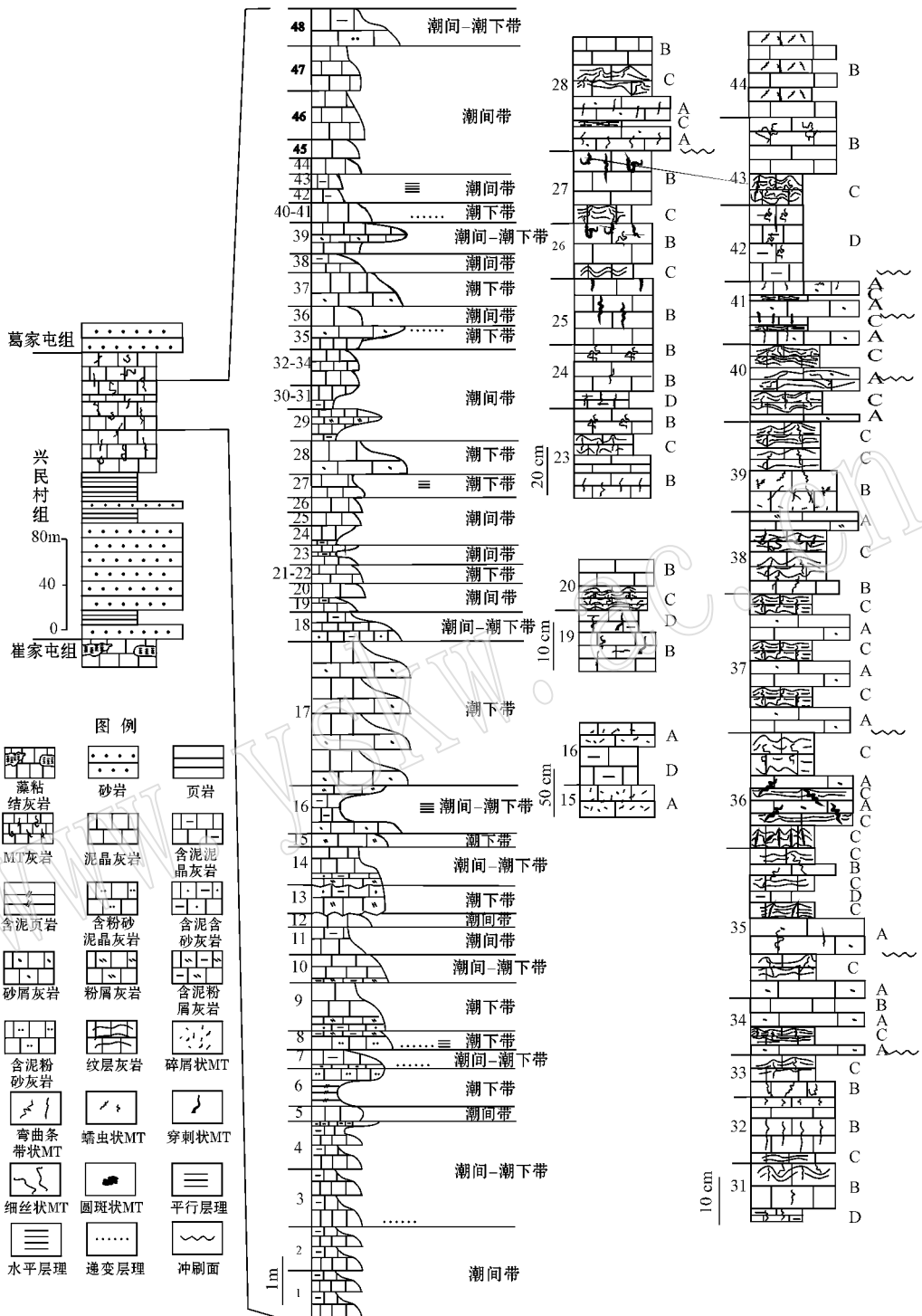


图 3 兴民村组 MT 发育段岩性柱状图

Fig. 3 Column of MTS-bearing limestones in Xingmincun Formation

主要为 MT9, 少量见到 MT2 和 MT7。

单元 B 为中-薄层泥晶灰岩和泥屑灰岩。MT 形态多样, 为 MT2, 且还多以混杂形式在垂直层面和水平层面上呈网格状或杂乱状分布。

单元 C 一般为中-薄层纹层状泥晶灰岩。发育 MT2, 可少见 MT4、MT6。垂直或斜交纹层 MT 都向上或向下穿断纹层并牵引纹层变形, 指示着纹层先于 MT 形成。另可沿纹层发育。



