

Mineral chemistry of lava flows from Linga area of the Eastern Deccan Volcanic Province, India

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Several basaltic lava flows have been identified in the study area in and around Linga, in the Eastern Deccan Volcanic Province (EDVP) on the basis of distinctly developed structural zones defined by primary volcanic structures such as columnar joints and vesicles. These basaltic lava flows are spatially distributed in four different sectors, viz., (i) Bargona–Gadarwara (BG) sector (ii) Shikarpur–Linga (SL) sector (iii) Arjunvari–Survir Hill (AS) sector and (iv) Kukrachiman–Morand Hill (KM) sector. A three-tier classification scheme has been adopted for the characterization and classification of individual lava flows. Each lava flow consists of a Lower Colonnade Zone (LCZ) overlain by the Entablature Zone (EZ) and Upper Colonnade Zone (UCZ). The LCZ and UCZ grade into a distinct/indistinct Lower Vesicular Zone (LVZ) and Upper Vesicular Zone (UVZ), respectively. The LCZ and UCZ of the flows are characterized by columnar joints while the EZ is marked by multi-directional hackly jointing. The geometry of different joint patterns corresponds to different styles of cooling during solidification of lava flows. Detailed petrographic studies of the investigated lava flows reveal inequigranular phenocrystal basalts characterized by development of phenocrystal phases including plagioclase, clinopyroxene and olivine, whereas groundmass composition is marked by tiny plagioclase, clinopyroxene, opaque mineral and glass. Electron microprobe analyses indicate that the olivine has a wide range $\sim\text{Fo}_{22}$ to Fo_{66} revealing a wide spectrum of compositional variation. Pyroxene compositions are distinctly designated as Quad pyroxenes. Phenocrystal pyroxenes are mostly diopsidic, while the groundmass pyroxenes mainly correspond to augite with a minor pigeonite component. Pyroxene phenocrysts are characterized by a prominent Ti-enrichment. Phenocrystal plagioclase grains are calcic ($\text{An}_{52.7}$ – $\text{An}_{72.9}$), whereas groundmass plagioclase are relatively sodic ($\text{An}_{39.2}$ – $\text{An}_{61.6}$). Groundmass opaque minerals are characteristically found to be Ti-magnetite/ilmenite/pyrophanite. Pyroxene thermometry reveals a temperature span of 850° to 1280°C for the studied lavas while olivine–clinopyroxene thermometry yields a temperature range from 1040°–1160°C. The variation of temperature for the lava flows is ascribed to their normal cooling history after eruption.

1. Introduction

The Deccan Volcanic Province (DVP) represents one of the largest continental Large Igneous

Provinces (LIPs) on the earth that records immense accumulations of laterally extensive flood basalt lava flows that erupted over a relatively short time span in an intraplate tectonic regime. The

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significance of Deccan Trap Flood Basalt Province in the global scenario is attributed to its enormous volume and eruption duration that overlapped with the Cretaceous–Tertiary boundary ($\sim 65\text{--}66$ Ma) (Courtillot *et al* 1988; Duncan and Pyle 1988; Venkatesan *et al* 1993; Baksi 1994; Mahoney and Coffin 1997; Allegre *et al* 1999; Courtillot and Renne 2003; Sheth 2007; Ernst and Bell 2010; Melluso *et al* 2010; Sen and Chandrasekharam 2011). Pande (2002) surmised that an intense pulse of volcanism occurred at 66.9 ± 0.21 Ma, preceding the $K\text{--}T$ boundary ($65.2 \pm$ Ma) event by 1.7 Ma. This pulse of volcanism induced pervasive lateral flows of Deccan lavas, both cumulatively and as individual flows with an approximate volume of 2×10^6 km³ (Self *et al* 1997). Deccan volcanism has covered an exposed area of about $\sim 1.5 \times 10^6$ km² (Sen 2001) in the north-western, western, central and southern parts of the Indian peninsula with rapid, widespread extrusion of lavas. Thus, voluminous, fissure-fed,

outpourings of basaltic lavas and associated plumbing system of dykes, sills and layered intrusions represent spectacular manifestations of the earth's internal activity (Coffin and Eldholm 1994; Eldholm and Coffin 2000; Sheth *et al* 2009). It has been suggested that the primitive Deccan magmas of picritic compositions were generated from a large plume. However, recent studies reveal that the tholeiitic basalts, constituting the dominant magma type of Deccan Traps, are a product of melts derived from a combination of mantle plume, the subcontinental lithospheric mantle and eclogitic blocks embedded within the continental lithosphere (Sheth *et al* 2009; Sen and Chandrasekharam 2011).

The extensive lava flows from different parts of DVP emphasize the need to constrain the eruptive styles, flow morphology and emplacement and stratigraphic correlation on the basis of suitable parameters. Physical volcanological aspects manifested in terms of primary volcanic

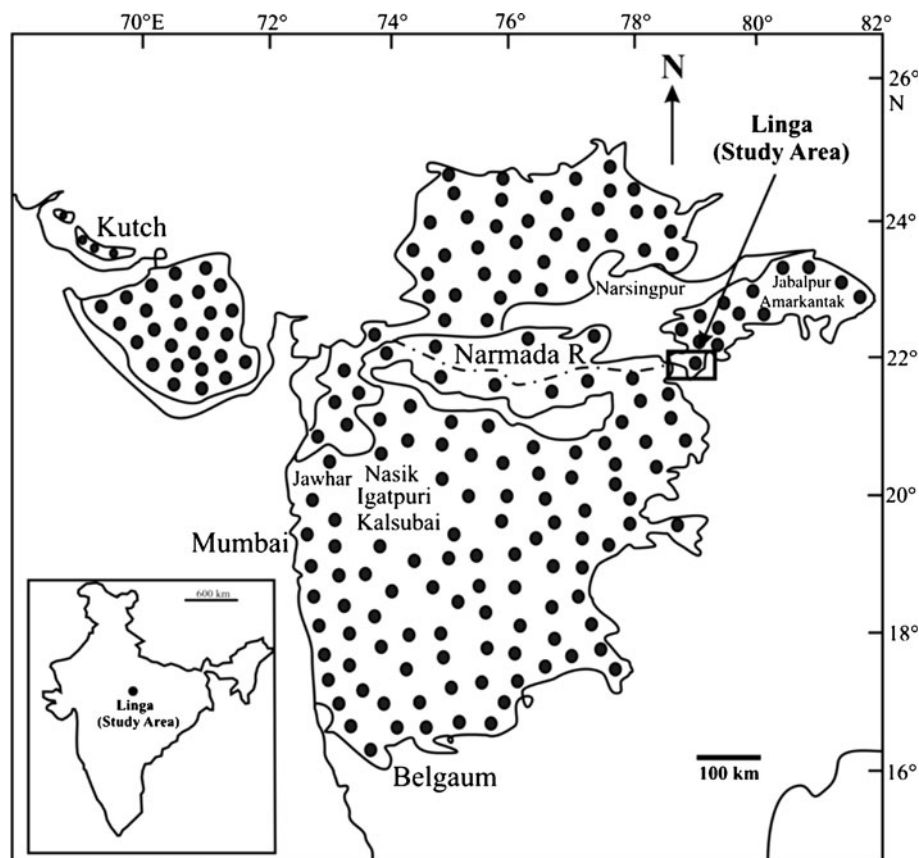


Figure 1. Map showing distribution of Deccan Traps (stippled) in India. It may be noted that (a) the areas including Jawhar, Nasik, Igatpuri, Kalsubai, etc., are referred to in the literature as Western Deccan and (b) the areas occupying eastern portion of Deccan outcrop adjacent to eastern side of Narmada river are generally referred to in the literature as Eastern Deccan. The proposed study area around Linga (marked by square) thus falls in Eastern Deccan segment. Inset map shows location of the study area in the map of India.

structures that developed during the early stages of cooling and solidification of Deccan lavas provide significant criteria for the identification and characterization of lava flows (Anderson *et al* 1999). However, these features were not considered for systematic description and classification of Deccan lavas until De (1972, 1974) recognized the importance of volcanic structures and proposed a three-tier classification scheme consisting of five structural zones for the Deccan Traps. These structural zones are:

Upper Colonnade Zone (UCZ) grading into Upper Vesicular Zone (UVZ)
Entablature Zone (EZ)
Lower Colonnade Zone (LCZ) grading into Lower Vesicular Zone (LVZ)

In the western DVP, long-distance correlations of lavas and lava piles have been done using volcanological features, geochemistry and geochronology and the observations have been successfully used to understand the stratigraphic and structural

