

idea of learning the spore assemblage of the Karharbari stage for its proper correlation as a part of the UNESCO course for Post Graduate Training in Geology in Vienna under the kind guidance of Dozent Dr. W. KLAUS.

The first step was the study of a set of standard slides of spores from Permo-Carboniferous to Quaternary periods. The sporological investigation included the study of the different spore types from the various plant-rich periods of the Standard Stratigraphical Scale. Apart from the characteristic spore assemblage of a period the appearance maximum occurrence and disappearance of the monosaccate, bisaccate, monolete, trilete, monocolpate, tricolpate, porate, colpate etc. types of spores were studied with a view to identifying them in or to distinguishing them from the Karharbari assemblage of spores.

The author next studied the different preparation techniques and tried for this purpose the powdered coal samples from the Karharbari stage from India. It was found that HF treatment followed by Schultze was the best for maceration of these samples. Unfortunately however the samples were found to be having mostly wood particles and the spores that could be found were mostly broken. In view of this, through the kind help of the authorities of the Natural History Museum, Vienna, a shale sample from Australia was made available to the author for the study of a comparative Lower Gondwana horizon.

The shale specimen was from New Castle, New South Wales, Australia, and of Lower Gondwana (PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS) age and bore the impressions of the fronds of *Glossopteris browniana* Brongn. The microspore population, as studied, was found to be overwhelmingly dominated by the bi-winged pollens *Striatites sewardi* Virkki, 1937. A wide variation in the characteristics of the pollens was observed. The type included both the haploxytonoid as well as the diploxytonoid forms. Circumstantial evidence would support that the *Striatites sewardi* grains might be the pollens of *Glossopteris* types of plants. Very few grains of about a dozen of spore types could also be found. It is noteworthy that *Taeniaesporites* and *Osmundacidites* could be found in lower than hitherto known horizons.

### **Study on the Sooss- and Nussdorf Ostracoda**

(Lower Austria, Miocene)

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#### **A b s t r a c t**

In the present paper some Ostracoda from two samples of Lower Austria Miocene (Nussdorf and Sooss) have been studied. 10 Species (belonging to 9 genera and 7 families) were identified as follows:

- Parakrithe dactylomorpha* RUGG. (Sooss)
- Cytheridea acuminata* BOSQUET (Nussdorf)
- Pterygocythereis f. fimbriata* (VON MÜST.) (Sooss)
- Henryhowella asperrima* (REUSS) (Sooss)
- Eucytherura textilis* RUGG. (Nussdorf)
- Eucytherura hyonensis* KEIJ (Nussdorf)
- Cytherura* sp. (Nussdorf)
- Xestoleberis subglobosa* (BOSQUET) (Nussdorf)
- Aurila haueri* (REUSS) (Nussdorf)
- Callistocythere pallida* (MÜLLER) (Nussdorf)

The age of the samples studied is: Middle-Tortonian (Nussdorf) and Upper Lower-Tortonian (Sooss). The classification followed is according to Treatise On Invertebrate Paleontology (vol. Q-1961).