噴火湾西岸北部海岸段丘構成物の堆積環境

瀬川 秀良

北海道噴火湾西岸北部の長万部町・国縫町方面には2段の海岸段丘が存在し、筆者は上位の段丘を長万部段丘、下位の万丘を長万部神社段丘と名づけた。長万部段丘は針谷ら（1959）の下位段丘に相当する。

上位段丘の堆積物は国縫駅南方約3kmの段丘崖において図のようになっている。段丘堆積層下部において基盤岩が見出されず、スコリアと砂礫層が互層をなすことは、この地域が比較的著しい火山作用の影響をうけつつ、一進一退しながらも全体的にはわずかつつ浅海地帯で沈

下をつづけたことを示している。ついで砂層と礫層の互層の時代には火山活動が終り、やや海退に転じたと思われる。これらの上の堆積物の横の変化をみると、海岸に近い方面では砂鉄を含んだ成層した砂層が堆積し、これに連続して泥炭や粘土層が砂層と同時に異相をなしている。また、この成層した砂鉄を含んだ砂層の上面は東から西に低くなり、侵蝕された面で、その上にローム層をのせるが、当時の地形面を示している。

これらの事実は現在の海岸附近の地形や堆積物で見るように、砂鉄を含む砂丘とその背後の後背湿地や泥炭質堆積物との関係であり、また砂鉄を含んだ成層した砂層の中も約15m位で現在の砂丘の中と大差なく、上位段丘形成末期においては現在の海岸地形とほぼ同様な堆積環境であったと思われる。（1965.12.6 受理）

針谷宥・堤秀造（1959）：太平洋沿岸地帯砂鉄鉱床
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Sedimentary Environment of the Upper Terrace at the Northern Part of the Western Coast of Hunka Bay, Hokkaido

Shūryō SEGAWA

There are two marine terraces at the northern part of the western coast of Hunka Bay, Hokkaido. The upper terrace deposits have the sediments of sand dune, peat and clay, and they deposited at the same geological time. The sediments of the present coast of Hunka Bay are also sand dune, peat and clay. By the comparison of the terrace and present deposits, the writer considered that the marine terrace deposits were perhaps sedimented under the same circumstance as the present.

Frontal Zones and the *Shurin* (Autumn Rain) around Japan

Hyo-e TAMIYA and Takeshi SEKIGUTI

The most and the least rainy decade during the *Shurin* period of the year was identified respectively for the period of 1958-61, and numbers of nation-wide cloudy and rainy weathers were counted for both decades. And geographical locations of the fronts were checked respectively on each 2° quadrangle of lat. and long. and the composite maps of occurring frequencies (%) of the fronts (Figs. 1 and 2) were constructed for both decades.

The total counts of the fronts around Japan were almost same; in average 25 counts per day for the most rainy decades and 24 for the least rainy decades. Also distribution patterns of the frontal system were similar each other. Only difference was the relative locations of the frontal system to the Japanese Islands. About 700 km's northeastward shifting of the frontal system from the location at the most rainy decades became that of the least rainy one. But it may not be reasonable to say that the approach of the frontal system to Japanese coast from SE in early autumn results fine weather.