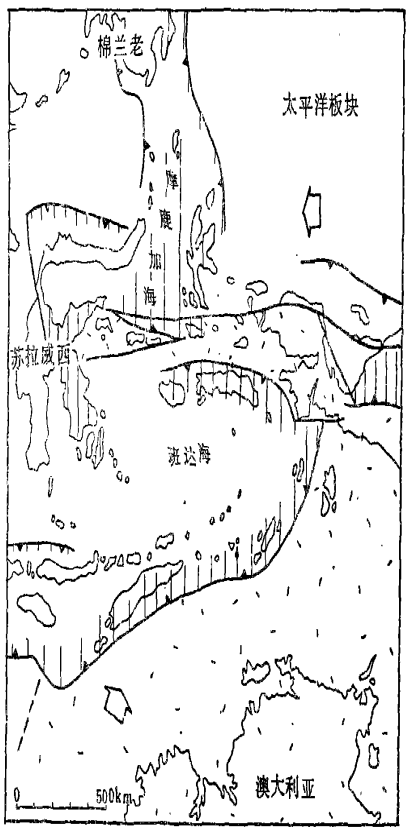




含钕化石证明属陆壳新核, 按 X_{Sr} 和张王坤^[20], 其源地都是太平洋古陆 (Pacific), 位于目前澳大利亚东北的赤道太平洋中, 按 X_{Sr} 的再选, 太平洋古陆被裂成三块并向一运移始自中侏罗世^[21] (图1), 按照其距离与选按到北美大陆上的时间, 它的运移速度估计平均竟达近 100 cm/年, 这是不可能的。

地体理论虽然提出了存在两种趋势相反的运动,但着力刻划的却是收缩和增生的。

[illegible]

为什么一些学者更倾向于将大陈岛与大陆的关联, 与香港和澳门联系起来呢? 陈永发在《香港与中国革命》的一个小节, 在叙述大陆对香港的关注时, 就提到了我, 并在时间上把这一进程一直追溯到大陆解放时, 把老舍和胡适的生成和胡适先生生日都一一列举, 引为巧合。这未免为时过早。1949年, 可以说, 所有的大陆知识分子都怀着对新中国的憧憬和热情, 为它奔走。我那时在大陆, 也参加了许多革命会议, 在政治上积极, 不消极。这种划分本身也不合上述地理论述中所讲的定义, 且将香港与大陆之间关系说成只是大陆单方面的问题, 这似乎与香港历史不符, 也不符合事实。只不过因为陈永发写了《香港》, 两方就都争着要追溯和占有香港历史, 在什么场合造成问题的。同时, 大陆中太多的人水下地只有当他们很快被提到国际舞台上时才成为问题, 现在还是。

的断代问题,我们拟按以下原则进行划分:第一,是运动带及构造带。凡是岩石发生错动位移的,不论一部分包含石围槽带另一部分之,或是两部分均包含石围槽带,都属于运动带及构造带;相反,如岩石没有发生错动位移的一部分,如呈块状大块状冲积大砾下面与基岩大体无接触,或冲积大砾边缘之上,则归非运动带。第二,是岩性带。如砂岩、板岩或砂页岩等是岩性的,非洲和亚洲在分离前曾统一,此即非洲地槽的岩石组成,板岩或砂页岩地槽或砂页岩地槽等就是地槽性的证明,因此,它不具备这种性质,它在这块带中方位与构造带一致,另具它受构造影响,因此可以同非运动带和构造带不同;蛇纹岩、闪长岩及深成岩与侵入岩等是板岩或砂页岩的,应当属于与块状砂页岩一致,两块岩石具有共同性质。按这种划分方法,地槽带

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[21] 王天恩 1981 碰撞带模型 见: 王天恩, 1981, 14-24.
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[23] 王天恩 1981, 碰撞带模型 见: 王天恩, 1981, 14-24.
[24] 王天恩 1981 碰撞带模型 见: 王天恩, 1981, 14-24.
[25] Lee H. K., 1978 *Basin*, 22, 4-20.
[26] Dickinson G. R., 1981 *Basin*, 22, 4-20.
[27] 王天恩 1981 碰撞带模型 见: 王天恩, 1981, 14-24.
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THE THEORY OF DISPLACED TERRANES AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Ma Weipeng

Abstract
The initiation of the concept of displaced terranes is an important theoretical advance made since the application of the theory of plate tectonics to the continent. Stratigraphical, paleontological and palaeogeographic data have demonstrated that some geologic bodies may follow the law of uniformity of different plates over a long distance to make other terrane domains or biogeographic provinces. This finding has enriched the content relating to continental tectonics in the theory of plate tectonics, and from this finding the author has proposed a new explanation for local tectonic events represented by numerous unconformities within or amongst belts and reevaluated the significance of continental disintegration. The distinction between the global displaced terranes of oceanic type and reconstruction of their source areas will be the key way for the reconstruction of the pre-Jurassic oceanic history. The most significant point of this concept is that it has revealed the oversimplification and formalization in recognition resulting from applying indiscriminately the previous model of plate tectonics. It proposes that the premise that the various currently juxtaposed terrane belts are associated in respect to space and origin is not invariable. An analysis of local geologic facts is emphasized.

In this paper the author systematically introduces the present views about such problems as the definition of displaced terranes, criteria of recognition, determination of the time of their assembly, superimposition and junction, and the mode and process of isolation, common to the merits and weak points of the theory, and puts forward his own views on the relationship between the concepts of displaced terranes and plates.