单元D为中-薄层含泥泥晶灰岩,水平层理。该岩性单元多以夹层出现在上述单元中。零星发育MT2(以垂直或斜交层面肠状居多)和MT4,它们可穿断并牵引纹层变形。

从上述MT宿主岩相发育的沉积构造来看,可见递变层理(风暴粒序层理)、平行层理、水平层理以及缝合线和冲刷面构造等。递变层理层厚在1 cm左右(图4a),自下而上粒度由粗变细,显示由强到弱逐渐衰减水流沉积而成,冲刷面由于水体能量的突然增加,流体对下伏沉积物冲刷、侵蚀形成了凹凸不平面,上部发育粗颗粒的砂屑灰岩等(图4b)或砂屑灰岩条带(图4c),可能代表着当时的一次风暴作用。

### 3.2 MT 宿主沉积韵律特征

宿主MT的沉积韵律多为砂屑灰岩和纹层状泥晶灰岩薄韵律(图4d、4f)或砂屑灰岩和泥晶灰岩互

层(图4e),单个韵律厚度不大(5~10 cm),体现了一种水动力能量由中等到弱、变动频繁、向上变浅的高频旋回叠加沉积,多在潮间带的沉积环境见到。常见的两类含MT微序列韵律组合如下:

(1)单元B和单元C的韵律组合,夹有少量的单元D。如从19到21层下部(图5),由下至上依次为:①单元B:灰色的泥晶灰岩夹砂屑透镜体或条带,发育MT1、MT2、MT4等,稀疏分布,由下向上MT逐渐增多;②单元D:灰黄色含泥泥晶灰岩,水平层理,以MT2、MT4为主;③沉积单元C:灰黄色薄层泥晶灰岩,纹层发育,以短MT2、MT6为主,牵引纹层向上向下弯曲;④沉积单元B:灰色中层泥晶灰岩,无MT发育;⑤沉积单元C:灰黄色薄层泥晶灰岩,纹层发育,短的MT2稀疏分布,纹层被牵引弯曲。

