

ding to the method outlined by G. G. SIMPSON (1953). It was shown, that calcareous nannoflora diversified rapidly during late Paleocene and early Eocene, but underwent a gradual reduction in frequency during the remainder of Eocene and sharply declined during Oligocene and early Miocene, with a slight second radiation in the middle and late Miocene. A comparison with the paleotemperatures shows, that calcareous nannoplankton increase in diversity during the warmer intervals and decrease in diversity during the cooler ones.

Dr. EL DAWOODY, Cairo

Calcareous Nannoplankton Biostratigraphy of Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary Sediments at Gebel Duwi

(referring to the above theme 3 lectures were given in Vienna, Budapest and Praha; they are based mainly on the thesis of the author, 2 volumes 1970, which was circulated and discussed widely among the participants)

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Ostracoda From the Recent Sediments of Mangalore Harbour Area, West Coast of India

(S u m m a r y)

Actinocythereis tumefacientis (LUBIMOVA & GUHA) from bore hole sediments of Mangalore Harbour Area, is represented by a large number of individuals of various dimorphic stages. Besides appropriate sketches, the main features relating to as ontogeny, nature of marginal porecanals, hingeline structures, muscle scarpattern, and taxonomic status of the species, have been presented; the length, height and thickness of the individuals have been measured, and the measurements data have been plotted on a scatter diagram; the nature of the ontogenetic developement has been discussed. The detail observation of the hinge structures of larva and adults revealed the different moult stages. By comparative study of the shape of carpaces, position of the muscle scars, and the marginal pore-canals, the variations and the similarities within the population have been recognised. The nature of the reproduction has been studied with the help of the ratio of female right and left valves. The nature of surface ornamentation, the internal characters, the ratio of closed to isolated carpaces, the degree

and the nature of pyritization enabled to interpret the ecology and the depositional conditions of the recent sediments of the Mangalore Harbour Area of West Coast of India.

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Some Aspects of Relict Sediments off the Coast of Bombay, India and its Bearing on the Pleistocene Sea Level Fluctuation

(A b s t r a c t)

The inner shelf sediments of the coast off Bombay, India, are characterized by the presence of a veneer of blueish grey mud (terrigenous) of Holocene age underlain by oolitic calcareous sands (relict sediments of late Pleistocene age). The study of oolitic calcareous sands has revealed, that they were formed at the time of lowered sea level, probably during Wisconsin glaciation, from the evidence of their association with typical shallow water benthonic foraminifera. However, the occurrence of calcareous sands at different depths both off the east as well as west coast of India remained a problem; the possibility is not altogether dismissed, that they represent different strand line deposits of Pleistocene epoch. The microfauna associated with oolitic sand is largely exotic and hence cannot be relied upon for paleoecological interpretations.

DARWIN KADAR (Participants Scientific Contributions, page 58).

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Palynological Investigation on Upper-Triassic (Kurashine-Dolomit) deposits of northeastern Part of Syria

(A b s t r a c t)

Three cores from the borehole JB. 5, NE-Syria, depth 3150—3200 m. were prepared and examined for their contents of sporomorphs. Four genera were described: *Circulina*, *Samaropollenites*, *Caytonipollenites*, *Ellipsovelatisporites*. These genera appear in different parts of the world, f. e. in Austria, Saudi Arabia, Malagashi and Russia. The sporomorphs found in core 17 were strongly affected by the dolomitic recrystallisation. The age was given as Upper-Triassic according to *Circulina meyeriana* KLAUS, 1962.

This was the first palynological study in Syria.