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Karen–Tenasserim Unit

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The publishers would like to apologise that the order of the formations listed in (1) and (2) was incorrect: (1) the Kogwe Mudstone is the lower of the two units and should have been printed beneath (2) the Poklokkale Pebbly Wacke.

Northern segment of the unit

In the northern part of the KTU, north of the head of the Gulf of Moattama, the sedimentary rocks have been frequently said to comprise the ‘Slate Belt’, an informal term sometimes used synonymously with the Mergui Series rocks of that belt, a term later changed to the Mergui Group (United Nations 1978; Myanmar Geosciences Society 2014).

The United Nations (1978) report has a full account of the Mergui Group, based on outcrops over a considerable distance of the ‘Shan Scarps Area’ where they estimate its thickness exceeds 2500 m. They state that the predominant lithologies are pebbly mudstones, pebbly siltstones and pebbly sandstones; individual units are commonly >20 m thick and lack bedding. Clasts are mostly less than 3 cm in diameter and are mostly quartzite or, rarely, limestone. Grey muddy limestone outcrops also occur, although the authors recognize that in some cases these may be outliers of a younger (Moulmein) limestone. The United Nations report (1978) describes a westwards increase

in regional metamorphic grade in the sediments, independent of the thermal metamorphic effects of the granite intrusions.

Mitchell *et al.* (2002, 2004) describe two formations in the Mergui Group in the area of the Modi Taung gold deposits.

- (2) *Poklokkale Pebbly Wacke*: diamictites interbedded with massive and laminated mudstones and siltstones; the upper part is said by Mitchell *et al.* (2004) to have yielded bryozoa and brachiopods, and includes conglomerates with clasts of quartzite, mudstone, limestone, marble, biotite granite, sericite schist and rare pegmatite.
- (1) *Kogwe Mudstone*: massive to laminated and locally calcareous mudstones and siltstones with soft-sediment deformation structures, interbedded quartzose sandstones and rare thin limestones.

The Poklokkale Pebbly Wacke with its diamictite intervals correlates with the Kankalin Formation east of Naypyidaw, with its ‘pebbly siltstones’ mapped by Bateson *et al.* (1972).