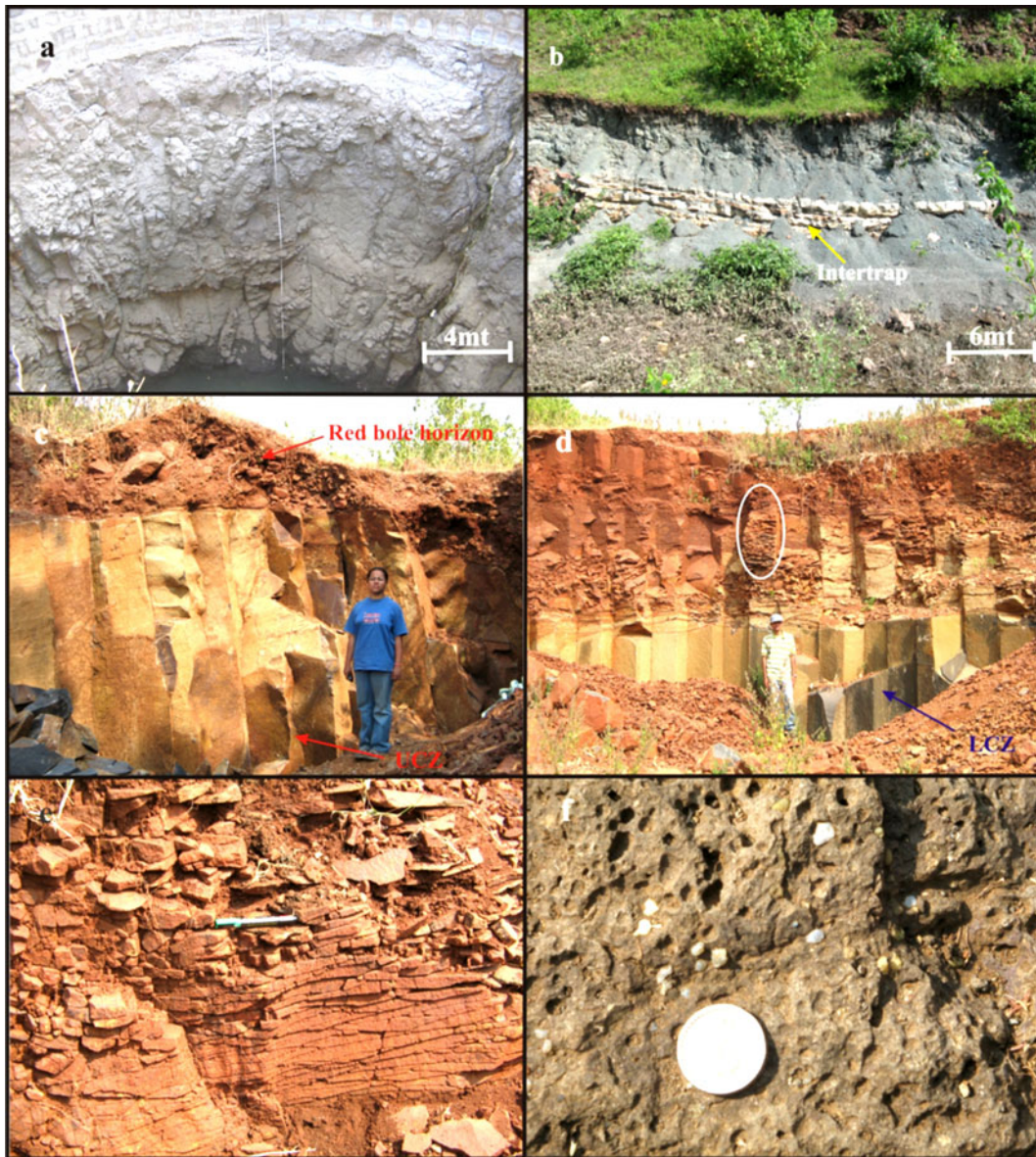


Figure 2. (a) Exposure of BG II in a well-section showing Upper Colonnade Zone (UCZ) grading into Upper Vesicular Zone (UVZ). (b) Field photograph showing occurrence of intertrap between SL II and SL III. (c) Upper Colonnade Zone (UCZ) with prominent development of columns. A thick Red Bole horizon is exposed at the top. (d) Lower Colonnade Zone (LCZ). The encircled portion shows that the columnar joint surface is segmented into step-like features known as chisel marks. (e) Entablature Zone (EZ) showing multidirectional hackly jointing. (f) Exposure of Lower Vesicular Zone (LVZ) showing vesicle filling by secondary minerals.

make-up of these parts of Deccan (Mahoney *et al* 1982, 2000; Cox and Hawkesworth 1984; Devey and Lightfoot 1986; Subbarao and Hooper 1988; Keszthelyi and Self 1998). In this regard, it is worth mentioning that Cox and Hawkesworth (1985) and Beane *et al* (1986) made a significant contribution by presenting a ‘geochemical stratigraphy’ of the Deccan lavas from the Western Ghats. Morphological aspects of lava flows and quantitative studies on flow-emplacment have been documented from different parts of the western DVP and compared with those from other Continental Flood Basalt (CFB) provinces (Keszthelyi and Self 1998; Keszthelyi *et al* 1999; Duraiswami *et al* 2008). Emplacement and inflation of pahoehoe lava flows have been recorded from Deccan Traps and compared with that from Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii (Hon *et al* 1994; Sheth 2006). Compound pahoehoe flows including inflated sheets, hummocky flows and tumuli, from older stratigraphic formations and simple flows forming extensive sheets capped by vesicular, weathered crust or flow-top breccias in younger formations have been described from Pune and Sangamner areas of western DVP (Self *et al* 1998; Bondre *et al* 2000, 2004, 2006). Recent studies on lava flows in the Koyna–Satara region of western DVP (Sheth *et al* 2011) suggest sinking of flow-top breccias (into the molten interiors of the flows) which distorts isotherm-patterns ultimately causing radial columnar joint structures or rosettes. Studies on morphology and structure of flow-lobe tumuli and associated features have been carried out in the Deccan lavas from Pune and Dhule areas of western DVP (Duraiswami *et al* 2001, 2002). In comparison to these, eastern DVP (EDVP) has been less attended (Fermor and Fox 1916; Crookshank 1936; Alexander and Paul 1977). However, comprehensive work on chemical stratigraphy and flow correlation of Deccan lavas in a few sections in the north and south of Narmada have been worked out later by Yedekar *et al* (1996); Deshmukh *et al* (1996); De (1996). A comparison and correlation of flow sequences from northern parts of Deccan with that from Western Ghats have also been discussed (Nair *et al* 1996; Mahoney *et al* 2000). Pattanayak and Shrivastava (1996a, 1996b, 1999) established presence of 37 lava flows and eight chemical types from Mandla lobe on the basis of physical criteria, petrographic characters and major oxide compositions. Peng *et al* (1998), on the basis of Nd–Sr–Pb isotopes suggested presence of Mahabaleshwer-like lava flows in this area. Recently, occurrence of small-scale inflated pahoehoe lava flows has been reported from the Mandla lobe of the eastern DVP (Kashyap *et al* 2010). The three-tier classification scheme for Deccan lavas (De 1972, 1974) has also been used for erecting lava-stratigraphy from

Narsingpur–Harrai–Amarwara–Lakhnadon areas of EDVP (Sengupta and Ray 2007, 2011).

The present study area around Linga (21°58′N: 78°56′E) in the Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh lies in the western margin of the Mandla lobe of the EDVP (figure 1). This area represents an important section of EDVP and reveals extensive lava flows with prominent development of primary volcanic structures which serve as an effective tool for the identification and characterization of lava flows in the area. In the present contribution, the physical volcanological aspects of the lava flows complemented by detailed petrography and mineral chemical parameters have been worked upon to track sequential variations among lava flows and elucidate the flow morphology.