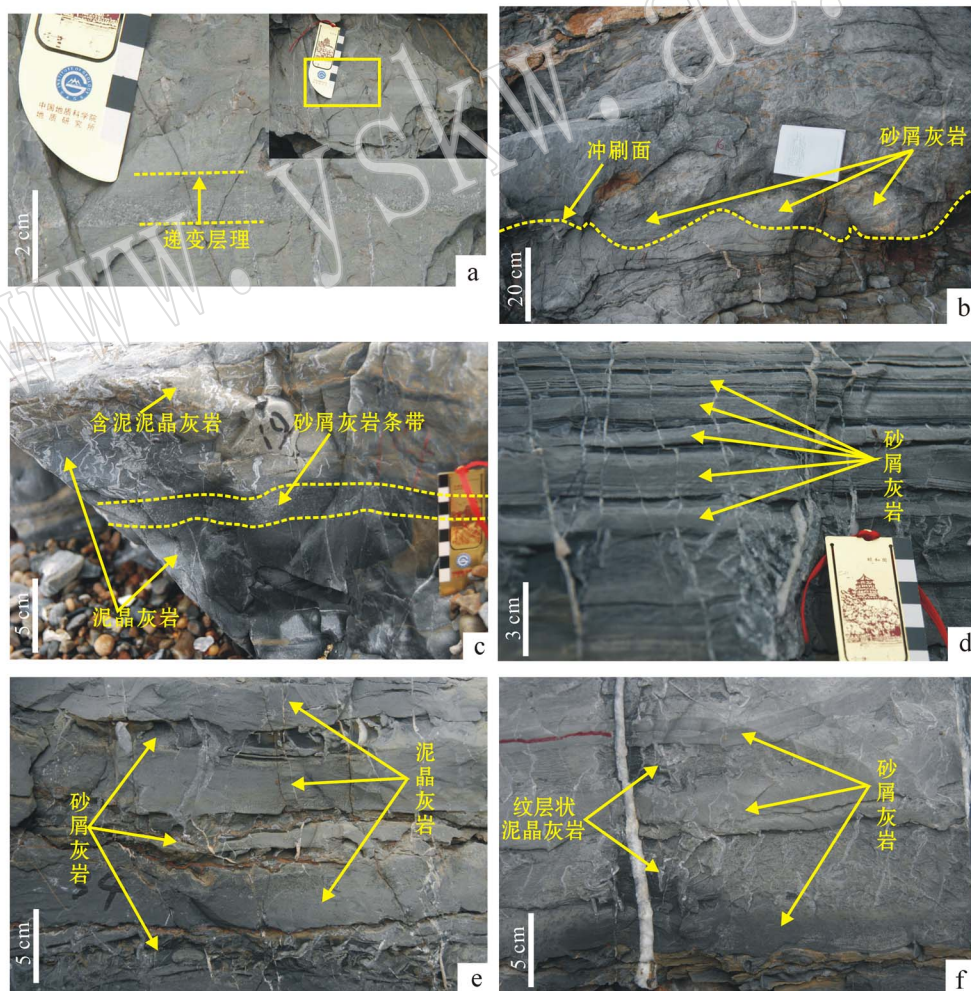


图4 兴民村组MT发育段沉积构造特征和沉积韵律特征



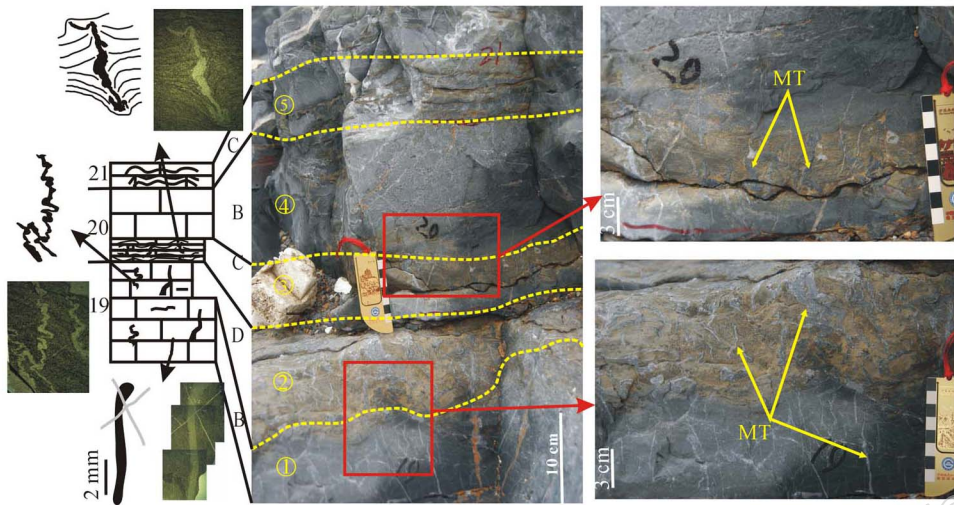


图 5 兴民村组 MT 段微序列韵律组合(1)

