

TABLE 2

Tectonic units			Basic and ultrabasic rocks, tuffites		
Name	Sequence	Age	Type and position	Main mineral assemblage	Age
«Argille varicolori» unit	— tuffites, in graded beds (max. 250 m) — variegated clays, siliceous limestones, manganese cherts (about 700 m) — graded sandstones, calcarenites and calcilitites (500 m) — variegated clays (600-700 m) — graded sandstones and conglomerates (500 m)	Upper Eocene-Lower Cretaceous	tuffites, consisting of greenish graded beds (max. 250 m) in the higher part of the sequence	fragments of andesitic lavas, plagioclases, quartz, biotite, muscovite, chlorite	Upper Eocene
Ciiento Flysch unit	— graded coarse sandstones, marls and conglomerates (more than 1500 m) — graded sandstones and calcareous microbreccias (about 1000 m) — fine grained quartzites and black shales (about 1000 m)	Upper Oligocene-Lower Cretaceous	massive diabases, pillow lavas and pillow breccias as blocks in olistostromes and in mud flows of Upper Eocene age	see ophiolitic unit II	Jurassic
«Formazione dioritico-kinzigitica»	— garnet-biotite-sillimanite gneisses, granulites — migmatites — granites	unknown unknown Hercynian	amphibolites pyroxenites serpentinites as lenses in the gneisses	hornblende, plagioclase (andesine), epidote minerals, ilmenite, titanite, ore minerals pyroxenes, amphiboles (hornblende), plagioclase, talc, epidote minerals, ore minerals serpentine minerals, talc, relictic pyroxenes, ore minerals	unknown
Bagni River radiolarite-phyllite unit	— radiolarites and calcareous schists; dolomites and quartzites (max. 150 m) — unconformity — — chlorite-sericite schists and quartzites (some hundred metres)	Jurassic?-Triassic? Permian?-Carbonif.?	—	—	—
Ophiolitic unit II	— black slates, <i>Calpionella</i> limestones, graded microbreccias and radiolarites some tens of metres more than 150 metres — ophiolites (max. 200 m)	Lower Cretaceous-Jurassic	massive diabases, pillow lavas, pillow breccias	plagioclase, pyroxenes, amphiboles (actinolite, hornblende), epidote minerals, zoisite, pumpellyite, chlorite, muscovite, calcite, quartz	Jurassic
Ophiolitic unit I	— calcareous schists and phyllites, with intercalations of greenstones (more than 100 m) — ophiolite sequences: <i>Diamante-Terranova da Sibari</i> <i>Fuscaldo-Rose</i> <i>Monte Reventino-Gimigliano</i>	Lower Cretaceous?-Jurassic? Jurassic?	glaucophane schists, pillow lavas and pillow breccias massive diabases, pillow lavas and pillow breccias, chlorite-epidote schists (greenschists) chlorite-epidote-schists (greenschists) serpentinites and opicalcites, squeezed below and within the greenschists	glaucophane and crossite, albite, relictic clinopyroxene, lawsonite, calcite, pumpellyite, epidote minerals, chlorite, muscovite plagioclase, amphiboles (actinolite, hornblende), calcite, lawsonite, epidote minerals, chlorite, pumpellyite, muscovite, rare glaucophane acid plagioclase, relictic clinopyroxene, amphiboles (actinolite, relictic hornblende), calcite, epidote minerals, chlorite, muscovite, rare glaucophane serpentine minerals, calcite, pyroxenes (augite, enstatite), talc, ore minerals	Jurassic?
Frido unit	— black slates, graded calcareous microbreccias, calcilitites, quartzites, subordinate conglomerates (many hundred metres)	Lower Cretaceous	In Northern Calabria and in Southern Lucania the Frido complex seems to become a mélange and contains ophiolite bodies comparable with the rocks of both ophiolitic units	see ophiolitic units I and II	mainly Jurassic
Verbicaro unit	— graded sandstones (only in the upper part), marls and calcareous breccias and microbreccias (some tens-some hundred metres) — cherty limestones, breccias and reefoid limestones (some hundred metres) — dark grey dolomites (500-600 m) Gaps are very frequent in the whole sequence, and even Tertiary terrains disconformably overlie the Triassic dolomites	Lower Miocene (Burdigalian)-Upper Triassic	«limburgites» in the form of massive lavas, pillow lavas and dykes in the Mesozoic carbonates	aggregates of serpentine minerals and calcite, pyroxenes, plagioclases, calcite, sphene, ore minerals	Upper Cretaceous (Mastrichtian)
Pollino-Campotese unit	— graded sandstones and calcarenites (some tens of metres) — disconformity — — calcilitites, calcarenites oolitic limestones and subordinate dolomites (3000 m) In the Coastal Chain mainly slightly metamorphosed banded limestones — white and grey dolomites (500-600 m) — phyllites and marbles (many hundred metres)	Lower Miocene (Burdigalian)-Middle Triassic (Anisian)	prasinities intercalated as lenses in the Middle Triassic phyllites	albite, amphiboles (actinolite and hornblende), epidote minerals, zoisite, calcite, chlorite	Middle Triassic
Timpone Pallone unit	— calcarenites and calcilitites, subordinate dolomites	Upper Cretaceous	—	—	—
Lagonegro unit II	— claystones, calcilitites, rare graded calcareous microbreccias (max. 100 m) — radiolarites, claystones and graded calcareous microbreccias (180-250 m) — cherty limestones and dolomites (200-250 m) — Monte Facito formation: clays, marls, sandstones and massive limestones (200 m)	Lower Cretaceous (Neocomian)-Middle Triassic (Anisian)	tuffites, consisting of thin green graded beds intercalated with green claystones in the middle-lower part of the cherty limestones diabases and pillow breccias, probably belonging to the Monte Facito formation	feldspars (sanidine and plagioclases), calcite, quartz, chlorite, apatite, zircon, ore minerals acid plagioclases, calcite, chlorite, epidote minerals, sphene, apatite, ore minerals	Carnian prob. Middle Triassic
Lagonegro unit I	— black shales, siliceous limestones, rare graded calcarenites (max. 400 m) — radiolarites (70 m) — cherty limestones (500 m)	Lower Cretaceous (Neocomian)-Upper Triassic (Carnian)	—	—	—
Monte Alpi unit	— polygenic conglomerates, marls and calcareous microbreccias (some hundred metres) — unconformity — — calcarenites and marls — disconformity — — calcilitites, calcarenites, oolitic limestones	Upper Miocene (Tortonian)-Middle Jurassic (Dogger)	—	—	—