The closure of the Tethyan ocean was responsible for the uplift of the vast Alpine-Himalayan orogenic belt with significant consequences for regional tectonics and metallogeny. Despite a number of geodynamic syntheses, there is a lack of consensus on the timing and nature of closure of the southwestern Tethyan basin. Moreover, the number of proposed E-W directed micro-oceans (Meliata, Maliac, Pindos and Neotethys) with intermediate, ribbon-like continental blocks that are suggested to have existed since Middle Triassic has recently inflated thus complicating the tectonic scenario. Given that the Cretaceous and Oligo-Miocene porphyry Cu deposits and associated HS epithermal-style mineralization along the margin is not random but geographically punctuated, it is crucial to understand the distribution of paleo-subduction zones which consumed the (contentious) oceans. We shall examine the history of the SW Tethyan accretionary margin, compare competing geodynamic models and discuss the time-space clustering of porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization within the Aegean-Balkan-Carpathian and Anatolian-Iranian segments of the Western Tethyan Metallogenic Belt.