

A RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA FOR THE BASIS OF COMPARATIVE
STUDY WITH ANTARCTICA (ABSTRACT)

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Geological field work including collection of oriented rock specimens was carried out for preliminary structural and paleomagnetic studies in eastern and southern Africa in February and March 1989. The following geological units were visited during the field work: 1) the Late Archaean Kavirondian metasediments, Early Proterozoic granites, Late Proterozoic Mozambiquian granites, metasediments and metabasites, Late Palaeozoic to Middle Mesozoic Gondwanian sediments, and Cainozoic volcanics in Kenya, 2) the gneisses and metabasites representing the Ubendian, Irumide and Mozambiquian events in Malawi, 3) granites and migmatites in the northern margin of the Transvaal Craton, gneisses and metabasites of the Limpopo Belt, and migmatites of the Rhodesian Craton in Botswana and South Africa. As a result of the field work, lithological and structural characteristics of the Mozambiquian rocks in Kenya and Malawi are found to be quite similar to those of rocks in the Lützow-Holm Bay region, Antarctica. Therefore, the Mozambiquian rocks would be the future target for the comparative study with eastern Queen Maud Land.

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