Comparative geochemical study on Furongian–earliest Ordovician (Toledanian) and Ordovician (Sardic) felsic magmatic events in south-western Europe: underplating of hot mafic magmas linked to the opening of the Rheic Ocean

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ABSTRACT

A geochemical comparison of Early Palaeozoic felsic magmatic episodes throughout the south-western European margin of Gondwana is made, and includes (i) Furongian–Early Ordovician (Toledanian) activies recorded in the Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones of the Iberian Massif, and (ii) Early–Late Ordovician (Sardic) activities in the eastern Pyrenees, Occitan Domain (Albigeois, Montagne Noire and Mouthoumet massifs) and Sardinia. Both phases are related to uplift and denudation of an inherited palaeorelief, and stratigraphically preserved as distinct angular discordances and paraconformities involving gaps of up to 22 m.y. The geochemical features of the Toledanian and Sardic, felsic-dominant activies point to a predominance of magmatic byproducts derived from the melting of metasedimentary rocks, rich in SiO_2 and K_2O and with peraluminous character. Zr/TiO_2, Zr/Nb, Nb/Y and Zr vs. Ga/Al ratios, and REE and $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values suggest the contemporaneity, for both phases, of two geochemical scenarios characterized by arc and extensional features evolving to distinct extensional and rifting conditions associated with the final outpouring of mafic tholeiitic-dominant lava flows. The Toledanian and Sardic magmatic phases are linked to neither metamorphism nor penetrative deformation; on the contrary, their unconformities are associated with foliation-free open folds subsequently affected by the Variscan deformation. The geochemical and structural framework precludes subduction generated melts reaching the crust in a magmatic arc to back-arc setting, but favours partial melting of sediments and/or granitoids in a continental lower crust triggered by the underplating of hot mafic magmas related to the opening of the Rheic Ocean.

Keywords: granite, orthogneiss, geochemistry, Cambrian, Ordovician, Gondwana.

1. Introduction

A succession of Early–Palaeozoic magmatic episodes, ranging in age from Furongian (former “late Cambrian”) to Late Ordovician, is widespread along the south-western European margin of Gondwana. Magmatic pulses are characterized by preferential development in different palaeogeographic areas and linked to the development of stratigraphic unconformities, but they are related to neither metamorphism nor penetrative deformation (Gutiérrez Marco et al., 2002; Montero et al., 2007). In the Central Iberian Zone of the Iberian Massif (representing the western branch of the Ibero-Armorican Arc; Fig. 1A–B), this magmatism is mainly represented by the Ollo de Sapo Formation, which has long been recognized as a Furongian–Early Ordovician (495–470 Ma) assemblage of felsic-dominant volcanic, subvolcanic and plutonic igneous rocks. This magmatic activity is contemporaneous with the development of the Toledanian Phase, which places Lower Ordovician (upper Tremadocian–Floian) rocks onlapping an inherited palaeorelief formed by Ediacaran–Cambrian rocks and involving a sedimentary gap of ca. 22 m.y. This unconformity can be correlated with the “Furongian gap” identified in the Ossa-Morena Zone of the Iberian Massif and the Anti-Atlas Ranges of Morocco (Álvaro et al., 2007, 2018; Álvaro and Vizcaïno, 2018; Sánchez-García et al., 2019), and with the “lacaune normande” in the central and North-Armorican Domains (Le Corre et al., 1991).

Another felsic-dominant magmatic event, although younger (Early–Late Ordovician) in age, has been recognized in some massifs situated along the eastern branch of the Variscan Ibero-Armorican Arc, such as the Pyrenees, the Occitan Domain and Sardinia (Fig. 1A, C–E). This magmatism is related to the Sardic unconformity, where Furongian–Lower Ordovician rocks are unconformably overlain by those attributed to the Sandbian–lower Katian (former Caradoc). The Sardic Phase is related to both: (i) a sedimentary gap of ca. 16–20 m.y., and an unconformity that geometrically ranges from 90° (angular discordance) to 0° (paraconformity) (Barca and Cherchi, 2004;

Funneda and Oggiano, 2009; Álvaro et al., 2016, 2018; Casas et al., 2019); and (ii) a Mid Ordovician development of cleavage-free folds lacking any contemporaneous metamorphism (for an updated revision, see Casas et al., 2019). The gap is 16-20 m.y. and the magmatic activity took place during a time span of about 25-30 m.y. (from 475 to 445 Ma) so, both ranges can be considered as broadly contemporaneous.

Although a general consensus exists to associate this Furongian–Ordovician magmatism with the opening of the Rheic Ocean and the drift of Avalonia from northwestern Gondwana (Díez Montes et al., 2010; Nance et al., 2010; Thomson et al., 2010; Álvaro et al., 2014a), the origin of this magmatism has received different interpretations. In the Central Iberian Zone, for instance, several geodynamic models have been proposed, such as: (i) subduction-related melts reaching the crust in a magmatic arc to back-arc setting (Valverde-Vaquero and Dunning, 2000; Castro et al., 2009); (ii) partial melting of sediments or granitoids in a continental lower crust affected by the underplating of hot mafic magmas during an extensional regime (Bea et al., 2007; Montero et al., 2009; Díez Montes et al., 2010); and (iii) post-collisional decompression melting of an earlier thickened continental crust, and without significant mantle involvement (Villaseca et al., 2016). In the Occitan Domain (southern French Massif Central and Mouthoumet massifs) and the Pyrenees, Marini (1988), Pouclet et al. (2017) and Puddu et al. (2019) have suggested a link to mantle thermal anomalies. Navidad et al. (2018) proposed that the Pyrenean magmatism was induced by progressive crustal thinning and uplift of lithospheric mantle isoterms. In Sardinia, Oggiano et al. (2010), Carmignani et al. (2001), Gaggero et al. (2012) and Cruciani et al. (2018) have suggested that a subduction scenario, mirroring an Andean-type active margin, caused the main Mid–Ordovician magmatic activity. In the Alps, the Sardic counterpart is also interpreted as a result of the collision of the so-called Qaidam Arc with the Gondwanan margin, subsequently followed by the accretion of the Qilian Block (Von Raumer and Stampfli, 2008; Von Raumer et al., 2013, 2015). This geodynamic interpretation is mainly suggested for the Alpine Briançonnais-Austroalpine basement,

where the volcanosedimentary complexes postdating the Sardic tectonic inversion and folding stage portray a younger arc-arc oblique collision (450 Ma) of the eastern tail of the internal Alpine margin with the Hun terrane, succeeded by conspicuous exhumation in a transform margin setting (430 Ma) (Zurbriggen et al., 1997; Schaltegger et al., 2003; Franz and Romer, 2007; Von Raumer and Stampfli, 2008; Von Raumer et al., 2013; Zurbriggen, 2015, 2017).

Until now the Toledanian and Sardic magmatic events had been studied on different areas and interpreted separately, without taking into account their similarities and differences. In this work, the geochemical affinities of the Furongian–Early Ordovician (Toledanian) and Early–Late Ordovician (Sardic) felsic magmatic activities recorded in the Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones, Pyrenees, Occitan Domain and Sardinia are compared. The re-appraisal is based on 17 new samples from the Pyrenees, Montagne Noire and Sardinia, completing the absence of analysis in these areas and wide-ranging a dataset of 93 previously published geochemical analyses throughout the study region in south-western Europe. This comparison may contribute to a better understanding of the meaning and origin of this felsic magmatism, and thus, to discuss the geodynamic scenario of this Gondwana margin (Fig. 1A) during Cambrian–Ordovician times, bracketed between the Cadomian and Variscan orogenies.

2. Emplacement and age of magmatic events

This section documents the emplacement (summarized in Fig. 2) and age (Fig. 3) of the Toledanian and Sardic magmatic events throughout the south-western basement European Variscan Belt, in the northwestern margin of Gondwana during Cambro–Ordovician times.

2.1. Iberian Massif

In the Ossa Morena and southern Central Iberian Zones of the Iberian Massif (Fig. 1A–B), the so-called Toledanian Phase is recognized as an angular discordance that separates variably tilted Ediacaran–Cambrian Series 2 rifting volcanosedimentary packages from overlying passive-margin successions. The Toledanian gap comprises, at least, most of the Furongian and basal Ordovician, but the involved erosion can incise into the entire Cambrian and the upper Ediacaran Cadomian basement (Gutiérrez-Marco et al., 2019; Álvaro et al., 2019; Sánchez-García et al., 2019). Recently, Sánchez-García et al. (2019) have interpreted the Toledanian Phase as a break-up (or rift/drift) unconformity with the Armorican Quartzite (including the Purple Series and Los Montes Beds; McDougall et al., 1987; Gutiérrez-Alonso et al., 2007; Shaw et al., 2012, 2014) sealing an inherited Toledanian palaeorelief (Fig. 2).

The phase of uplift and denudation of an inherited palaeorelief composed of upper Ediacaran–Cambrian rocks is associated with the massive outpouring of felsic-dominant calc-alkaline magmatic episodes related to neither metamorphic nor cleavage features. This magmatic activity is widely distributed throughout several areas of the Iberian Massif, such as the Cantabrian Zone and the easternmost flank of the West Asturian-Leonese Zone, where sills and rhyolitic lava flows and volcaniclastics mark the base of the Armorican Quartzite (dated at ca. 477.5 Ma; Gutiérrez-Alonso et al., 2007, 2016), and the lower Tremadocian Borrachón Formation of the Iberian Chains (Álvaro et al., 2008). Similar ages have been reported from igneous rocks of the Basal Allochthonous Units and the Schistose Domain in the Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone (500–462 Ma; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2005, 2007; Montero et al., 2009; Talavera et al., 2008, 2013; Dias da Silva et al., 2012, 2014; Díez Fernández et al., 2012; Farias et al., 2014) and different areas of the Central Iberian Zone, including the contact between the Central Iberian and Ossa-Morena Zones, where the Carrascal and Portalegre batoliths are intruded and the felsic volcanosedimentary Urra Formation marks the unconformity that separates Cambrian and Ordovician strata (494–470 Ma,

Solá et al., 2008; Antunes et al., 2009; Neiva et al., 2009; Romaõ et al., 2010; Rubio-Ordóñez et al., 2012; Villaseca et al., 2013) (Fig. 1B).

The most voluminous Toledanian-related volcanic episode is represented by the Ollo de Sapo Formation, which crops out throughout the northeastern Central Iberian Zone. It mainly consists of felsic volcanosedimentary and volcanic rocks, interbedded at the base of the Lower Ordovician strata and plutonic bodies. The Ollo de Sapo volcanosedimentary Formation has long been recognized as an enigmatic Furongian–Early Ordovician (495–470 Ma) magmatic event exposed along the core of a 600 km-long antiform (labelled as *77* in Fig. 1B) (Valverde-Vaquero and Dunning, 2000; Bea et al., 2006; Montero et al., 2007, 2009; Zeck et al., 2007; Castiñeiras et al., 2008a; Díez Montes et al., 2010; Navidad and Castiñeiras, 2011; Talavera et al., 2013; López-Sánchez et al., 2015; Díaz-Alvarado el al., 2016; Villaseca et al., 2016; García-Arias et al., 2018). The peak of magmatic activity was reached at ca. 490–485 Ma and its most recognizable characteristic is the presence of abundant megacrysts of K-feldspar, plagioclase and blue quartz. There is no evident space-time relationship in its distribution (for a discussion, see López-Sánchez et al., 2015) and, collectively, the Ollo de Sapo Formation rocks record a major tectonothermal event whose expression can be found in most of the Variscan massifs of continental Europe including the Armorican and Bohemian massifs (e.g., von Quadt, 1997; Kröner and Willmer, 1998; Linnemann et al., 2000; Tichomirowa et al., 2001; Friedl et al., 2004; Mingram et al., 2004; Teipel et al., 2004; Ballèvre et al., 2012; El Korh et al., 2012; Tichomirowa et al., 2012; for a summary, see Casas and Murphy, 2018). The large volume of magmatic rocks located in the European Variscan Belt led some authors to propose the existence of a siliceous Large Igneous Province (LIP) (Díez Montes et al., 2010; Gutiérrez-Alonso et al., 2016), named Ibero-Armorican LIP by García-Arias et al. (2018).

The Sardic Phase has been proposed marking a stratigraphic discontinuity close to the Middle–Upper Ordovician boundary interval in some areas of the Central Iberian (e.g., Buçaco and the Truchas Syncline; Martínez Catalán et al., 1992; Días da Silva et

192 al., 2016) and the Morais Allochthonous Complex of the Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones
193 (Días da Silva, 2014; Días da Silva et al., 2014, 2016). In the Truchas Syncline, the
194 significance of the discontinuity (or discontinuities) was questioned by a biostratigraphic
195 study of conodonts and the re-interpretation of some of these scouring surfaces as the
196 result of Hirnantian glaciogenic incisions (Sarmiento et al., 1999). The pre–Hirnantian
197 discontinuities have been interpreted as linked to the development of “horsts and half-
198 grabens of local extent” , as a result of which “tilting and gentle folding of the Lower–
199 Middle Ordovician strata, due to the rotation of individual half-grabens and horsts,
200 create the Sardic unconformity in Iberia” (Da Silva et al., 2016: pp. 1131 and 1143).
201 However, the presence of synsedimentary listric faults associated with local outpouring
202 of a basic volcanism, related to extensional pulses in the Ordovician passive-margin
203 platform fringing Northwest Gondwana, cannot be associated with the Sardic Phase.
204 As summarized in this work, the Sardic Phase is characterized by generalized cortical
205 uplift, denudation of exposed uplifted areas under subaerial exposure, stratigraphic
206 gaps of about 25–30 m.y., broad intrusion of felsic granitic plutons (now orthogneisses
207 after Variscan deformation and metamorphism) with calc-alkaline affinity, and record of
208 alluvial-to-fluvial deposits onlapping the unconformity. These are the features that
209 characterize the Ordovician Sardic Phase, not the record of Ordovician volcanism and
210 of local listric faults (e.g., Casas et al., 2010, 2019; Álvaro et al., 2016).

211 In contrast, the Sardic aftermath is represented by a basic-dominant volcanic
212 activity, mainly of tholeiitic affinity, and lining rifting branches highlighting the onset of
213 listric-fault networks; this event could be geodynamically compared with some
214 processes recorded in the Central Iberian and the Galician-Trás-os-Montes Zones, but
215 not with the Sardic Phase. Therefore, the presence of the Sardic Phase in Iberia was
216 already ruled out by the information published during the last two decades, and should
217 not be maintained except if the above-reported tectonothermal events are really found
218 in Iberia. The presence of an Ordovician volcanism associated with listric faults is not
219 an argument to support the record of the Sardic Phase.

220

221 **2.2. Central and Eastern Pyrenees**

222

223 In the central and eastern Pyrenees (Fig. 1D), earliest Ordovician volcanic-free
224 passive-margin conditions, represented by the Jujols Group (Padel et al., 2018), were
225 succeeded by a late Early–Mid Ordovician phase of uplift and erosion that led to the
226 onset of the Sardic unconformity (Fig. 2). Uplift was associated with magmatic activity,
227 which continued until Late Ordovician times. An extensional interval took place then
228 developing normal faults that controlled the sedimentation of post–Sardic siliciclastic
229 deposits infilling palaeorelief depressions. Acritarchs recovered in the uppermost part
230 of the Jujols Group suggest a broad Furongian–earliest Ordovician age (Casas and
231 Palacios, 2012), conterminous with a maximum depositional age of ca. 475 Ma, based
232 on the age of the youngest detrital zircon populations (Margalef et al*.,* 2016). On the
233 other hand, a ca. 459 Ma U–Pb age for the Upper Ordovician volcanic rocks overlying
234 the Sardic Unconformity has been proposed in the eastern Pyrenees (Martí et al.,
235 2019), and ca. 452–455 Ma in the neighbouring Catalan Coastal Ranges, which
236 represent the southern prolongation of the Pyrenees (Navidad et al., 2010; Martínez et
237 al., 2011). Thus, a time gap of about 16–23 m.y. can be related to the Sardic Phase in
238 the eastern Pyrenees and the neighbouring Catalan Coastal Ranges.

239 Coeval with the late Early–Mid Ordovician phase of generalized uplift and
240 denudation, a key magmatic activity led to the intrusion of voluminous granitoids, about
241 500 to 3000 m thick and encased in strata of the Ediacaran–Lower Cambrian
242 Canaveilles Group (Fig. 2). These granitoids constitute the protoliths of the large
243 orthogneissic laccoliths that punctuate the backbone of the central and eastern
244 Pyrenees. These are, from west to east (Fig. 1D), the Aston (467–470 Ma ; Denèle et
245 al., 2009; Mezger and Gerdes, 2016), Hospitalet (about 472 Ma, Denèle et al., 2009),
246 Canigó (472–462 Ma, Cocherie et al., 2005; Navidad et al., 2018), Roc de Frausa
247 (477–476 Ma; Cocherie et al., 2005; Castiñeiras et al., 2008b) and Albera (about 470

248 Ma; Liesa et al., 2011) massifs, which comprise a dominant Floian–Dapingian age. It is
249 noticeable the fact that only a minor representation of coeval basic magmatic rocks are
250 outcropped. The acidic volcanic equivalents have been documented in the Albera
251 massif, where subvolcanic rhyolitic porphyroid rocks have yielded similar ages to those
252 of the main gneissic bodies at about 474–465 Ma (Liesa et al., 2011). Similar acidic
253 byproducts are represented by the rhyolitic sills of Pierrefite (Calvet et al., 1988).