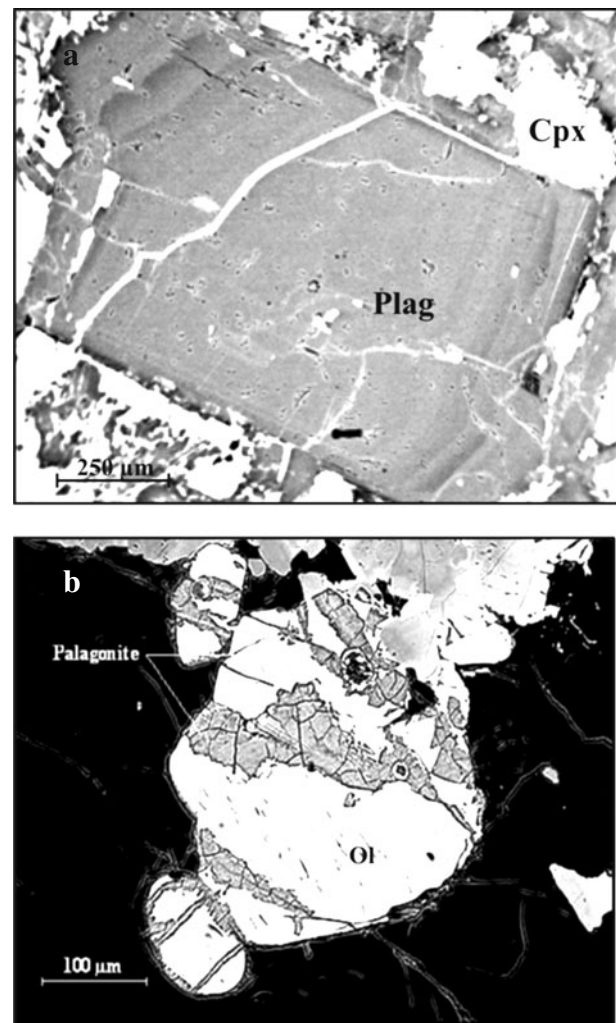
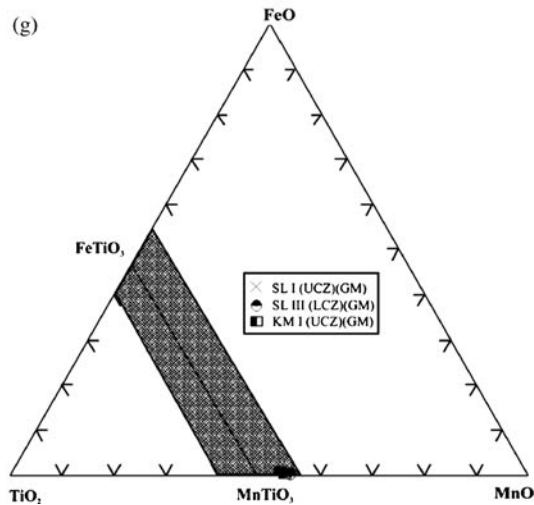
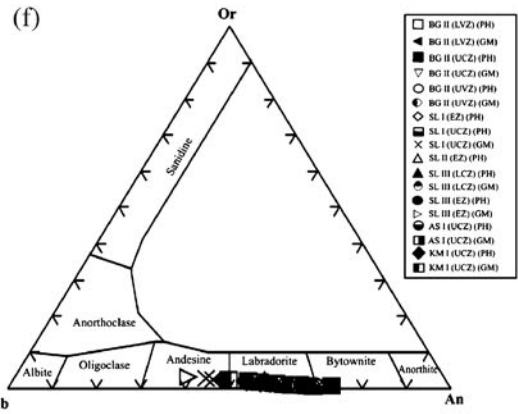
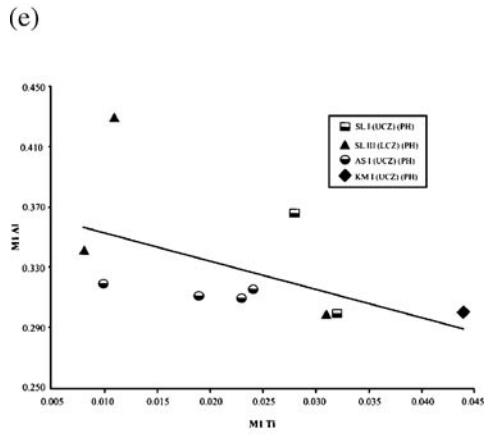
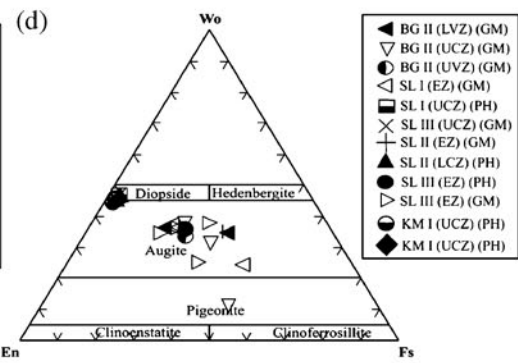
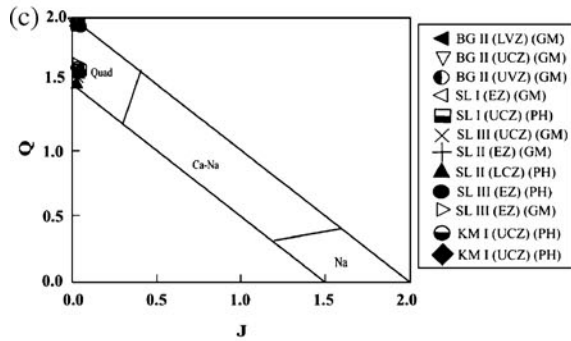
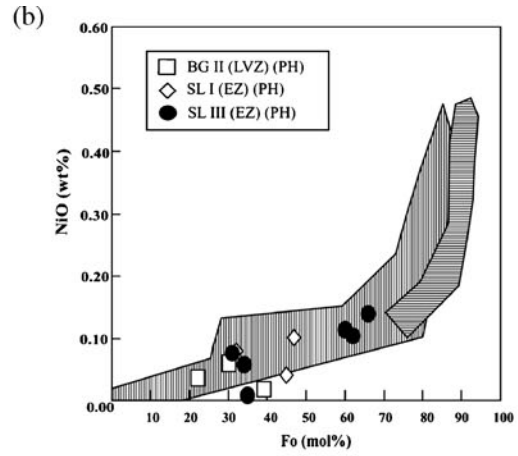
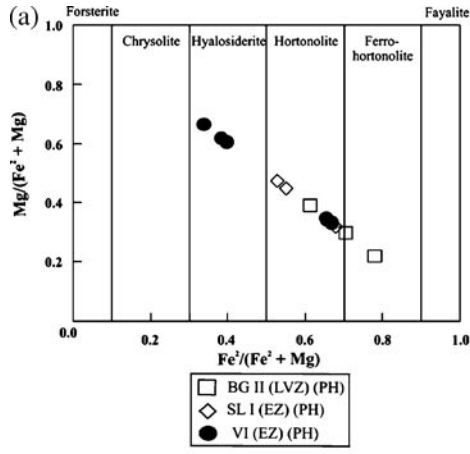


Figure 3. (a) Back-scattered image showing well-developed phenocryst of plagioclase in sample D 97 from LCZ (Lower Colonnade Zone) of SL III. (b) Back-scattered image showing olivine phenocryst partially altered to palagonite in sample D2 from EZ (Entablature Zone) of SL II. Explanation of abbreviations are same as in figure 2.

Table 1. Electron microprobe analyses of olivine from Linga, Chhinduvara.

Sample	D 2		D 2		D 2		D 2		D 94		D 94		D 98		D 98		D 98		
Flow Zone Phase	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL I	SL I	SL I	SL I	SL I	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	
	EZ	PH	EZ	PH	EZ	PH	EZ	PH	EZ	PH	EZ	PH	EZ	LVZ	PH	LVZ	PH	LVZ	
SiO ₂	36.2	36.18	36.96	32.06	32.64	32.62	33.9	33.9	34.16	34.16	32.61	32.61	33.21	33.21	31.05	31.05	31.05	32.41	32.41
TiO ₂	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09
Al ₂ O ₃	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01
FeO	34.12	33.05	29.7	52.33	50.96	50.63	44.42	44.42	43.22	43.22	52.17	52.17	48.02	48.02	57.18	57.18	57.18	53.23	53.23
MnO	0.46	0.47	0.32	0.8	0.75	0.7	0.64	0.64	0.6	0.6	0.78	0.78	0.63	0.63	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.79	0.79
MgO	29.3	29.87	32.89	12.96	15.17	14.8	20.38	20.38	21.67	21.67	13.82	13.82	17.19	17.19	9.08	9.08	9.08	12.63	12.63
CaO	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.44	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.39	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36
NiO	0.11	0.1	0.14	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
Total	100.63	100.09	100.39	98.66	100.1	99.31	99.77	99.77	100.18	100.18	99.97	99.97	99.48	99.48	98.65	98.65	98.65	99.58	99.58
<i>Formulae on the basis of 4 oxygens</i>																			
Si	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.998	0.99	0.996	0.994	0.994	0.991	0.991	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.995	0.995	0.995	1.002	1.002
Al	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ti	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002
Fe ²⁺	0.784	0.76	0.669	1.363	1.293	1.294	1.09	1.09	1.049	1.049	1.334	1.334	1.205	1.205	1.533	1.533	1.533	1.376	1.376
Mn	0.011	0.011	0.007	0.021	0.019	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.016	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.021	0.021
Mg	1.2	1.224	1.32	0.601	0.686	0.674	0.891	0.891	0.937	0.937	0.63	0.63	0.769	0.769	0.434	0.434	0.434	0.582	0.582
Ca	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.012	0.014	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013	0.009	0.009	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Na	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cations	3.005	3.004	3.006	3.001	3.005	3	3.006	3.006	3.008	3.008	3	3	3	3	3.001	3.001	3.001	2.996	2.996
Fo	0.6	0.62	0.66	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.3	0.3
Fa	0.4	0.38	0.34	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.68	0.68	0.61	0.61	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.7	0.7

PH: Phenocryst; BG: Bargona-Gadarwara; SL: Shikarpur-Linga; EZ: Entablature Zone; LVZ: Lower Vesicular Zone.



