



*Supplement of*

## **Metamorphic titanite–zircon pseudomorphs after igneous zirconolite**

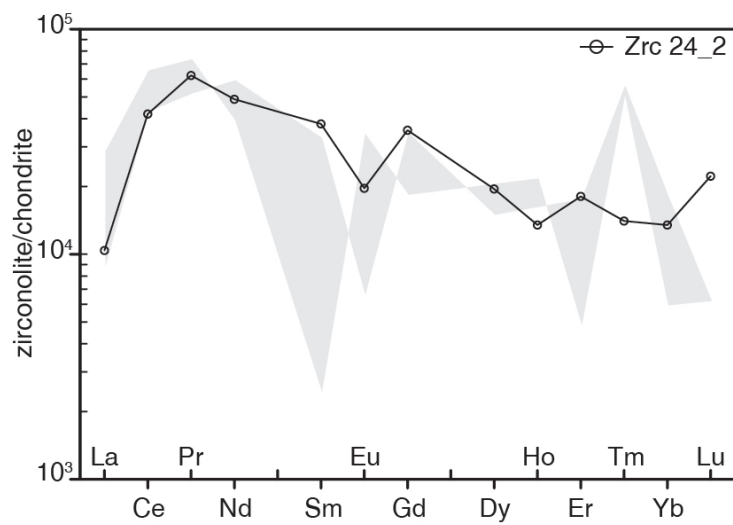
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**Table S1.** Bulk-rock chemical composition of the melanocratic syenodiorite varieties. Sample CU19-09a: metamorphosed and undeformed syenodiorite. Sample CU19-09d: metamorphosed and deformed syenodiorite. CU19-09j: near-pristine igneous and undeformed syenodiorite.

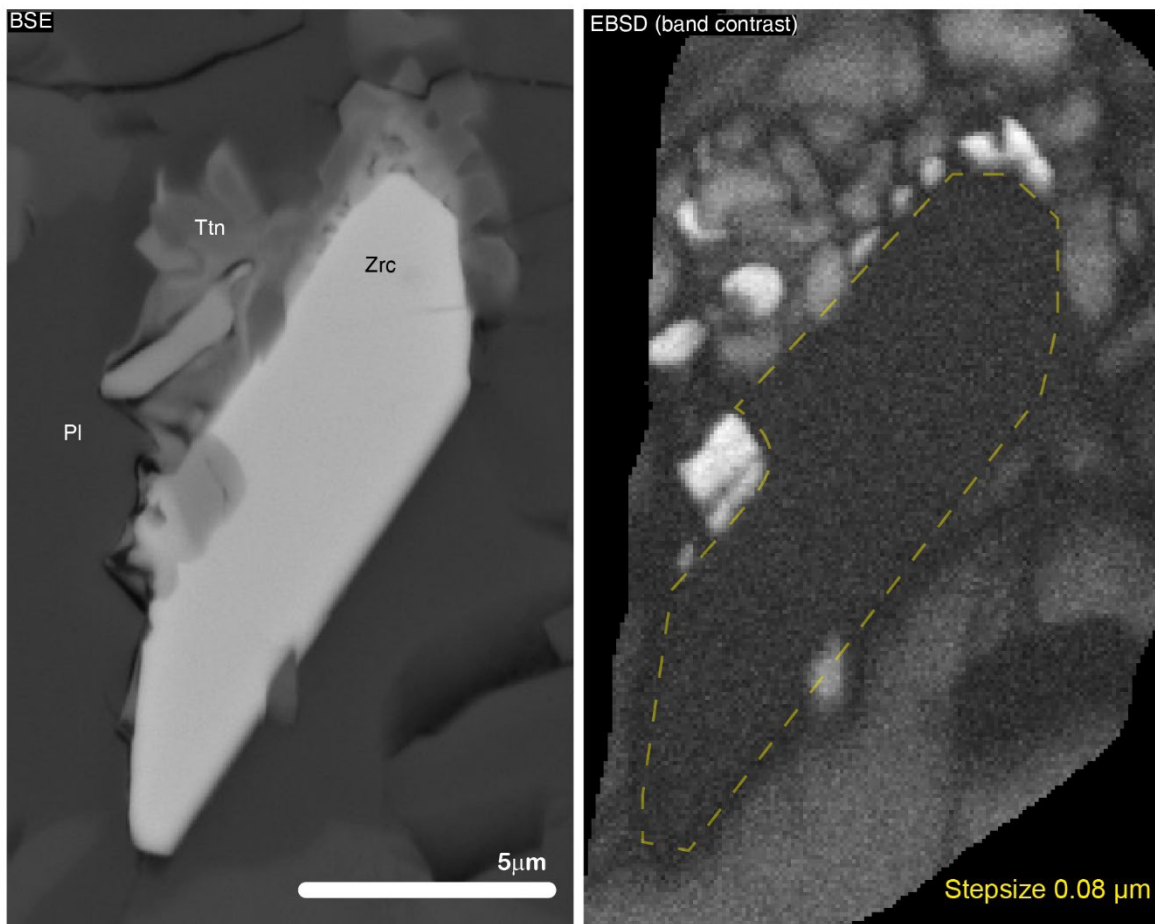
%wt oxides															
Sample ID	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	CaO	MgO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
CU19-09a	54.3	18.15	8.4	5.38	1.97	4.56	3.57	0	1.63	0.22	1.12	0.07	0.45	1.24	101.06
CU19-09d	52	17.85	9.51	6.29	2.37	4.68	2.76	0	1.94	0.18	1.54	0.07	0.42	0.95	100.56
CU19-09j	53.5	18.45	8.28	6.01	2.03	4.81	3.08	0	1.67	0.21	1.27	0.07	0.36	0.32	100.06
Traces in ppm															
Sample ID	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Nb	Nd
CU19-09a	392	163.5	10	0.3	9.78	4.89	6.33	23.9	13.2	4.6	1.8	86	0.57	12.6	89.8
CU19-09d	347	172.5	10	0.38	10.65	5.04	6.51	23.4	15.85	4.2	1.9	88.9	0.55	11.7	97.5
CU19-09j	297	159.5	10	0.23	9.52	4.88	6.3	23.6	13.65	4.8	1.82	86.3	0.55	13.6	88.6
Sample ID	Pr	Rb	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zr
CU19-09a	21.5	37	16.3	<1	665	0.4	1.8	1.35	0.61	0.33	40	138	55.1	3.54	204
CU19-09d	22.8	32.5	17.9	<1	664	0.4	2	1.11	0.64	0.28	48	221	54.9	3.65	183
CU19-09j	20.9	29.5	15.6	<1	708	0.5	1.78	1.31	0.62	0.31	36	255	53	3.74	195
CIPW normative															
Sample ID	Q	Or	Ab	An	Ac	Di	Wo	Hy	Ol	Il	Hm	Ttn	Ru	Ap	Sum
CU19-09a	3	21.1	38.59	18.51	0	0	0	4.91	0	0.47	8.4	0.61	1.14	2.65	99.37
CU19-09d	1.9	16.31	39.6	19.55	0	0	0	5.9	0	0.39	9.51	1.13	1.28	3.65	99.21
CU19-09j	1.82	18.2	40.7	19.66	0	0	0	5.06	0	0.45	8.28	1.31	0.9	3.01	99.39



