

Limestone in Siam.

BY N. B. GARRETT.

Subjoined is the report from the British Museum on the specimens of limestone found by Mr W. Mahon Daly, of the Forest Department, at Koot Pra in the Pitsanuloke district. There can be very little doubt that the rock is carboniferous like the limestone of Moulmein. Mr Mahon Daly, who takes the keenest interest in the geology as well as in the botany of the country, is sending specimens of the stone to the Royal Museum in Bangkok. The report, which is signed by Mr R. Buller Newton, F. G. S., at the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), and dated the 22nd March, 1900, runs as follows:—

REPORT ON LIMESTONE FROM SIAM.

This consists of a black crystalline material with Molluscan, Crinoidal, and other remains standing out in relief on the weathered surfaces of the two slabs. From an examination of these fossils it seems highly probable that the age of the limestone is Carboniferous. The identifications are as follows:—

(1) *Schizostoma* (like) *catillus*, J. Sowerby sp. Upper view of a shell showing a prominent marginal ridge, and the oblique inner surface of outer whorl.

(2) *Ivania* sp. (a form closely related to *Pleurotamaria concentrica*, Phillips) showing tabulated whorls with marginal angulations and spiral sculpture.

(3) *Murchisonia* sp. Specimen showing three narrow rounded whorls with a central sinual band.

(4) Nuculoid shell. Hinge area buried in matrix. Part exposed is a ventral view of both valves (united)—from etc. resembling *Nucula tumida*, Phillips.

A microscopical section of the limestone shows some indistinct foraminifera among which appears to be *Valvulina bulloides*, Brady, a Carboniferous species.

It shows no Fusilina, such as is present in a somewhat similar looking limestone from Shanshi, China.

(From the Bangkok Times Weekly Mail

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The Kut Pra (กูตปรา) forest may be said to extend from Kow Pā Kē (ไก่ป่าแกว) in the Tambon Tā Kām (ท่าข้าม) to the Kow Sak (ไก่สัก) on the border of the Tambon Dong Kui (ดงไค้) and the pieces of rock were found by Mr. Daly on the 23rd Nov. 1899 on the Kow Sak slopes.

His visit there formed part of the current work of the Forest Dept. and had previously included an inspection of the Bān Klūi (บ้านกล้วย) area to the South. Excluding this, the journey to Kow Sak can be done easily in 5 days, with Bān Mun Nāk (บ้านมูนนาค) as point of departure, Route:— B. Nawng Klaw (บ. นอนง คลาว), Wang Mūang (วัดม่วง), Bān Wang Takū (บ้านวังทะกู), Dong Kui (ดงไค้), B. Tā Kām (บ. ท่าข้าม)