2. Identification and characterization of lava flows

Different lava flows have been identified and characterized in the field in the presently investigated area at and around Linga. These basaltic lava flows are spatially distributed in four different sectors viz., (i) Bargona–Gadarwara (BG) sector (ii) Shikarpur–Linga (SL) sector (iii) Arjunvari–Survir Hill (AS) sector and (iv) Kukrachiman–Morand Hill (KM) sector. Each and every flow is primarily identified on the basis of systematic arrangement of distinct volcanological features such as columnar joints and vesicles. Presence of intertrappean beds, red bole and green bole horizons provides suitable parameters to distinguish individual flows from one another. In the Bargona–Gadarwara (BG) sector, three lava flows have been identified and designated as Flows BG I, BG II and BG III. Flow BG I is exposed in a well-section near Gadarwara village (figure 2a) and an intertrap of 0.61 m separates BG I from BG II. The SL sector reveals three well-defined lava flows named as Flows SL I, SL II and SL III. Flow SL I is exposed in a well-section. An intertrappean horizon occurs between the Flows SL II and SL III (figure 2b). A single lava flow (AS I) is exposed in the AS sector and similarly the KM sector also reveals a single flow (KM I). A three-tier classification scheme of primary volcanic structures (De 1972, 1974, 1996) has been adopted here for characterization and classification of individual lava flows in the study area. Primary volcanic structures such as columnar joints, multi-directional hackly joints and vesicles have been used to classify each flow into three well-defined structural zones. This includes the LCZ overlain by the EZ and the UCZ. The LCZ of a single lava flow in the study area is characterized by well-developed columns with prominent columnar jointing in the lower part of the flow including a vesicular lower contact. The upper part of the flow is characterized by polygonal columns of solidified lavas forming the UCZ which merges with the upper vesicular part (figure 2c and d). In between

the LCZ and UCZ, there is a central zone, called the EZ, which is characterized by multi-directional fracture patterns and exhibits distinct hackly jointing (figure 2e). In Flow AS I, polygonal traces of columnar joints have been identified in plan. The upper part of UCZ and lower part of LCZ of the studied flows are typified by closely spaced numerous vesicles and these zones of the lava flows are known as UVZ and LVZ, respectively. The diameter of vesicles in the LVZ ranges from 0.1–1 cm, while the vesicles in UVZ are remarkably larger with diameter ranging from 1.5–4 cm. Amygdules with secondary infillings are commonly developed in LVZ and UVZ of the flows (figure 2f). The nature and size of vesicles help to distinguish different flows in some cases. The LVZ and UVZ of Flows BG II, SL III, AS I and KM I are characterized by dark green and red soils intermixed with weathered, sub-rounded basaltic boulders. These represent the green bole and red bole horizons (figure 2c), which have developed due to intense weathering of highly vesicular basalts of LVZ and UVZ. The top surface of the lava flows, especially the vast expanse of flows along the nullah sections, reveal bulbous, lobe-like appearance with lateral toeing of lava and resemble the pahoehoe lava characters of Deccan Traps.

3. Petrography

Petrographic studies of the lava flows represent inequigranular phenocrystal basalt characterized by development of phenocrystal phases such as plagioclase, clinopyroxene, olivine. Groundmass composition is generally marked by plagioclase, granular pyroxene, opaque minerals and glass.

Plagioclase phenocrysts are mostly lath-shaped (figure 3a) with occasional presence of tabular grains. Clinopyroxene phenocrysts are mostly prismatic and occur in two different varieties. One type is found as medium-sized, subhedral grains, while the other type occurs as microphenocrysts, which

Figure 4. (a) Plot of analysed olivine phenocrysts of investigated Deccan basalt samples in the olivine classificatory diagram (modified after Deer *et al* 1979). (b) Plot of investigated olivine phenocrysts in NiO (wt%) vs. Fo (mol %) diagram (Fleet *et al* 1977). The field with horizontal striations indicates olivine compositions for upper mantle while field with vertical striations indicates olivine compositions of basalt, diabase and layered intrusions. (c) Plot of investigated pyroxene compositions of Deccan basalt samples in Q–J diagram (Morimoto 1989) [where Q = (Ca+Mg+Fe) a.p.f.u. and J = 2 Na a.p.f.u.]. (d) Plot of investigated pyroxene compositions of Deccan basalt samples in Wollastonite (Wo)–Enstatite(En)–Ferrosilite(Fs) diagram (Morimoto 1989). (e) Plot of analysed pyroxene phenocrysts from investigated Deccan basalts in Al (M1) vs. Ti (M1) diagram. (f) Projection of investigated plagioclase compositions in Orthoclase(Or)–Albite(Ab)–Anorthite(An) triangular diagram; PH: Phenocryst and GM: Groundmass. (g) Plot of investigated pyrophanite compositions in MnO–TiO₂–FeO diagram. Shaded region represents pyrophanite compositions from several other areas of the world (Craig *et al* 1985). Explanation of abbreviations are same as in figure 2.

Table 2. Representative electron microprobe analyses of pyroxene from Linga, Chhindwara.

Sample	D 101	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 62B	D 21	D 21	D 21	D 41	D 41	
Flow	KM I	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL II	BG II	BG II	BG II	UCZ	SL I	SL I	SL I	
Zone	UCZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	GM	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	
Phase	PH	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	PH	PH	PH	
SiO ₂	50.62	50.78	49.48	51.09	50.54	50.15	49.15	50.06	50.19	50.19	0.87	49.97	49.97	50.77	
TiO ₂	10.56	0.71	1.12	0.92	1.05	1.28	0.97	1.08	0.47	0.47	0.87	10.55	10.55	12.63	
Al ₂ O ₃	3.2	1.04	1.61	2.08	1.9	2.09	1.42	1.63	0.56	0.56	1.12	3.32	3.32	1.73	
FeO	0.27	20.84	18.51	12.23	14.45	15.24	21.84	14.84	29.23	29.23	20.68	0.26	0.26	0.28	
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.26	0.03	<0.01	0.1	0.1	0.22	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	0.23	0.23	0.03	
MnO	1.31	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.37	0.33	0.46	0.33	0.64	0.64	0.44	1.21	1.21	1.04	
NiO	0.02	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.01	
MgO	15.17	13.88	10.56	15.82	13.81	13.27	9.19	12.94	13.2	13.2	11.54	14.7	14.7	14.07	
CaO	18.16	12.02	17.96	16.89	17.72	17.39	16.34	18.14	5.2	5.2	14.9	19	19	18.07	
Na ₂ O	0.24	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.17	0.3	0.2	0.21	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.29	0.21	
Total	99.8	99.98	99.96	99.6	100.16	100.25	99.57	99.27	99.62	99.62	99.73	99.53	99.53	98.82	
<i>Formulae on the basis of 6 oxygens</i>															
TSi	1.903	1.947	1.911	1.912	1.907	1.897	1.931	1.913	1.975	1.975	1.936	1.884	1.884	1.95	
TAl	0.097	0.047	0.073	0.088	0.084	0.093	0.066	0.073	0.025	0.025	0.051	0.116	0.116	0.05	
TFe ₃	<0.001	0.006	0.016	<0.001	0.009	0.01	0.003	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
M1Al	0.044	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.032	0.032	0.028	
M1Ti	0.299	0.02	0.033	0.026	0.03	0.036	0.029	0.031	0.014	0.014	0.025	0.299	0.299	0.365	
M1Fe ₃	<0.001	0.024	0.042	0.044	0.044	0.046	0.027	0.039	0.002	0.002	0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
M1Fe ₂	<0.001	0.162	0.316	0.04	0.145	0.163	0.406	0.191	0.206	0.28	0.28	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
M1Cr	0.008	0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.003	0.006	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.001	
M1Mg	0.649	0.793	0.608	0.883	0.777	0.748	0.538	0.737	0.774	0.774	0.667	0.662	0.662	0.607	
M1Ni	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
M2Mg	0.201	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.164	0.164	0.198	
M2Fe ₂	0.009	0.477	0.225	0.299	0.258	0.263	0.281	0.231	0.753	0.753	0.353	0.008	0.008	0.009	
M2Mn	0.042	0.017	0.014	0.008	0.012	0.01	0.015	0.011	0.021	0.021	0.014	0.039	0.039	0.034	
M2Ca	0.731	0.494	0.743	0.677	0.716	0.705	0.688	0.743	0.219	0.219	0.619	0.767	0.767	0.743	
M2Na	0.017	0.012	0.018	0.016	0.012	0.022	0.015	0.016	0.005	0.005	0.014	0.021	0.021	0.015	
Sum-cat	4	4	4	4	3.999	4	4	4	3.999	4	4	4	4	4	
Q	1.59	1.93	1.89	1.9	1.9	1.88	1.91	1.9	1.95	1.95	1.92	1.6	1.6	1.56	
J	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	
WO	44.82	25.04	37.86	34.72	36.53	36.23	35.11	37.8	11.09	11.09	31.4	46.77	46.77	46.7	
EN	52.1	40.23	30.98	45.25	39.61	38.46	27.47	37.52	39.17	39.17	33.85	50.36	50.36	50.6	
FS	3.08	34.73	31.16	20.03	23.86	25.32	37.43	24.68	49.74	49.74	34.76	2.86	2.86	2.7	
Mg#	0.99	0.55	0.53	0.72	0.66	0.64	0.44	0.64	0.45	0.45	0.51	0.99	0.99	0.99	

