

geological society of hong kong

NEWSLETTER

CH Tan

CONTENTS

Vol. 1 No. 4, May, 1983

General Committee for 1983-84
Annual General Meeting
Obituary - Professor Emeritus Sidney George Davis
The First Geotectonic Map of China Integrated with Continent and Ocean Tectonics (Translation)
Treasurer's Report as of 30th April 1983
The Occurrence of a Devonian Placodermi Fish Fossil in Hong Kong
The New Hong Kong Geological Survey Programme
Geological Excursion to Tolo Channel, 13th March 1983
Geological Excursion to Lai Chi Chong, 17th April 1983
Selected Recent Publications on Geology of S. China Donated to the Society by Members in China
First International Conference on Geomorphology
Fifth Regional Conference on Geology, Mineral & Energy Resources of S.E. Asia (GEOSEA V)
Wanted: Translators, More FGS's, Eyecatching Headlines
Bibliography of Hong Kong Geology
Forthcoming Programme of the Society



GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF HONG KONG

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Articles of a technical nature, as well as reports of interesting events, reviews and other topical items are welcome. Contributions must be short. 1,200 words is regarded as the normal acceptable length, although exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Society. Figures, tables and half-tone plates must be kept to a minimum and must all be on separate sheets.

Typescripts must be accurate and in their final form. Two complete copies should be sent to the Secretary. Typescripts should be double-spaced, including references, on one side of the paper only with a 2.5 cm margin on each side. A4 paper is preferred. All pages should bear the author's name and be numbered serially.

Send only photocopies of illustrations, retaining the originals until the Society asks for them. Originals should bear the author's name. Diagrams should be in black on tracing material or smooth white paper or board with a line weight and lettering suitable for reduction. A metric scale should be included, and north point (or where relevant, coordinates of latitude and longitude) on all maps.

References : The author is responsible for ensuring that the references are correct and that Journal abbreviations comply with those in the List of Serial Publications held in the Library of the Geological Society of London (Geological Society, 1978).

Offprints : The society does not provide authors with free offprints of items published in the Newsletter, but will obtain quotations on behalf of authors of technical articles who may wish to purchase offprints from the printer.

TO ALL MEMBERS

The society does not sanction the use by individuals of any form of initials after their names for the purpose of signifying membership of the society.

*Cover Photograph : Courtesy - Dr. S. R. Hencher
Dyke crosscutting folded columnar jointed volcanics,
High Island Reservoir, Hong Kong.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The first Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Hong Kong Polytechnic on May 4th. Twenty-eight members attended.

Among matters discussed were forthcoming events, links with China, and the prospects for eventual publication by the society of a journal. No issues were proposed for vote.

Results of the election for the 1983-84 General Committee were reported and the new committee duly took up office upon adjournment of the meeting. The Chairman expressed special thanks to outgoing members of the Steering Group for their sterling efforts in guiding the Society through its first year of operation.

Draft minutes of the meeting may be obtained from the secretary on request.

OBITUARY PROFESSOR EMERITUS SIDNEY GEORGE DAVIS

On 3rd April, 1983 Professor Emeritus Sidney George Davis died at the age of 76. Dave probably did more to build up an awareness of the need for geological studies in Hong Kong than any other person. Though not trained as a geologist himself Professor Davis vigorously researched the work of various geologists who had worked in Hong Kong and whose work would otherwise have been lost or ignored in the upheaval of the war years. From his book on the Geology of Hong Kong (H.K. Govt. Printer 1952) it will be apparent from the preface that location of the research of Brock, Plemister, Schofield, Uglow and Williams was something of a detective effort and Davis undoubtedly rendered a great service to geology in Hong Kong both in making this information available and in stimulating geological studies in Hong Kong University. Many generations of geography students at HKU had a very strong grounding of geology and earth science which has served them well in teaching, in various Government Departments and in private enterprise.

Dave was one of the most friendly and affable people with a very wide circle of friends ranging from the stewards box of the Jockey Club to the construction site of dams and tunnels. Everyone knew Dave and could always be sure of a warm welcome to his home or to the bar of the Hong Kong Club.

Professor Davis arrived in Hong Kong in 1939 to lecture in geography at the Northcote Training College. He was principal from 1940-41. During the war years he was a prisoner of war in Shumshuipo and obtained first hand information on the local geology digging ammunition tunnels for the Japanese.

He became a part-time lecturer in geography at Hong Kong University in 1947 and four years later was appointed a reader in geography.

He became professor of geography & geology in 1955 and published a large number of papers and books on geology, geomorphology and landuse in Hong Kong.

In 1966 he was awarded the Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society in recognition of his professional standing. The following year he was awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours. He was made Emeritus Professor by the University of Hong Kong on his retirement in 1967.

The Department of Geography and Geology HKU has a number of unsold copies of Davis's book of the Geology of Hong Kong (1952) and while there have been very considerable advances in our information on Hong Kong his book provides a very useful historical background and basic text. I propose that these books be sold to members of the Geological Society of Hong Kong at \$40 per copy and the sum raised be used to institute an S.G. Davis Prize for the Society.

THE FIRST GEOTECTONIC MAP OF CHINA INTEGRATED WITH CONTINENT AND OCEAN TECTONICS (Translation)

Professor Liu Chiao-shu - Honorary member

A new map entitled 'Continent and Ocean Geotectonic Map of China and Adjacent Areas' has been compiled by a group under the direction of Professor Zhang Wen-you, geotectonics specialist and Director of the Institute of Geology, Academia Sinica. The group includes the Institute of Geology, Academia Sinica; South China Sea Institute of Oceanology; Institute of Oceanography; Department of Geology, Beijing University; Department of Geology, Nanjing University; Geological Institute, Xinjiang Bureau of Geology and Hebei Bureau of Seismology.

Compilation of the map is based on Professor Zhang's 'Fault-block' theory and on the analytical methods of geomechanics and geological history. The map includes a vast area from longitude 70°E to 160°E and latitude 12°S to 55°N. In the course of compilation of the map, different tectonic regions and different types of fault-block were studied.

This map will be presented at the 26th International Geological Congress. It has already been well received in China, by academicians and specialists of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences.

TREASURER'S REPORT 30/4/83

I would like to acknowledge the following 44 subscriptions received since the last news letter No. 3.

Brimicombe A.J.	Howart M.D.	Liu C.C.	Thung K.T.
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M.J. Atherton

THE OCCURRENCE OF A DEVONIAN PLACODERMI FISH FOSSIL IN HONG KONG

(Abstract)

Lee Cho-min, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, Hong Kong Polytechnic

On November 20, 1980, several specimens of fish fossils were collected by the writer from the south-western shore of Harbour Island, south-east of the Plover Cove Reservoir dam in the New Territories, Hong Kong.