Fig. 5 Micro cycle 1 of MTS-bearing carbonates in Xingmincun Formation

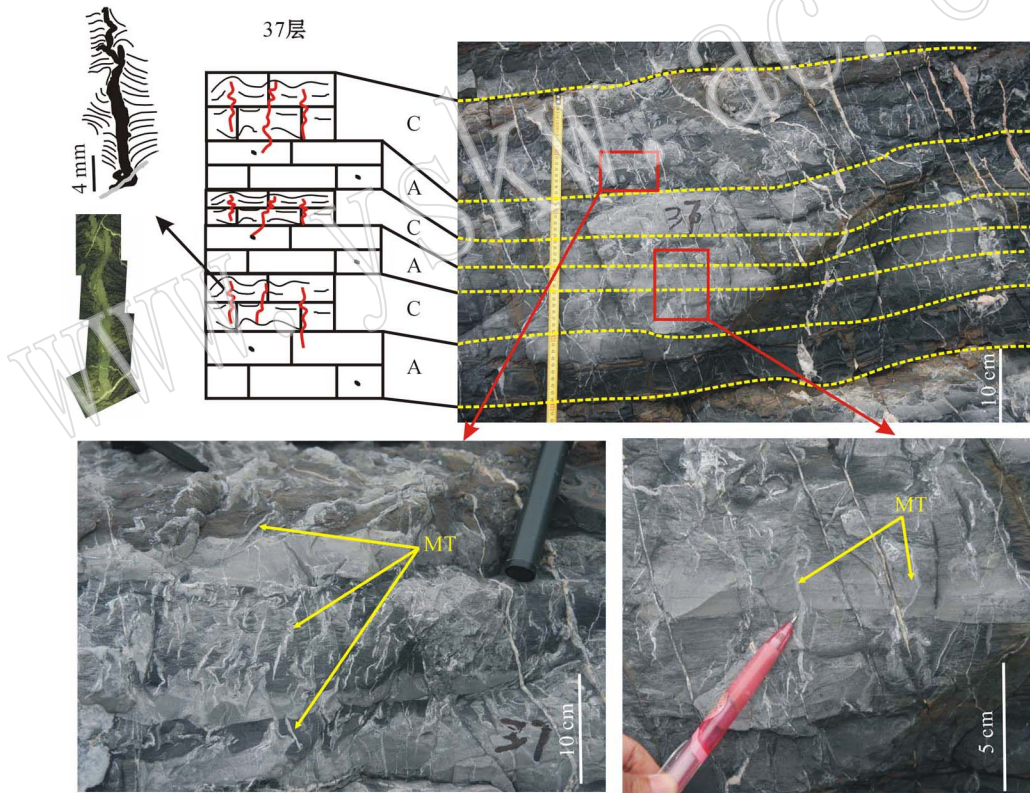


图 6 兴民村组 MT 段微序列韵律组合(2)

Fig. 6 Micro cycle 2 of MTS-bearing carbonates in Xingmincun Formation

(2) 单元 A 和单元 C 的韵律组合,如 37 层(图 6)。韵律层明显由纹层不发育的含砂屑泥晶灰岩(单元 A)和纹层极发育并含大量 MT 泥晶灰岩组成(单元 C),单元 A 中 MT 基本不发育,单元 C 中 MT 呈短的 MT<sub>2</sub>,牵引纹层上下伸展,一般不穿透韵律

界线,但少量特别粗大的 MT 可以穿透韵律。

上述 MT 发育共生的沉积构造、宿主沉积岩相和沉积韵律特征表明,沉积单元 A 为浅潮下带环境产物,主要以 MT<sub>9</sub> 为主或者不发育 MT;沉积单元 B 和 C 形成于潮间带下部,单元 B 以发育各种粗大的

短的 MT2、短的 MT1 为主,稍浅些的沉积单元 C 也是以 MT2 为主,但是个体较单元 B 要小些,潮间带上部沉积单元 D 则少量发育些 MT4、MT6。在 MT 发育丰度方面看,潮间带下部—浅潮下带泥晶灰岩和纹层状泥晶灰岩中最富集,而在粗粒级的砂屑和粉屑灰岩以及含有陆源碎屑泥晶灰岩中少见。这反映着 MT 的发育程度与宿主岩性存在着成因联系,而特定的岩性又是一定的沉积环境下形成的,因此 MT 形态就间接再现了形成时的沉积环境,MT 形态具有一定的沉积环境指示意义。

## 4 讨论与认识

前人在 MT 形成沉积环境方面积累了很多成果 (Smith and Bames, 1966; James *et al.*, 1998; Pratt, 1998; Rossetti and Goes, 2000; 旷红伟等, 2004a, 2004b; 柳永清等, 2005; 刘燕学等, 2005; 孟祥化等, 2006), 大家都公认 MT 主要发育在潮间—潮下带环境, 但对于各种形态 MT 的成因解释却又众多不同。一些学者 (Smith, 1968; 葛铭等, 2003; 旷红伟等, 2006; 孟祥化等, 2006) 认为类似 MT2 可能是成岩初期 (未完全固结时) 压实作用的结果。Furniss 等 (1998) 则通过实验模拟出一些臼齿构造形态, 并认为垂直条带最初就是弯曲的, 压实作用只是使其变短。Pollock (2006) 认为臼齿裂隙自身的形成过程对臼齿构造的最终形态起着决定性作用, 而臼齿裂隙的形成同沉积基质的特征和裂隙中气体的压力有关 (低压力的气体产生斑状的 MT, 高压力的气体产生条带状 MT, 丝状 MT 则是代表着产生 MT 气体压力的最低值)。也有人 (Pratt, 1998; Failchild *et al.*, 1997) 认为收缩裂隙由地震引起, 后被液化的高 Mg 方解石灰泥充填, 并在地震过程中进一步被压实和扭曲, 迅速石化, 也可继续在地震 (海啸) 中破碎。Smith (1968) 等则认为臼齿构造是由原始藻类成因, 准同生压实作用导致其弯曲。从前人的研究可以得知, MT 的形成是个多因素共同作用的结果, 基质属性、裂隙中气体压力、成岩初期的压实作用等都可能对 MT 的最终形态起决定作用, 至于它们怎么影响 MT 形态, 特别是压实作用对 MT 最终形态的影响有多大, 还需要进一步深入研究。