254 The late Early–Mid Ordovician ("Sardic") phase of uplift was succeeded by a Late
255 Ordovician extensional interval responsible for the opening of (half-)grabens infilled
256 with the basal Upper Ordovician alluvial-to-fluvial conglomerates (La Rabassa
257 Conglomerate Formation). At map scale, a set of NE-SW trending normal faults
258 abruptly controlling the thickness of the basal Upper Ordovician formations can be
259 recognized in the La Cerdanya area (Casas and Fernández, 2007; Casas, 2010).
260 Sharp variations in the thickness of the Upper Ordovician strata have been
261 documented by Hartevelt (1970) and Casas and Fernández (2007). Drastic variations
262 in grain size and thickness can be attributed to the development of palaeotopographies
263 controlled by faults and subsequent erosion of uplifted palaeoreliefs, with subsequent
264 infill of depressed areas by alluvial fan and fluvial deposits, finally sealed by Silurian
265 sediments (Puddu et al., 2019). A Late Ordovician magmatic pulse contemporaneously
266 yielded a varied set of magmatic rocks. Small granitic bodies are encased in the
267 Canaveilles strata of the Canigó massif. They constitute the protoliths of the Cadí
268 (about 456 Ma; Casas et al., 2010), Casemí (446 to 452 Ma; Casas et al., 2010), Núria
269 (ca. 457 Ma; Martínez et al., 2011) and Canigó G-1 type (ca. 457 Ma; Navidad et al.,
270 2018) gneisses.

271 The lowermost part of the Canaveilles Group (the so-called Balaig Series) host
272 metre-scale thick bodies of metadiorite sills related to an Upper Ordovician protolith,
273 (ca. 453 Ma, SHRIMP U–Pb in zircon; Casas et al., 2010). Coeval calc-alkaline
274 ignimbrites, andesites and volcaniclastic rocks are interbedded in the Upper Ordovician
275 succession of the Bruguera and Ribes de Freser areas (Robert and Thiebaut, 1976;

Ayora, 1980; Robert, 1980; Martí et al., 1986, 2019). In the Ribes area, a granitic body with granophyric texture, dated at ca. 458 Ma by Martínez et al. (2011), intruded at the base of the Upper Ordovician succession. In the La Pallaresa dome, some metre-scale rhyodacitic to dacitic subvolcanic sills, Late Ordovician in age (ca. 453 Ma, Clariana et al., 2018), occur interbedded within the pre-unconformity strata and close to the base of the Upper Ordovician.

2.3. Occitan Domain: Albigeois, Montagne Noire and Mouthoumet massifs

The parautochthonous framework of the southern French Massif Central, named Occitan Domain by Pouclet et al. (2017), includes among others, from south to north, the Mouthoumet, Montagne Noire and Albigeois massifs. The domain represents the southeastern prolongation of the Variscan South Armorican Zone (including southwestern Bretagne and Vendée). Since Gèze (1949) and Arthaud (1970), the southern edge of the French Massif Central has been traditionally subdivided, from north to south, into the northern, axial and southern Montagne Noire (Fig. 1C). The Palaeozoic succession of the northern and southern sides includes sediments ranging from late Ediacaran to Silurian and from Terreneuvian (Cambrian) to Visean in age, respectively. These successions are affected by large scale, south-verging recumbent folds that display a low to moderate metamorphic grade. Their emplacement took place in Late Visean to Namurian times (Engel et al., 1980; Feist and Galtier, 1985; Echtler and Malavieille, 1990). The Axial Zone consists of plutonic, migmatitic and metamorphic rocks forming a regional ENE-WSW oriented dome (Fig. 1C), where four principal lithological units can be recognized (i) schists and micaschists, (ii) migmatitic orthogneisses, (iii) metapelitic metatexites, and (iv) diatexites and granites (Cocherie, 2003; Faure et al., 2004; Roger et al., 2004, 2015; Bé Mézème, 2005; Charles et al., 2009; Rabin et al., 2015). The Rosis micaschist synform subdivides the eastern Axial

303 Zone into the Espinouse and Caroux sub-domes, whereas the southwestern edge of
304 the Axial Zone comprises the Nore massif.

305 In the Occitan Domain, two main Cambro–Ordovician felsic events can be identified
306 giving rise to the protoliths of (i) the Larroque metarhyolites in the northern Montagne
307 Noire and Albigeois, thrusted southward from Rouergue; and (ii) the migmatitic
308 ortogneisses that form the Axial Zone of the Montagne Noire (Fig. 2).

309 (i) The Larroque volcanosedimentary Complex is a thick (500–1000 m) package of
310 porphyroclastic metarhyolites located on the northern Montagne Noire (Lacaune
311 Mountains), Albigeois (St-Salvi-de-Carcavès and St-Sernin-sur-Rance nappes) and
312 Rouergue; the Variscan setting of the formation is allochthonous in the Albigeois and
313 parautochthonous in the rest. This volcanism is encased in the so-called “Série schisto-
314 gréseuse verte” (see Guérangé-Lozes et al., 1996; Guérangé-Lozes and Alabouvette,
315 1999) (Pouclet et al., 2017) (Fig. 2). The Larroque volcanic rocks consist of deformed
316 porphyroclastic rhyolites rich in largely fragmented, lacunous (rhyolitic) quartz and
317 alkali feldspar phenocrysts. The metarhyolites occur as porphyritic lava flows, sills and
318 other associated facies, such as aphyric lava flows, porphyritic and aphyric pyroclastic
319 flows of welded or unwelded ignimbritic types, fine to coarse tephra deposits, and
320 epiclastic and volcaniclastic deposits. These rocks are named “augen gneiss” or
321 augengneiss and do not display a high-grade gneiss paragenesis but a general lower
322 grade metamorphic mineralogy. The Occitan augengneisses mimic the Ollo de Sapo
323 facies from the Central Iberian Zone because of their large bluish quartz phenocrysts.
324 Based on geochemical similarities and contemporaneous emplacement, Pouclet et al.
325 (2017) suggested that this event also supplied the Davejean acidic volcanic rocks in
326 the Mouthoumet Massif, which represent the southern prolongation of the Montagne
327 Noire (Fig. 2), and the Génis rhyolitic unit of the western Limousin sector.

328 (ii) Some migmatitic orthogneisses make up the southern Axial Zone, from the
329 western Cabardès to the eastern Caroux domes. The orthogneisses, derived from
330 Ordovician metagranites bearing large K-feldspar phenocrysts, were emplaced at

about 471 Ma (Somail Orthogneiss, Cocherie et al., 2005), 456 to 450 Ma (Pont de Larn and Gorges d'Héric gneisses, Roger et al., 2004) and ca. 455 Ma (Sain Eutrope gneiss, Pitra et al., 2012). They intruded a metasedimentary pile, traditionally known as "Schistes X" and formally named St. Pons-Cabardès Group (Fig. 2). The latter consists of schists, greywackes, quartzites and subsidiary volcanic tuffs and marbles (Demange et al., 1996; Demange, 1999; Alabouvette et al., 2003; Roger et al., 2004; Cocherie et al., 2005). The group is topped by the Sériès Tuff, dated at about 545 Ma (Lescuyer and Cocherie, 1992), which represents a contemporaneous equivalent of the Cadomian Rivernous rhyolitic tuff (542.5 to 537.1 Ma) from the Lodève inlier of the northern Montagne Noire (Álvaro et al., 2014b, 2018; Padel et al., 2017). Age of migmatization has been inferred from U–Pb dates on monacite from migmatites and anatectic granites at 333 to 327 Ma (Bé Mézème, 2005; Charles et al., 2008); as a result, the 330–325 Ma time interval can represent a Variscan crustal melting event in the Axial Zone.

As in the Pyrenees, the Middle Ordovician is absent in the Occitan Domain. Its gap allows distinction between a Lower Ordovician pre-unconformity sedimentary package para- to unconformably overlain by an Upper Ordovician–Silurian succession (Álvaro et al., 2016; Pouclet et al., 2017).

2.4. Sardinia

In Sardinia the Cambro–Ordovician magmatism is well represented in the external (southern) and internal (northern) nappe zones of the exposed Variscan Belt (Fig. 1E), and ranges in age from late Furongian to Late Ordovician. A Furongian–Tremadocian (ca. 491–480 Ma) magmatic activity, predating the Sardic phase, is mostly represented by felsic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks encased in the San Vito sandstone Formation. The Sardic-related volcanic products differ from one nappe to another: intermediate and basic (mostly metandesites and andesitic basalts) are common in the nappe

359 stacking of the central part of the island (Barbagia and Goceano), whereas felsic
360 metavolcanites prevail in the southeastern units. Their age is bracketed between 465
361 and 455 Ma (Giacomini et al., 2006; Oggiano et al., 2010; Pavanetto et al., 2012;
362 Cruciani et al., 2018) and matches the Sardic gap based on biostratigraphy (Barca et
363 al., 1988).

364 Teichmüller (1931) and Stille (1939) were the first to recognize in southwestern
365 Sardinia an intra–Ordovician stratigraphic hiatus. Its linked erosive unconformity is
366 supported by a correlatable strong angular discordance in the Palaeozoic basement of
367 the Iglesiente-Sulcis area, External Zone (Carmignani et al., 2001). This major
368 discontinuity separates the Cambrian–Lower Ordovician Nebida, Gonnesa and Iglesias
369 groups (Pillola et al., 1998) from the overlying coarse-grained ("Puddinga") Monte
370 Argentu metasediments (Leone et al., 1991, 2002; Laske et al., 1994). The gap
371 comprises a chronostratigraphically constrained minimum gap of about 18 m.y. that
372 includes the Floian and Dapingian (Barca et al., 1987, 1988; Pillola et al., 1998; Barca
373 and Cherchi, 2004) (Fig. 2). The hiatus is related to neither metamorphism nor
374 cleavage, though some E–W folds have been documented in the Gonnesa Anticline
375 and the Iglesias Syncline (Cocco et al., 2018), which are overstepped by the
376 "Puddinga" metaconglomerates. Both the E–W folds and the overlying
377 metaconglomerates were subsequently affected by Variscan N–S folds (Cocco and
378 Funneda, 2011, 2017). Sardic-related volcanic rocks are not involved in this area, but
379 Sardic-inherited palaeoreliefs are lined with breccia slides that include metre- to
380 decametre-scale carbonate boulders ("Olistoliti"), some of them hosting
381 synsedimentary faults contemporaneously mineralized with ore bodies (Boni and
382 Koeppel, 1985; Boni, 1986; Barca, 1991; Caron et al., 1997). The lower part of the
383 unconformably overlying Monte Argentu Formation deposited in alluvial to fluvial
384 environments (Martini et al., 1991; Loi et al., 1992; Loi and Dabard, 1997).

385 A similar gap was reported by Calvino (1972) in the Sarrabus-Gerrei units of the
386 External Nappe Zone. The so-called "Sarrabese Phase" is related to the onset of thick,

387 up to 500 m thick, volcanosedimentary complexes and volcanites (Barca et al., 1986;
388 Di Pisa et al., 1992) with a Darriwilian age for the protoliths of the metavolcanic rocks
389 (465.4 to 464 Ma; Giacomini et al., 2006; Oggiano et al., 2010). In the Iglesiente-Sulcis
390 region (Fig. 1E), Carmignani et al. (1986, 1992, 1994, 2001) suggested that the
391 "Sardic-Sarrabese phase" should be associated with the compression of a Cambro–
392 Ordovician back-arc basin that originated the migration of the Ordovician volcanic arc
393 toward the Gondwanan margin.

394 Some gneissic bodies, interpreted as the plutonic counterpart of metavolcanic rocks,
395 are located in the Bithia unit (e.g., the Monte Filau area, 458 to 457 Ma, surrounded by
396 a Mid–Ordovician andalusite thermal aureole; Pavanetto et al*.,* 2012; Costamagna et
397 al., 2016) and in the internal units (Lodè orthogneiss, ca. 456 Ma; Tanaunella
398 orthogneiss, ca. 458 Ma, Helbing and Tiepolo, 2005; Golfo Aranci orthogneiss, ca. 469
399 Ma, Giacomini et al., 2006).

400 The Sardic palaeorelief is sealed by Upper Ordovician trangressive deposits. The
401 sedimentary facies show high variability, but the –mostly terrigenous– sediments vary
402 from grey fine- to medium-sized sandstones, to muddy sandstones and mudstones.
403 They are referred to the Katian Punta Serpeddì and Orroeledu formations (Pistis et al.,
404 2016). This post–Sardic sedimentary succession is coeval with a new magmatic
405 pulsation represented by alkaline to tholeiitic within-plate basalts (Di Pisa et al., 1992;
406 Gaggero et al., 2012).

407

408 **3. Geochemical data**

409

410 **3.1. Materials and methods**

411

412 The rocks selected for geochemical analysis (231 samples; see tectonostratigraphic
413 location in Fig. 1 and stratigraphic emplacement in Fig. 2) have recorded different
414 degrees of hydrothermalism and metamorphism, as a result of which only the most

immobiles elements have been considered. The geochemical calculations, in which the major elements take part, have been made from values recalculated to 100 in volatile free compositions; Fe is reported as FeO_t.

The geochemical dataset of the Central Iberian Zone includes 152 published geochemical data, from which 85 are plutonic and 67 volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks from the Ollo de Sapo Formation (Galicia, Sanabria and Guadarrama areas), and the contact between the Central Iberian and Ossa Morena Zones (Urra Formation and Portalegre and Carrascal granites). Other data were yielded from six volcanic rocks of the Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone (Saldanha area) (Fig. 1B; Repository Data).

The dataset of the eastern Pyrenees consists of 38 samples, six of which are upper Lower Ordovician volcanic rocks, and seven upper Lower Ordovician plutonic rocks, together with nine Upper Ordovician volcanic and 14 Upper Ordovician plutonic rocks (Repository Data). New data reported below include two samples of subvolcanic sills intercalated in the pre–Sardic unconformity succession (Clariana et al., 2018; Margalef, unpubl.; Table 1).

The study samples from the Occitan Domain comprise six metavolcanic rocks, four from the Larroque volcanosedimentary Complex in the Albigeois and northern Montagne Noire and two from the Mouthoumet massif (Pouclet et al., 2017) (Repository Data), and four new samples for the Axial Zone gneisses (Table 1).

In the Sardinian dataset, 25 published analyses are selected: five correspond to the Golfo Aranci orthogneiss (Giacomini et al., 2006), six to metavolcanics from the central part of the island (Giacomini et al., 2006; Cruciani et al., 2013), and five to metavolcanics and one to gneisses from the Bithia unit (Cruciani et al., 2018) (Repository Data). Ten new analyses are added from the Monte Filau and Capo Spartivento gneisses of the Bithia unit, and from the Punta Bianca gneisses embedded within the migmatites of the High-grade Metamorphic complex of the Inner Zone (Table 1).

Whole-rock major and trace elements and rare earth element (REE) compositions were determined at ACME Laboratories, Vancouver, Canada. $LiBO_2$ fusion followed by X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) analysis was used to determine major elements. Rare earth and refractory elements were measured by ICP–MS following a lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and nitric acid digestion on 0.2 g of sample. For base metals, 0.5 g of sample was digested in Aqua Regia at 95 ºC and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectrometry (ICP–AES). Analyses of standards and duplicate samples indicate precision to better than 1 % for major oxides, and 3–10 % for minor and trace elements.

Additional Sm–Nd isotopic analyses were performed at Centro de Geocronologia y Geoqulmica Isotopica from the Complutense University, Madrid. They were carried out in whole-rock powders using a ^{150}Nd–^{149}Sm tracer by isotope dilution-thermal ionization mass spectrometry (ID–TIMS). The samples were first dissolved through oven digestion in sealed Teflon bombs with ultra pure reagents to perform two-stage conventional cation-exchange chromatography for separation of Sm and Nd (Strelow, 1960; Winchester, 1963), and subsequently analysed using a Sector 54 VG-Micromass multicollector spectrometer. The measured $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ isotopic ratios were corrected for possible isobaric interferences from ^{142}Ce and ^{144}Sm (only for samples with $^{147}Sm/^{144}Sm<0.0001$) and normalized to $^{146}Nd/^{144}Nd=0.7219$ to correct for mass fractionation. The Lajolla Nd international isotopic standard was analysed during sample measurement, and gave an average value of $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd=0.5114840$ for 9 replicas, with an internal precision of ± 0.000032 (2σ). These values were used to correct the measured ratios for possible sample drift. The estimated error for the $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ ratio is 0.1%.

A general classification of the analyzed samples, following Winchester and Floyd (1977), can be seen in Figure 4A–B, and the geographical coordinates of the new samples in Table 1. For geochemical comparison (summarized in Table 2), two large groups or suites are differentiated in order to check the similarities and differences

between the magmatic rocks, and to infer a possible geochemical trend following a palaeogeographic SW–NE transect. The description reported below follows the same palaeogeographic and chronological order.

3.2. Furongian–to–Mid Ordovician Suite

In the Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones, the Furongian–to–Mid Ordovician magmatic activity is pervasive. Their main representative is the Ollo de Sapo Formation, which includes volcanic and subvolcanic rocks (67 samples) as well as plutonic rocks (85 samples) (data from Murphy et al., 2006; Díez-Montes, 2007; Montero et al., 2007, 2009; Solá, 2007; Solá et al., 2008; Talavera, 2009; Villaseca et al., 2016). From the Parautochthon Schistose Domain of the Galicia-Trás-os Montes Zone, six samples of rhyolite tuffs of the Saldanha Formation (Dias da Silva et al., 2014) are selected, which share geochemical features with the Ollo de Sapo Formation. In summary, five facies are differentiated in the Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os Montes Zones: the Ollo de Sapo orthogneisses, some leucogneisses, metagranites and volcanic rocks, and the San Sebastián orthogneiss (for a geochemical characterization, see Table 2).

In the central and eastern Pyrenees, an Early−Mid Ordovician magmatic activity gave rise to the intrusion of voluminous (about 500−3000 m in size) aluminous granitic bodies, encased into the Canaveilles beds (Álvaro et al., 2018; Casas et al., 2019). They constitute the protoliths of the large orthogneissic laccoliths that form the core of the domal massifs scattered throughout the backbone of the Pyrenees. Rocks of the Canigó, Roc de Frausa and Albera massifs have been taken into account in this work, in which volcanic rocks of the Pierrefite and Albera massifs, and the so-called *G2* and *G3* orthogneisses by Guitard (1970) are also included. All subgroups vary compositionally from subalkaline andesite to rhyolite, as illustrated in the Pearce's

(1996) diagram of Figure 5 (data compiled from Vilà et al., 2005; Castiñeiras et al., 2008b; Liesa et al., 2011; Navidad et al., 2018).

