

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.