

## ABSTRACT

Subvolcanic rocks of the Roztoky volcanic centre consists of trachytic and phonolitic intrusions, accompanied by hypabyssal intrusions of trachybasaltic (essexite, monzodiorite) and syenitic (sodalite syenite) character and dyke swarm of lamprophyres > semilamprophyres. Intrusions of the hypabyssal faintly alcalic series (essexite, monzodiorite, sodalite syenite) are 33-28 Ma old, the lamprophyres of greatly alcalic series (monchiquite, camptonite) are 31–26 Ma old and the semilamprophyres of faintly alcalic series (gauteite, bostonite) are 28-24 Ma old (sensu Ulrych, 1998). The data corresponds to the trachybasalt – basaltit – trachyandesite suite of the Děčín Formation and the interval of České středohoří Mts. volcanic activity to (42-16 Ma, Eocene -Miocene). 14 samples plutonic rocks of the essexite-monzodiorite-sodalitesyenite suite and 10 samples of their venous equivalents from (semi)lamprophyres and tinguaite groups were withdrawn in the Roztoky nad Labem area. I analyzed in detail 5 essexite samples and 6 (semi)lamprophyres samples in those study. I studied the samples using polarization microscope and subsequently elektron micro-analyzer in the analytic methods laboratory of the Geologic institute of Academy of Science, Czech Republic. All analyzed samples belong to II., hypabyssal, faintly alcalic rock series by partition intrusive rocks in Roztoky Volcanic Centre (RVC) area (sensu Ulrych, 1998 and Ulrych and Balogh, 2000). The venous rocks of RVC area are associating with intrusions of plutonic rocks for their geochemical similarity. The relatively low differentiation level, Sr – Nd isotopic signatures and other geochemic characteristics (e.g. REE volume correlated by primitive mantle) of the subvolcanic rocks confirm its mantle origin.