The fossils were found in interbedded quartzites and argillaceous siltstones, which Allen and Stephens (1971) considered to be the basal beds of the Bluff Head Formation of the Lower Jurassic, although there is no paleontological evidence for this supposition.

The fossils discovered are of incomplete bony plates. The protuberant ornaments of these plates are of two kinds. On one kind the most distinguishing feature consists of tubercles spreading all over the face. The ornamentation of these plates consists principally of numerous fairly close and irregular set points and tubercles; the protuberant points are nearly circular, dense but disconnected.

The other kind of plate consists of irregularly distributed and less dense protuberances which are sharp, fine and elliptical, and the longer axis is slightly sharper.

The protuberant ornaments are similar to those of the **Placodermi** which are distributed widely over the world, especially the **Bothriolepididae** family of the **Antiarchi**, which are found widely in Guangdong Province, China.

In view of these circumstances the writer's preliminary view is that the fish fossil finds at Harbour Island in the New Territories of Hong Kong are **Placodermi**.

The discovery of these Placoderm fossils in Hong Kong represents the first find of Devonian fossils in Hong Kong. It seems therefore that the Placodermi-bearing beds are the oldest rocks to be found in Hong Kong; previously the marine Tolo Harbour Formation of Permian age had been regarded as the oldest rock unit in the area. Consequently the geological history of Hong Kong can now be observed back to at least the Middle-Upper Devonian.

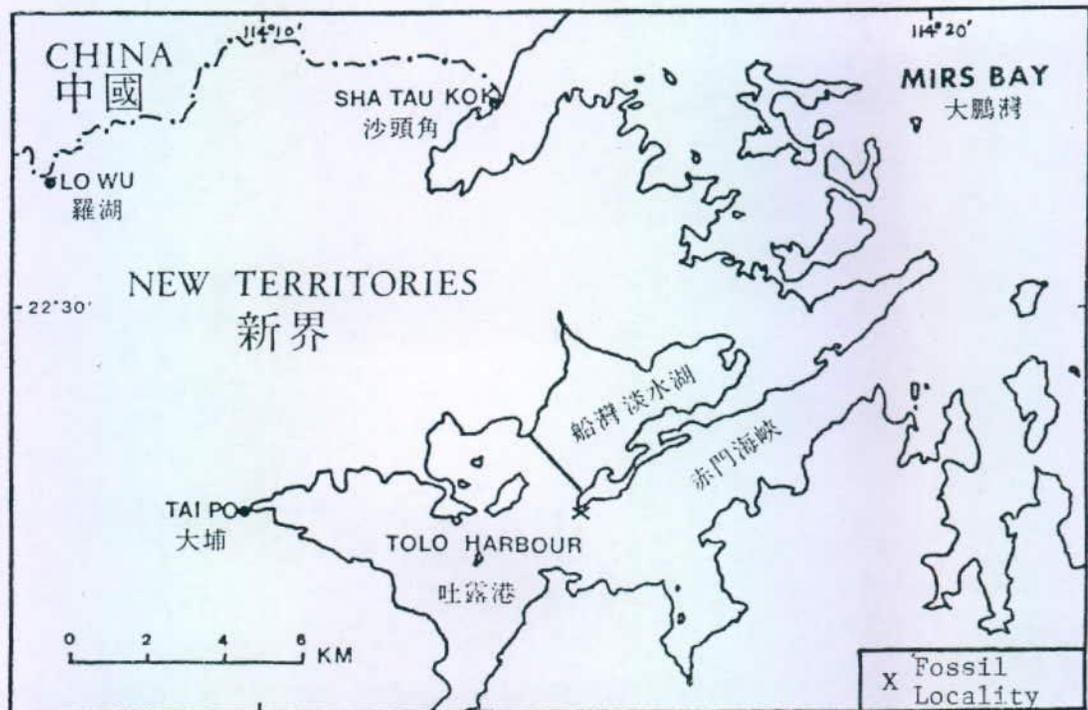


Fig. 1 Location of Placodermi fish fossil-bearing beds in Hong Kong

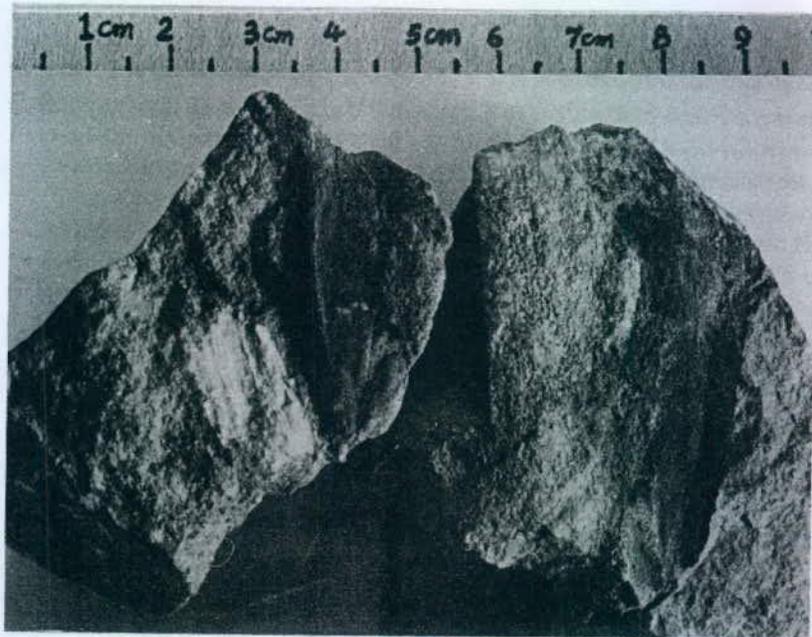


Fig. 2 An end pectoral fin plate in dorsal aspect

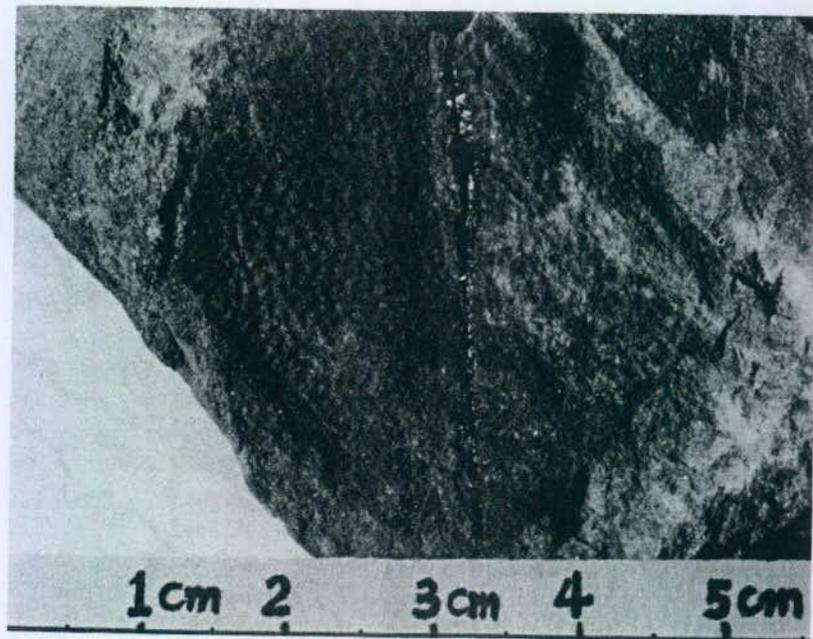


Fig. 3 A plate with coarse tubercle ornament

THE NEW HONG KONG GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAMME

A Lecture by

Dr. A.D. Burnett Geotechnical Control Office (GCO) and
Dr. J.D. Bennett Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS) UK

