remelting of the younger crust in an absence of the crust-derived S-type granites which are developed in South China. In the SECCMB there have arc magmatic rocks resulted from the subduction of oceanic crust. The source regions of the igneous rocks in the two magmatic belts were dominantly originated from the mantle-derived rocks with the involvement of recycled Precambrian crust. The Sr-Nd isotopic data show that, with the passage of time, the mantle-derived components increased in volcano-intrusive rocks of the SECCMB but decreased in those of the SWJMB. The large-scale Mesozoic magmatic activity (170± 5 Ma) in South China was resulted from the continental lithospheric thinning and reactivation of intracontinental deep fault under the background of oblique subduction of paleo-Pacific Ocean Plate. Asian continent margin during late Yanshanian (<120 Ma), the eastern Asian continental margin was belonged to paleo-Pacific Ocean orthogonal subduction-related tectonic system, but the geodynamic indications varied in different segments.

Key words: ductile shearing deformation; Cretaceous-Paleogene volcano-intrusive belts; Southeast China Coast Magmatic Belt (SECCMB); Southwest Japan Magmatic Belt (SWJMB); Paleo-Pacific Ocean plate; subduction