兴民村组 MT 宿主岩石主要为浅潮下带砂屑和粉屑灰岩, 潮间带下部含纹层和不含纹层泥晶灰岩

以及潮间带上部含泥晶灰岩, 它们都对对应着发育一定组合 MT 形态。这种对应或耦合关系说明 MT 形成以及形态与宿主岩石特性存在成因联系。如 MT 宿主岩石颗粒大小、粘度 (Pollock *et al.*, 2006) 以及陆源碎屑含量等。从沉积韵律看, 主要由一系列潮下—潮间带、向上沉积动力减弱、水体变浅的沉积序列组成。一定的水深和频繁波动的水动力条件应是 MT 发育的另外的必要条件。至于为什么在更浅和更深的环境中鲜有发育, 生物成因者认为一些营光自养型微生物 (James, 1998) 只在潮间带—潮下带生活, 在深水环境中难以生存, 而在较浅的潮上带因为有大量的陆源碎屑物质混入, 抑制了这种微生物的生长 (旷红伟等, 2004a)。然而笔者认为, 较深海水中  $\text{CO}_2$  随着压力的增大, 溶解量增加, 不易形成过饱和  $\text{CaCO}_3$  介质, 既使有臼齿“裂缝” (容纳空间) 出现时,  $\text{CaCO}_3$  也不能迅速结晶析出并充填“裂缝”, 并且依据 Pollock 的观点, 深水区海水较大的压力很难使得沉积基质中形成产生 MT 的气体临界压力, 故难以见到该沉积相内 MT 构造发育。在较浅的环境, 纵然容易形成过饱和碳酸钙海洋介质, 但却由于陆源碎屑物质的频繁输入干扰, 也不会有利于  $\text{CaCO}_3$  迅速结晶析出。潮间带—潮下带环境既存在过饱和的  $\text{CaCO}_3$  水溶液, 受陆源碎屑物质输入影响也较弱, 其有利条件的具备使其成为 MT 发育的理想环境。

本次通过野外及室内观察与综合研究, 共识别出条带状、短直杆状、蠕虫状、细丝状、圆斑状 (气泡状、瘤状) 和碎屑状等主要形态类型。MT 宿主碳酸盐岩主要为含砂屑或粉屑灰岩、泥晶灰岩、纹层状泥晶灰岩和含泥灰岩 4 种岩相, 组成潮间带—浅潮下带的多个向上沉积动力减弱、水体变浅沉积旋回序列。MT 主要发育在浅潮下带—潮间带下部环境, 少量出现在潮间带上部和风暴浪基面附近, 在更深的深潮下带—盆地和更浅的潮上带环境鲜有发育。具体的兴民村组 MT 形态同沉积环境的关系见表 1。由此可以得知, MT 形态受宿主岩相和环境的控制, 具有特定的沉积环境指示意义。

本次研究在一定程度上反映了整个前寒武纪 MT 形态与沉积环境的关系, 随着研究的深入, 如果将此方法应用到不同地区、不同组段的 MT 形态和沉积环境关系模式的探索中, 并最终归纳总结出一套 MT 形态同沉积环境的对应关系模式, 会为 MT 真正成因的研究提供一些启示。



表 1 兴民村组 MT 形态、宿主岩石和沉积环境的关系

Table 1 The relationship between MTs morphology, substrate and environment

宿主岩石	沉积环境	MT 形态
含砂屑或粉屑灰岩	潮下带	碎屑状或无
泥晶或泥屑灰岩	较深的潮间带下部	弯曲条带状(粗大)平直条带状
纹层状泥晶灰岩	较浅的潮间带下部	弯曲条带状(短小)
含泥泥晶灰岩	潮间带上部	蠕虫状、穿刺状

致谢 在野外剖面实测过程中,得到了长江大学地球科学学院穆朋飞、李家华和地球物理学院王晓光的无私帮助,在文章的写作过程中,中国地质科学院地质所柳永清研究员给予了许多宝贵意见和建议,在此表示感谢!

