# Permo-Carboniferous sequences from the Shan Plateau, Myanmar in the Sibumasu Blocks and their paleogeographic implications

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## ABSTRACT

The Permo-Carboniferous sequences are well exposed from the Shan Plateau, Myanmar in the Sibumasu Block. The lower Carboniferous sediments present in southern part of Shan Plateau are composed of mainly siliciclastic rocks interbeds with lime mudstone and characterized by the early Carboniferous fauna: Tournaisian brachiopods, trilobites and conodonts (*Scaliognathous anchoralis, Gnathodus typicus, Protognathodus cordiformis*). Middle Permian sediments include siliciclastics and carbonates, and marine fossils are named as the Cimmerian fauna to include the presence of some genera, such as the rugose coral *Thomasiphyllum*, and fusulinids *Monodiexodina*, *Eopolydiexodina*, suggest that the Sibumasu Block belonged to the palaeobiogeographic Cimmerian Province during the Midian. The Upper Permian are mainly dolomitic limestones and dolomites which contain the typical Cimmerian foraminifera *Shanita* and *Hemigordius* in addition to other Tethyan taxa such as the compound coral *Waagenophyllum.* Although the new data are still continually being obtained, the above facts and fauna from Shan Plateau have been used to establish the climatic conditions and reconstructing the palaeogeography during Permian time.

**Keywords:** Permo-Carboniferous sequences, Shan Plateau, Myanmar, Sibumasu Block, conodonts, fusulinids, Cimmerian Province