This article is a summary report on a lecture given to members of the Geological Society of Hong Kong on the 23rd February 1983 at the Mariners Club, Tsimshatsui.

Aim of the Lecture

The main aim of the lecture was to familiarise and update interested persons in the philosophy behind, and progress of, the new Geological Survey. The talk was started by Dr. A.D. Burnett who discussed the topics of the survey background and history, its objectives, its staffing and establishment, and its programme and technical systems. Dr. J.D. Bennett followed up and concluded the lecture by discussing in outline some of the technical matters involved such as rock nomenclature and field data record proposals.

Background and History of the New Geological Survey

An outline was given of the staccato development of geology in Hong Kong including the work of the Canadians during the 1930's and 1940's, culminating in the memoir of 1952 edited by Davis, the string of individual papers by members of the Geography and Geology Department at Hong Kong University, and the Allen and Stephens (IGS) survey of 1967 - 1971.

The 1970's marked a period of intensive civil engineering development in Hong Kong, but virtually no geological work was undertaken.

Until the late 1970's virtually no geological expertise existed within the HK Government but after the creation of the GCO in 1977 the intention to undertake the geological remapping of the territory was always an underlying prime objective. The initial steps were taken in 1981 when an independent report was commissioned to ascertain the needs in Hong Kong for such a survey and for the establishment of a government geological capability. A series of meetings were held within government and with interested parties from the private and educational sectors. These indicated *inter alia* various ways in which remapping and the acquisition of more detailed and more abundant basic geological information would be advantageous to engineering geologists and engineers working in the territory.

Objectives of the New Geological Survey

GCO succeeded in obtaining policy and funding approval during 1982 to initiate the Survey. The major objectives were:

- (i) set up and establish a small but permanent geological presence in the GCO, namely the Geological Survey Section,
- (ii) set up and establish a data bank of geological information,
- (iii) conduct and publish the results of a systematic remapping exercise covering the entire territory,
- (iv) provide a geological advisory/reference service to Government.

Geological Survey Section Staffing

The Section will form part of the GCO establishment and it is anticipated that it will comprise four professional and a similar number of non-professional technical officers and/or support staff.

Consultants were selected to provide the initial expertise needed to establish the section and the contract was awarded to the Institute of Geological Sciences, the national geological survey organisation of the UK. The consultants are contracted to provide two geologists - one for 18 months and one for 30 months.

The consultants may also be required to aid with the staffing of the GCO establishment in the initial phases of the work.

Technical Specifications and Systems

The consultants were charged with four main duties:-

- (i) to recommend, document and set up the necessary systems, standards and specifications,
- (ii) to undertake example mapping and the production of accompanying reports,
- (iii) to help provide initial manpower for the Section,
- (iv) to provide specialist advanced analytical geological laboratory services.

Procedures, standards and systems ((i) above) are being defined in a series of "Technical Notes". The series comprises to date:-

Technical Note No.:

- 1 Geological Laboratory Requirements
- 2 Geological Laboratory Equipment Requirements
- 3 Field Data Recording
- 4 Geological Laboratory Requirements II
- 5 Sample Submission and Preparation Procedures
- 6 Field and Office Equipment Requirements
- 7 Classification and Nomenclature of Rocks and Superficial Deposits
- 8 Geological Research, Specialist Investigations and Post Graduate Research
- 9 Provisional Work Programme, Field Area Allocations and Reporting Requirements
- 10 Rock and Drillcore Storage Requirements

- 11 Geological Map Format and Colour Scheme
- 12 Map Preparation Requirements and Procedures
- 13 Support Staff Duties
- 14 Map Symbols and Legends, etc.

Time did not permit a detailed review of these topics. However a brief outline was given of a field data recording system which is intended to be used during the mapping programme. The main aim is to establish an archive of raw data which can be readily accessed, referred to, and related to specific geographic locations if required.

Some aspects of a rock classification scheme were considered. It was reported that an attempt is being made to establish a hierarchical system of classification suitable for both engineering and specialist geological use. Wherever possible these will follow the internationally accepted recommendations, such as those of the International Union of Geological Sciences for the igneous and plutonic rocks. It was noted that grain size classification commonly used by geologists could be modified with little difficulty to conform with the '2-6 system' in general use in Hong Kong, although some conflicts over the use of appropriate descriptive terminology were apparent. Attention was drawn to some limitations, from the geologists' viewpoint, of the schemes in common use by engineers, in particular the attempt to classify igneous (and metamorphic) rocks primarily on a granulometric basis. Dr. Bennett considered that the classification of igneous rocks depends rather on a combination of factors such as chemical composition and mineralogy, rock fabric and texture; grain size is useful for descriptive purposes but should not assume over-riding importance where these rocks are concerned.

The consultants are also currently undertaking the task of compiling a bibliography, with accompanying paper photocopies, of HK geological papers and selected papers on the geology of (in particular) Southern China.

In fulfilment of their second main task ((ii) above), the consultants will undertake the mapping of the 1:20 000 Sha Tin sheet by way of example, to assess the feasibility and to demonstrate the calibre of the product required during the remapping programme. An accompanying sheet report will be compiled. The mapping will be based on conventional field survey supplemented by available site investigation and other records. A limited amount of pitting, drilling and chunam stripping will be possible in critical sections but such procedure will not be undertaken routinely.

In order to initiate the mapping programme as quickly as possible staff from the Institute of Geological Sciences will be seconded to the GCO Geological Survey Section ((iii) above). In addition, all advanced analytical geological laboratory services ((iv) above) will be undertaken on a contract basis in the UK (eg. by the IGS, British Museum (Natural History), etc).

