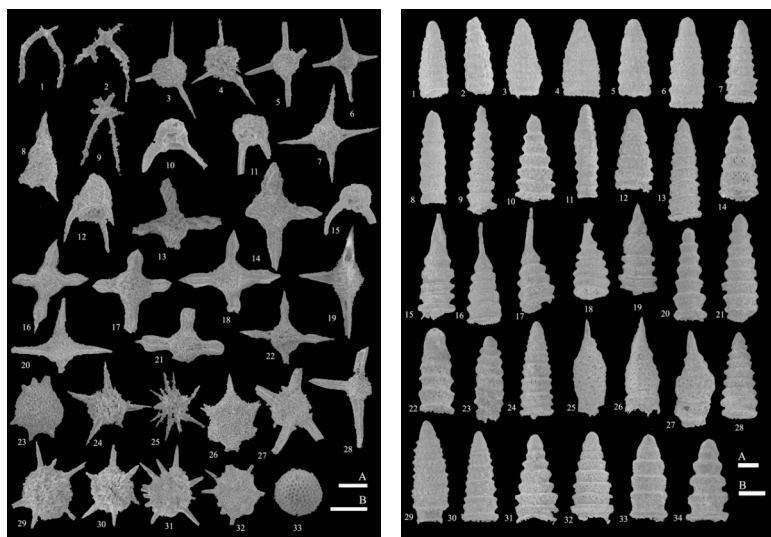


# Triassic radiolarian faunas from chert and clastic sequence in the Kanchanaburi area, western Thailand and their paleogeographic significance

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Fifty six species belonging to 36 genera including 3 unidentified genera of moderately well-preserved Early to Late Triassic radiolarians were recovered from chert and clastic sequence in the Kanchanaburi area, western Thailand. The study sections composed of well bedded chert (a few cm thick) is alternated with thin-films of shale and intercalated with shale and quartz rich sandstone. Seven radiolarian faunas were discriminated from chert samples; the *Parentactinia nakatsugawaensis* (late Olenekian), *Eptingium nakasekoi* (early Anisian), *Triassocampe deweveri* (middle Anisian), Spine A2 (late Anisian), *Yeharaia* sp. (early Ladinian), *Muelleritortis* sp. (late Ladinian), and *Capuchosphaera* sp. (early Carnian) faunas. The radiolarians also show close similarity to those reported from Japan, Hungary, Italy, Austria and Far East of Russia. Based on the lithology and lithostratigraphy, the studied rocks are thought to have been deposited in hemipelagic environment at the Sibumasu continental slope. This hemipelagic chert might be the eastern marginal facies of Sibumasu and that was accumulated in the western part of the Palaeo-Tethys Ocean.



**Figures:** Triassic radiolarians from the Kanchanaburi, western Thailand. All figures are scanning electronic micrographs. Scale bars=100  $\mu$ m (A: 13-33; B: 1-12).

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