Table 2. (Continued.)

Sample	D 43	D 43	D 43	D 43	D 94	D 94	D 94	D 94	D 97	D 97	D 97	D 97	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 99
Flow	AS I	AS I	AS I	AS I	SL I	SL I	SL I	SL I	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II
Zone	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	UVZ
Phase	PH	PH	PH	PH	GM	GM	GM	GM	PH	PH	PH	PH	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM
SiO ₂	51.64	51.24	51.86	51.94	49.02	50.24	50.61	50.12	49.87	50.12	50.12	49.85	49.28	49.28	49.28	51.4	50.03
TiO ₂	11.17	11.25	11.05	10.98	0.58	1.14	1.07	14.74	11.87	14.74	14.74	10.48	0.85	0.85	1.07	1.07	1.17
Al ₂ O ₃	1.95	1.79	1.86	1.82	0.94	1.79	1.5	1.63	2.36	1.63	1.63	3.19	1.25	1.25	1.79	1.79	1.8
FeO	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.28	26.77	12.81	14.07	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.27	22.01	22.01	12.27	16.09	16.09
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.09	<0.01	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	0.27	<0.01	<0.01	0.12	0.02	0.02
MnO	0.93	0.85	0.75	0.72	0.58	0.29	0.28	1.1	1.21	1.1	1.1	1.17	0.49	0.49	0.28	0.39	0.39
NiO	0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	<0.01	<0.01
MgO	15.33	15.18	15.83	15.77	9.53	14.03	14.2	13.38	14.51	13.38	13.38	14.99	9.41	9.41	15.41	13.62	13.62
CaO	18.6	18.98	18.44	18.47	11.14	17.99	17.55	17.58	18.5	17.58	17.58	18.45	16.27	16.27	17.82	15.96	15.96
Na ₂ O	0.21	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.12	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.26	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.22
Total	100.17	99.82	100.37	100.25	98.72	98.49	99.59	99.08	98.99	99.08	99.08	98.98	99.74	99.74	100.44	99.29	99.29
<i>Formulae on the basis of 6 oxygens</i>																	
TSi	1.938	1.931	1.938	1.943	1.962	1.919	1.916	1.937	1.902	1.937	1.937	1.889	1.932	1.932	1.913	1.912	1.912
TAl	0.062	0.069	0.062	0.057	0.038	0.081	0.067	0.063	0.098	0.063	0.063	0.111	0.058	0.058	0.078	0.081	0.081
TFe ₃	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.017	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.006	0.006
M1Al	0.024	0.01	0.019	0.023	0.006	<0.001	<0.001	0.011	0.008	0.011	0.011	0.031	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
M1Ti	0.315	0.319	0.311	0.309	0.017	0.033	0.03	0.429	0.341	0.429	0.429	0.299	0.025	0.025	0.03	0.034	0.034
M1Fe ₃	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	0.029	0.037	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.031	0.031	0.041	0.036	0.036
M1Fe ₂	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.397	0.139	0.129	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.394	0.394	0.069	0.154	0.154
M1Cr	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	0.008	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.001	0.001
M1Mg	0.659	0.668	0.668	0.667	0.568	0.799	0.801	0.56	0.648	0.56	0.56	0.66	0.55	0.55	0.855	0.776	0.776
M1Ni	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
M2Mg	0.198	0.184	0.214	0.213	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.211	0.177	0.211	0.211	0.186	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
M2Fe ₂	0.009	0.007	0.009	0.009	0.489	0.24	0.263	0.011	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.008	0.287	0.287	0.263	0.318	0.318
M2Mn	0.03	0.027	0.024	0.023	0.02	0.009	0.009	0.036	0.039	0.036	0.036	0.038	0.016	0.016	0.009	0.013	0.013
M2Ca	0.748	0.766	0.738	0.74	0.478	0.736	0.712	0.728	0.756	0.728	0.728	0.749	0.683	0.683	0.71	0.654	0.654
M2Na	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.015	0.009	0.014	0.017	0.014	0.019	0.014	0.014	0.019	0.013	0.013	0.018	0.016	0.016
Sum_cat	4	4	4	3.999	3.995	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Q	1.61	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.932	1.914	1.905	1.51	1.59	1.51	1.51	1.604	1.914	1.914	1.897	1.902	1.902
J	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.018	0.028	0.033	0.028	0.037	0.028	0.028	0.038	0.026	0.026	0.036	0.032	0.032
WO	45.5	46.35	44.67	44.83	24.355	37.694	36.174	47.083	46.399	47.083	47.083	45.619	34.662	34.662	36.317	33.41	33.41
EN	52.16	51.57	53.35	53.25	28.967	40.884	40.734	49.868	50.644	49.868	49.868	51.581	27.904	27.904	43.713	39.656	39.656
FS	2.33	2.09	1.98	1.92	46.678	21.422	23.092	3.049	2.957	3.049	3.049	2.799	37.434	37.434	19.97	26.934	26.934
Mg#	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.39	0.68	0.67	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.45	0.45	0.72	0.62	0.62

Mg# = Mg/(Mg+Fe); PH: Phenocryst; GM: Groundmass; BG: Bargaona-Gadarwara; SL: Shikarpur-Linga; AS: Arjunvari-Survir Hill; KM: Kukrachiman-Morand Hill; UVZ: Upper Vesicular Zone; UCZ: Upper Colonnade Zone; EZ: Entablature Zone; LCZ: Lower Colonnade Zone; LVZ: Lower Vesicular Zone.

Table 3. Representative electron microprobe analyses of plagioclase from Linga, Chhindwara.