Although most rocks in this area are acidic, it is remarkable the presence of minor mafic bodies (Cortalet and Marialles metabasites, not studied in this work), which could indicate a mantle connection with parental magmas during the Mid and Late Ordovician. As well, it should be noted that there are no andesitic rocks in the area.

In the Occitan Domain, six samples of the Larroque volcanosedimentary Complex (Early Tremadocian in age) represent basin floors and subaerial explosive and effusive rhyolites (Pouclet et al., 2017). The porphyroclastic rocks of the Larroque metarhyolites were sampled in the Saint-Géraud and Larroque areas from the Saint-Sernin-sur-Rance nappe and the Saint-André klippe above the Saint-Salvi-de-Carcavès nappe (Pouclet et al., 2017).

In the Middle Ordovician rocks of Sardinia, 11 samples are selected, five of which correspond to orthogneisses of the Aranci Gulf, in the Inner Zone of the NE island (Giacomini et al., 2006), completed with six volcanic rocks of the External Zone (Giacomini et al., 2006; Cruciani et al., 2018) (Table 2).

3.3 Upper Ordovician Suite

In the central and eastern Pyrenees, four Upper Ordovician subgroups are distinguished based on their field occurrence and geochemical and geochronological features: the *G1*-type orthogneisses *sensu* Guitard (1970); the Cadí and Casemí orthogneisses and the metavolcanic rocks that include the Ribes de Freser rhyolites; the Els Metges volcanic tuffs; and the rhyolites from Andorra and Pallaresa areas (the latter dated at ca. 453 Ma; Clariana et al., 2018) (Table 2). The suite is completed with the Somail orthogneisses of the Axial Montagne Noire (dated at ca. 450 Ma at Gorges d'Héric; Roger et al., 2004) and the orthogneisses from the Sardinian External Zone

524 (dated at ca. 458–457 Ma at Monte Filau; Pavanetto et al., 2012) and the volcanic roks
525 from the Sardinian Nappe Zone (Table 2).
526
527 **4. Geochemical framework**
528
529 A geochemical comparison between the Furongian–Ordovician felsic rocks of all the
530 above-reported groups offers the opportunity to characterize the successive sources of
531 crustal-derived melts along the south-western European margin of Gondwana.
532 The geochemical features point to a predominance of materials derived from the
533 melting of metasedimentary rocks, rich in SiO_2 and K_2O (average K_2O/Na_2O = 2.25)
534 and peraluminous ($0.4 < C_{norm} < 4.5$ and $0.94 < A/CNK > 3.12$), with only three samples
535 with A/CNK <1 (samples 100786 of the Casemí subgroup, and T26 and T27 of the San
536 Sebastián subgroup).
537 The result of plotting the REE content vs. average values of continental crust
538 (Rudnick and Gao, 2004; Fig. 6) yields a flat spectra and a base level shared by most
539 of the considered groups. The total content in REE is moderate to high (average REE =
540 176 ppm, ranging between 482.2 and 26.0 ppm; Fig. 7), with a maximum in the
541 subgroup of the Middle Ordovician volcanic rocks from Sardinia (average REE = 335
542 ppm, *VOL-SMO*), and with LREE values more fractionated than HREE ones, and
543 negative anomalies of Eu, which would indicate a characteristic process of magmatic
544 evolution with plagioclase fractionation. These features are common in peraluminous
545 granitoids.
546 All subgroups display similar chondritic normalized REE patterns (Fig. 7), with an
547 enrichment in LREE relative to HREE, which should indicate the involvement of crustal
548 materials in their parental magmas. Nevertheless, some variations can be highlighted,
549 such as the lesser fractionation in REE content of some subgroups. These are the
550 leucogneisses from the Iberian massif (*LG*, La/Yb_n = 2.01), the Upper Ordovician
551 orthogneisses from Sardinia (*OG-SUO*, La/Yb_n = 2.94), the Casemí orthogneisses

552 (La/Yb_n = 4.42) and the Middle Ordovician volcanic rocks from Sardinia (*OG-SUO*,
553 La/Yb_n = 2.94). This may be interpreted as a greater degree of partial fusion in the
554 origin of their parental magmas (Rollinson, 1993).

555 There are three geochemical groups displaying $(Gd/Yb)_n$ values > 2, and $(La/Yb)_n$
556 values ≥ 9. These groups are *OSS* (Central Iberian Zone), *VOL-OD* (Occitan Domain)
557 and *G1* (Pyrenees), and share higher alkalinity features.

558 Some *V1* rocks from the Pyrenees (Pierrefite Formation) show no negative
559 anomalies in Eu. Their parental magmas could have been derived from deeper origins
560 and related to residual materials of the lower continental crust, in areas of production of
561 K-rich granites (Taylor and McLenan, 1989).

562 The spider diagrams (Fig. 8), however, exhibit strong negative anomalies in Nb, Sr
563 and Ti, which indicate a distinct crustal affiliation (Díez-Montes, 2007). Only the San
564 Sebastián orthogneisses (*OSS*) show distinct discrepancies in respect of the remaining
565 samples from the Ollo de Sapo Formation. They display lower negative anomalies in
566 Nb and a more alkaline character by comparison with the rest of the Ollo de Sapo
567 rocks, which point to alkaline affinities and greater negative anomalies in Nb.

568 Despite some small differences in the chemical ranges of some major elements,
569 most felsic Ordovician rocks from the Iberian massif (Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-
570 os Montes Zones), eastern Pyrenees, Occitan Domain and Sardinia share a common
571 chemical pattern. The Lower–Middle Ordovician rocks of the eastern Pyrenees show
572 less variation in the content of Zr and Nb (Fig. 8B). The volcanic rocks of these groups
573 show a different REE behaviour, which would indicate different sources. Two groups
574 are distinguished in Figure 7, one with greater enrichment in REE and negative
575 anomaly of Eu, and another with lesser content of HREE and without Eu negative
576 anomalies.

577 Figure 9 illustrates how the average of all the considered groups approximates the
578 mean values of the Rudnick and Gao's (2003) upper continental crust (UCC). In this
579 figure, small deviations can be observed, some of them toward lower continental crust

(LCC) values and others toward bulk continental crust (BCC), indicating variations in their parental magmas but with quite similar spectra. Overall chondrite-normalized patterns are close to the values that represent the upper continental crust, with slight enrichments in the Th/Nb, Th/La and Th/Yb ratios.

Finally, in the Occitan volcanic rocks (*VOL-OD*) the rare earth elements are enriched and fractionated (33.2 ppm < La < 45.6 ppm; 11.2 < La/Yb < 14.5). The upper continental crust normalized diagram exhibits negative anomalies of Ti, V, Cr, Mn and Fe associated with oxide fractionation, of Zr and Hf linked to zircon fractionation, and of Eu related to plagioclase fractionation. The profiles are comparable to the Vendean Saint-Gilles rhyolitic ones. The Th vs. Rb/Ba features are also similar to those of the Saint-Gilles rhyolites, and the Iberian Ollo de Sapo and Urra rhyolites (Solá et al., 2008; Díez Montes et al., 2010).

4. Discussion

4.1 Inferred tectonic settings

In order to clarify the evolution of geotectonic environments, the data have been represented in different discrimination diagrams. The Zr/TiO_2 ratio (Lentz, 1996; Syme, 1998) is a key index of compositional evolution for intermediate and felsic rocks. In the Syme diagram (Fig. 10), most rocks from the Central Iberian Zone represent a characteristic arc association, although there are some contemporaneous samples characterized by extensional-related values (Zr/Ti = 0.10, *LG*). The rocks of the Middle–Ordovician San Sebastián orthogneisses (*OSS*) show values of Zr/Ti = 0.08, intermediate between extensional and arc conditions. This could be interpreted as a sharp change in geotectonic conditions toward the Mid Ordovician (Fig. 10A). For a better comparison, the samples of the San Sebastián orthogneisses (*OSS*) and the granites (*GRA*) have been distinguished with a shaded area in all the diagrams, since

608 they have slightly different characteristics to the rest of the samples from the Ollo de
609 Sapo group. The samples *G1* (Pyrenees) and *VOL* (Central Iberian Zone) broadly
610 share similar values, as a result of which, the three latter groups (*OSS*, *G1* and *VOL*)
611 arrange following a good correlation line. The same trend seems to be inferred in the
612 eastern Pyrenees (Fig. 10B), where the Middle Ordovician subgroups display arc
613 features, but half of the Upper Ordovician subgroups show extensional affinities (*G1*
614 and Casemí orthogneisses). In the case of the Occitan orthogneisses (Fig. 10C), they
615 show arc characters, which contrast with the contemporaneous volcanic rocks
616 displaying extensional values with Zr/Ti = 0.10. This disparity between plutonic and
617 volcanic rocks could be interpreted as different conditions for the origin of these
618 magmas. In Sardinia (Fig. 10D), the same evolution from arc to extensional conditions
619 is highlighted for the Upper Ordovician samples, although some Middle Ordovician
620 volcanic rocks already shared extensional patterns (Zr/Ti = 0.09). In summary, there
621 seems to be a geochemical evolution in the Ordovician magmas grading from arc to
622 extensional environments.

623 In the Nb–Y tectonic discriminating diagram of Pearce et al. (1984) (Fig. 11), most
624 samples plot in the volcanic arc-type, though some subgroups project in the whitin-
625 plate and anomalous ORG. The majority of samples display very similar Zr/Nb and
626 Nb/Y ratios, typical of island arc or active continental margin rhyolites (Díez-Montes et
627 al., 2010). Only some samples plot separately: *OSS* samples with highest Nb contents
628 (>20 ppm), and some volcanic rocks of the Occitan Domain (average Nb =16.87 ppm).
629 In the eastern Pyrenees, the Middle Ordovician rocks plot in the volcanic arc field,
630 whereas the Upper Ordovician ones point in the ORG type, except the Casemí
631 samples. This progress of magmatic sources agrees with the evolution seen in Figure
632 10. In the Ocitan Domain, *VOL-OD* samples share values with those of the San
633 Sebastián orthogneiss, while *OG-OD* shares values with those of *OG* from the Central
634 Iberian Zone.

635 The Zr vs. Nb diagram (Leat et al., 1986; modified by Piercey, 2011) (Fig. 12)
636 illustrates how magmas evolved toward richer values in Zr and Nb, which is consistent
637 with what it is observed in the Syme diagram (Fig. 10). Figure 12A documents how
638 most samples show a general positive correlation. These different groups correspond
639 to the *OSS* and Portalegre granites, highlighted in the figure. The two groups indicate a
640 tendency toward alkaline magmas. Some samples, such as the Pyrenean *G1*, some
641 Occitan *VOL-OD* samples and some Sardinian *OG-UOS* samples share the same
642 affinity, clearly distinguished from the general geochemical trend exhibited by the
643 Central Iberian Zone.

644 On a Zr vs. Ga/Al diagram (Whalen et al., 1987) (Fig. 13), the samples depict an
645 intermediate character between anorogenic or alkaline (A-type) and orogenic (I&S-
646 type). In the Central Iberian Zone, samples from the San Sebastián orthogneisses and
647 Portalegre granites show characters of A-type granites, while the remaining samples
648 display affinities of I&S-type granites. For the Central Iberian Zone, a clear magmatic
649 shift toward more extensional geotectonic environments is characterized. For the
650 eastern Pyrenees, we find the same situation as in the Central Iberian Zone, with a
651 magmatic evolution toward A-granite type characteristics, indicating more extensional
652 geotectonic environments. In the Occitan Domain, the samples show a clear I&S
653 character. In the Sardinian case, the same seems to happen as in the Central Iberian
654 Zone: the Upper Ordovician orthogneisses suggest a more extensional character.

655 In summary, all the reported diagrams point to a magmatic evolution through time,
656 grading from arc to extensional geotectonic environments (with increased Zr/Ti ratios)
657 and to granite type-A characters. This geotectonic framework is consistent with that
658 illustrated in Figure 10. The geochemical characters of these rocks show a rhyodacite
659 to dacite composition, peraluminous and calc-alkaline K-rich character, and an arc-
660 volcanic affinity for most of samples, but without intermediate rocks associated with
661 andesitic types. Hence a change in time is documented toward more alkaline magmas.
662

663 **4.2 Interpretation of εNd values**

664

665 $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values are useful to interpret the nature of magmatic sources. Most samples of
666 the above-reported groups show no significant differences in isotopic $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values, and
667 Nd_{CHUR} model ages (Fig. 14). Some exceptions are related to granites from the
668 southern Central Iberian Zone, which display positive values (from +2.6 to –2.4) and
669 T_{DM} values from 0.90 to 3.46 Ga. These granites, space-related with calcalkaline
670 diorites and gabbros, were interpreted by Solá et al. (2008) as the result of
671 underplating and temporal storage of mantle-derived magmas as a potential source for
672 the intrusive "orogenic melts" during Early Palaeozoic extension.
673 Some samples from (i) the Central Iberian Zone, such as VI-3 (Leucogneiss subgroup)
674 and PORT2 and PORT15 (Granite subgroup); (ii) the eastern Pyrenees, such as 99338
675 (G1 subgroup) and 100786 samples (Casemí subgroup); and (iii) the Sardinian CS5,
676 CS8 and CC5 samples (Upper Ordovician Orthogneiss subgroup) display anomalous
677 T_{DM} values and $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ ratios > 0.17 (Table 2; Fig. 14), a character relatively
678 common in some felsic rocks (DePaolo, 1988; Martínez et al., 2011). According to
679 Stern et al. (2012), these values should not be considered, but a possible explanation
680 for these high ratios may be related to the M-type tetrad effect (e.g., Irber, 1999;
681 Monecke et al., 2007; Ibrahim et al., 2015), which affects REE fractionation in highly
682 evolved felsic rocks due to the interaction with hydrothermal fluids. This process can be
683 reflected as an enrichment of Sm related to Nd. Other authors, however, explain this
684 enrichment as a result of both magmatic evolution (e.g., McLennan, 1994; Pan, 1997)
685 and weathering processes after exhumation (e.g., Masuda and Akagi, 1989; Takahasi
686 et al., 2002).

687 In the granites of the southern Central Iberian Zone and the volcanic rocks of
688 Sardinia, positive values in $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ could be interpreted as a more primitive nature of
689 their parental magmas, even though the samples with highest T_{DM} values are those
690 that display higher $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ ratios (> 0.17; Table 2).

691 The volcanic rocks of the Central Iberian Zone display some differences following a
692 N-S transect, being $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values less variable in the north ($\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$: –4.0 to –5.0) than in
693 the south ($\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$: –1.6 to –5.5). The isotopic signature of the Urra volcaniclastic rocks is
694 compatible with magmas derived from young crustal rocks, with intermediate to felsic
695 igneous compositions (Solá et al., 2008). The volcanic rocks of the northern Central
696 Iberian Zone could be derived from old crustal rocks (Montero et al., 2007). The
697 isotopic composition of the granitoids from the southern Central Iberian Zone has more
698 primitive characters than those of the northern Central Iberian Zone, suggesting
699 different sources for both sides (Talavera et al., 2013). *OSS* shows lower inheritance
700 patterns, more primitive Sr–Nd isotopic composition than other rocks of the Ollo de
701 Sapo suite, and an age some 15 m.y. younger than most meta-igneous rocks of the
702 Sanabria region (Montero et al., 2009), likely reflecting a greater mantle involvement in
703 its genesis (Díez-Montes et al., 2008).
704 According to Talavera et al. (2013), the Cambro–Ordovician rocks of the Galicia-
705 Trás-os-Montes Zone schistose area and the magmatic rocks of the northern Central
706 Iberian Zone are contemporary. Both metavolcanic and metagranitic rocks almost
707 share the same isotopic compositions.
708 The Upper Ordovician orthogneisses from the Occitan Domain show very little
709 variation in $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values (–3.5 to –4.0), typical of magmas derived from young crustal
710 rocks. The variation in TDM values is also small (1.4 to 1.8 Ga) indicating similar
711 crustal residence times to other rock groups.
712 In Sardinia, $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values present a greater variation (–1.6 to –3.3), but they are also
713 included in the typical continental crustal range. As noted above, anormal TDM values
714 (between 1.2 to 4.5 Ga) may be due to post-magmatic hydrothermal alteration
715 processes.
716

717 **5. Geodynamic setting**

718

719 In the Iberian Massif, the Ediacaran–Cambrian transition was marked by
720 paraconformities and angular discordances indicating the passage from Cadomian
721 volcanic arc to rifting conditions. The axis of the so-called Ossa-Morena Rift lies along
722 the homonymous Zone (Quesada, 1991; Sánchez-García et al., 2003, 2008, 2010)
723 close to the remains of the Cadomian suture (Murphy et al., 2006). Rifting conditions
724 were accompanied by a voluminous magmatism that changed from peraluminous acid
725 to bimodal (Sánchez-García et al., 2003, 2008, 2016, 2019). Some authors (Álvaro et
726 al., 2014; Sánchez-García et al., 2019) propose that this rift resulted from a SW-to-NE
727 inward migration, toward innermost parts of Gondwana, of rifting axes from the Anti-
728 Atlas in Morocco to the Ossa-Morena Zone in the Iberian Massif. According to this
729 proposal the rifting developed later (in Cambro–Ordovician times) in the Iberian,
730 Armorican and Bohemian massifs.

