

### Mesozoic Stratigraphy in Peninsula Malaysia

KHOO Han Peng, Geological Survey Malaysia, Ipoh, Perak, W. Malaysia.

*The Mesozoic system is exposed in two separate belts in Peninsula Malaysia, one at the northwestern extremity and the other from north to south along the axial region. Chronostratigraphically it is subdivided into two sequences, namely a largely Triassic flysch sequence and an Upper Mesozoic molasse sequence.*

*At the northwestern belt the Koding Limestone is a time equivalent of the Semanggol Formation which is exposed in three separate outcrops that are homotaxial and show good lithostratigraphic correlation.*

*Along the axial belt there are differences in nomenclature even for connected extensions of the same unit as a result of isolated work eventually merging together. At the northern portion for example the Jelai Formation, Kerdu Formation, Gua Musang Formation, Gunung Rabong Formation, Telong Formation and Aring Formation are overlapping and can be reduced essentially to the Aring and Telong Formations. At the central part what has been referred to as the Kerdu Formation, Lipis Group, Semantan Formation, Kaling Formation, Jelai Formation and Gua Musang Formation are now more commonly known as the Semantan and Kaling Formations. In the south where the Gemas Formation, Tenang Beds, Jurong Formation and Jelai Formation has been used for different and overlapping parts of the same continuous unit, the Gemas Formation is now preferred. The Semantan, Gemas and Semanggol are homotaxial with the Telong a time equivalent.*

*Among the continental sequences the Gagau Group, Tembeling Group, Ulu Endau Beds, Tebak Formation (Kluang) and Panti Sandstone are homotaxial and have good lithostratigraphic correlation with each other as well as with the nonfossiliferous Koh Formation, Bertangga Sandstone, Ma'okil Formation and Saiong Beds.*

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