Anticipated End Products of the Survey

The systematic approach to the Survey is intentional and is designed to provide a wide ranging set or data bank of information in addition to the ultimate user end product maps and reports. The information which should be available includes:-

- 14 colour printed 1:20 000 geology sheets of the territory. Based on current 1:20,000 topographic sheets solid and superficial editions of each sheet will be produced.

- for each 1:20 000 sheet area four 1:10 000 inhouse non-colour maps (geological standards) showing the geologists' compiled field mapping will be produced,
- 1:10 000 geologists' systematic mapping field slips and overlay/working sheet plots, showing, eg. field, sample, borehole locations,
- field records/note books, analysed laboratory results,
- systematically collected, sectioned, described and curated rock collection,
- sheet reports and some special topic reports.

Mapping Programme

The mapping programme is not yet finalised but is likely to be based on two or three successive 2½ year phases. It is anticipated that with the available GCO and Consultants' mapping staff about one third to a half the territory will be mapped in the first phase which is due for completion by the end of 1985. Each mapping geologist will be required to complete about two sheets in each phase of the programme. The exact combination of sheets for each phase and mapper and the order in which the work will proceed has yet to be decided.

The various combinations of sheets eventually decided upon will be accompanied by descriptive reports, and it is anticipated that about seven of these and their constituent maps will be published, by the HK Government Printer, for sale to the public.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO TOLO CHANNEL

13th March 1983

M.J. Atherton

A very successful boat trip was made on Sunday 13th March. In spite of weeks of rain, fine weather favoured the trip. The new pier at Chinese University proved a little difficult to find, but by 10.15 am all 33 members had arrived.

The first stop was at Centre Island (Ah Chau) to inspect outcrops of shales and quartzites of the Tolo Harbour Formation where C.M. Lee had previously found plant fossil specimens of Pecopteris (*Asterotheca*) c.f. *Norinii* Halle: *Comsopteris Contrata*, Guetzhi: *Cordaites Schenkii*, Halle: (Early Upper Permian) in 1981. More plant fossils of Pecopteris were uncovered this time and boudinage structures were observed in the shales.

The second stop was at Fung Wang Wat Bay to view black shales of the Tolo Channel Formation, where Heanley had found the ammonite, *Hong Kongites hong kongensis*, 60 years ago. As it was low tide, we were able to make a 2 hour search in the shales enclosed by a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke, but only some plant fossils were discovered suggesting a nonmarine origin for the shales. These black carbonaceous shales contain pyrite and are very similar to those exposed at Nai Chung Pier some 5 miles to the south-west with much the same south-west strike direction and near vertical dip.

The journey back to University pier took an hour, where we arrived at 5:00 pm.

M.J. Atherton

Another enjoyable boat trip was made in Tolo Channel on Sunday 17th April. Cloudy but dry weather favoured the trip. 18 members attended.

The first stop was at a tiny island outcrop in midchannel, due south of Harbour island, marked as Bluff Head Formation on the 1977 geological map. Members agreed that the outcrop was indeed the Bluff Head Formation with a E-W strike and vertical dip. Current bedding suggested that the beds young to the north, though one member found evidence of younging to the south!

The second stop was at Lai Chi Chong where black cherts outcrop (RBs). The exposed section proved very interesting and includes unconformities, current bedding, graded bedding, slump structures, volcanic bombs and tuff. Dips again near vertical, strikes E-W or NE-SE, beds young to the south. The Tolo Channel anticline lives!, (as one member put it.)

The last stop was at Sham Chung to view the beds marked as RBs on the 1971 map. An outcrop across the bay from the pier appeared to be remarkably similar to the Tolo Harbour Formation of Ma Shi Chau and fossil specimens of *Cyclocyclicus* sp? and *Productus* sp? were found suggesting a Carboniferous - Permian age.

A little further to the west of this outcrop on the headland a very coarse conglomerate containing 1 foot diameter clasts of an earlier conglomerate occurs as a colluvium. Ruxton noted its similarity to the Bluff Head Formation. Clearly this area needs further study and we hope to run a future trip to this locality.

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GEOLOGY OF SOUTH CHINA DONATED TO THE SOCIETY BY OUR MEMBERS IN CHINA

NOTE: A full list is maintained with our library collection

C : Chinese only

E : English only

Ce : Chinese with English abstract

ACTA GEOLOGICA SINICA v. 56 nos. 3* and 4 (1982), v. 57 no. 1 (1983)

- * contains some 60th Anniversary papers of the Geol. Soc. of China, including:-
- Crustal movements and tectonic systems in China since Mesozoic, 9 p. (Ce)
- Tectonic evolution of Zhujiangkou (Pearl R. mouth) basin and origin of South China Sea, 8 p. (Ce)
- Mesozoic volcanic rocks in the eastern part of China, 10 p. (Ce)

GEOTECTONICA ET METALLOGENIA 1981 nos. 1* and 2, 1982 no. 1

- * contains 2 papers on reservoir-induced earthquakes in China, one of which on the Xifengjing project in Guangdong (C)

JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL-SOUTH INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 1983 no. 1

NANHAI STUDIA MARINA SINICA (SOUTH CHINA SEA MARINE STUDIES) no. 1 (1980), edited by SOUTH CHINA SEA INST. OF OCEANOLOGY, ACADEMIA SINICA

contains papers on Hainan Island, the Pearl River delta, South China Sea shelf sediments and typhoon wave calculation, among others (Ce)

COMPILATION GROUP OF THE CHANGSHA INSTITUTE OF GEOTECTONICS

Diwa (Geodepression) theory and Geotectonic map compilation method. Hunan Prov. Publ. House for Sci. & Tech., 1980, 201 p. (C)

GUANGZHOU DIVISION, SEISMOLOGICAL BUREAU OF CHINA

Geotectonic outline of China. Seismol. Publ. House, 1977, 121 p. (C)

CHEN GUODA*

Methods of metallotectonic researches. Geol. Publ. House, 1978 413 p. (C)

CHEN GUODA on the tectonics of China

- presentation of the tectonic map of China, 1:4,000,000.

Reprint from Global Tectonics & Metallogeny, 1981, 12 p. (E)

CHEN GUODA and FEI BASOSHENG

Diwa type oil and gas fields in China.

Reprint from Oil & Gas Geology, 1980, 10 p. (Ce)

HUANG YUKUN and XIA FA The relation between deep structure and seismicity of the fault-block region along the northern coast of the South China Sea. Reprint from Bull. Zhongshan University, 1982 no. 2 (Ce)

HUANG YUKUN, XIA FA, HUANG DAOFAN and LIN HUARONG

Holocene sea level changes and recent crustal movements along the northern coasts of the South China Sea. 1983, 18 p. (E)

[also reprint of original article in Acta Oceanologica Sinica, 1982 (C)].