731 The Furongian–Ordovician transition to drifting conditions is associated, in the
732 Iberian Massif, Occitan Domain, Pyrenees and Sardinia, with a stepwise magmatic
733 activity contemporaneous with the record of the Toledanian and Sardic unconformities.
734 These, related to neither metamorphism nor penetrative deformations, are linked to
735 uplift, erosion and irregularly distributed mesoscale deformation that gave rise to
736 angular unconformities up to 90º. The time span involved in these gaps is similar (22
737 m.y. in the Iberian Massif, 16–23 m.y. in the Pyrenees and 18 m.y. in Sardinia). This
738 contrasts with the greater time span displayed by the magmatic activity (30–45 m.y.),
739 which started before the unconformity formation (early Furongian in the Central Iberian
740 Zone vs. Floian in the Pyrenees, Occitan Domain and Sardinia), continued during the
741 unconformity formation (Furongian and early Tremadocian in the Central Iberian Zone
742 vs. Floian–Darriwilian in the Pyrenees, Occitan Domain and Sardinia), and ended
743 during the sealing of the uplifted and eroded palaeorelief (Tremadocian–Floian
744 volcaniclastic rocks at the base of the Armorican Quartzite in the Central Iberian Zone
745 vs. Sandbian–Katian volcanic rocks at the lowermost part of the Upper Ordovician
746 successions in the Pyrenees, Occitan Domain and Sardinia; Gutiérrez-Alonso et al.,

747 2007, 2016; Navidad et al., 2010; Martínez et al., 2011; Álvaro et al., 2016; Martí et al.,
748 2019). In the Pyrenees, Upper Ordovician magmatism and sedimentation coexist with
749 normal faults controlling marked thickness changes of the basal Upper Ordovician
750 succession and cutting the lower part of this succession, the Sardic unconformity and
751 the underlying Cambro–Ordovician sequence (Puddu et al., 2018, 2019).

752 Although the Toledanian and Sardic Phases reflect similar geodynamic conditions in
753 two distinct palaeogeographic areas, at present forming the western and eastern
754 branches of the Variscan Ibero-Armorican Arc, they display different peaks in magmatic
755 activity with a minor chronological overlapping (Fig. 3). This may reflect a SW-to-NE
756 “zip-like” propagation of the latest Ediacaran–Terreneuvian rifting axes in the so-called
757 Atlas-Ossa Morena Rift.

758

759 *Toledanian Phase*

760

761 The Early Ordovician (Toledanian) magmatism of the Central Iberian Zone evolved to a
762 typical passive-margin setting, with geochemical features dominated by acidic rocks,
763 peraluminous and rich in K, and lacking any association with basic or intermediate
764 rocks. Some of the orthogneisses of the Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone basal and
765 allochthonous complex units share these same patterns. This fact has been interpreted
766 by some authors as a basin environment subject to important episodes of crustal
767 extension (Martínez-Catalán et al., 2007; Díez-Montes et al., 2010). In contrast,
768 Villaseca et al. (2016) interpreted this absence as evidence against rifting conditions,
769 though the absence of contemporary basic magmatism may be explained by the partial
770 fusion of a thickened crust, through recycling of Neoproterozoic crustal materials. The
771 thrust of a large metasedimentary sequence could generate dehydration and
772 metasomatism of the rocks above this sequence, triggering partial fusion at different
773 levels, although the increase in peraluminosity with the basicity of the orthogneisses is
774 against any AFC process involving mantle materials. However, this increase in

peraluminosity with the basicity has not been revealed in the samples studied above. Following Villaseca et al.'s (2016) model, a flat subduction of the southern part of the Central Iberian Zone would have taken place under its northern prolongation, whereas the reflection of such a subduction is not evident in the field. The calc-alkaline signature of this magmatism has also been taken into account as proof of its relationship with volcanic-arc environments (Valverde-Vaquero and Dunning, 2000). However, calc-alkaline features may be also interpreted as a result of a variable degree of continental crustal contamination and/or previously enriched mantle source (Sánchez-García et al., 2003, 2008, 2016, 2019; Díez-Montes et al., 2010). Finally, other granites not considered here of Tremadocian age have been reported in the southern Central Iberian Zone, such as the Oledo massif and the Beira Baixa-Central Extremadura, which display a I-type affinity (Antunes et al., 2009; Rubio Ordóñez et al., 2012). These granites could represent different sources for the Ordovician magmatism in the Central Iberian Zone.

Sánchez-García et al. (2019) have proposed that the anomaly that produced the large magmatism throughout the Iberian Massif could have migrated from the rifting axis to inwards zones and the acid, peraluminous, K-rich rocks of Mid Ordovician in age should represent the initial stages of a new rifting pulse, resembling the peraluminous rocks of the Early Rift Event *sensu* Sánchez-García et al. (2003) from the Cambrian Epoch 2 of the Ossa-Morena Rift.

In the parautochthon of the Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone, the appearance of tholeiitic and alkaline-peralkaline magmatism in the Mid Ordovician would signal the first steps toward extensional conditions (Díez Fernández et al., 2012; Dias da Silva et al., 2016). In the Montagne Noire and the Mouthoumet massifs contemporaneous tholeiitic lavas indicate a similar change in the tectonic regimen (Álvaro et al., 2016). This gradual change in geodynamic conditions is also marked by the appearance of rocks with extensional characteristics in some of subgroups considered here, such as the Central Iberian Zone (San Sebastián orthogneisses), eastern Pyrenees (Casemí

803 orthoneisses, and G1), volcanic rocks of the Occitan Domain, and the orthogneises
804 and volcanic rocks from Sardinia.
805
806 *Sardic Phase*
807
808 In the eastern Pyrenees, two peaks of Ordovician magmatic activity are observed
809 (Casas et al., 2019). Large Lower–Middle Ordovician peraluminous granite bodies are
810 known representing the protoliths of numerous gneissic bodies with laccolithic
811 morphologies. In the Canigó massif, the Upper Ordovician granite bodies (protholits of
812 Cadí, Casemí, *G1*) are encased in sediments of the Canaveilles and Jujols groups.
813 During this time span, there was generalized uplift and erosion that culminated with the
814 onset of the Sardic unconformity. The Sardic Phase was succeeded by an extensional
815 interval related to the formation of normal faults affecting the pre–unconformity strata
816 (Puddu et al., 2018, 2019). The volcanic arc signature can be explain by crustal
817 recycling (Navidad et al., 2010; Casas et al., 2010; Martínez et al., 2011), as in the
818 case of the Toledanian Phase in the Central Iberian Zone, although, according to
819 Casas et al. (2019), the Pyrenees and the Catalan Coastal Ranges were probably
820 fringing the Gondwana margin in a different position than that occupied by the Iberian
821 Massif. As a whole, the Ordovician magmatism in the Pyrenees lasted about 30 m.y.,
822 from ca 477 to 446 Ma, in a time span contemporaneous with the formation of the
823 Sardic unconformity (Fig. 2). Recently, Puddu et al. (2019) proposed that a thermal
824 doming, bracketted between 475 and 450 Ma, could have stretched the Ordovician
825 lithosphere. The emersion and denudation of the inherited Cambrian–Ordovician
826 palaeorelief would have given rise to the onset of the Sardic unconformity. According to
827 these authors, thermal doming triggered by hot mafic magma underplating may also be
828 responsible for the late Early–Late Ordovician coeval magmatic activity.
829 In the Occitan Domain, there was a dramatic volcanic event in early Tremadocian
830 times, with the uprising of basin floors and the subsequent effusion of abundant

831 rhyolitic activities under subaerial explosive conditions (Larroque volcanosedimentary
832 Complex in the Montagne Noire, and Davejean acidic volcanic counterpart in the
833 Mouthoumet Massif). Pouclet el al., (2017) interpreted this as a delayed Ollo de Sapo-
834 style outpouring where a massive crustal melting required a rather significant heat
835 supply. Asthenospheric upwelling leading to the interplay of lithospheric doming,
836 continental break-up, and a decompressionally driven mantle melting can explain such
837 a great thermal anomaly. The magmatic products accumulated on the mantle-crust
838 contact would provide enough heat transfer for crustal melting (Huppert and Sparks,
839 1988). Subsequently, a post–Sardic reactivation of rifting conditions is documented in
840 the Cabrières klippes (southern Montagne Noire) and the Mouthoumet massif. There, a
841 Late Ordovician fault-controlled subsidence linked to the record of rift-related tholeiites
842 (Roque de Bandies and Villerouge formations) were contemporaneous with the record
843 of the Hirnantian glaciation (Álvaro et al., 2016). Re-opening of rifting branches
844 (Montagne Noire and Mouthoumet massifs) was geometrically recorded as onlapping
845 patterns and final sealing of Sardic palaeoreliefs by Silurian and Lower Devonian
846 strata.

847 Sardinia illustrates an almost complete record of the Variscan Belt (Carmignani et
848 al., 1994; Rossi et al., 2009). Some plutonic orthogneises of the Inner Zone belong to
849 this cycle, such as the orthogneises of Golfo Aranci (Giacomini et al., 2006). Gaggero
850 et al. (2012) described three magmatic cycles. The first cycle is well represented in the
851 Sarrabus unit by Furongian–Tremadocian volcanic and subvolcanic interbeds within a
852 terrigenous sucession (San Vito Formation) which is topped by the Sardic
853 uncomformity. Some plutonic orthogneises of the Inner Zone belong to this cycle, such
854 as the orthogneises of Golfo Aranci (Giacomini et al., 2006) and the PB orthogneiss of
855 Punta Bianca). The second Mid–Ordovician cycle, about 50 m.y. postdating the
856 previous cycle, is of an arc-volcanic type with calc-alkaline affinity and acidic-to-
857 intermediate composition. The acidic metavolcanites are referred in the literature as
858 “porphyroids”, which crop out in the External Nappe Zone and some localities of the

Inner Zone. The intermediate to basic derivates are widespread in Central Sardinia (Serra Tonnai Formation). Some plutonic rocks (Mt. Filau orthogneisses and Capo Spartivento) of the second cycle are discussed above. The third cycle consists of alkalic meta-epiclastites interbedded in post–Sandbian strata and metabasites marking the Ordovician/Silurian contact and reflecting rifting conditions. In this work only the first two cycles are considered. Giacomini et al. (2006) cite coeval mafic rocks of felsic magmatism of Mid Ordovician age (Cortesogno et al., 2004; Palmeri et al., 2004; Giacomini et al., 2005), although they interpret a subduction scenario of the Hun terrain below Corsica and Sardinia in the Mid Ordovician.

Origin of intracrustal siliceous melts

In this scenario, the key to generate large volumes of acidic rocks in an intraplate context would be the existence of a lower-middle crust, highly hydrated, in addition to a high heat flow, possibly caused by mafic melts (Bryan et al., 2002; Díez-Montes, 2007). This could be the scenario initiated by the arrival of a thermal anomaly in a subduction-free area (Sánchez-García et al., 2003, 2008, 2019; Álvaro et al., 2016). The formation of large volumes of intracrustal siliceous melts could act as a viscous barrier, preventing the rise of mafic magmas within volcanic environments, and causing the underplating of these magmas at the contact between the lower crust and the mantle (Huppert and Sparks, 1988; Pankhurst et al., 1998; Bindeman and Valley, 2003). The cooling of these magmas could lead to crustal thickening and in this case, the volcanic arc signature can be explained by crustal recycling (Navidad et al., 2010; Díez-Montes et al., 2010; Martínez et al., 2011).

Sánchez-García et al. (2019) have proposed that the anomaly that produced the large magmatism throughout the Iberian Massif could have migrated from the rifting axis to inwards zones and the acid, peraluminous, K-rich rocks of Mid Ordovician in age should represent the initial stages of a new rifting pulse, resembling the

887 peraluminous rocks of the Early Rift Event *sensu* Sánchez-García et al. (2003) from the
888 Cambrian Epoch 2 of the Ossa-Morena Rift. In the parautochthon of the Galicia-Trás-
889 os-Montes Zone, the appearance of tholeiitic and alkaline-peralkaline magmatism in
890 the Mid Ordovician would signal the first steps toward extensional conditions (Díez
891 Fernández et al., 2012; Dias da Silva et al., 2016). In the Montagne Noire and the
892 Mouthoumet massifs contemporaneous tholeiitic lavas indicate a similar change in the
893 tectonic regimen (Álvaro et al., 2016). This change in geodynamic conditions is also
894 marked by the appearance of rocks with extensional characteristics in some of
895 subgroups considered here, such as the Central Iberian Zone (San Sebastián
896 orthogneisses), eastern Pyrenees (Casemí orthogneisses, and G1), volcanic rocks of
897 the Occitan Domain, and the orthogneises and volcanic rocks from Sardinia. In the
898 Pyrenees, Puddu et al. (2019) proposed that a thermal doming, between 475 and 450
899 Ma, should have stretched the Ordovician lithosphere leading to emersion and
900 denudation of a Cambrian–Ordovician palaeorelief, and giving rise to the onset of the
901 Sardic unconformity. According to these authors, thermal doming triggered by hot mafic
902 magma underplating may also be responsible for the late Early–Late Ordovician coeval
903 magmatic activity

904 A major continental break-up, leading to the so-called Tremadocian Tectonic Belt,
905 was suggested by Pouclet et al. (2017), which initiated by upwelling of the
906 asthenosphere and tectonic thinning of the lithosphere. Mantle-derived mafic magmas
907 were underplated at the mantle-crust transition zone and intruded the crust. These
908 magmas provided heat for crustal melting, which supplied the rhyolitic volcanism. After
909 emptying the rhyolitic crustal reservoirs, the underlying mafic magmas finally rose and
910 reached the surface. According to Pouclet et al. (2017), the acidic magmatic output
911 associated with the onset of the Larroque metarhyolites resulted in massive crustal
912 melting requiring a rather important heat supply. Asthenospheric upwelling leading to
913 lithospheric doming, continental break-up, and a decompressionally driven mantle

914 melting can explain such a great thermal anomaly. Magmatic products accumulated on
915 the mantle-crust contact providing enough heat transfer for crustal melting.
916
917 **6. Conclusions**
918
919 A geochemical comparison of 231 plutonic and volcanic samples of two major suites,
920 Furongian–Mid Ordovician and Late Ordovician in age, from the Central Iberian and
921 Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones of the Iberian Massif and in the eastern Pyrenees,
922 Occitan Domain (Albigeois, Montagne Noire and Mouthoumet massifs) and Sardinia
923 points to a predominance of materials derived from the melting of metasedimentary
924 rocks, peraluminous and rich in SiO_2 and K_2O. The total content in REE is moderate to
925 high. Most felsic rocks display similar chondritic normalized REE patterns, with an
926 enrichment of LREE relative to HREE, which should indicate the involvement of crustal
927 materials in their parental magmas.
928 Zr/TiO_2, Zr/Nb, Nb/Y and Zr vs. Ga/Al ratios, and REE and εNd values reflect
929 contemporaneous arc and extensional scenarios, which progressed to distinct
930 extensional conditions finally associated with outpouring of mafic tholeiitic-dominant
931 rifting lava flows. Magmatic events are contemporaneous with the formation of the
932 Toledanian (Furongian–Early Ordovician) and Sardic (Early–Late Ordovician)
933 unconformities, related to neither metamorphism nor penetrative deformation. The
934 geochemical and structural framework precludes subduction generated melts reaching
935 the crust in a magmatic arc to back-arc setting. On the contrary, it favours partial
936 melting of sediments and/or granitoids in a continental lower crust triggered by the
937 underplating of hot mafic magmas related to the opening of the Rheic Ocean as a
938 result of asthenospheric upwelling.
939
940 **7. Acknowledgements**
941

942 The authors thank the constructive and useful revisions made by Laura Gaggero
943 (Genoa, Italy) and Jochen Mezger (Fairbanks, USA). This paper is a contribution to
944 projects CGL2017-87631-P and PGC2018-093903-B-C22 from Spanish Ministry of
945 Science and Innovation. We acknowledge support of the publication fee by the CSIC
946 Open Access Publication Support Initiative through its Unit of Information Resources
947 for Research (URICI).

948

949 **Data availability** - All data included in the paper and the Repository Data.

950

951 **Author contributions** - JJA, TSG and JMC: Methodology (Lead), Supervision (Lead),
952 Writing – Original Draft (Lead), Writing – Review & Editing (Lead); CP, ADM, ML & GO:
953 Methodology (Supporting), Supervision (Supporting), Writing – Original Draft
954 (Supporting), Writing – Review & Editing (Supporting).