Sample	D 101	D 101	D 101	D 101	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 2	D 97	D 21	D 21	D 21	D 21	D 41	D 41
Flow	KM I	KM I	KM I	KM I	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	BG II	BG II	BG II	SL I	SL I	
Zone	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	LCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	
Phase	PH	PH	GM	GM	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	GM	GM	GM	PH	PH	PH	
SiO ₂	55.02	54.03	56.37	54.94	54.62	58.47	52.31	51.33	53.57	53.52	53.34	53.57	51.19	54.31	53.25	
TiO ₂	0.72	0.68	0.73	1.05	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.57	1.01	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.62	0.79	
Al ₂ O ₃	28.38	28.79	27.42	28.29	28.81	25.29	30.83	30.44	29.09	28.65	28.8	28.52	30.52	28.48	29.1	
FeO	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	1.07	1.27	0.5	0.54	<0.01	0.02	1.07	1.04	0.6	0.03	0.01	
MnO	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.19	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.1	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.09	
MgO	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.1	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	
CaO	10.92	11.76	9.96	10.99	11.32	8.12	13.76	13.62	11.9	11.51	12.02	11.97	13.77	11.39	12.24	
Na ₂ O	5.21	4.85	5.57	5.12	4.97	6.61	3.81	3.73	4.62	4.56	4.4	4.51	3.67	4.81	4.41	
K ₂ O	0.33	0.26	0.4	0.33	0.29	0.53	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.39	0.22	0.25	0.14	0.27	0.23	
Total	100.73	100.6	100.58	101.02	101.32	100.49	101.61	100.03	100.17	99.84	100.05	100.08	100.08	100.12	100.23	
<i>Formulae on the basis of 32 oxygens</i>																
Si	9.867	9.727	10.09	9.837	9.788	10.484	9.38	9.355	9.683	9.706	9.694	9.732	9.332	9.111	9.806	9.631
Al	5.994	6.105	5.78	5.965	6.08	5.339	6.511	6.533	6.192	6.119	6.163	6.103	6.553	6.771	6.056	6.198
Ti	0.097	0.091	0.098	0.142	0.019	0.01	0.011	0.007	0.077	0.138	0.016	0.014	0.009	0.009	0.085	0.108
Fe ₂	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	0.161	0.19	0.075	0.082	<0.001	0.003	0.163	0.158	0.091	0.091	0.004	0.001
Mn	0.013	0.017	0.012	0.029	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.015	0.012	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.014	0.013
Mg	0.017	0.033	0.012	0.018	0.026	0.034	0.043	0.05	0.027	0.029	0.023	0.03	0.033	0.045	0.03	0.032
Ca	2.099	2.269	1.909	2.108	2.174	1.56	2.644	2.66	2.305	2.237	2.341	2.33	2.69	2.916	2.203	2.371
Na	1.812	1.693	1.933	1.778	1.726	2.297	1.323	1.317	1.619	1.603	1.55	1.59	1.298	1.063	1.685	1.548
K	0.075	0.059	0.091	0.075	0.066	0.121	0.036	0.036	0.054	0.09	0.052	0.058	0.033	0.019	0.062	0.054
Cations	19.974	19.994	19.925	19.957	20.04	20.035	20.023	20.04	19.972	19.937	20.002	20.015	20.039	20.027	19.945	19.956
Ab	45.5	42.1	49.1	44.9	43.5	57.7	33.1	32.8	40.7	40.8	39.3	40	32.3	26.6	42.7	39
An	52.7	56.4	48.5	53.2	54.8	39.2	66.1	66.3	57.9	56.9	59.4	58.6	66.9	72.9	55.8	59.7
Or	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.4

Table 3. (Continued.)

Sample	D 41	D 41	D 43	D 43	D 43	D 62B	D 62B	D 62B	D 62B	D 94	D 94	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 98	D 99	D 99	D 99	D 99	D 99	
Flow	SL I	SL I	AS I	AS I	AS I	SL II	SL II	SL II	SL II	SL I	SL I	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II	
Zone	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	EZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	LVZ	
Phase	GM	GM	PH	PH	GM	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	PH	
SiO ₂	56.71	57.71	51.19	51.06	53.16	50.65	52.45	51.5	52.27	52.16	52.39	53.99	56.54	51.62	51.62	51.34	51.34	51.34	51.34	51.34	51.34	51.34	54.13
TiO ₂	0.82	0.8	0.63	0.62	0.76	0.11	0.06	0.1	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.13
Al ₂ O ₃	26.95	26.49	30.55	31.04	29.8	30.47	30	30.29	30.36	30.21	30.16	28.56	27.29	30.32	30.24	30.24	30.24	30.24	30.24	30.24	30.24	30.24	28.71
FeO	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.61	0.63	0.56	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.75	0.99	0.59	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.88
MnO	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
MgO	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.1	0.1
CaO	9.42	8.98	13.79	14.24	12.55	14.02	13.05	13.47	13.11	13.51	13.49	11.63	9.82	13.73	13.91	13.91	13.91	13.91	13.91	13.91	13.91	11.94	11.94
Na ₂ O	6.02	6.16	3.69	3.48	4.23	3.47	4.05	3.68	3.9	3.87	3.93	4.78	5.79	3.71	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	4.64	4.64
K ₂ O	0.41	0.47	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.4	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.21
Total	100.56	100.76	100.18	100.77	100.85	99.63	100.56	99.88	100.53	100.66	100.93	100.2	100.99	100.37	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96	99.96	100.75	100.75
<i>Formulae on the basis of 32 oxygens</i>																							
Si	10.153	10.286	9.306	9.235	9.553	9.284	9.492	9.392	9.454	9.438	9.456	9.777	10.12	9.378	9.366	9.366	9.366	9.366	9.366	9.366	9.366	9.757	9.757
Al	5.683	5.56	6.539	6.613	6.306	6.578	6.395	6.505	6.467	6.437	6.411	6.09	5.752	6.488	6.497	6.497	6.497	6.497	6.497	6.497	6.497	6.094	6.094
Ti	0.11	0.107	0.086	0.084	0.103	0.015	0.008	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.014	0.013	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.017	0.017
Fe ₂	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.095	0.085	0.077	0.078	0.082	0.113	0.149	0.089	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.133	0.133
Mn	0.026	0.011	0.009	0.012	0.009	0.046	0.039	0.035	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003
Mg	0.017	0.016	0.037	0.037	0.04	0.046	0.039	0.046	0.047	0.045	0.048	0.031	0.014	0.05	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.027	0.027	0.027
Ca	1.806	1.716	2.686	2.76	2.416	2.753	2.53	2.631	2.54	2.618	2.608	2.257	1.883	2.673	2.719	2.719	2.719	2.719	2.719	2.719	2.306	2.306	2.306
Na	2.089	2.128	1.3	1.219	1.474	1.234	1.423	1.303	1.368	1.359	1.377	1.68	2.008	1.306	1.248	1.248	1.248	1.248	1.248	1.248	1.621	1.621	1.621
K	0.094	0.107	0.031	0.028	0.034	0.029	0.037	0.038	0.04	0.033	0.044	0.057	0.091	0.033	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.048	0.048	0.048
Cations	19.978	19.934	19.994	19.988	19.936	20.033	20.021	20.002	19.999	20.018	20.032	20.023	20.032	20.028	20.003	20.003	20.003	20.003	20.003	20.003	20.006	20.006	20.006
Ab	52.4	53.9	32.4	30.4	37.6	30.7	35.7	32.8	34.7	33.9	34.2	42.1	50.4	32.6	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	40.8	40.8	40.8
An	45.3	43.4	66.9	68.9	61.6	68.6	63.4	66.2	64.3	65.3	64.7	56.5	47.3	66.6	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	58	58	58
Or	2.4	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2

PH: Phenocryst; GM: Groundmass; Explanation of sectors and structural zones are same as in table 2.

Table 4. Electron microprobe analyses of glass from Linga, Chhindwara.

Sample	D 41	D 97	D 97	D 97	D 97	D 97	D 101	D 101	D 98	D 98	D 21	D 99
Flow	SL I	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	SL III	KM I	KM I	BG II	BG II	BG II	BG II
Zone	UCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ	UCZ	UCZ	LVZ	LVZ	UCZ	UVZ
Phase	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM
SiO ₂	73.01	65.43	55.9	38.69	40.34	46.76	44.02	46.76	47.42	46.92	48.98	43.24
TiO ₂	1.38	0.58	12.49	34.26	33.9	30.81	30.15	30.81	<0.01	<0.01	0.18	0.25
Al ₂ O ₃	15.73	18.83	13.71	4.83	4.58	3.83	4.61	3.83	4.25	4.07	6.76	6.38
FeO	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.08	0.35	0.33	0.35	30.16	30.92	23.91	24.05
MnO	0.13	0.07	0.22	<0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.1	0.11	0.05
MgO	0.19	<0.01	2.28	7.24	6.18	5.36	5.65	5.36	3.48	3.3	6.61	10.79
CaO	2.7	1.23	0.39	0.95	1.2	2.3	2.28	2.3	2.05	2.07	2.48	2.01
Na ₂ O	5.24	6.6	2.71	0.45	0.34	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.23
K ₂ O	1.92	5.97	7.55	1.98	1.55	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.11	0.1	0.21	0.44
Total	100.32	98.71	95.24	88.43	88.23	89.85	87.51	89.85	87.63	87.51	89.47	87.44
Species	Silica glass	Silica glass	Ti-rich glass	Ti-rich glass	Ti-rich glass	Ti-rich glass	Ti-rich glass	Ti-rich glass	Palagonite	Palagonite	Palagonite	Palagonite

GM: Groundmass; explanation of sectors and structural zones are same as in table 2. Some of the glass analyses yield low total because of mobilization of alkali metals (Nielsen and Sigurdsson 1981; Spray and Rae 1995).

cluster together to form tecoblast. In glass-rich samples from the EZ basalts, clinopyroxene grains show anomalous wavy extinction, giving rise to an hour-glass structure. Olivine phenocrysts are completely or partially altered to palagonite (figure 3b) and iddingsite, but the relict olivine grains can be recognized by their common euhedral morphology, high relief and high birefringence. Two varieties of palagonite, viz., chlororophaeite and delessite (occurring as spherules or irregular patches) have been recognized from the investigated flows. A similar report on the occurrence of altered glass has earlier been described from this locality (Fermor and Fox 1916; West 1958). Chlorophaeite shows light-yellow to deep-yellow colour and has formed as an alteration product of olivine and glass. Delessite is green in colour. Devitrification is also observed in some places. The overall textural pattern of investigated lava flows is defined by ophitic-subophitic and intersertal-intergranular textures. Distinct development of clustered plagioclase phenocrysts represents glomeroporphyritic texture.