LIU YI XUAN Analysis of regional fault structure of the maritime region of South China. Geol. Publ. House, 1981. 120 p. (C)

**FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GEOMORPHOLOGY:
Geomorphology, Resources and Environment and the Developing World.
15-21 September, 1985.**

The British Geomorphological Research Group are planning to hold the above conference at Manchester University. The First Circular announcing the conference, its aims and themes can be obtained either from A. Hansen or from the conference organisers, addresses as follows:

ANDREW HANSEN
Geotechnical Control Office
6th Floor Empire Centre
68 Mody Road
Tsim Sha Tsui East
Hong Kong
Telephone (3) 7213604

or

PROFESSOR IAN DOUGLAS
First International Conference on Geomorphology
School of Geography
University of Manchester
Manchester M13 9PL
England

Note that the **preliminary** registration forms should be returned to Manchester by **1st July 1983**. Preliminary registration does not commit anyone to attending the conference but it will give the organisers a chance to assess the numbers likely to attend.

An increasing amount of relevant pure and applied geomorphological studies are being conducted in Hong Kong and it should be possible for us to be well represented within the programme. If anyone is likely to be in the UK at that time, either through the careful timing of vacations or in the line of duty, it should prove to be well worth a visit even if one is not planning to give a paper. Please contact me if you are interested.

A. Hansen

**FIFTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON GEOLOGY, MINERAL AND ENERGY
RESOURCES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA (GEOSEA V)**

Kuala Lumpur, (March/April, 1984)

Many members will already be aware of this very successful series of triennial conferences, begun in 1972 and so far shared between Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Jakarta and Manila. Focussed on "pure" and regional geology in the early days, the conferences have become progressively wider in scope. They now embrace all aspects of applied geology relevant to the region which, incidentally, specifically includes Hong Kong in its geographically defined "core" area.

The First Circular with full details and pre-registration form for GEOSEA V is available from:

The Organizing Secretary
GEOSEA V
Geological Society of Malaysia
c/o Dept. of Geology
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

WANTED

Translators

There is now an avalanche of geological literature coming out of China. English abstracts, where there are any, are rarely of much use. So, Chinese-speaking members, whenever you read an interesting article or news item about some aspect of the geology of China relevant to Hong Kong or South China in general, especially if it is in a journal or magazine which is not widely available, please:

- send title and reference to the society
- send a copy or photocopy if you can, or lend the article to be photocopied
- supply an English translation of any salient parts (or the whole) if you can find the time.

All materials thus received will be put on file in the Society's Library collection at Hong Kong University. All contributions will be acknowledged in the Newsletter and items of special interest will be published.

More FGS's

It is interesting to note that according to the latest List of Fellows and Members of the Geological Society of London there are 200 fellows of the society in Hong Kong. This is only slightly fewer than in the United States or Australia and more than in any other country outside the U.K. Only 50 of these have joined our own society so far! Aren't the rest interested in joining us?

Eye-Catching Headlines

The last issue of the Newsletter reported that some Devonian fish experts had recently visited Hong Kong but did not say what condition they were in after their 350 million-year journey. The American magazine *Geotimes* has a column which features examples of this kind of thing culled from other publications, recent ones being "waterlogged wood experts" and a "non-living resource specialist", not to mention an "edible oil refinery". Our own contribution is not in this class, but it's a start! Any suggestions for improvement should be sent to our eye-catching headline subeditor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HONG KONG GEOLOGY

A bibliography of Hong Kong geology to 1982, compiled by D.R. Workman and W.S. Yim, has recently been published by the Geographical, Geological and Archaeological Society of Hong Kong University. Copies of this bibliography are available on loan to members of the society. Enquiries to the secretary. Please communicate any errors or omissions (with full details) to the compilers.

FORTHCOMING PROGRAMME

Lecture/Discussion on the Tectonic Framework and History of Southeast Asia (Wednesday 8th June)

Dr David Workman will lead a discussion on the fascinating topic of Hong Kong's position within the region and what we can learn about our local geology by studying the geological history of the neighbouring countries.

The success of this meeting will depend on YOUR contributions. Please be prepared to share your thoughts and ideas with everyone. Any contribution, however small, will be much appreciated. Bring along your colour-slides, maps or rock samples. If you want to discuss your contribution before the meeting, why not ring David on 5-4097231.

The meeting will be held in the Hui Oi-Chow Building, University of Hong Kong at 6:15 p.m. Signs will be posted to the lecture room and tea will be served in Room 222 from 5:45 p.m.

Field Excursion to Pioneer Quarry (Saturday 9th July)

The scheduled field excursion to Tai Long Wan is POSTPONED and the replacement July meeting is now:

Field Excursion to Pioneer Quarry, Anderson Road near Sau Mau Ping, Kowloon (Saturday 9th July).

Geological interest in this quarry centres upon the fact that some of the faces and benches have recently broken out of the granite outcrop into the backing volcanic country rock and the intrusive contact is exposed and may be examined.

A coach will leave Hankow Road adjacent to the Peninsula Hotel at 9.30 a.m. The charge to cover coach hire will be \$10 per head, so please send an appropriate cheque with your tear-out reply slip which is included in this Newsletter. Numbers may be limited to 20 so please reply early to reserve a place!

Field Excursion to Port Island and Double Island (Sunday 14th August)

Bring the family along on this junk trip and spend an enjoyable day away from it all. A stop will be made at Port Island to study the type locality of the Port Island Formation and particularly the excellently exposed contact with the Repulse Bay Formation. We shall then go on to a sandy beach on Double Island for a picnic and swim. A sampan will be available to take members ashore.

The junk will leave the Chinese University Ferry Pier at 9.30 a.m. Bring your own lunch and refreshments.

Please return the slip below to Toni Pearson as soon as possible. Numbers are limited so book early to avoid disappointment. The cost is \$32 per adult and \$16 per child below the age of 16. No charge for infants under 2.

REPLY SLIP (Field Excursion to Pioneer Quarries) Saturday 9th July

I wish to attend and enclose a cheque for the sum of HK\$ payable to the Geological Society of Hong Kong.

Name :

Address :

Telephone No. :

Return to : Programme Committee,
GSHK, c/o Geography & Geology Dept,
University of Hong Kong,
Pokfulam, Hong Kong.