955

956 **Competing interests** - No competing interests

957

958 **References**

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

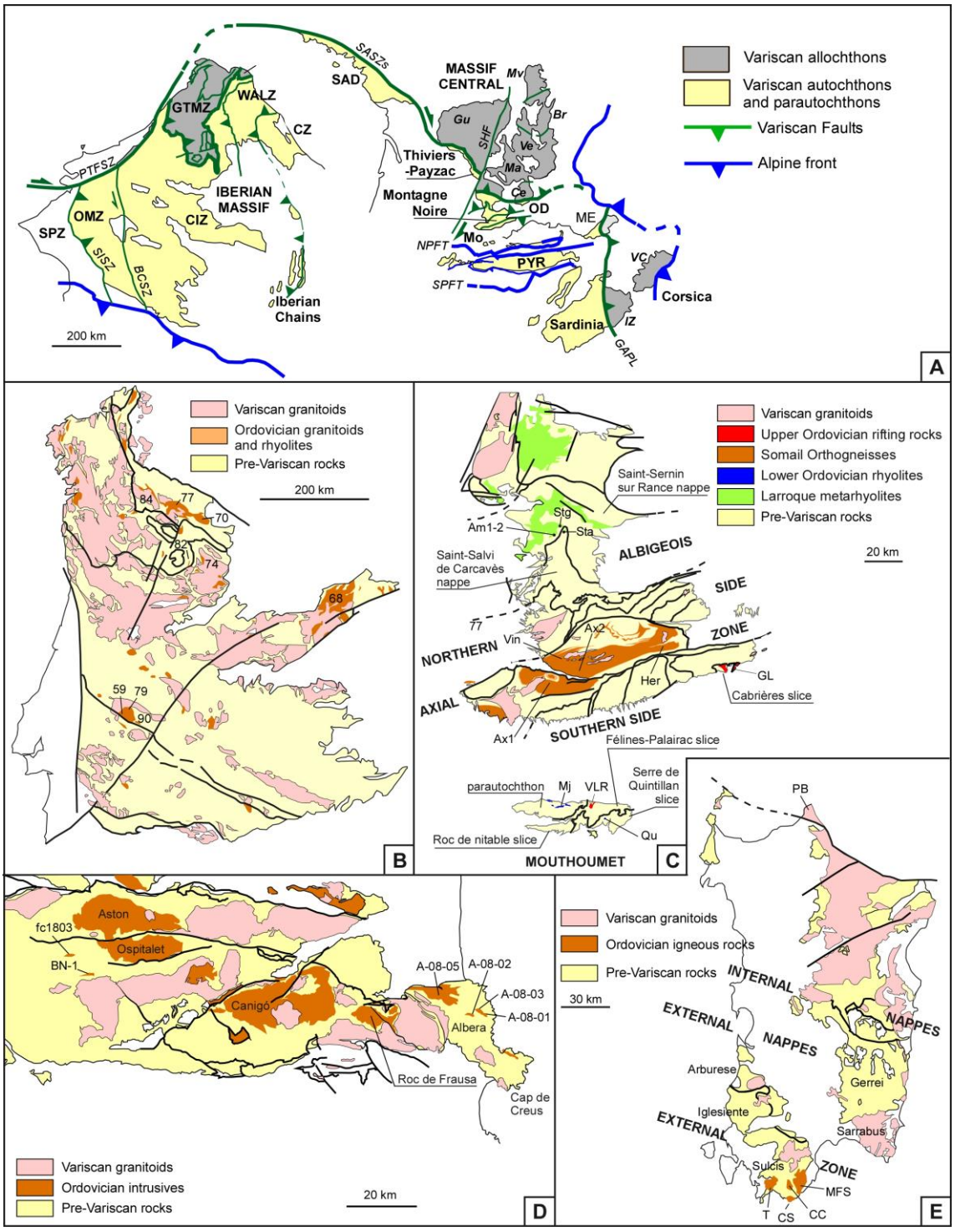

Figure 1. A. Pre–Variscan reconstruction of the Variscan tectonostratigraphic units bearing Cambro–Ordovician exposures reported in this work, from the south-western European margin of Gondwana; based on Pouclet et al. (2017) and Álvaro et al. (2020). B. Setting of samples in the Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes zones;

1626 *59* Carrascal, *68* Guadarrama, *70* Sanabria, *74* Miranda do Douro, *77* Ollo de Sapo, *79*
1627 Portalegre, *82* Saldanha, *84* San Sebastián, *90* Urra, *BCSZ* Badajoz-Córdoba Shear
1628 Zone, *Ce* Cévennes massif, *CIZ* Central Iberian Zone, *CZ* Cantabrian Zone, *GAPL*
1629 Grimaud-Asinara-Posada Line, *GTMZ* Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone, *ME* Maures-
1630 Estérel massif, *Mo* Mouthoumet massif, *NPFT* North Pyrenean Fault Thrust, *OD*
1631 Occitan Domain, *OMZ* Ossa-Morena Zone, *PTFSZ* PYR Porto-Tomar-Ferreira do
1632 Alentejo Shear Zone, Pyrenean Domain, *Sa* Sanabria, *SAD* South Armorican Domain,
1633 *SASZs* South-Armorican Shear-Zone southern branch, *SHF* Sillon Houiller Fault, *SISZ*
1634 South-Iberian Shear Zone, *SPFT* South Pyrenean Fault Thrust, *SPZ* South Portuguese
1635 Zone and *WALZ* West Asturian-Leonese Zone; modified from Sánchez-García et al.
1636 (2019). C. Setting of samples in the Montagne Noire and Mouthoumet massifs; *Am1-2*
1637 Larroque hamlet (Ambialet), *Stg* St.Géraud, *Sta* St. André, *Mj* Montjoi, *Qu* Quintillan,
1638 *GL* Roque de Bandies, *VLR* Villerouge-Termenès, *VIN* Le Vintrou, *HER* Gorges d'Héric
1639 (Caroux massif), *Ax1* S Mazamet (Nore massif), *Ax2* (Rou) S Rouayroux (Agout
1640 massif); modified from Álvaro et al. (2016). D. Setting of Pyrenean samples; *AB-08-01,*
1641 *02, 03* Albera metavolcanics*, AB-08-05* Albera orthogneisses*, BN-1* Andorra rhyolites*,*
1642 *fc-1803* Pallaresa rhyolites; modified from Casas et al. (2019). E. Setting of Sardinian
1643 samples; *CS 2,3,4,8* Spartivento Cap, *T2* Tuerreda, *CC5* Cuile Culurgioni, *MF1* Monte
1644 Filau, *MFS1* Monte Settiballas, *PB* Punta Bianca; modified from Oggiano et al. (2010).
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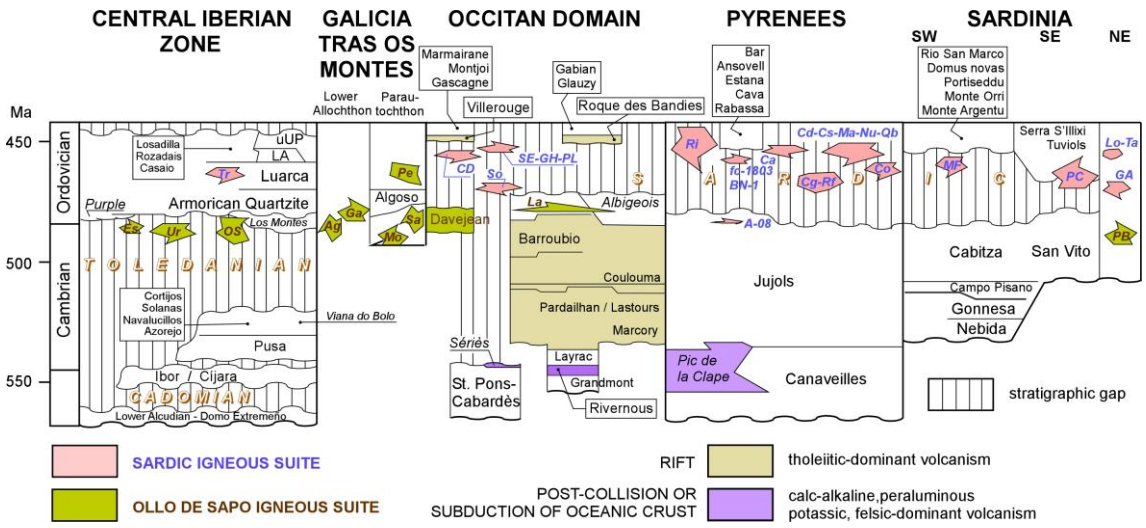


Figure 2. Cambro–Ordovician lithostratigrahic chart of the areas studied in this work from the Central Iberian Zone, Galicia Trás-os-Montes Zone, Occitan Domain, Eastern Pyrenees and Sardinia; modified from Álvaro et al. (2014b, 2016, 2018), Pouclet et al. (2017) and Sánchez-García et al. (2019); other lithostratigraphic sketches, such as those of the Ciudad Rodrigo-Hurdes-Sierra de Gata Domain (Díez Balda et al., 1990) and the Portuguese sector (Medina et al., 1998; Meireles et al., 2013) in the Central Iberian Zone, the central Pyrenees (Zwart, 1979; Laumonier et al., 1996), the Albigeois Mountains in the Occitan Domain (Guérangé-Lozes and Alsac, 1986; Pouclet et al., 2017) and northern Sardinia (Elter et al., 1986), are not included here; abbreviations: *A-08* Albera orthogneisses and metavolcanics (ca. 465–472 Ma; Liesa et al., 2011), *Ag* Agualada, *BN-1* Andorra rhyolites, *Ca* Campelles ignimbrites (ca. 455 Ma, Martí et al., 2014), *CD* Cadí gneiss (456 ± 5 Ma, Casas et al., 2010), *Cg* Canigó gneiss (472–462 Ma, Cocherie et al., 2005; Navidad et al., 2018), *Co* Cortalets metabasite (460 ± 3 Ma, Navidad et al., 2018), *Cs* Casemí gneiss (446 ± 5 and 452 ± 5 Ma, Casas et al., 2010), *Es* Estremoz rhyolites (499 Ma, Pereira et al., 2012), *fc-1803* Pallaresa rhyolites (ca. 453 Ma; Clariana et al., 2018), *Ga* Galiñero, *GA* Golfo Aranci orthogneiss (469 ± 3.7 Ma, Giacomini et al., 2006), *GH* Gorges d'Heric orthogneiss (450 ± 6 Ma, Roger et al., 2004), *La* Larroque Volcanic Complex, *LA* La Aquiana Limestone, *Ma* Marialles microdiorite (453 ± 4 Ma, Casas et al., 2010), *Lo* Lodè orthogneiss (456 ± 14 Ma,

Helbing and Tiepolo, 2005), *MF* Monte Filau-Capo Spartivento orthogneiss (449 ± 6 Ma, Ludwing and Turi, 1989; 457.5 ± 0,3 and 458.2 ± 0.3 Ma, Pavanetto et al., 2012), *Mo* Mora (493.5 ± 2 Ma, Dias Da Silva et al., 2014), *Nu* Núria gneiss (457 ± 4 Ma, Martínez et al., 2011), *OS* Ollo de Sapo rhyolites and ash-fall tuff beds (ca. 477 Ma., Gutiérrez-Alonso et al., 2016), *Pe* Peso Volcanic Complex, *PL* Pont de Larn orthogneiss (456 ± 3 Ma, Roger et al., 2004), *Qb* Queralbs gneiss (457 ± 5 Ma, Martínez et al., 2011), *PB* Punta Bianca orthogneiss (broadly Furongian–Tremadocian in age), *PC* Porto Corallo dacites (465.4 ± 1.9 and 464 ± 1 Ma, Giacomini et al., 2006; Oggiano et al., 2010), *Ri* Ribes granophyre (458 ± 3 Ma, Martínez et al., 2011), *Rf* Roc de Frausa gneiss (477 ± 4, 476 ± 5 Ma, Cocherie et al., 2005; Castiñeiras et al., 2008), *So* Somail orthogneiss (471 ± 4 Ma, Cocherie et al. 2005), *Sa* Saldanha (483.7 ± 1.5; Dias da Silva, 2014), *SE* Saint Eutrope gneiss (455 ± 2 Ma, Pitra et al., 2012), *Ta* Tanaunella orthogneiss 458 ± 7 Ma (Helbing and Tiepolo, 2005), *Tr* Turchas, *Ur* Urra rhyolites and *uUP* undifferentiated Upper Ordovician.

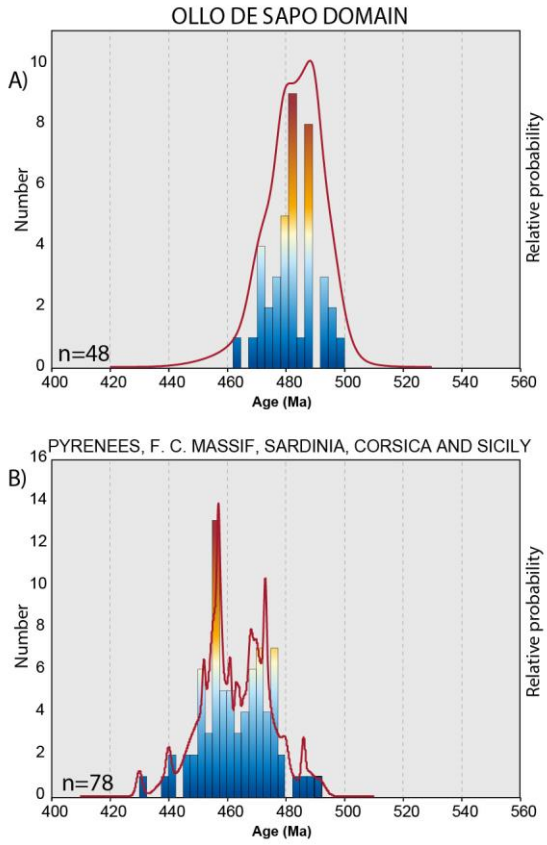
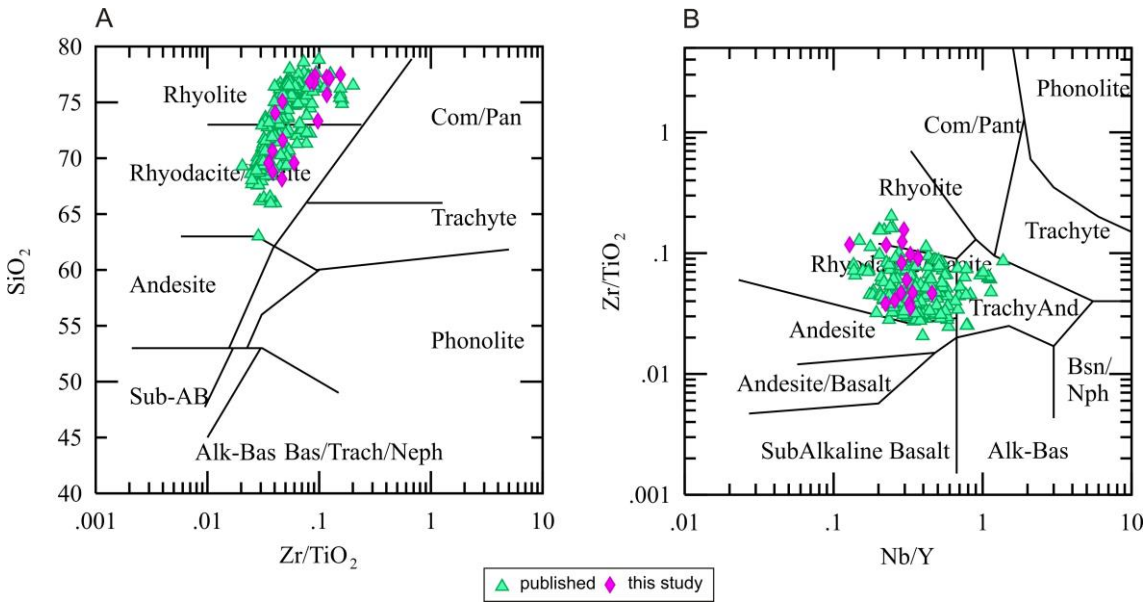


Figure 3. Relative probability plots of the age of the Cambrian–Ordovician magmatism for (A) the Ollo de Sapo domain from the Central Iberian Zone; and (B) Pyrenees (Guilleries and Gavarres massifs), French Central Massif (including Montagne Noire), Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily (*n* = number of analyses). Data obtained from references cited in the text.



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1692 **Figure 4.** SiO_2 vs. Zr/TiO_2 and Zr/TiO_2 vs. Nb/Y plots (Winchester and Floyd, 1977)
1693 showing the composition of new samples (purple diamonds) and those taken from the
1694 literature (green triangles).

1695

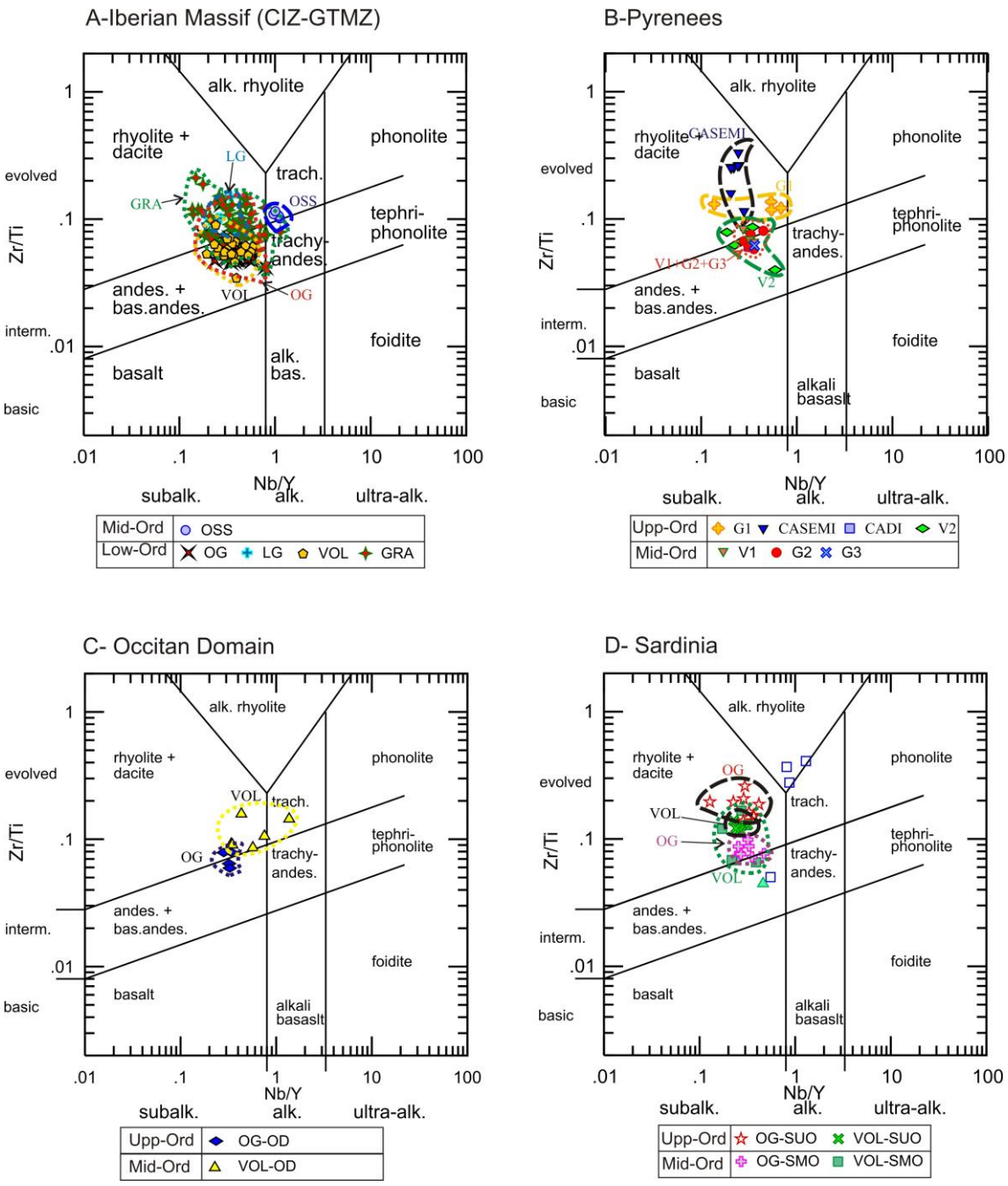
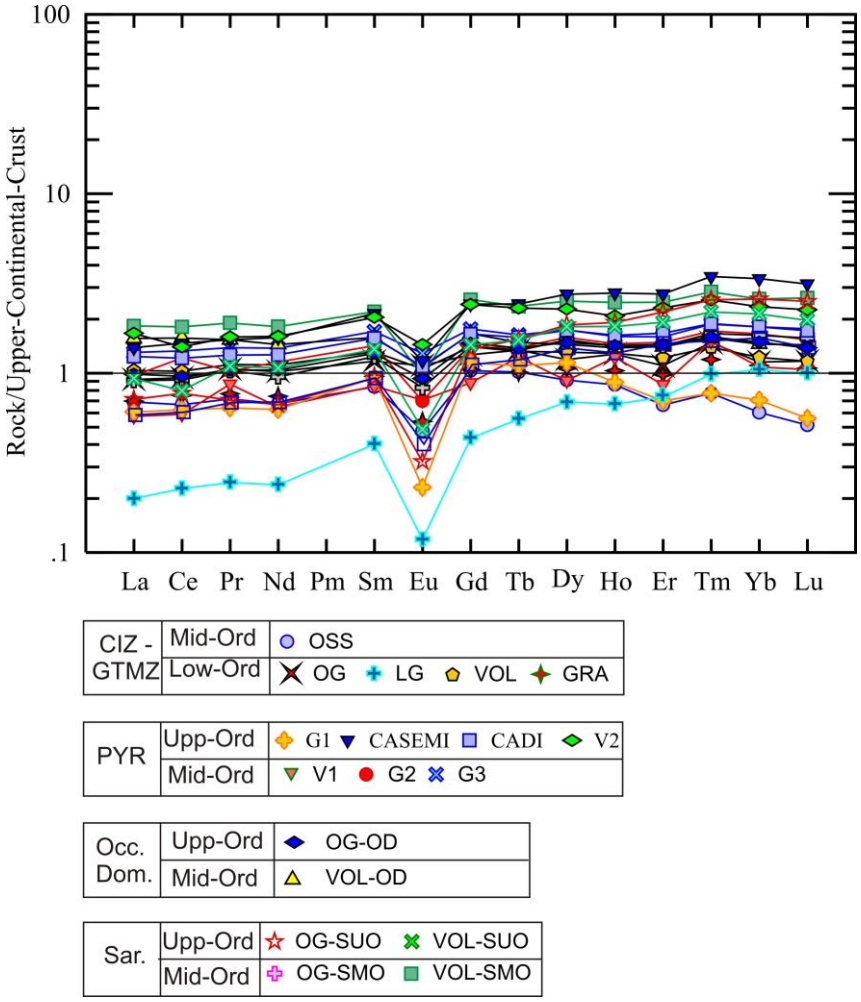