## References

Bauerman H. 1885. Report on the geology of the country near the fortieth parallel of north latitude west of the Rocky Mountains [ A ]. Canada Geological Survey of Report Progress 1882-1884 [ C ]. part B : 1 ~ 42.

Calver C R and Baillie P W. 1990. Early diagenetic concretions associated with the intrastratal shrinkage cracks in an upper Proterozoic dolomite, Tasmania, Australia [ J ]. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, 60 : 293 ~ 350.

Cowan C A and James N P. 1992. Diastasis cracks Mechanically Generated synaeresis-like cracks in Upper Cambrian shallow water oolite and ribbon carbonates [ J ]. Sedimentology, 39 : 1 101 ~ 1 118.

Daly R A. 1912. Geology of the North American Cordillera at the fortieth Parallel [ J ]. Canada Geological Survey Memoir, 38, part I - III : 857.

Eby D E. 1975. Carbonate sedimentation under elevated salinities and implication for the origin of " Molar-tooth " structure in the Middle Belt Carbonate Interval ( Late Precambrian ), northwestern Montana [ J ]. Abstracts with Programs Geological Society of America, 7 : 1 063.

Fairchild I J, Einsele G and Song T. 1997. Possible seismic origin of molar tooth structures in Neoproterozoic carbonate ramp deposits, North China [ J ]. Sedimentology, 44 : 611 ~ 636.

Frank T D and Lyons-Timothy W. 1998. " Molar-tooth " structures : a geochemical perspective on a Proterozoic enigma [ J ]. Geology ( Boulder ), 26 ( 8 ) : 683 ~ 686.

Furniss G, Rittle J F and Winston D. 1998. Gas bubble and expansion crack origin of " Molar-tooth " calcite structures in the Middle Proterozoic belt supergroup western Montana [ J ]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 68 ( 1 ) : 104 ~ 114.

Ge Ming, Meng Xinghua, Kuang Hongwei, et al. 2003. Molar-tooth carbonates : carbonate research highlight of the world in 21st century [ J ]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 21 ( 1 ) : 81 ~ 89 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Gillson J L. 1929. Contact metamorphism of the rocks in the Pend Or-

eille district, Northern Idaho [ J ]. US Geological Survey Professional, 158 - F : 111 ~ 121.

Hofmann H J. 1985. The mid-Proterozoic little Dalmacrobiota, Mackenzie Mountain, northwest Canada [ J ]. Paleontology, 28 : 280 ~ 300.

Horodyski R J. 1989. Paleontology of the Middle Proterozoic belt supergroup [ A ]. Winston D, Horodyski R J, Whipple J W. Middle Proterozoic Belt Supergroup, Western Montana [ C ]. Washington : American Geophysical Union, 7 ~ 26.

Horodyski R J. 1976. Stromatolites of the upper Siyeh Limestone ( Middle Proterozoic ), Belt Supergroup, Glacier National Park, Montana [ J ]. Precambrian Research, 3 : 517 ~ 536.

James N P, Narbonne G M and Sherman A G. 1998. Molar tooth carbonate shallow subtidal facies of the Mid to Late Proterozoic [ J ]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 68 ( 5 ) : 716 ~ 722.

James W B and Dawn Y S. 2006. Molar tooth structures of the Neoproterozoic Monteville Formation, Transvaal Supergroup, South Africa. I : constraints on microcrystalline CaCO<sub>3</sub> precipitation [ J ]. Sedimentology, 53 : 1 ~ 20.

James W B, Dawn Y S and Nicolas J H. 2006. Molar tooth structures of the Neoproterozoic Monteville Formation, Transvaal Supergroup, South Africa. II : A wave-induced fluid flow model [ J ]. Sedimentology, 53 : 1 069 ~ 1 082.

Knoll A H. 1984. Microbiotas of the Late Precambrian Hunnberg formation, Nordaustlandet, Svalbard [ J ]. Journal of Paleontology, 58 : 131 ~ 162.

