

TRIASSIC CONODONT BIOSTRATIGRAPHY IN THE MALAY PENINSULA

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Conodonts representative of the Lower, Middle and Upper Triassic are now known in the Malay Peninsula and all the Triassic Stages except the Rhaetian are represented. The best known sequence of Triassic conodonts occurs in the Koding Limestone of Kedah but there are still significant gaps in the known conodont succession. In particular, Griesbachian and Dienerian conodonts are poorly known and the Upper Spathian, Lower Ladinian, Middle and Upper Norian and Rhaetian are unrepresented. Lower Norian conodonts, previously unknown in the Malay Peninsula, are here confirmed for the first time. New data from the Koding Limestone of Bukit Mulong and Bukit Kepelu help to fill some of these gaps in the Carnian and Norian conodont succession. The Chuping Limestone of Perlis has also recently yielded some Lower Norian conodonts which implies a correlation with the Koding Limestone to the south. Other recent discoveries include early Late Triassic (Lower Carnian) conodonts from the Chert Member of the Semanggol Formation, Kedah, Early Triassic (Spathian) conodonts from west Pahang and Early Triassic (Upper Dienerian) and Middle Triassic (Upper Anisian) conodonts from the Jerus Limestone, Cheroh, west Pahang. The conodont faunas of Gunong Keriang, Kedah are reinterpreted to be ?Smithian – Spathian in age.