Figure 5. Zr/Ti vs. Nb/Y discrimination diagram (after Winchester and Floyd, 1977; Pearce, 1996). A. Lower–Middle Ordovician rocks of Iberian Massif (Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes zones). B. Middle–Upper Ordovician rocks of the eastern Pyrenees. C) Middle Ordovician rocks of the Occitan Domain. C–D. Middle–Upper Ordovician rocks of Sardinia.



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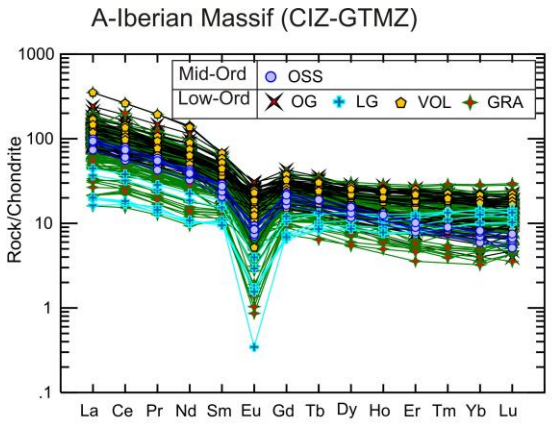
1705

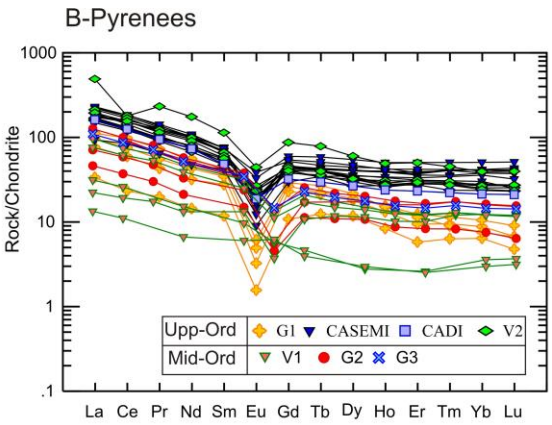
1706 **Figure 6.** Upper Crustal-normalized REE patterns (Rudnick and Gao, 2003) with

1707 average values for all distinguished groups; symbols as in Figure 4.

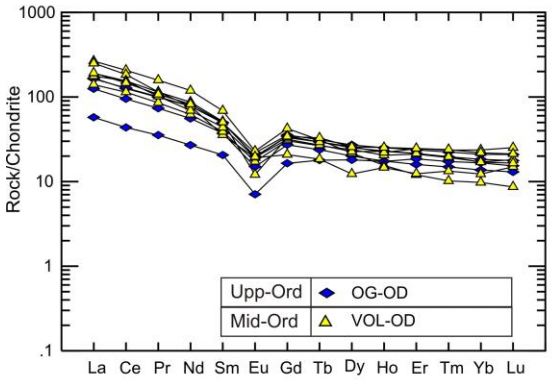
1708



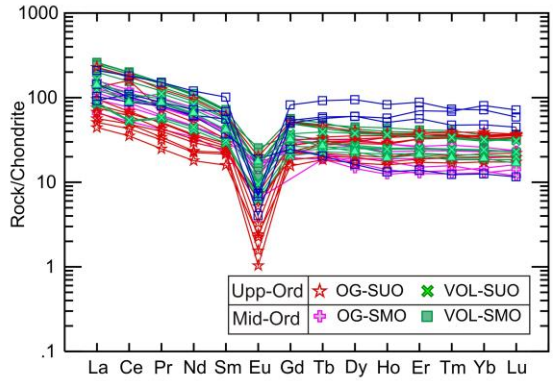
Iberian Massif	$(La/Yb)_n$	$(La/Sm)_n$	Eu/Eu*	$(Gd/Yb)_n$	REE
OSS (n=5)	12,09	3,41	0,36	2,78	110,1
OG (n=47)	9,34	3,35	0,66	1,93	176,4
LG (n=6)	2,01	2,01	0,19	0,68	57,1
GRA (n=71)	8,07	2,84	0,36	1,79	141,7
V1 (n=29)	10,24	3,18	0,55	2,02	191,8



Pyrenees	$(La/Yb)_n$	$(La/Sm)_n$	Eu/Eu*	$(Gd/Yb)_n$	REE
V1 (n=6)	5,85	2,65	0,68	1,32	110,4
G2 (n=6)	6,14	3,14	0,35	1,38	190,1
G3 (n=1)	7,54	3,17	0,51	1,58	242,9
CADÍ (n=2)	7,15	3,28	0,47	1,48	230,2
G1 (n=4)	8,92	2,70	0,15	2,60	120,7
CASEMÍ (n=8)	4,42	2,65	0,35	1,18	301,3
V2 (n=11)	7,18	3,29	0,45	1,64	287,7

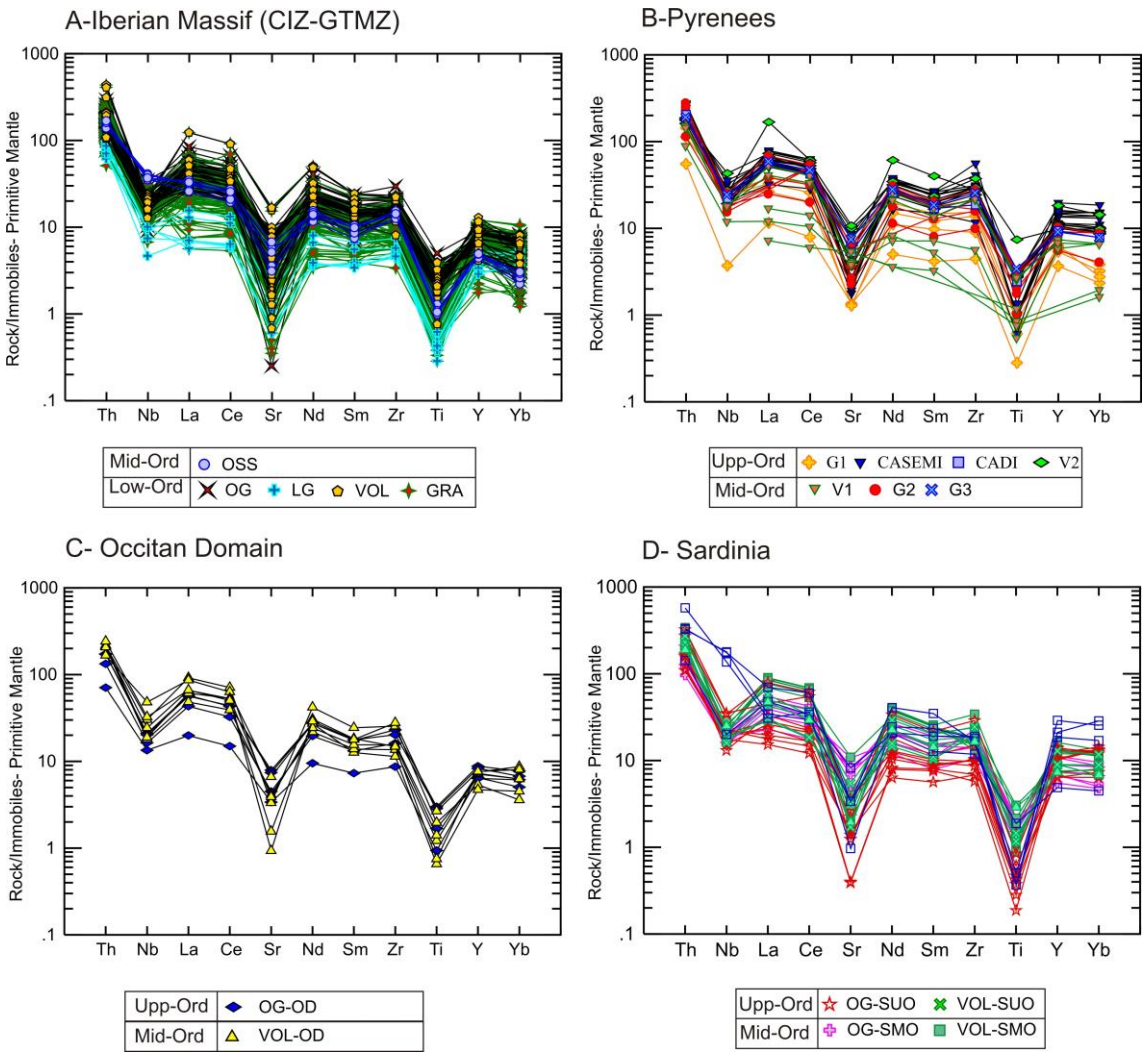


Occitain D.	$(La/Yb)_n$	$(La/Sm)_n$	Eu/Eu*	$(Gd/Yb)_n$	REE
OG-OD (n=4)	6,93	3,12	0,46	1,60	186,0
VOL-OD (n=6)	13,04	4,24	0,48	2,06	254,4



Sardinia	$(La/Yb)_n$	$(La/Sm)_n$	Eu/Eu*	$(Gd/Yb)_n$	REE
SUO-OG (n=9)	2,94	3,00	0,18	0,87	170,2
SUO-VOL (n=5)	4,52	2,84	0,24	1,08	188,1
SMO-OG (n=7)	6,21	3,07	0,48	1,46	190,4
SMO-VOL (n=6)	7,62	3,46	0,29	1,63	334,6
SLO-VOL (n=5)	4,72	2,44	0,27	1,28	271,8

Figure 7. Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (Sun and McDonough, 1989) for all study samples.



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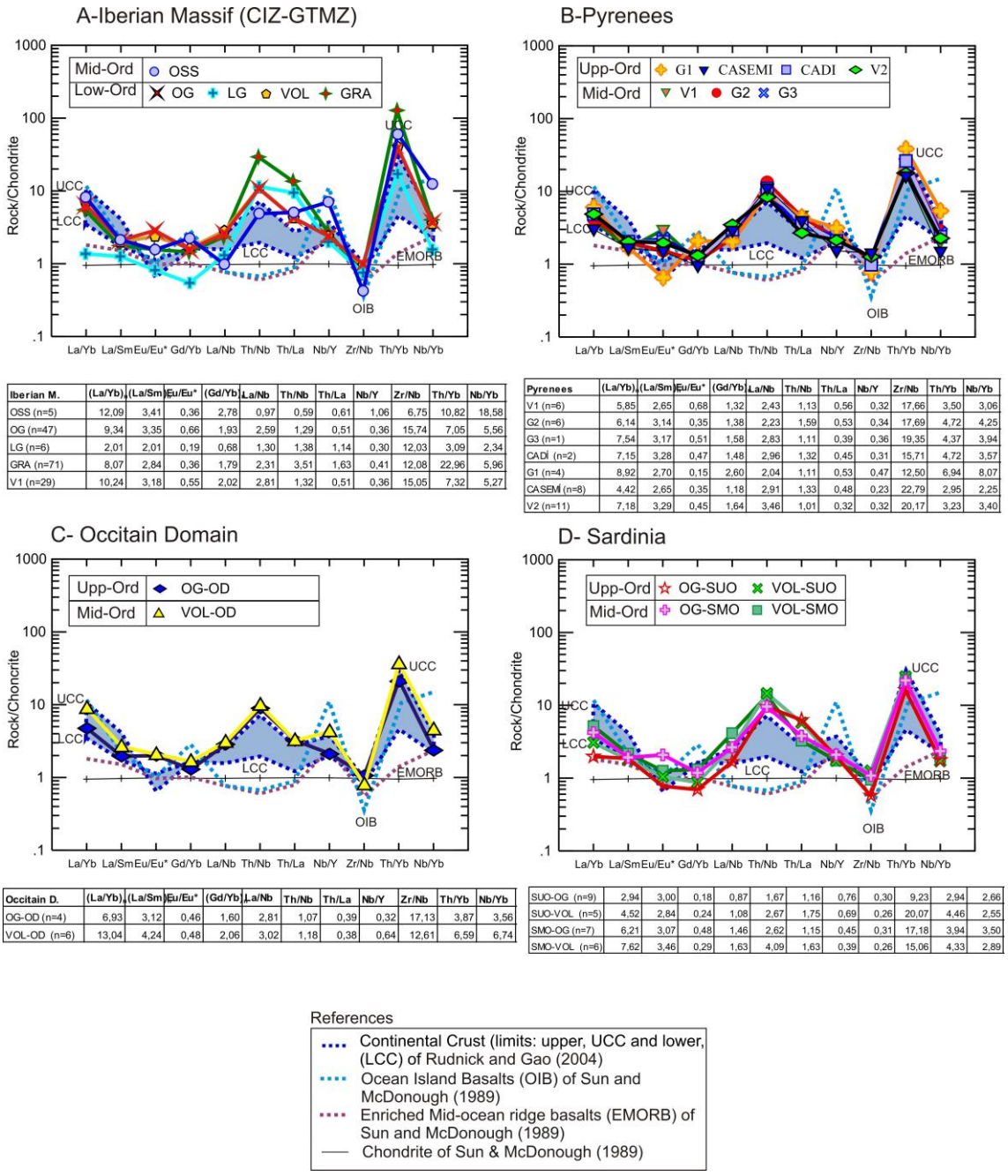
1716 **Figure 8.** Multi-element diagram normalised to Primitive Mantle of Palme and O'Neill

1717 (2004) for all study samples.

