Important notice

Please note that in the printed version of the *Journal of the Geological Society, London*, issue 169/2 some of the papers displayed the incorrect year in the citation header. The online versions display the correct year, but please note the correct citation details shown below:


The correct versions can be found at http://jgs.lyellcollection.org/content/169/2.toc and http://jgs.geoscienceworld.org/content/169/2.toc
NEW

**Special Publication 355**

The SE Asian Gateway: History and Tectonics of the Australia-Asia collision

Edited by R. Hall, M. Cottam and M. E. J. Wilson

Collision between Australia and SE Asia began in the Early Miocene and reduced the former wide ocean between them to a complex passage which connects the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Today, the Indonesian Throughflow passes through this gateway and plays an important role in global thermohaline flow, and the region around it contains the maximum global diversity for many marine and terrestrial organisms. Reconstruction of this geologically complex region is essential for understanding its role in oceanic and atmospheric circulation, climate impacts, and the origin of its biodiversity.

The papers in this volume discuss the Palaeozoic to Cenozoic geological background to Australia and SE Asia collision, and provide the background for accounts of the modern Indonesian Throughflow, oceanographic changes since the Neogene, and aspects of the region’s climate history.

NEW

**Special Publication 348**

Hydrocarbons in Contractual Belts

Edited by G. P. Goffey, J. Craig, T. Needham and R. Scott

Onshore fold-thrust belts are commonly perceived as ‘difficult’ places to explore for hydrocarbons and are therefore often avoided. However, these belts host large oil and gas fields and so these barriers to effective exploration mean that substantial unexploited resources may remain. Over time, evaluation techniques have improved. It is possible in certain circumstances to achieve good 3D seismic data. Structural restoration techniques have moved into the 3D domain and increasingly sophisticated palaeo-thermal indicators allow better modelling of burial and uplift evolution of source and reservoirs. Awareness of the influence of pre-thrust structure and stratigraphy and of hybrid thick and thin-skinned deformation styles is augmenting the simplistic geometric models employed in earlier exploration. But progress is a slow, expensive and iterative process. Industry and academia need to collaborate in order to develop and continually improve the necessary understanding of subsurface geometries, reservoir and charge evolution and timing; this publication offers papers on specific techniques, outcrop and field case studies.

NEW

**Special Publication 347**

Reservoir Compartmentalization

Edited by S. J. Jolley, Q. J. Fisher, R. B. Ainsworth, P. J. Vrolijk and S. Delisle

Reservoir compartmentalization, the segregation of a petroleum accumulation into a number of individual fluid/pressure compartments, controls the volume of moveable oil or gas that might be connected to any given well drilled in a field, and consequently impacts on reserves ‘booking’ and operational profitability. This is a general feature of modern exploration and production portfolios, and has driven major developments in geoscience, engineering and related technology. Given that compartmentalization is a consequence of many factors, an integrated subsurface approach is required to better understand and predict compartmentalization behaviour, and to minimize the risk of it occurring unexpectedly. This volume reviews our current understanding and ability to model compartmentalization. It highlights the necessity for effective specialist discipline integration, and the value of learning from operational experience in: detection and monitoring of compartmentalization; stratigraphic and mixed-mode compartmentalization; and fault-dominated compartmentalization.

NEW

**Special Publication 340**

Sedimentary Basin Tectonics from the Black Sea and Caucasus to the Arabian Platform

Edited by M. Sasson, N. Kaymakci, R. A. Stephenson, F. Bergerat and V. Starostenk

This wide area of the Alpine-Himalayan belt evolved through a series of tectonic events related to the opening and closure of the Tethys Ocean. In doing so it produced the largest mountain belt of the world, which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The basins associated with this belt contain invaluable information related to mountain building processes and are the locus of rich hydrocarbon accumulations. However, knowledge about the geological evolution of the region is limited compared to what they offer. This has been mainly due to the difficulty and inaccessibility of cross-country studies. This Special Publication is dedicated to the part of the Alpine-Himalayan belt running from Bulgaria to Armenia, and from Ukraine to the Arabian Platform. It includes twenty multidisciplinary studies covering topics in structural geology/tectonics; geophysics; geochemistry; palaeontology; petrology; sedimentology; stratigraphy; and subsidence and lithospheric modelling. This volume reports results obtained during the MEBE (Middle East Basin Evolution) Programme and related projects in the circum Black Sea and peri-Arabian regions.