上一期的通訊報導了一則泥盆紀魚類專家訪港的新聞，但卻沒有細說他們經過了三萬萬年旅程之後的狀況。美國出版的一本雜誌“Geotimes”（地質新聞）就有一欄專刊類似的挑剔文章，如最近的“浸透水木頭專家”和“無生命資源專家”等，更不用提“可吃油煉廠”了。我們雖然未及水準，但只是一個開始！有興趣來稿的請寄“觸目標題”副編輯（由秘書轉）。

香港地質文獻目錄

由D. R. Workman和W. S. Yim編纂的香港地質文獻目錄（至1982年）經由香港大學的地理、地質及考古學會出版。本會備有多冊該目錄以便會員借閱，請向本會秘書查詢。如有錯誤或遺漏請不吝賜教及直接與編纂者聯絡。

活動節目預告

觀察派安石礦場

七月十四日星期日

原定大浪灣之行現因故改期，七月份之替換節目將為往安達臣道之派安石礦場觀察。

這次的地質主題為視察礦場經多年開採後露出的花岡及火山岩接觸。

專車將由半島酒店旁漢口道於上午9.30出發。車費為每位10元。人數只限20人。請將附刊回條及劃線支票寄回節目小組以便留位。

赤洲及往灣洲野外考察

八月十四日星期日

這是一個合家歡遠離鬧市遨遊海外的好機會。行程中將會踏上赤洲去觀察赤洲組和淺水灣組的接觸。接着我們會去往灣洲的一個沙灘野餐及海浴。將會備有舢舨接載我們登岸。

接載我們的船隻將會在當日上午九時卅分在中文大學碼頭開出。請自備午餐及飲料。

因為人數有限請及早將附刊回條及劃線支票寄給Toni Pearson 以免向隅

Field Excursion to Pioneer Quarry (Saturday 9th July)

The scheduled field excursion to Tai Long Wan is POSTPONED and the replacement July meeting is now:

Field Excursion to Pioneer Quarry, Anderson Road near Sau Mau Ping, Kowloon (Saturday 9th July).

Geological interest in this quarry centres upon the fact that some of the faces and benches have recently broken out of the granite outcrop into the backing volcanic country rock and the intrusive contact is exposed and may be examined.

A coach will leave Hankow Road adjacent to the Peninsula Hotel at 9.30 a.m. The charge to cover coach hire will be \$10 per head, so please send an appropriate cheque with your tear-out reply slip which is included in this Newsletter. Numbers may be limited to 20 so please reply early to reserve a place!

第五屆東南亞地質、礦產和 能源資源區域會議 (GEOSEA V)

吉隆坡 1984年 3至 4月

這個會議創始於1972年，並成功地每三年一屆輪流在吉隆坡、曼谷、雅加達和馬尼拉台開。早期集中於地質和區域地質，現已擴展了範圍。包括本區域應用地質學的各個領域。順便一提，香港在地理位置上將起重要作用。

欲了解該會議發出的第一號通知，詳情和預先登記手續，可從該會議組織秘書函索，地址請閱英文稿。

尋

翻譯

現時在香港可以閱讀到很多在中國發表或出版的地質文獻。就算附有英文摘要，那通常都是太簡的。所以我們籲請懂中國語文的會員們，如果看到一些和香港或華南有關的中國地質文章，特別是那些刊載在一些傳閱不廣的刊物的話：

- 請寄那篇文章的標題和參考資料給我們；
- 請借你們的書刊給本會影印；當然，如果你們能寄一份那文章的影印本給本會，我們更表歡迎；
- 如果你們能夠翻譯那文章（全部或主要部份）給我們，那就再好不過！

所有收到的資料都會存放於現設在香港大學內的本會圖書館裏。我們會在通訊裏向來稿者致謝。如果適用的話，我們會在通訊裏刊出來稿。

香港的FGS's

據最近的英國倫敦地質學會會員錄裏所載，香港現有 200 名該會會員。在英國本土外，這數字只比美國或澳洲略少。但我們的紀錄卻顯示出只有 50 位 FGS's 參加了本會。餘下的 150 位不知有沒有興趣加入我們的行列？

觸目標題

上一期的通訊報導了一則泥盆紀魚類專家訪港的新聞，但卻沒有細說他們經過了三萬萬年旅程之後的狀況。美國出版的一本雜誌“Geotimes”（地質新聞）就有一欄專刊類似的挑剔文章，如最近的“浸透水木頭專家”和“無生命資源專家”等，更不用提“可吃油煉廠”了。我們雖然未及水準，但只是一個開始！有興趣來稿的請寄“觸目標題”副編輯（由秘書轉）。

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國內會員贈予本會最近出版有關南中國地質之刊物 (摘錄)

[按：有關贈送之全部目錄可向本會秘書查詢]

C：中文版 E：英文版 Ce：附英文摘要之中文版

地質學報 第56卷第3* 及第4期 (1982)

第57卷第1期 (1983)

* 刊有在中國地質學會成立六十周年大會宣讀的論文，其中有：

——中生代以來中國大地構造體系與構造運動程式 Ce

——珠江口盆地的構造演化與南海之形成 Ce

——中國東部中生代火山岩 Ce

大地構造與成礦學 1981年第1*、2期，1982年第2期

* 刊有兩篇關於在中國因水庫引起的地震，其一為廣東省內的新豐江水庫。 C

中南礦冶學院學報 1983年第一期

南海海洋科學集刊 1980年第一集 由中國科學院南海海洋研究所編輯

刊出論文有關海南島，珠江三角洲，南海大陸架表層沉積物及颱風波浪推算等 Ce

中國科學院長沙大地構造研究所編圖組——

地槽學說大地構造圖編制方法 1980年湖南科學技術出版社出版 C

國家地震局廣州地震大隊主編之

中國大地構造概要——地震出版社1977年出版 C

成礦構造研究法 陳國達著 地質出版社1978年出版 C

中山大學學報 1982年第2期

南海北部沿岸斷塊區深部構造與地震活動關係

地質學系黃玉崑及夏法著

海洋學報 1982年第4卷第6期

南海北部沿岸全新世海面變動與近代地殼運動 黃玉崑、夏法、黃導繁及林華榮著 C & E

劉以宣著 地震出版社1981年出版之

華南沿海區域斷裂構造分析 C

財政小組簡報

本刊第三號截稿後有44位會員繳交了1983年度會費 (該44位芳名詳列於英文版) 。

第一屆國際地貌學會議

——地貌、資源、環境和發展中世界。

1985年9月15—21日。

英國地貌研究組計劃在曼徹斯特大學辦學上述會議。會議第一號通知已發出。欲知該會議的目的和議題可函寄A.Hansen 或會議組織者索取，地址見英文稿。

最終地質調查成果及製圖方案

最終地質調查成果精度要求媲美國際先進水平，提交成套圖件及報告和資料庫。這些資料應包括：

1. 以現行一比二萬比例尺地形圖為底圖印刷出版十四幅同比例尺香港分幅彩色地質圖，顯示基岩及覆蓋層的地質特徵；
2. 每一幅一比二萬比例尺地質圖包括四幅一比一萬比例尺單色地質圖供內部使用，顯示野外製圖編纂，圖上標繪出野外地質調查系統資料、標本及岩蕊位置等；
3. 野外記錄、筆記及實驗分析成果、系統採據，岩石標本，剖面及描述記錄。