1718



Iberian M.	(La/Yb)$_N$	(La/Sm)$_N$	Eu/Eu*	(Gd/Yb)$_N$	La/Nb	Th/Nb	Th/La	Nb/Y	Zr/Nb	Th/Yb	Nb/Yb
OSS (n=5)	12,09	3,41	0,36	2,78	0,97	0,59	0,61	1,06	6,75	10,82	18,58
OG (n=47)	9,34	3,35	0,66	1,93	2,59	1,29	0,51	0,36	15,74	7,05	5,56
LG (n=6)	2,01	2,01	0,19	0,68	1,30	1,38	1,14	0,30	12,03	3,09	2,34
GRA (n=71)	8,07	2,84	0,36	1,79	2,31	3,51	1,63	0,41	12,08	22,96	5,96
V1 (n=29)	10,24	3,18	0,55	2,02	2,81	1,32	0,51	0,36	15,05	7,32	5,27

Pyrenees	(La/Yb)$_N$	(La/Sm)$_N$	Eu/Eu*	(Gd/Yb)$_N$	La/Nb	Th/Nb	Th/La	Nb/Y	Zr/Nb	Th/Yb	Nb/Yb
V1 (n=6)	5,85	2,65	0,68	1,32	2,43	1,13	0,56	0,32	17,66	3,50	3,06
G2 (n=6)	6,14	3,14	0,35	1,38	2,23	1,59	0,53	0,34	17,69	4,72	4,25
G3 (n=1)	7,54	3,17	0,51	1,58	2,83	1,11	0,39	0,36	19,35	4,37	3,94
CADI (n=2)	7,15	3,28	0,47	1,48	2,96	1,32	0,45	0,31	15,71	4,72	3,57
G1 (n=4)	8,92	2,70	0,15	2,60	2,04	1,11	0,53	0,47	12,50	6,94	8,07
CASEMI (n=8)	4,42	2,65	0,35	1,18	2,91	1,33	0,48	0,23	22,79	2,95	2,25
V2 (n=11)	7,18	3,29	0,45	1,64	3,46	1,01	0,32	0,32	20,17	3,23	3,40

Occitain D.	(La/Yb)$_N$	(La/Sm)$_N$	Eu/Eu*	(Gd/Yb)$_N$	La/Nb	Th/Nb	Th/La	Nb/Y	Zr/Nb	Th/Yb	Nb/Yb
OG-OD (n=4)	6,93	3,12	0,46	1,60	2,81	1,07	0,39	0,32	17,13	3,87	3,56
VOL-OD (n=6)	13,04	4,24	0,48	2,06	3,02	1,18	0,38	0,64	12,61	6,59	6,74

SUO-OG (n=9)	2,94	3,00	0,18	0,87	1,67	1,16	0,76	0,30	9,23	2,94	2,66
SUO-VOL (n=5)	4,52	2,84	0,24	1,08	2,67	1,75	0,69	0,26	20,07	4,46	2,55
SMO-OG (n=7)	6,21	3,07	0,48	1,46	2,62	1,15	0,45	0,31	17,18	3,94	3,50
SMO-VOL (n=6)	7,62	3,46	0,29	1,63	4,09	1,63	0,39	0,26	15,06	4,33	2,89

References

- Continental Crust (limits: upper, UCC and lower, (LCC) of Rudnick and Gao (2004)
- Ocean Island Basalts (OIB) of Sun and McDonough (1989)
- Enriched Mid-ocean ridge basalts (EMORB) of Sun and McDonough (1989)
- Chondrite of Sun & McDonough (1989)

Figure 9. Chondrite-normalised isotope ratio patterns (Sun and McDonough, 1989) for standard comparison for all study samples. Blue area: limits of continental crustal values (Lower and Upper) of Rudnick and Gao (2003).

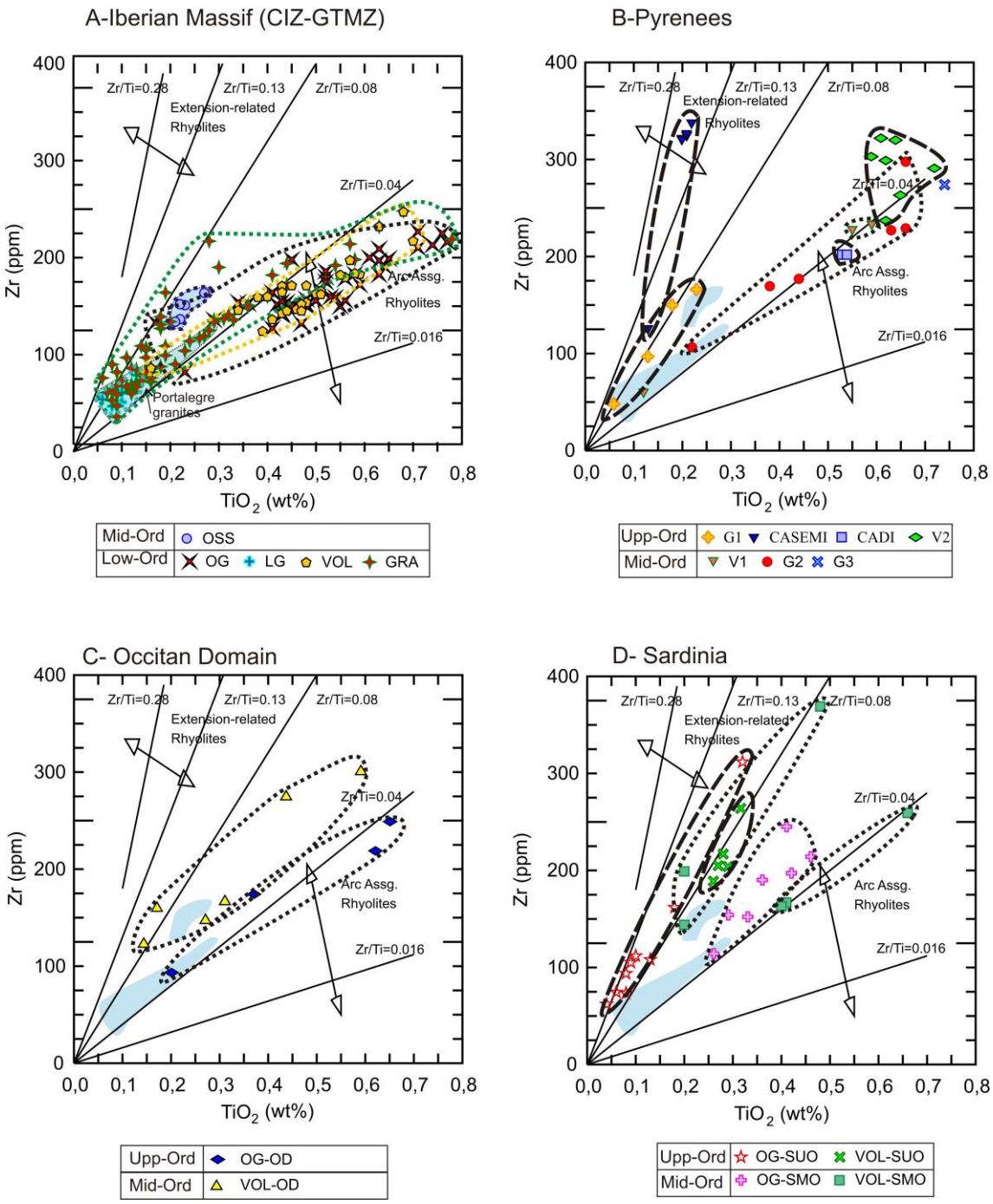
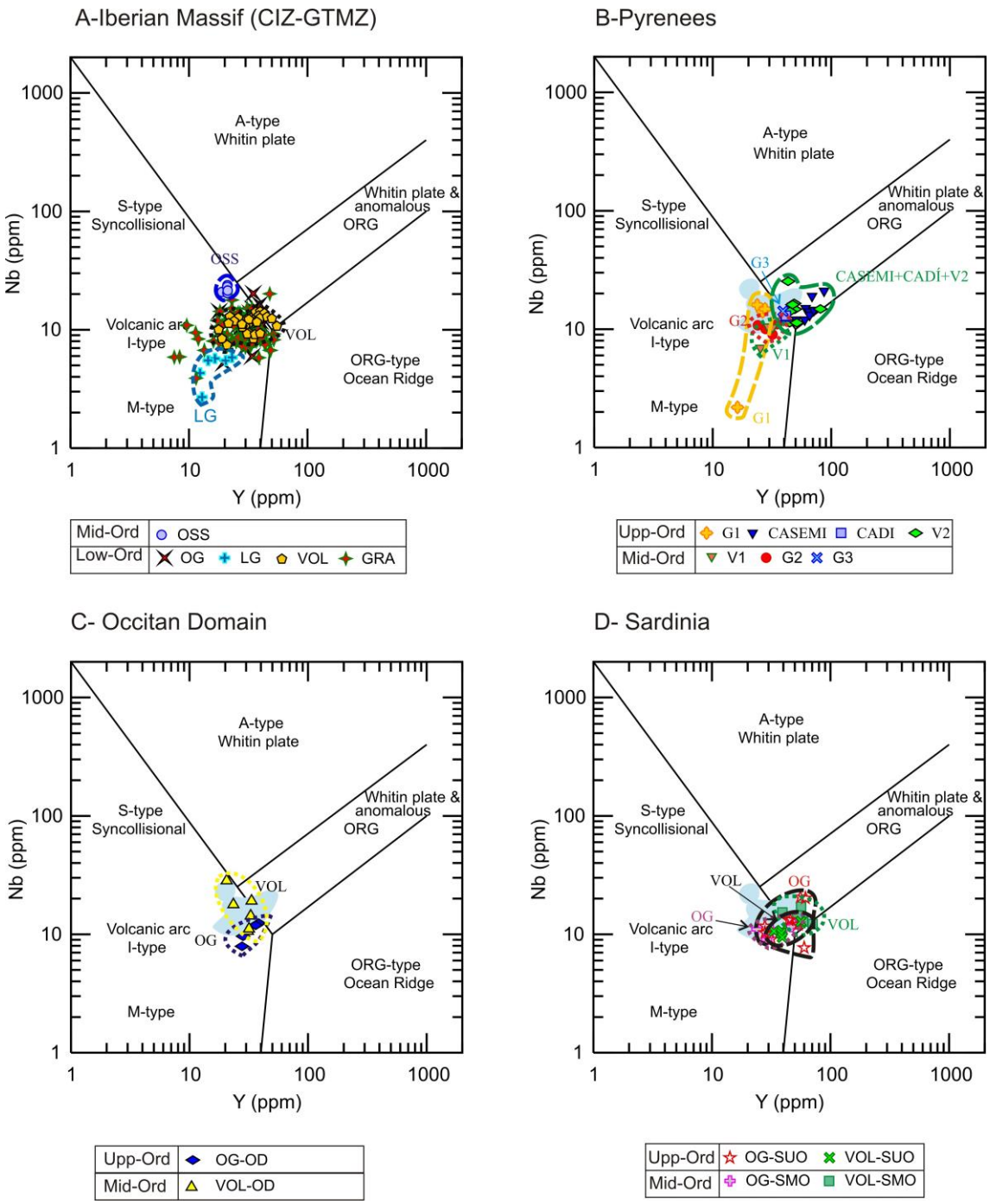


Figure 10. Tectonic discriminating diagram of Zr vs. TiO_2 (Syme, 1998) for all study samples. Double-sided arrows indicate ranging of differents fields: rhyolites in tholeiitic and calc-alkaline arc suites have Zr/TiO_2 ratios ranging from about 0.016 to 0.04, and extension-related rhyolites from about 0.13 to 0.28 (Syme, 1989).



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1733 **Figure 11.** Tectonic discriminating diagram of Y vs. Nb (Pearce et al., 1984) for all

1734 study samples.

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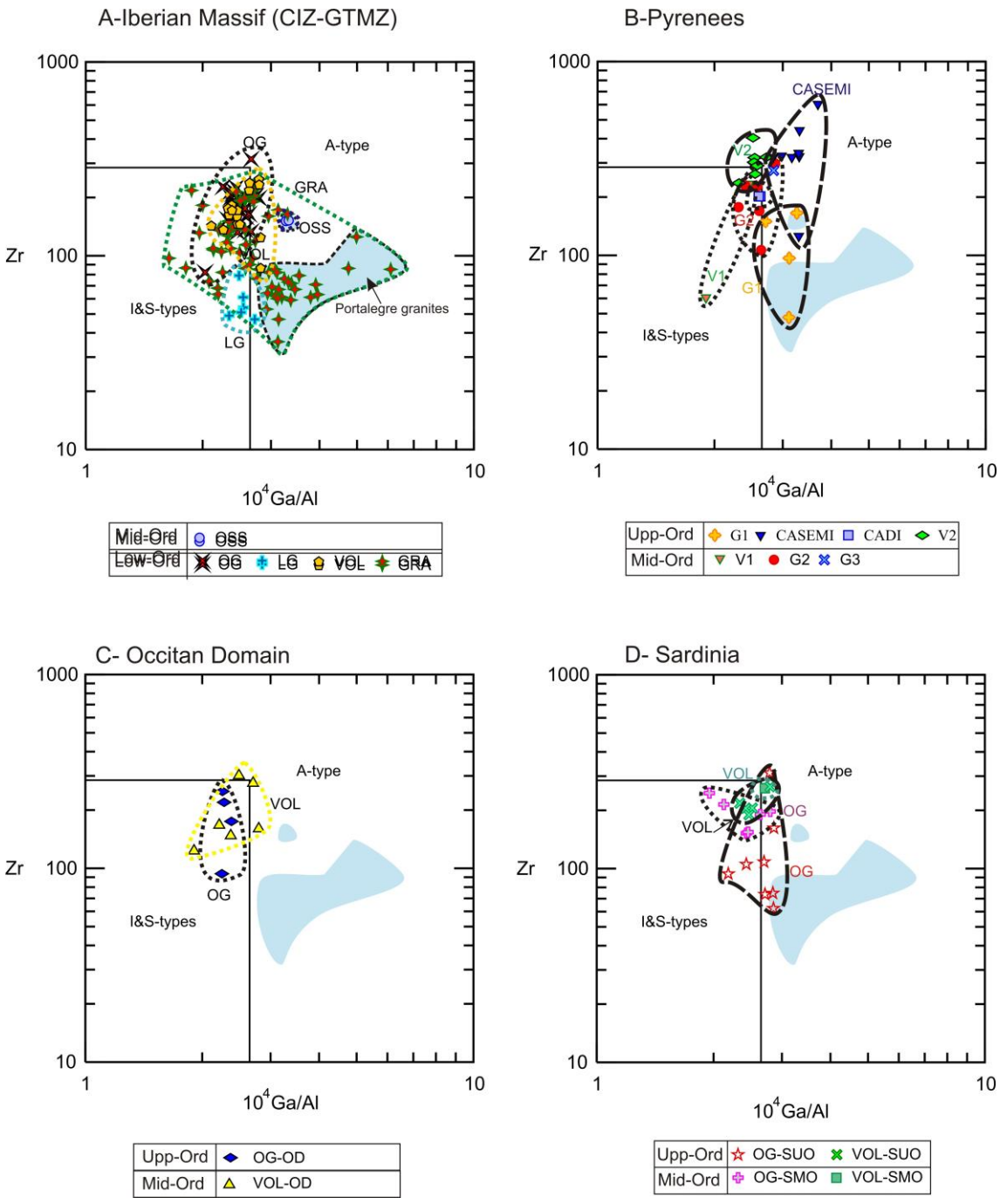

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1738 **Figure 12.** Zr vs. 10^4 Ga/Al discrimination diagram (Whalen et al., 1987).

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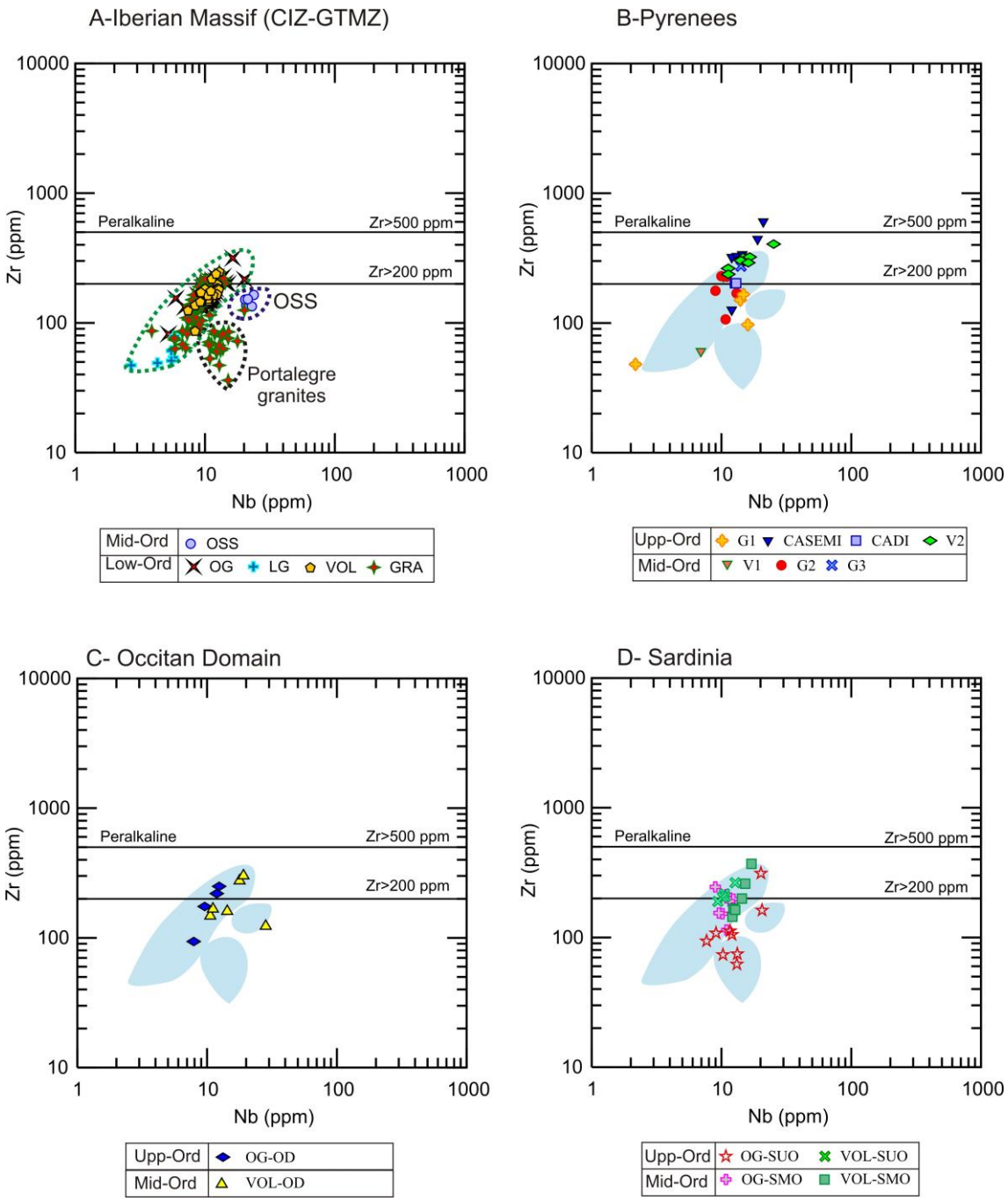

