
The significant occurrences of *Parateichichnus pilulacopia* and *Hydrancyclus paracaulis* (trace-fossils) in the Kudat Formation, Bengkoka Peninsula, Sabah and Temburong Formation, Labuan

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Distinct large pelletiferous burrows preserved as sideritic concretions were first described from the Oligocene to Lower Miocene Temburong Formation turbidite claystone beds of south Kiam Sam and Ranche-Rancha in Labuan by Lee (1977). These were studied in detail and named *Parateichichnus pilulacopia* by Yap (1980). Another type of sideritic, cauliflower-like burrow, named *Hydrancyclus paracaulis* by Yap (1980), was also described from the distal turbidite beds of Labuan.

Both these very distinctive burrows were found together in mudstones interbedded with turbidite sandstones in the Kudat Formation in north Bengkoka Peninsula indicating a close relationship and correlation between the two formations.

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