製圖全部完成預計需時五至七年半，以一九八五年底為第一階段，可完成三分之一到二分之一面積，到最後完成另七幅，每一製圖地質師平均負責完成兩幅地質圖及相應報告。

地質圖及報告均由香港政府印刷、出版並公開發售。

吐露港地質旅行

三月十三日三十三位會員不顧惡劣天氣在中文大學新碼頭於十時十五分集合乘船進行吐露港地質旅行。

首站是到丫洲島。在相當於馬屎洲岩系的石英砂岩及頁岩中，一九八一年李作明先生首次發現過植物化石（*Pecopteris* [*Asterotheca*] cf. *Norinii* Halle, *Comsopteris Contrata* Guetzhi, *Cordaites schenkii* Halle 等）的地點又找到一些植物化石。

第二站是到鳳凰洼灣，於六十年前 Heanley 發現香港菊石的地點，在低潮線上為長石岩脈隔開的黑色頁岩進行考察，僅獲一些植物化石碎片，黑色含黃鐵礦炭質頁岩與坭涌西南五英里所出露的黑色頁岩相似，具同樣的西南走向及近垂直的傾角。

旅程於下午五時結束。

荔枝莊地質旅行

四月十七日，天氣良好，十八位會員乘艇暢遊吐露港，沿南岸進行四個點的地質觀察。

首站是附吐露港海中僅露水面不高，十餘平方米的小島，島上出露相當於黃竹角咀的砂岩，交錯層理發育，東西走向。

第二站是吐露港南岸荔枝庄，觀察淺水灣組黑色燧石層等。岩層中見凝灰岩及火山彈，坍塌結構，不整合，交錯層理及粒級層理。

接着望深涌，該處在一九七一年所編的圖上定淺水灣組，但岩性却似馬屎洲吐露港組，發現腕足類（？）海百合莖（？）及微體化石，可能屬石灰二疊紀。

深涌西南端岬角見巨礫岩，粒徑可達三十厘米以上，被劃入黃竹角咀組，實有進一步研究的必要。

香港重測地質圖綱要 (節譯)

土力工程處 潘納特博士

英國地質科學研究所 朋尼特博士

本文係二月二十三日為香港正在開展重測地質圖就其必要性，目的、任務、組織機構、人員、工作程序 and 技術體制等問題所作演講的簡要。

重測香港地質圖的必要性、目的與任務

香港地質研究史可概括如下：三、四十年代加拿大人作過地質工作，並以一九五二年由戴維斯編輯的研究報告為頂點，香港大學地理地質系出版一系列專題論文，一九六七年至七一年阿倫和斯狄芬進行了地質調查。七十年代香港土木工程建設蓬勃發展，但地質工作未能相應跟上，實質上政府沒有地質專家。

至一九七七年創立土力工程處之後，通過一系列會議和座談，於一九八二年提出報告指出香港必須重新開展地質調查工作，以便取得更豐富的基礎地質資料，以利於香港土木工程建設的需要。同時着手重測香港地質圖為首要任務。

同年，方案獲得批准，取得資金，開始了地質調查。首先在土力工程處內下設一個小而永久性的地質調查組，受理整個香港系統裝圖成果和出版事宜，建立一個地質資料庫，為香港政府提供地質資料，提出建議與服務。

組織結構、人員、技術措施、規範及體制

預計由四位專業人員和相同數目的非專業技術主任及輔助人員組成。聘請顧問為本組早期工作提供必需的專業技術要求，並由英國國家地質調查所提供兩位合同分別為一年半及兩年半的地質師，協助本組早期創建工作。顧問負責下述主要任務：

1. 推薦、建議和建立必要的體制、標準和規範

制定一系列現行的技術工作程序、標準、體制和規範說明書，其中包括地質實驗室規範要求、地質實驗室設備要求、野外技術資料要求、樣品規格要求、野外及戶內設備要求、岩石和鬆散堆積物分類和命名、地質研究員及專門鑑定員和研究生、工作暫定項目、野外調查和報告要求、岩石和岩蕊倉庫要求、地質圖版式和顏色方案、製圖準備和程序、協助人員任務、圖例和符號等。

建立野外資料記錄規格系統，便於製圖過程使用，目的是建立原始資料素材檔案室便於閱讀與對比。

重視岩石分類方案，嘗試建立地質與工程同時適用的分類等級系統，仿效國際推薦的劃分，諸如國際地科聯對侵入岩和深成岩的劃分。修改香港普遍使用的 2—6 顆粒度分類系統。從地質觀點，克服工程上普遍使用方案中的某些局限，初步嘗試以粒度分析為基礎對侵入岩及變質岩進行劃分。朋尼特博士認為寧可採取化學成份、礦物成份、組織結構及粒徑等有用要素綜合描述。

顧問當前同時承擔香港及有選擇性的華南地質論文和相應的照片的書目編輯工作。

2. 負責製圖及相應報告成果的標版工作

顧問着手完成一比二萬比例的沙田幅製圖及相應報告作為標版評價採取可行步驟和方法並示範生產製圖項目要求和統一標準。根據按規範進行的野外地質調查資料補充其他資料並進行有限的坑井探，鑽探，及剝離工作資料完成製圖項目。

我國第一張海陸結合的大地構造圖即將出版發行

本會名譽會員 劉昭蜀

由中國科學院學部委員、大地構造學家，該院地質所所長張文佑教授主編，中國科學院的地質研究所、南海海洋研究所、海洋研究所以及北京大學地質系、南京大學地質系、新疆地質局地質研究所、河北省地震局等有關科研人員參加編制的“中國及鄰區海陸大地構造圖（1：500萬）即將出版發行。

該圖以張文佑教授的“斷塊構造學說”為指導，運用地質力學分析與地質歷史分析相結合的方法在東經70°—160°，南緯12°—北緯55°的廣大地區內，研究了大陸型地殼構造域、過渡型地殼構造域和大洋型地殼構造域的區劃及活動方式，各種不同類型斷塊的劃分，以及三種不同類型地殼的現今分佈與演化。

1980年8月17日北京晚報首次刊登了題為“張文佑教授主編的“中國及鄰區海陸大地構造圖在第26屆世界地質大會上受極大重視”的報導。接着廣州日報、科學報、光明日報和文匯報也有分別刊登了有關報導。

中國科學院地學部於1981年組織了有關的學部委員和院內外專家對該圖進行了評審。專家們一致對編制這張圖的首創精神表示贊賞。許多專家認為，這張圖的編制和出版對提高我國地質科學研究水平，闡明我國礦產資源的分佈規律和進行區域穩定性分析等，作出了重要貢獻。

