fringing the E margin of the SBB. Later, the CMB assumed a gulf, opened to the S, in the Late Eocene time when the trench sediments above the subducting Bengal oceanic crust were uplifted above the sea level as the proto-Western Ranges, following the Himalayan Orogeny.

The Forearc/backarc basin pair became well established in the Miocene time when the present-day CVL was well defined above the Mesozoic Magmatic Arc. A shallow sea, which possibly linked to the Oligocene-Early Miocene sea in the Thayet-Tondaung area in the forearc trough, invaded north-northeastward through the Salingyi area into the Salingyi area (in the backarc Trough). With the exception of the SBB, the EB received no sediments during the Oligocene; and the sedimentation resumed in the Neogene time under marine and tidally influenced conditions in the S; and continental conditions increasingly prevailed towards the N. During the Pliocene-Quaternary time, uplifted terrains in and around the basin shed gravelly deposits and these were deposited in various alluvial environments.

Keywords: West Myanmar Block (WMB), Central Myanmar Basin (CMB), Eastern Basin (EB), Wuntho-Salingyi Mesozoic Arc, forearc/backarc basin pair, longitudinal currents

Sedimentology and Stratigraphy Paper 11

Fossil Composition and Biostratigraphy of the Carboniferous Chepor Member, Basal Kubang Pasu Formation, Perlis, Malaysia

Meor Hakif Amir Hassan¹, Aye Ko Aung¹, Ralph Thomas Becker¹, Michael R.W. Amler³

1. Geology Department, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur
2. Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie, Corrensstraße 24, D-48149 Münster, Germany
3. Universität zu Köln, Institut für Geologie und Mineralogie, Abt. Paläontologie und Historische Geologie, Zülpicher Str. 49a 50674 Köln, Germany

The Kubang Pasu Formation is exposed in Perlis and Kedah, Northwest Peninsular Malaysia. The unit is composed of sandstone and interbedded thick mudstone. The basal strata of the Kubang Pasu Formation (known as the Chepor Member) and its lateral equivalent in Langkawi (the “Langgun Red Beds” of the Singa Formation) have been traditionally considered to range in age from the Late Devonian – Mississippian, based on an assortment of fossils present. More recent palaeontological work has resulted in the discovery of new taxa and also the taxonomic revision of previously known taxa. This report provides an updated review of the macrofossil composition of the Chepor Member, Kubang Pasu Formation, and further refines the biostratigraphic age of the unit. More detailed stratigraphic mapping and logging indicates that the Chepor Member overlies Tournaisian chert beds of the Telaga Jatoh Formation. This indicates that the unit must be younger than Devonian. Several genera of cyrtosymbolid trilobites have been described from the Chepor Member, including Waribole perlisensis, Langgonbole vulgaris, Macrobole kedahensis and
?Diaacroyphe sp. Some of these are in need of revision. Macrobole kedahensis is now placed in Chlupacula (Chlupacula). A second specimen of ?Diaacroyphe sp. has been discovered from Sanai Hill C. ?Diaacroyphe sp. is now placed in the genus Weyeraspis, based on the fan-shaped, yet narrow preglabellary field and conical yet blunt glabella. The bivalve Posidonia is abundant in the mudstone of the Chepor Member. Broken up and deformed gastropod fossils are also common. A single complete, well preserved specimen is also described here. A new bivalve specimen collected from the Chepor Member in Bukit Tuntung, Pauh, East Perlis, is identified as the pectinoid bivalve Euchondria. Several ammonoid fossils displaying sutures have also been discovered from the Chepor Member at Bukit Tuntung, Pauh. A formal description description is currently in progress, but they can be identified as ?Goniatites sp. and a new species of Praedaraelites. Rugose corals from the mudstone are tentatively identified as Lophopyllidium. The tabulate coral Pleurodictyum previously identified from The Chepor Member in Perlis is reassigned to Michelinia, based on the upright and radially elongate corallites. A bryozoan fossil recovered from Hutan Aji is tentatively assigned to ?Tabulipora. The fossil composition of the Chepor Member is indicative of a Carboniferous age. Chlupacula (Chlupacula) ranges from the Lower Tournaisian to Lower/Middle Viséan. Weyeraspis is currently known from the Lower Tournaisian., while the genus Langgonbole is known from the Serpukhovian of northern Spain. The ammonoid genus Praedaraelites ranges from the Upper Viséan to the Serpukhovian. However, the complex sutures of the Perlis specimens are comparable to species of Viséan age. The fossil ranges, combined with the stratigraphic position of the Chepor Member overlying Late Tournaisian cherts, is consistent with a Mississippian (most likely Viséan) age.

Keywords: Kubang Pasu Formation, Chepor Member, stratigraphic mapping, logging, Telaga Jatoh Formation, Mississippian age

Sedimentology of Taungnyo Formation in Mawlamyine Area, Mon State

Day Wa Aung
Department of Geology, University of Yangon, Yangon, Myanmar

The study area located in eastern Mawlamyine is mainly consisted of clastic sedimentary rocks of Lower Carboniferous Taungnyo Formation. Taungnyo Formation is divisible into lower, middle, and upper units consisting of pebbly sandstone, carbonaceous black shale, and medium to coarse-grained sandstones, conglomeratic gritty sandstone, and argillites. The sandstones of Taungnyo Formation are quartz arenite, feldspathic arenite, quartz wacke and feldspathic wacke in composition. The depositional environments of Taungnyo Formation are channels and levees of upper fan, middle fan lobe and lower fan areas. Lack of shallow water facies, presence of distinct grading, and resemblance of Bouma’s sequence strongly indicates the depositional environment of Taungnyo Formation as submarine fan. The submarine fan deposition occurs in lowering of sea