Kuang Hongwei, Jin Guangchun, Liu Yanxue, et al. 2004a. The environment conditions of the microsparite ( Molar tooth ) carbonates opened out by geochemistry : an example from the microsparite carbonates of Neoproterozoic in Ji-Liao region, China [ J ]. Nature Gas Geoscience, 15 ( 2 ) : 150 ~ 155 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Kuang Hongwei, Liu Yanxue, Meng Xinghua, et al. 2004b. Sedimentary lithofacies and petrological features of Neoproterozoic MT structures-bearing Carbonates in Jilin-Liaoning Area [ J ]. Acta Geoscientica Sinica, 25 ( 6 ) : 419 ~ 425 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Kuang Hongwei, Liu Yanxue, Meng Xianghua, et al. 2006. Molar-tooth structure and sedimentary characteristics of the Wanlong Formation of Neoproterozoic at Erdaojiang section of Tonghua County in southern Jilin Province [ J ]. Journal of Palaeogeography, 8 ( 4 ) : 457 ~ 466 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Liu Weifu, Meng Xianghua, Ge Ming, et al. 2003a. Affairs of Molar-tooth carbonates from Neoproterozoic in Xuhuai area [ J ]. Geological Science and Technology Information, 22 ( 4 ) : 27 ~ 32 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Liu Weifu, Meng Xianghua, Ge Ming, et al. 2003b. Study on petrology and sedimentary environment of Molar teeth structures-bearing carbonates in Neoproterozoic [ J ]. Journal of East China Geological Institute, 26 ( 4 ) : 321 ~ 326 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Liu Weifu, Meng Xianghua, Ge Ming, et al. 2004. Origin of the Neoproterozoic Molar-tooth carbonates in the Xuzhou-Huainan Area [ J ]. Geological Review, 50 ( 5 ) : 454 ~ 463 ( in Chinese with English abstract ).

Liu Yanxue, Liu Yongqing and Kuang Hongwei. 2005. Molar-tooth carbonate constrained by depositional environment and geological history [ J ]. Advances in Earth Science, 20 ( 7 ) : 710 ~ 716 ( in Chinese

- with English abstract).
- Liu Yanxue, Kung Hongwei, Cai Guoyin, *et al.* 2003. Depositional environment of molar-tooth limestone of the Neoproterozoic Yingchengzi Fm. in southern Liaoning [J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 22(6): 419~425 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Yongqing, Gao Linzhi and Liu Yanxue. 2005. Microspar structure Carbonate and conatrain of sedimentary facies and environments in Jiangsu, Anhui and Liaoning Provinces of the Nothtern China [J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 23(1): 45~59 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Meng X H and Ge M. 2002. The sedimentary features of Proterozoic microspar (Molar-tooth) carbonates in China and their significance [J]. Episodes, 25(3): 185~196.
- Meng Xianghua, Ge Ming, Kuang Hongwei, *et al.* 2006. Origin of mivrosparite carbonates and the signigance in the evolution of the earth in Proterozoic [J]. Acta Petrologica Sinica, 22(8): 2 133~2 143 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- O'Connor M P. 1972. Classification and environmental interpretation of the cryptalgal organosedimentary "molar tooth" structure from the Late Precambrian Belt-Purcell Supergroup [J]. Journal of Geology, 80: 592~610.
- Plummer P S and Gostin V A. 1981. Shrinkage cracks: Desiccation or synaeresis? [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, 51: 1 147~1 156.
- Pollock M D, Kah L C and Bartley J K. 2006. Morphology of molar-tooth structures in Precambrian carbonates: influence of substrate rheology and implications for genesis [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 76: 310~323.
- Pratt B R. 1992. Shrinkage feature (molar tooth structure) in Proterozoic limestone—New model for their origin through syndimentary earthquake-induced dewatering [A]. Annual Meeting Abstracts with Programs, Geological Society of America [C]. 24(7): 53.
- Pratt B R. 1998. Molar-tooth structure in Proterozoic carbonate rocks: Origin from syndimentary earthquakes and implication for the nature and evolution of basins and marine sediment [J]. Geological Society of America Bulletin, 110(8): 1 028~1 045.
- Qiao Xiufu and Gao Linzhi. 1999. Neoproterozoic and Early Paleozoic seismic disaster events in the North China Platform and their relationship with Rodinia [J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 44(16): 1 753~1 757 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiao Xiufu, Song Tianrui, Gao Linzhi, *et al.* 1994. Seismic succession of oscillatory liquefaction in carbonate rocks [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 68(1): 16~34 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ross C P. 1959. The geology of Glacier National Park and Flathead region, northwestern Montan [J]. Prof. Pap. U. S. Geol. Surv., 296: 125.
- Rossetti D F and Goes A M. 2000. Deciphering the sedimentological imprint of paleoseismic events an example from the Aptian Codo formation, northern Brazil [A]. Shiki T, Cita M B and Gorsline D S. Seismothribidites, Seismites and Tsunamiites [C]. Sedimentary Geology, 135(1~4): 137~156.
- Smith A G. 1968. The origin and deformation of some "Molar-tooth" structure in the Precambrian Belt-Purcell supergroup [J]. Journal of Geology, 76: 426~433.
- Smith A G and Bames W C. 1966. Correlation of and facies changes in the carbonaceous, calcareous, and dolomitic formations of Precambrian an Belt-Purcell Supergroup [J]. Geological Society of America Bulletin, 77: 1 399~1 462.
- Winston D. 1990. Evidences for intracratonic, fluvial and lacustrine setting of Middle to Late Proterozoic Laurentia-Baltica [J]. Geological Association of Canada Special Paper, 38: 535~564.
- Winston D. 1986. Sedimentology of the Ravalli Group, middle carbonate and Washington [A]. Roberts S M. Belt Supergroup: A guide to Proterozoic Rockw of Western Montana and Adjacent Areas [C]. Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication, 94: 245~257.
- Young G M and Long D G F. 1977. Carbonate sedimentation in a late Precambrian shelf sea, Victoria Island, Canadian Archipelago [J]. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, 47: 943~955.

