

GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF HIGHLAND COMPLEX (HC), SRI LANKA

Given that most UHT studies mainly focus on the pressure-temperature condition of the rocks, the geochemical data from UHT granulites, especially the trace elements, are limited and poorly constrained. To provide a more robust geochemical characteristic of UHT granulites, we analyzed the bulk compositions of several UHT granulites from Sri Lanka as well as those from North China Craton. Here, we will introduce the geological setting of Sri Lanka.

Based on the subdivision by Kröner et al. (1991) and Cooray (1994), the metamorphic basement of Sri Lanka can be subdivided into four complexes, with the Vijayan Complex in the east, the Highland Complex in the middle, and the Wannai Complex and Kadugannawa Complex in the west. Among these complexes, the Vijayan Complex is dominated by amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks, the Highland Complex by granulite facies rocks, while the Wannai Complex and Kadugannawa Complex by upper amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphic rocks. The UHT rocks mainly outcrop in the central part the Highland Complex, with a minor outcropping in the southwestern part (Sandiford et al., 1988; Kriegsman and Schumacher, 1999; Sajeev and Osanai, 2004; Osanai et al., 2006). They are interlayered metasedimentary rocks containing metamorphic pelite, semi-pelite, and psammite (Osanai et al., 2006).

The UHT rocks in Highland Complex record clockwise P - T paths. The estimated peak conditions of these rocks range from pressure of 0.6–1.8 GPa and temperature of 800–1150 °C (e.g. Raase and Schenk, 1994; Osanai et al., 2006;

Sajeev et al., 2010; Dharmapriya et al., 2014). Metamorphic zircon in the UHT rocks recorded a wide age range of 660–520 Ma (Osanai et al., 2016; He et al., 2018; Kitano et al., 2018), which was interpreted as a long-lived, high-grade metamorphism (He et al., 2018). Leucosomes within the UHT rocks and charnockite could be recognized in the field, indicating significant anatectic melting and melt loss (Raase and Schenk, 1994). Six UHT samples were collected from the western Highland Complex (Figure S4). The geochemical data are listed in Table S3 and compiled in Figures 5 and 10.

REFERENCES CITED

- Acosta-Vigil, A., Buick, I., Hermann, J., Cesare, B., Rubatto, D., London, D., and Morgan, G.B. (2010) Mechanisms of crustal anatexis: a geochemical study of partially melted metapelitic enclaves and host dacite, SE Spain. *Journal of Petrology*, 51, 785–821.
- Cooray, P.G. (1994) The precambrian of Sri Lanka: a historical review. *Precambrian Research*, 66, 3–18.
- Dharmapriya, P.L., Malaviarachchi, S.P.K., Galli, A., Su, B.X., Subasinghe, N.D., Dissanayake, C.B., Nimalsiri, T.B., and Zhu, B. (2014) P–T evolution of a spinel+quartz bearing khondalite from the Highland Complex, Sri Lanka: implications for non-UHT metamorphism. *Journal of Asian Earth Science*, 95, 99–113.

- He, X.F., Hand, M., Santosh, M., Kelsey, D.E., Morrissey, L.J., Tsunogae, T. (2018) Long-lived metamorphic P–T–t evolution of the Highland Complex, Sri Lanka: Insights from mafic granulites. *Precambrian Research*, 316, 227–243.
- Kitano, I., Osanai, Y., Nakano, N., Adachi, T., Fitzsimons, I.C.W. (2018). Detrital zircon and igneous protolith ages of high-grade metamorphic rocks in the Highland and Wannai Complexes, Sri Lanka: their geochronological correlation with southern India and East Antarctica. *Journal of Asian Earth Science*, 56, 122–144.
- Kriegsman, L.M., and Schumacher, J.C. (1999) Petrology of sapphirine-bearing and associated granulites from central Sri Lanka. *Journal of Petrology*, 40, 1211–1239.
- Kröner, A., Cooray, P.G., and Vitanage, P.W. (1991) Lithotectonic subdivision of the Precambrian basement in Sri Lanka. *Crust Sri Lanka, Part 1. Summary of Research of the German-Sri Lankan Consortium*, 5–21.
- Osanai, Y., Sajeev, K., Owada, M., Kehelpannala, K.V.W., Prame, W.K.B., Nakano, N., and Jayatileke, S. (2006) Metamorphic evolution of high-pressure and ultrahigh-temperature granulites from the Highland Complex, Sri Lanka. *Journal of Asian Earth Science*, 28, 20–37.
- Osanai, Y., Sajeev, K., Nakano, N., Kitano, I., Kehelpannala, W.K.V., Kato, R., Adachi, T., and Malaviarachchi, S.P.K. (2016) UHT granulites of the Highland Complex, Sri Lanka II: Geochronological constraints and

implications for Gondwana correlation. *Journal of Mineralogical and Petrological Sciences*, 111, 157–169.

Raase, P., and Schenk, V. (1994) Petrology of granulite-facies metapelites of the Highland Complex, Sri Lanka: implications for the metamorphic zonation and the P-T path. *Precambrian Research*, 66, 265–294.

Sajeev, K., and Osanai, Y. (2004) Ultrahigh-temperature Metamorphism (1150°C, 12 kbar) and Multistage Evolution of Mg-, Al-rich Granulites from the Central Highland Complex, Sri Lanka. *Journal of Petrology*, 45, 1821–1844.

Sajeev, K., Williams, I.S., and Osanai, Y. (2010) Sensitive high-resolution ion microprobe U-Pb dating of prograde and retrograde ultrahigh-temperature metamorphism as exemplified by Sri Lankan granulites. *Geology*, 38, 971–974.

Sandiford, M., Powell, R., Martin, S.F., and Perera, L.R.K. (1988) Thermal and baric evolution of garnet granulites from Sri Lanka. *Journal of Metamorphic Geology*, 6, 351–364.