香港泥盆紀盾皮類魚化石（Placodermi）的發現

（簡要）

香港理工學院 李作明

一九八〇年十一月二十日，筆者在吐露港船灣水庫白沙頭洲岩石露頭上發現及採集了數塊魚化石。

魚化石發現於黃竹角咀組地層中。一九七一年 Allen 和 Stephens 所作的地質圖上暫定其時代為早侏羅世。以往該地層未發現過化石。

魚化石產於石英砂岩內泥質粉砂岩及粉質頁岩夾層中，但已普遍遭受輕微變質，前者成石英砂岩，後者變質成角頁岩。

發現的化石均為不完整甲片，由於變質及風化，其內部結構構造不很清楚。但甲片表面所示凸起紋飾則非常明顯，且可明顯地分為兩種，一種甲片具有粗凸起紋飾，甲片表面佈滿凸起，密集粗圓點狀，不規則分佈，凸起間呈孤立狀而互不連繫；另一種不完整甲片具有細凸起紋飾，凸起呈刺狀，較細和較疏，凸起呈橢圓刺狀；此外尚見可能是胸鱗尾部的甲片。上述甲片所屬部位仍有待進一步研究，很可能代表着兩種不同種的魚類或魚的背部或腹部不同的部位。

根據化石凸起紋飾，與廣泛分佈於世界各地的盾皮類魚，化石，特別是與廣泛分佈於中國廣東省各地的盾皮類中的胴甲目種的溝鱗魚科魚化石的凸起紋飾相似。因此，筆者初步鑑定香港白沙頭洲發現的魚化石為盾皮類（Placodermi）。

泥盆紀盾皮類魚化石在香港首次發現，意味着含化石的地層應修正成為目前香港最老的地層，時代早於二疊紀吐露港組，而香港地質歷史也因此能以溯遠推至中晚泥盆了。



週年大會

本會的第一屆週年大會已於五月四日在香港理工學院舉行。有二十八位會員出席。

會上討論的事項有未來的活動、與中國內地地質學者的聯系、及將來出版專刊的可能性。會上並未有具體的提議需要表決。

1983—84年度常務委員選舉結果經在會上宣佈，而新的委員會亦於大會後開始接任。

主席先生特別向卸任的籌委會會員們致謝，他們過去一年的努力導使本會踏向正確的軌道。

大會的記錄草案可向本會秘書索閱。

訃告—戴維斯榮譽教授

戴維斯 Sidney George Davis 榮譽教授於1983年4月3日去世，享年76歲。Dave (友好間對他的暱稱) 對於提高香港人對地質研究方面的關注可能比任何人下了更多的工夫。雖則他的基本教育不是受訓成爲一個地質師，戴維斯教授積極地探究那些曾經在香港工作的地質學者的著作，這些著述極可能隨香港所經歷的戰禍而遺失。從他的「香港地質」(1952年香港政府印行)的序言裏，我們可以知道搜集 Brock, Phemister, Schofield, Uglow, 和 Williams 的著述差不多是一種偵探式的工作。戴維斯教授的努力對香港地質方面的貢獻除了將前述的學者們的著作發掘出來外，更大力推動香港大學內的地質教學與研究。這使歷屆的港大地理系受訓出來服務社會的畢業生都有極好的地質學識基礎。

Dave 個性非常和藹可親而又交遊廣闊。從賽馬會董事的包廂至堤壩隧道的工地都有他的朋友。任何認識 Dave 的人都知道無論在家也好，在香港會所的酒吧間也好，他都是那麼好客的。

戴維斯教授於1939年來到香港擔任羅富國師範學院的地理科教席的。1940—41年間他當任該學院院長。戰亂期間他是深水埗集中營的戰俘。他不少的本土地質資料的直接體驗是當他被日軍派往開掘軍火隧道時獲得的。

1947年他擔任香港大學地理地質系的兼任講師；四年後他被委任爲地理系的教授。

1955年他當任爲地理地質系的講座教授；期間他發表了多篇有關香港的地質，地貌及土地利用的論文及書籍。

在1966年英國皇家地理學會爲表揚戴維斯教授的專業成就而頒發了 Murchison Grant 給他。1967年英女皇壽辰授勳中他獲頒 OBE (帝國勳章) 銜。同年他退休時並獲香港大學贈予榮譽教授銜。

以我們近年來所得的資料來比較，戴維斯教授1952年出版的「香港地質」一書也有香港的地質研究歷史背景價值。香港大學地理地質系現存有一批戴維斯教授的「香港地質」。我現在提議將該書以每本40元的價錢售給本會會員，而以所得的款項在本會設立一個戴維斯教授紀念獎。

香港地質學會

常務委員會

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副主席：嚴維樞先生 副

秘書：Dr. D. R. Workman

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投稿本會通訊簡則

概則：請將所有稿件，查詢及通訊寄香港地質學會秘書收（煩香港大學地理地質系轉）。本會並不負責刊登在本通訊內文章之版權。如寄來的文章或資料有在過去曾引用過，或現時及將來可能會引用到的話，作者請於來稿時特別註明。

我們歡迎一些專門性的稿件，有趣事項的報導，書評或專題討論等。來稿以簡為主。雖然有些時候本會可作出例外，但普通稿件請以一千二百字為限。請盡量減少插圖及附表等，而所有圖表請另外分頁。

所有來稿必須清晰——英文稿用打字機打出，中文則以正楷謄寫。來稿需寄兩份。英文稿（包括援引）必須隔行，不可一紙兩面用；請用A4號紙張。中文稿則請用原稿紙。中英文稿每頁均必須有頁編號及作者姓名。

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援引：來稿者須負責確定所有援引的準確性，而公報之簡寫須以現藏於倫敦地質學會圖書館內倫敦地質學會1978年出版之定期出版物目錄為準。

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致各會員

本會並不認可會員以任何形式將姓名聯繫上本會名稱籍以宣揚與本會之關係。

封面圖片：蒙Dr. S. R. Hencher借出

香港萬宜水庫：岩脈橫切摺曲之柱狀火山岩

香港地質學會

通 訊

目錄

第一卷 第四號 一九八三年五月

- 1983—84年度常務委員會成員
- 週年大會
- 訃告——戴維斯教授
- 中國第一張海陸結合的大地構造圖
- 香港泥盆紀盾皮類魚化石的發現（簡要）
- 香港重測地質圖綱要（節譯）
- 吐露港地質旅行（三月十三日）
- 荔枝庄地質旅行（四月十七日）
- 國內會員贈予本會之刊物（摘錄）
- 財政小組簡報
- 第一屆地貌學國際會議
- 第五屆東南亞地質、礦、能資源會議（GEOSEA V）
- 尋：翻譯、FGS會員、觸目專題
- 香港地質文獻目錄
- 活動節目預告