4. Mineral chemistry

Electron microprobe analyses of constituent mineral phases of investigated lava flows were performed at the Department of Lithospheric Research, University of Vienna, using a four spectrometer CAMECA SX100 microprobe. Counts were obtained simultaneously using a 15 keV accelerating voltage, a 1–2 μm beam diameter, and a beam current of 20 nA. Natural and synthetic standards were used for calibrations and the PAP (Pouchou and Pichoir) correction (Pouchou and Pichoir 1991) was applied to the data.

4.1 Olivine

Olivine represents a significant phenocrystal phase in the lava flows. Modal proportion of olivine phenocrysts exhibits a gradual decreasing trend from LVZ to UVZ of corresponding flows (Flows SL I, SL II and SL III) suggesting their prominent concentration in the lower portion of the lava flows than that in the upper portion (Cox and Mitchell 1988). This feature has been recorded from Decan lavas in the Western Ghats and has been attributed to settling of olivine in a largely liquid lava flow after the flow was emplaced, happening several times (Beane and Hooper 1988). Few olivine phenocrysts are also present in the UCZ for Flow BG II. Some of the olivine phenocrysts in the lava flows are partially to completely iddingsitized, reflecting the effects of low-temperature alteration

(Damasceno *et al* 2002). Electron microprobe analyses of olivine phenocrysts from Flows BG II, SL I and SL III are presented in table 1. The Fo (forsterite) content of olivines ranges from Fo₂₀–Fo₆₆ indicating a wide spectrum of compositional variation. The compositional spectrum of phenocrystal olivines corroborates a changing crystallization condition in the prevailing magmatic environment. The low MgO content and relatively Fe-rich nature of the analysed olivine phenocrysts indicate a much-evolved composition of the magma. The data plots corresponding to investigated olivine compositions exhibit a wide scatter occupying the fields of hyalosiderite, hortonolite and ferrohortonolite (figure 4a) (modified after Deer *et al* 1979). The compositions of olivine phenocrysts from UCZ of Flow BG II and EZ of Flow SL I range from hortonolite to ferrohortonolite, while that from EZ of Flow SL III range from hyalosiderite to ferrohortonolite. NiO in wt% of analysed olivine phenocrysts has been plotted against respective Fo (mol %) content in biaxial diagram proposed by Fleet *et al* (1977), where the data plots distinctly correspond to the field of olivine compositions of basalts (figure 4b).

4.2 Pyroxene

Mineral chemistry (table 2) obtained from 26 pyroxene analyses represents both phenocrystal and groundmass compositions from respective zones of Flows BG II, SL I, SL II, SL III, AS I and KM I. The analysed pyroxene compositions have been considered in order to classify them in a systematic manner on the basis of ‘Q’ and ‘J’ relations (Morimoto *et al* 1988). As per ‘Q’ and ‘J’ relations (where Q=Ca+Mg+Fe and J=2 Na) (expressed in terms of a.p.f.u), the pyroxenes are designated as ‘QUAD’ pyroxenes (Morimoto 1989) (figure 4c). The pyroxene phenocryst data plots cluster in the fields of ‘diopside’ and the groundmass pyroxenes mostly correspond to ‘augite’ with a minor spill to ‘pigeonite’ in the Wo–En–Fs triangular diagram (Morimoto 1989) (figure 4d). The Mg# of groundmass clinopyroxene varies from 0.34 to 0.72, while phenocrystal clinopyroxenes are characterized by Mg# 0.99. Pyroxene phenocrysts from UCZ of Flows SL I, AS I, KM I and those from LCZ of Flow SL III are characterized by a prominent enrichment in TiO₂ (ranging from 10.5–14.7 wt%). The high titanium content of pyroxene phenocrysts is a result of Ti↔Al^{VI} replacement as depicted in figure 4(e). The strikingly large titanium content of the phenocrystal pyroxenes from the basaltic lava flows at and around Linga exceeds that of titanaugite reported from alkali olivine basalts of Tahiti (TiO₂ ranging from 4.24–8.73 wt%) and

other previously reported Ti-rich augites (Dixon and Kennedy 1933; Tracy and Robinson 1977).

4.3 Plagioclase

When the analysed plagioclase compositions (table 3) are projected into Or–Ab–An triangular diagram (figure 4f), the data-plots depict a compositional spectrum ranging from andesine to bytownite varieties. The anorthite component of plagioclase of the investigated basalts varies from An_{39.2} to An_{72.9}. The phenocrystal plagioclase are calcic, while a relatively sodic composition is noted for the groundmass.

4.4 Glass

Glass is present only in groundmass of the investigated lava flows. Analysed glass compositions have been furnished in table 4.

4.5 Opaque minerals

Opaque minerals mostly occur as groundmass in the investigated lava flows. The analysed compositions of opaque (table 5) from UVZ of Flow BG II and EZ of Flow SL I correspond to Ti-magnetite, while the opaque phases from UCZ of Flows BG II and KM I belong to ilmenite species. UCZ of Flow SL I, Flow KM I and LCZ of Flow SL III are characterized by the presence of pyrophanite (MnTiO₃), the manganese analogue of ilmenite. Electron microprobe analyses of pyrophanite (table 6) from UCZ of Flows SL I, KM I and LCZ of Flow SL III have been projected in the MnO–TiO₂–FeO diagram (Craig *et al* 1985) (figure 4g), where most of the plots cluster close to the field of pyrophanite compositions from several other areas of the world.

5. Geothermometry

5.1 Pyroxene thermometry

An effective method of determining temperature with the help of pyroxene compositions was proposed by Lindsley (1983). Recalculation of pyroxene compositions in terms of several end-member molecules and subsequent plotting of those recalculated molecules in terms of experimentally determined pyroxene thermal-contours yield temperatures varying between 850° and 1280°C for the corresponding zones of the investigated lava flows (figure 5). Temperatures calculated for the UCZ of Flow BG II range from 850°C and 1280°C and that for the LVZ and UVZ of BG II have been

Table 5. *Electron microprobe analyses of Ti-magnetite and ilmenite from Linga, Chhindwara.*

Sample	D 94	D 99	D 21	D 98
Flow	SL I	BG II	BG II	BG II
Zone	EZ	UVZ	UCZ	UCZ
Phase	GM	GM	GM	GM
SiO ₂	0.07	0.1	0.01	0.04
TiO ₂	24.78	26.58	51.49	51.65
Al ₂ O ₃	1.94	2.16	0.1	0.03
FeO	67.32	63.16	45.75	45.14
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.13	0.11	0.03	0.07
MnO	0.47	0.42	0.47	0.52
MgO	1.18	1.87	1.44	1.34
CaO	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.14
Total	95.94	94.46	99.33	98.97
<i>Formulae on the basis of 4 oxygens for Ti-magnetite and 3 oxygens for Ilmenite</i>				
Si	0.003	0.004	<0.001	0.001
Al	0.092	0.102	0.003	0.001
Ti	0.749	0.799	0.983	0.988
Fe ²	2.263	2.109	0.971	0.959
Cr	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.002
Mn	0.016	0.014	0.01	0.011
Mg	0.07	0.111	0.054	0.05
Ca	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004
Species	Ti-magnetite	Ti-magnetite	Ilmenite	Ilmenite

GM: Groundmass; explanation of sectors and structural zones are same as in table 2.

