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Detailed study of the petrology of Pulau (bin in the Southern Malay Peninsula has unravelled convincing evidence of the operation of magma mixing in the genesis of certain granitoids. Important features exposed on Pulau Ubin include symplutonic dykes, enclave dykes and the immensely important, newly discovered "globular rock". All these features, in particular the extremely enclave-rich globular rock, demonstrate that the enclave-granitoid association represents a stage in the mixing of magmas of contrasted composition arrested before completion. In this context enclaves represent quenched globules of basic magma within comingled granitoid magma. Enclave formation is a vital stage in the magma mixing process since it greatly increases the area of interface between the comingling magmas.

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