**Figure S1.** Chondrite-normalised REE-pattern of the studied zirconolite in the near-pristine igneous syenodiorite. Black line for the representative analysis Zrc 24\_2. In grey, data for the analyses Zrc 24\_3 and 64-1 (not used for further calculations).

### ***Electron backscattered diffraction (EBSD) method***

The EBSD technique enables the rapid and accurate identification of the crystallographic properties of the mineral (e.g., Stojakovic, 2012; Nickolsky and Yudintsev, 2021). The sample preparation included a final polish with 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  colloidal silica and a c. 5 nm thick carbon coating of the thin section to reduce diffraction interference and charging effects during EBSD analysis. EBSD data were collected using an Oxford Instrument AZtec system and a Nordlys detector integrated with the aforementioned FE-SEM instrument. The sample was mounted on a 70° tilted specimen holder and placed in the SEM chamber. Operation settings were a working distance of 17 mm, beam accelerating voltage at 20 kV, the band detection set to a minimum value of five, and various step sizes ranging between 20 to 200 nm were used during mapping. Other acquisition settings for electron backscatter diffraction patterns followed the methodology by Plan et al. (2021). Match units for indexing zirconolite diffraction patterns were selected from the AZtec database and were also created in the module *Twist* of the *HKL Channel5* software. Unit cell parameters of zirconolite-2M from Rossell (1980). Rossell (1980) provided the overall best-of-fit indexing solution. EBSD data were post-processed in the modules *Tango* and *Aztec Crystals* of the *HKL Channel5* software.



**Figure S2.** Backscattered electron map of zirconolite crystal analysed by EBSD. Darker areas indicate poor and no Kikuchi patterns to be indexed. Areas in lighter colour (grey to white) corresponds to patterns that can be indexed.

## References

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