Table 6. *Electron microprobe analyses of pyrophanite from Linga, Chhindwara.*

Sample	D 101	D 101	D 101	D 41	D 97	D 97	D 97
Flow	KM I	KM I	KM I	SL I	SL III	SL III	SL III
Zone	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	UCZ	LCZ	LCZ	LCZ
Phase	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM	GM
SiO ₂	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04
TiO ₂	44.96	46.24	44.96	46.79	44.32	44.64	44.32
Al ₂ O ₃	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.03
FeO	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.46	0.52	0.46
MnO	51.98	50.85	51.98	50.44	52.19	52.65	52.19
MgO	1.31	0.77	1.31	0.69	1.11	1.05	1.11
CaO	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.1	0.04	0.1
Total	98.93	98.63	98.93	98.63	98.27	99	98.27
<i>Formulae on the basis of 3 oxygens</i>							
Si	0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Al	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.001
Ti	0.888	0.911	0.888	0.919	0.884	0.884	0.884
Fe ²	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.01	0.012	0.01
Mn	1.156	1.128	1.156	1.115	1.172	1.174	1.172
Mg	0.051	0.03	0.051	0.027	0.044	0.041	0.044
Ca	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.008	0.003	0.008

GM: Groundmass; explanation of sectors and structural zones are same as in table 2.

deduced to be 1150° and 1250°C, respectively. The equilibration temperature of EZ of Flows SL I, SL II and SL III ranges from 1080° to 1280°C, while

that from UCZ of SL I and LCZ of SL III is around 1280°C. The UCZs of Flows AS I and KM I record a temperature around 1280°C.

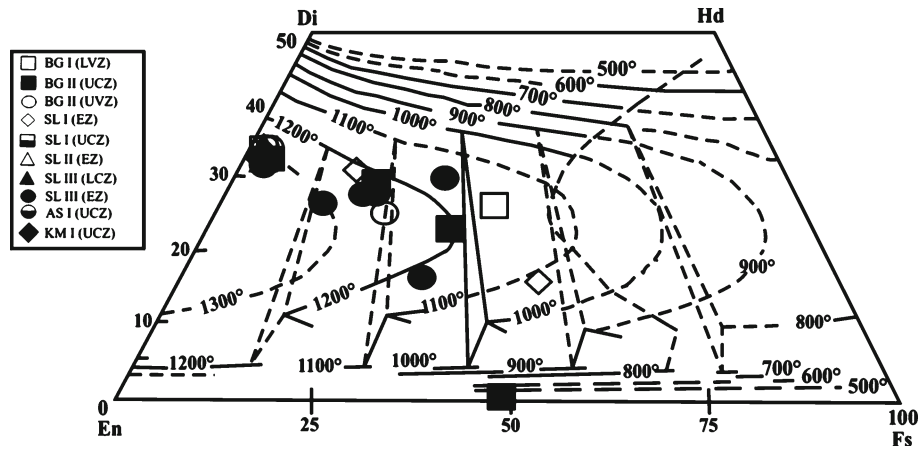


Figure 5. Projection of recalculated pyroxene compositions in Diopside(Di)–Hedenbergite(Hd)–Enstatite(En)–Ferrosilite(Fs) diagram (Lindsley 1983) for thermometric calculations in °C. For explanation of abbreviations, see figure 2.

5.2 Olivine–clinopyroxene thermometry

On the basis of an olivine–augite Mg–Fe exchange thermometer proposed by Loucks (1996), analyzed compositions of coexisting olivine and augite from Flows BG II, SL I and SL III have been considered for thermometric calculations. Geothermometric estimations evaluated on the basis of coexisting olivine–augite compositions yield temperatures ranging from 1040° to 1160°C. Flow BG II records a temperature of about 1055°C, while temperatures deduced for Flow SL I range from 1040° to 1085°C and that for Flow SL III vary from 1100° to 1160°C.

6. Summary and discussion

- The investigated basaltic lava flows at and around Linga, Eastern Deccan Volcanic Province have been identified by systematic arrangement of three-tier structural zones defined by colonnades, entablature and vesicles.
- Individual flows are marked by noting strikingly different fracture patterns existing in the colonnade zones and those in entablature zones.
- The LCZ and UCZ in general mark well-developed or moderately-developed six-sided columns while in EZ, multi-directional joint patterns (Peck and Minakami 1968; De 1996) and strong fragmental characters are evident.
- Field investigations in the study area reveal that the joint surfaces of the columns of LCZ of Flow SL II (figure 2d) are segmented into strips or step-like features which are commonly referred to as chisel marks (Philpotts and Ague 2009, p. 57). These are formed by individual fracture events that occur successively as the column propagates during the cooling of a flow.

- Petrographic studies indicate that the investigated lava flows are inequigranular phyrlic basalts with development of phenocrystal phases such as plagioclase, clinopyroxene and olivine. Groundmass is marked by plagioclase, granular pyroxene, opaque minerals and glass. The relative proportions of mineral phases in different lava flows (as well as in different zones of an individual lava flow) are variable and related to the cooling history.
- Electron microprobe analyses of phenocrystal olivine indicate a wide compositional spectrum, with Fo contents ranging from Fo₂₂–Fo₆₆. The olivine phenocrysts of presently investigated basaltic lavas show higher CaO content (>0.25 wt%) than those of mantle peridotites where CaO content in olivine is commonly less than 0.1 wt% (Simkin and Smith 1970). This higher CaO content shows that the olivine phenocrysts are not xenocrysts from mantle peridotite, but are products of crystallization from a mantle-derived magma (Furuyama *et al* 2001). The low NiO content of olivine phenocrysts suggests a differentiated nature of the crystallizing magma. Composition of olivine phenocrysts from EZ of the lava flows falls in the range Fo₃₁–Fo₆₆ while that from LVZ shows a range of Fo₂₂–Fo₃₉, thereby suggesting that there is an overlap of olivine compositions between EZ and LVZ. A considerable overlap of olivine compositions in respect of different zones was also described from the Delakhari Sill (Sen 1980), which is located close to the present study area. The olivine compositions of the investigated lava flows are more Fe-rich than those of the ‘three phenocryst basalts’ (Fo₈₅) of the Deccan Traps (Krishnamurthy and Cox 1977), indicating relatively more differentiated and relatively evolved nature of the magma.

- The analysed pyroxene compositions correspond to the 'Quad' field in the Q–J classificatory diagram; phenocrystal pyroxenes are diopsidic while their groundmass counterparts mostly correspond to augite. Mineral chemistry of pyroxene reveals the presence of both Ca-rich ($\text{Wo}_{33.41}\text{En}_{39.66}\text{Fs}_{26.93}-\text{Wo}_{47.08}\text{En}_{49.87}\text{Fs}_{3.05}$) and Ca-poor ($\text{Wo}_{11.09}\text{En}_{39.17}\text{Fs}_{49.74}-\text{Wo}_{31.4}\text{En}_{33.85}\text{Fs}_{34.76}$) varieties of pyroxenes. The identical Mg number (0.99) of investigated pyroxene phenocrysts (table 2) indicates a distinctly uniform composition. Moreover, the phenocrystal pyroxenes are characterized by a significant enrichment in TiO_2 (ranging from 10.5–14.7 wt%) which is possibly due to the influence of high water pressure (Barberi *et al* 1971). High water pressure leads to enrichment of tschermak molecule ($\text{CaAl}_2\text{SiO}_6$) in the pyroxene structure, which ultimately gives rise to high Ti content of the pyroxene (because of $\text{R}^{2+} + 2\text{Si} \leftrightarrow \text{Ti}^{4+} + 2\text{Al}$ replacement).
- Electron microprobe analyses of investigated plagioclase indicate that the phenocrystal plagioclase are calcic ($\text{An}_{52.7}-\text{An}_{72.9}$), whereas groundmass plagioclase are relatively sodic ($\text{An}_{47.3}-\text{An}_{61.6}$). The plagioclase compositions (table 3) show a systematic increase of orthoclase content with decrease in An content and this phenomenon was earlier described from parts of western DVP (Melluso *et al* 1995). The anorthite content of phenocrystal plagioclase ranges from $\text{An}_{52.7}-\text{An}_{72.9}$ and is poorer in An than those of 'picrite basalts' (An_{74-88}) and the 'three phenocryst basalts' (An_{72-88}) of the Deccan Traps, but this obtained range is consistent with that of 'normal basalts' (An_{57-66}) of Deccan Traps (Krishnamurthy and Cox 1977).
- Opaque phases in the lava flows are represented by titanomagnetite, ilmenite and pyrophanite (Mn-rich ilmenite). Incidentally, pyrophanites have also been observed in Deccan lavas from western India (Melluso and Sethna 2011).
- Pyroxene thermometric method when applied for corresponding zones of investigated lava flows records temperatures ranging from 850° to 1280°C. This wide range of crystallization temperatures is corroborated to the presence of both Ca-rich and Ca-poor pyroxenes and similar observation has been recorded earlier for Mandla lavas (Shrivastava and Ahmad 2005). Geothermometric estimations evaluated on the basis of coexisting olivine–augite compositions yield temperatures ranging from 1040°–1160°C for different lava flows. The vesicular nature of lava flows containing large amounts of volatile materials is responsible for the low temperature value while the high temperatures of lava flows can be attributed to high modal content of glass and

opaque minerals (Ahmad and Shrivastava 2005; Shrivastava and Ahmad 2005).

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