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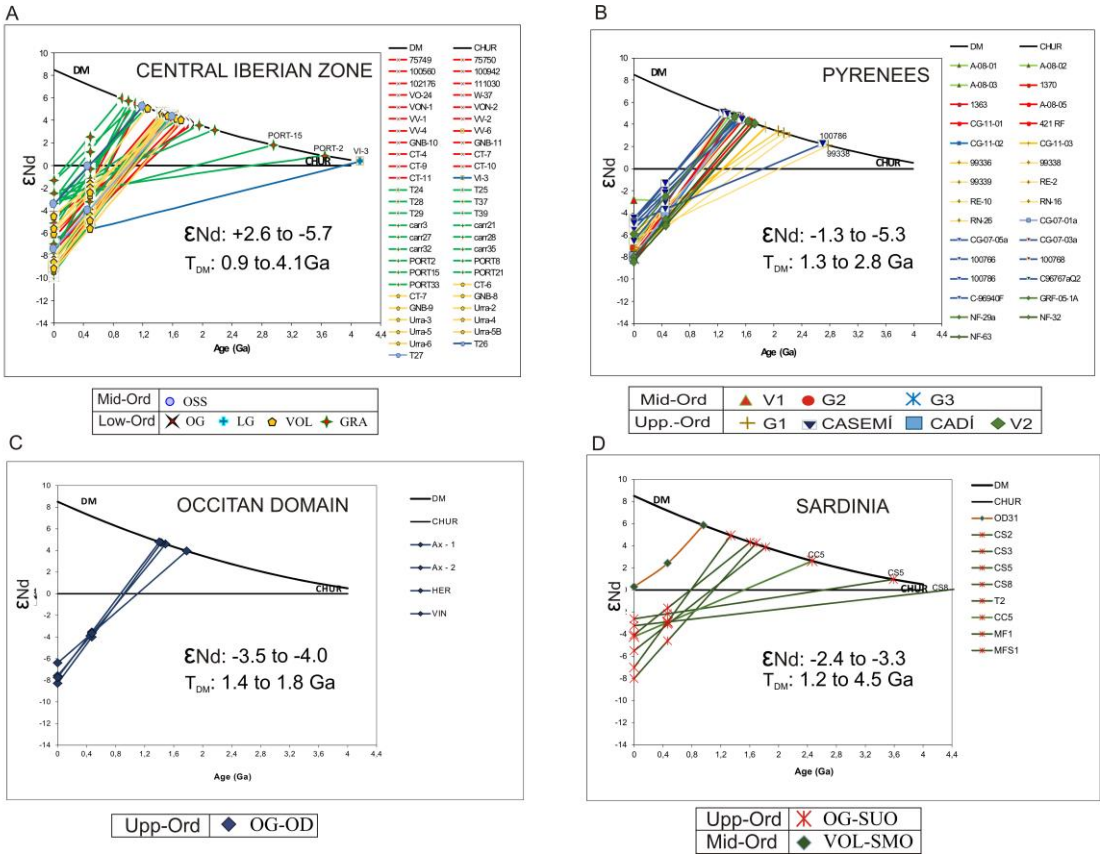
1741

1742 **Figure 13.** Zr–Nb plot diagram (Leat et al.,1986; modified by Piercey, 2011) for all

1743 study samples.

1744



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1746

1747 **Figure 14**. $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ vs. age diagram (DePaolo and Wasserburg, 1976; DePaolo, 1981) for

1748 study sampled. A. Central Iberian and Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zones. B. Eastern

1749 Pyrenees. C. Occitan Domain. D. Sardinia; see references in the text.

1750

	PYRENEES			MONTAGNE NOIRE				SARDINIA									
	Albera	Pallaresa	Andorra		Axial	Zone					External	Zone				Inner	Zone
Sample	**A-08-03**	**fC1803**	**BN 1**	**Ax - 1**	**Ax - 2**	**HER**	**VIN**	**CC 5**	**CS 2**	**CS 3**	**CS 5**	**CS 8**	**MF 1**	**MFS 1**	**T 2**	**PB50**	**PB100**
Long. (E)	3°7'39''	1°27'43''	1°33'29''	2°13'50''	2°33'58''	2°57'58''	2°13'50''	8°50'37''	8°50'35''	8°50'35''	8°50'40''	8°50'35''	8°50'47''	8°52'02''	8°48'54''	9°09'32''	9°09'32''
Lat. (N)	42°25'2''	42°36'1''	42°32'30''	43°34'32''	43°29'3''	43°34'32''	43°17'45''	38°54'16''	38°52'38''	38°52'38''	38°52'36''	38°52'39''	38°54'58''	38°53'57''	38°53'57''	41°11''	41°11'04''
SiO_2	68.38	71.67	69.18	70.38	67.43	68.31	73.97	76.43	75.14	76.52	76.61	76.36	72.13	75.94	75.55	68.93	67.24
TiO_2	0.57	0.63	0.61	0.36	0.64	0.61	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.31	0.13	0.18	0.41	0.46
Al_2O_3	15.68	14.24	15.05	14.90	15.76	15.39	13.82	13.28	12.81	11.80	12.71	12.63	13.80	13.16	12.94	16.32	15.79
Fe_2O_3	4.09	4.54	4.20	3.04	4.11	4.19	2.05	0.69	1.39	1.44	1.28	1.35	2.96	1.55	1.62	3.19	4.78
MnO	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.08
MgO	1.35	0.78	1.16	0.78	1.33	1.34	0.43	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.36	0.19	0.08	1.15	1.58
CaO	0.21	0.53	1.78	1.22	1.44	1.58	0.62	0.32	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.61	0.38	0.17	3.05	2.70
Na_2O	4.07	1.67	3.40	3.33	2.78	2.93	2.87	3.04	1.71	1.58	2.91	3.35	2.89	2.57	2.53	3.85	3.43
K_2O	2.84	2.91	2.71	4.35	4.68	4.03	4.55	4.79	7.84	7.43	5.16	4.91	5.47	4.94	5.36	2.26	2.96
P_2O_5	0.17	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.2	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.14
L.O.I.	2.03	2.60	1.50	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.90	0.70
Total	99.05	99.42	99.42	99.51	99.30	99.39	99.73	99.90	99.69	99.79	99.78	99.78	99.47	99.75	99.78	99.97	99.37
As	77.20	1.70	6.80	2.50	6.00	1.80	1.90	0.70	1.00	0.50	2.80	1.10	1.80	101.10	4.00	5.00	5.00
Ba	742.50	388.00	398.00	499	1050	767	256	60	467	109	21	27	784	194	192	689.00	600.00
Be	2.44	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	1.00	9.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	7.00	3.00	5.00
Bi	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.40	4.00	4.00
Cd	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		
Co	5.84	4.60	6.20	5.20	5.20	5.40	2.70	0.50	1.60	1.00	0.80	0.60	2.30	1.50	1.20	5.00	14.00
Cs	9.79	5.60	4.90	14.30	7.10	6.80	7.30	4.20	3.40	1.60	4.50	4.60	6.40	3.90	4.10	4.20	9.40
Cu	16.34	13.20	10.30	7.20	7.40	10.10	8.70	4.70	4.60	8.20	26.80	2.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	10.00	60.00
Ga	21.03	19.80	18.80	19.10	19.20	18.90	16.70	19.30	14.90	15.30	19.40	19.20	20.70	19.00	19.90	17.00	18.00
Hf	6.40	7.30	6.40	5.00	6.90	5.70	3.10	3.10	4.10	4.30	3.50	3.80	8.80	3.70	5.80	5.90	5.30
Mo	1.20	0.90	1.00	0.60	0.90	0.60	0.30	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.50	1.70	0.80	1.60	2.00	2.00
Nb	10.49	11.30	11.30	9.60	12.40	11.90	7.90	10.30	7.70	12.10	13.20	13.30	20.20	9.10	20.60	9.00	11.00
Ni	16.56	8.00	7.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00
Pb	7.94	9.80	22.90	3.50	4.60	5.10	3.60	2.90	7.40	8.60	4.50	5.50	5.10	6.30	5.50	21.00	24.00
Rb	124.40	123.70	137.20	204.6	161.6	142.2	188.2	289.9	206.1	187.4	294.1	275.1	208.7	256.4	227.1	85.00	118.00
Sb	2.27	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.00	5.00
Sc		10.00	10.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	4.00	8.00	9.00	12.00
Sn	2.11	5.00	5.00	9.00	3.00	3.00	7.00	9.00	4.00	3.00	13.00	15.00	7.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	3.00
Sr	158.00	201.80	83.70	91.20	160.30	150.10	68.70	30.70	73.90	25.20	7.90	8.10	59.90	45.60	25.00	217.00	167.00
Ta	1.07	1.10	1.10	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.70	2.10	0.90	1.10	3.40	1.70	1.60	1.70	2.30	1.00	1.20
Th	11.90	15.70	13.50	11.10	14.40	14.30	5.90	9.10	14.10	17.00	13.50	13.10	22.80	10.20	26.90	13.30	11.50
U	3.70	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.20	4.80	3.30	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.50	4.60	8.10	4.90	4.50	2.20
V	44.49	49.00	36.00	36.00	63.00	68.00	22.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	62.00	53.00
W	1.80	1.90	2.50	3.20	2.60	1.60	3.00	5.60	0.90	2.10	5.20	3.00	2.40	4.40	3.50	1.00	20.00
Y	29.29	43.90	50.60	28.30	38.40	36.20	27.80	28.00	60.10	53.60	44.40	46.00	61.60	31.80	55.80	29.00	24.00
Zn	63.71	52.00	70.00	55.00	71.00	78.00	46.00	7.00	35.00	39.00	15.00	24.00	37.00	30.00	22.00	70.00	70.00
Zr	233.30	263.20	237.10	174.40	249.20	219.10	93.70	73.50	93.80	105.10	62.20	74.50	311.80	108.10	161.90	245.00	214.00
La	27.90	45.30	38.00	29.60	39.50	38.70	13.60	10.50	22.70	19.50	12.10	13.40	54.20	17.90	31.30	26.90	34.30
Ce	59.00	86.90	75.50	58.10	77.00	78.20	26.70	21.60	42.10	39.70	26.20	29.90	109.80	37.40	97.60	53.20	70.50
Pr	7.26	9.80	8.47	6.99	9.41	9.55	3.36	2.36	4.73	4.85	3.00	3.24	11.94	4.07	6.86	5.88	8.20
Nd	27.83	35.60	31.20	26.00	36.40	36.40	12.60	8.40	16.60	17.10	10.50	10.90	44.70	15.00	24.00	21.60	29.40
Sm	5.80	7.69	7.16	5.70	7.55	7.63	3.15	2.43	4.10	4.41	3.28	3.44	9.37	3.88	4.93	4.70	6.00
Eu	0.98	1.05	1.03	0.87	1.27	1.15	0.41	0.14	0.43	0.13	0.06	0.09	1.17	0.30	0.19	0.95	0.93
Gd	5.22	8.32	7.89	5.59	7.28	7.05	3.38	3.20	5.60	5.50	4.42	4.69	10.60	4.50	6.34	4.00	5.10
Tb	0.87	1.26	1.27	0.89	1.17	1.10	0.67	0.69	1.13	1.18	1.03	1.07	1.70	0.82	1.27	0.70	0.80
Dy	5.30	6.68	8.00	5.09	6.89	6.39	4.59	4.30	7.69	8.23	7.31	7.66	10.28	5.24	9.00	3.70	4.30
Ho	1.06	1.52	1.73	0.99	1.42	1.30	0.98	0.91	1.91	1.91	1.59	1.65	2.13	1.12	2.01	0.70	0.80
Er	2.98	4.52	4.96	2.64	3.92	3.56	3.07	2.85	5.80	6.46	5.35	5.38	6.25	3.64	6.17	2.20	2.10
Tm	0.46	0.60	0.73	0.38	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.43	0.91	1.00	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.52	0.92	0.35	0.32
Yb	3.00	3.98	4.72	2.33	3.56	3.11	2.83	2.95	5.81	6.60	6.10	6.16	5.53	3.70	6.04	2.50	2.20
Lu	0.44	0.58	0.69	0.33	0.53	0.45	0.39	0.44	0.90	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.86	0.56	0.90	0.41	0.36

Table 1. Chemical analyses of magmatic rocks. ICP and ICP–MS methods at ACME–LABS in Canada.

ORTHOGNEISS FACIES	code	composition	SiO2 wt. %	Na2O wt. %	K20 wt. %	A/CNK ratio	εNd	TDM (Ga)	$^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$	area
(1) Furongian-Mid Ordovician Suite										
CIZ - Ollo de Sapo orthogneiss	OG	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	75–60.3	3.9–0.1	5.9–3.4	3.1–1.0	−5.1 to −1.8	1.8–1.1	0.15-0.09	Sanabria (ca. 472 Ma) and Guadarrama (ca. 488-473 Ma)
CIZ - Leucogneiss	LG	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	75.9–73.6	3.1–2.7	5.3–4.2	1.3–1.1	−5.1 to −4.9	4.1	0.22-0.18	Guadarrama
CIZ - Metagranite	GRA	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	77–64.6	4.8–0.5	6.3–2.5	1.8–1.0	−5.2 to +2.6	3.6–0.9	0.19-.0.09	NE Central System, Sanabria, Miranda do Douro (ca. 496-473 Ma), CIZ (496-471 Ma for Carrascal, Fermoselle, Ledesma, Portalegre and Vitigudino granites)
CIZ/GTMZ - Volcanic rocks	VOL	andesite to rhyolite	79.3–64.6	3.2–0.1	6.3–2.2	2.7–1.1	−5.5 to −1.6	1.7–1.3	0.15-0.13	Saldanha Fm. in GTMZ, Ollo de Sapo Fm. in Sanabria, and Urra Fm.
CIZ - San Sebastián orthogneiss	OSS	rhyolite	75.4–73.8	3.1–2.5	5.4–4.9	1.2–1.1	−4.0 to 0	1.6–1.2	0.14-0.14	Sanabria (ca. 470-465 Ma)
PYR - augengneiss	G2*	dacite to rhyolite	73.6–68.3	3.9–3.2	4.4–2.5	1.2-1.1	−4.4 to −3.0	1.4–1.2	0.14-0.13	ca. 476-462 Ma
PYR - orthogneiss	G3*	K-rich dacite	73.5–68.4	2.9–2.4	4.4	1.2	−4.2	1.33	0.13	ca. 463 Ma
PYR - volcanic rocks	V1	Na-rich rhyolite	73.5–68.4	7.8–2.4	3.2–1.3	2.0–1.1	−5.1 to −2.6	1.7–1.6	0.19-0.13	Pierrefite Fm. and Albera massif (ca. 472-465 Ma)
OCC - volcanic rocks	VOL-OD	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	75.6–66.7	3.7–0.6	9.3–2.3	2.4–1.3				Saint-Sernin-sur-Rance and Saint-Salvi-de-Carcavès nappes
SAR - orthogneiss	OG-SMO	K-rich rhyolite	74–67.2	3.8–2.6	5.8–2.3	1.3–1.1				ca. 469 Ma
SAR - volcanic rocks	VOL-SMO	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	76.7–67.6	4.7–1.9	5.4–2.9	2.0–1.2			0.16	ca. 464-462 Ma
(2) Upper Ordovician Suite										
PYR - orthogneiss	G1*	K-rich dacite to rhyodacite	76.4–73.4	3.1–2.6	5.3–4.7	1.2–1.1	−5.3 to −3.1	2.7–1.5	0.17-0.12	ca. 457 Ma
PYR - orthogneiss	CADí	K-rich dacite to rhyodacite	69.4	3	4	1.2	-4.1	1.5	0.13	Cadí massif (ca. 456 Ma)
PYR - orthogneiss	CASEMí	K-rich dacite to rhyodacite	76–71.9	4–1.8	6.3–3.2	1.2–0.9	−3.6 to −1.3	2.6–1.3	0.17-0.13	Casemí massif (ca. 451-446)
PYR - volcanic rocks	V2	andesite to rhyodacite	86.1–63	6–0	4.3–0.6	3.6–1	−5.1 to −2.6	1.7–1.6	0.14-0.14	Ribes de Freser, Andorra (ca. 457 Ma), Pallaresa (ca. 453 Ma), Els Metges (ca. 455.2 Ma)
OCC - orthogneiss	OG-OD	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	73.9–67.4	3.3–2.8	4.7–4	1.3–1.2	−4 to −3.5	1.8–1.4	0.15-0.13	Gorges d'Héric (ca. 450 Ma; Caroux), S Mazamet (Nore), S Rouairoux (Agout), Le Vintrou
SAR - External Zone orthogneiss	OG-SUD	K-rich dacite to rhyolite	76.6–72.1	3.3–1.6	7.8–4.8	1.3–1.1	−3.3 to −1.6	4.2–1.2	0.19-0.12	Capo Spartivento, Cuile Culurgioni, Tuerredda, Monte Filau, Monte Settiballas (ca. 458-457 Ma)
SAR - Nappe Zone volcanic rocks	VOL-SUD	K-rich dacite to rhyodacite	76.7–70.7	3.3–1.6	7.8–4.8	1.3–1.1				Truzzulla Fm. at Monte Grighini

Table 2. Summarized geochemical features of the Furongian and Ordovician felsic episodes described in the text; data from Lancelot et al. (1985), Calvet et al. (1988), Valverde-Vaquero and Dunning (2000), Roger et al. (2004), Vilà et al. (2005), Giacomini et al. (2006), Díez-Montes (2007), Montero et al. (2007, 2009), Solá (2007), Zeck et al. (2007), Castiñeiras et al. (2008b), Talavera (2009), Casas et al. (2010), Navidad et al. (2010, 2018), Liesa et al. (2011), Martínez et al. (2011, 2018), Navidad and Castiñeiras (2011), Gaggero et al. (2012), Talavera et al. (2013), Villaseca et al. (2016), Pouclet et al. (2017), Cruciani et al. (2018) and this work. Abbreviations: *CIZ* Central Iberian Zone, *GTOMZ* Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone, *OCC* Occitan Domain, *PYR* Pyrenees and *SAR* Sardinia; * *sensu* Guitard (1970); A/CNK ratio is always peraluminous.