### 附中文参考文献

- 葛 铭, 孟祥化, 旷红伟, 等. 2003. 微亮晶(白齿)碳酸盐岩: 21 世纪全球地学研究的新热点 [J]. 沉积学报, 21(1): 81~89.
- 旷红伟, 金广春, 刘燕学. 2008. 吉辽地区新元古代白齿构造形态及其研究意义 [J]. 中国科学(D 辑), 38(增 II): 123~130.
- 旷红伟, 金广春, 刘燕学, 等. 2004a. 从地球化学角度看微亮晶白齿碳酸盐岩形成的环境条件——以吉辽地区新元古代微亮晶碳酸盐岩为例 [J]. 天然气地球科学, 15(2): 150~155.
- 旷红伟, 刘燕学, 孟祥化, 等. 2004b. 吉辽地区新元古代白齿碳酸盐岩岩相的若干岩石学特征研究 [J]. 地球学报, 25(6): 647~653.
- 旷红伟, 刘燕学, 孟祥化, 等. 2006. 吉林南部通化二道江剖面新元古界万隆组白齿构造及其沉积特征 [J]. 古地理学报, 8(4): 457~466.
- 刘为付, 孟祥化, 葛 铭, 等. 2003a. 皖北新元古代白齿碳酸盐岩石学特征及沉积环境探讨 [J]. 华东地质学院学报, 26(4): 321~326.
- 刘为付, 孟祥化, 葛 铭, 等. 2003b. 徐淮地区上元古界白齿构造碳酸盐岩事件 [J]. 地质科技情报, 22(4): 27~32.
- 刘为付, 孟祥化, 葛 铭, 等. 2004. 徐州-淮南地区新元古代白齿碳酸盐岩成因探讨 [J]. 地质论评, 50(5): 454~463.
- 刘燕学, 旷红伟, 蔡国印, 等. 2003. 辽南新元古代营城子组白齿灰岩的沉积环境 [J]. 地质通报, 22(6): 419~425.
- 刘燕学, 柳永清, 旷红伟. 2005. 一种严格受控于环境和时间的特殊碳酸盐岩——白齿构造碳酸盐岩 [J]. 地球科学进展, 20(7): 710~716.
- 柳永清, 高林志, 刘燕学. 2005. 苏皖辽地区新元古代微亮晶构造碳酸盐岩的沉积岩相与环境约束 [J]. 沉积学报, 23(1): 49~59.
- 孟祥化, 葛 铭, 旷红伟, 等. 2006. 微量晶(白齿)碳酸盐成因及其在元古宙地球演化中的意义 [J]. 岩石学报, 22(8): 2 133~2 144.
- 乔秀夫, 高林志. 1999. 华北新元古代及早古生代地震灾变事件及与 Rodinia 的关系 [J]. 科学通报, 44(16): 1 753~1 757.
- 乔秀夫, 宋天锐, 高林志, 等. 1994. 碳酸盐岩振动液化地震序列 [J]. 地质学报, 68(1): 16~34.