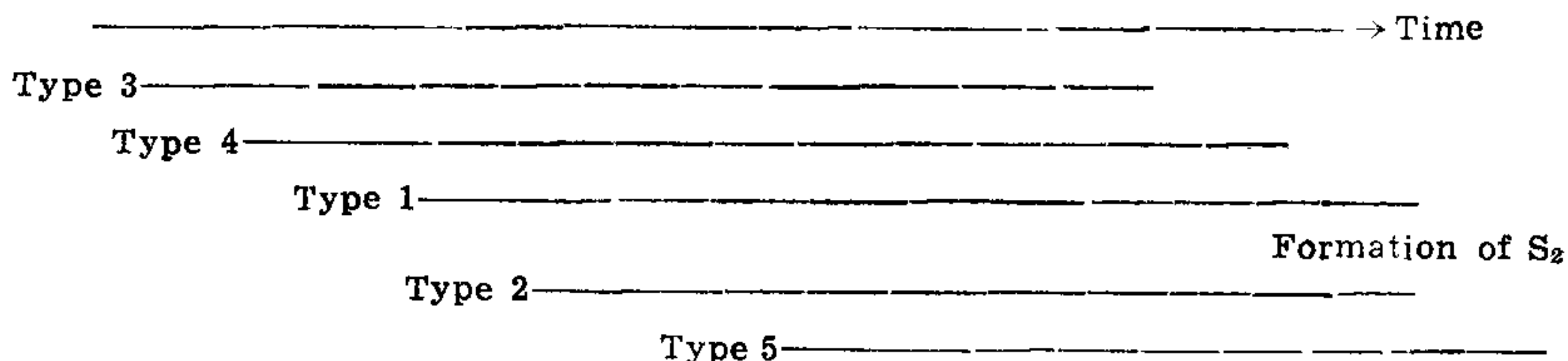


Type 5. Mineral-lineation on S_2 , sub-parallel to dip. 'Streaks' of fine sericite or tremolite stringing out in lines on the shear-planes have given rise to a lineation on S_2 . Sometimes these are accompanied by striations resembling slickensides.

In addition to the above five types, intersection of S_1 and S_2 has locally given rise to a linear structure on S_1 ; some of the joint-planes show slickensiding; intersection of diagonal joints in sheared epidiorites near Dabanki ($22^\circ 38' : 86^\circ 16'$) has given rise to spectacular rodding.

forms interrupted lines; b-lineation in the present area is therefore believed to have developed slightly earlier than the a-lineation. The fact that the angle between a-lineation and b-lineation varies between 72° and 84° and is never exactly 90° , may have been due to a slight change in the direction of shear during the interval between the formation of b-lineation and that of a-lineation. The 'striation' type of lineation on S_2 is obviously a-lineation, with respect to movement along S_2 . The sequence of formation of the different types of lineation appear to be as follows.



Since the regional fold-axes trend NNW-SSE, while lineations of Types 1 and 2 show steep plunge either to the south-west or north-east, the author regards these two types of lineation as a-lineation, as defined by the movement pattern along S_1 . Because of their gentle plunges either to the NNW or SSE, lineations of Types 3 and 4 are to be regarded as b-lineation. Wherever the puckers of Types 2 and 4 intersect, the former occur in prominent continuous lines, while the latter type

A fuller account of these structures, including their petrogenetic implications, will be published elsewhere.

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1. Dunn, J. A. and Dey, A. K., *Memoirs Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1942, 69, Pt. 2.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

THE Third Report on the working of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, India Section, has been published, covering the years 1947-52. The Advisory Committee notes that compared to the preceding six-year period, there has been a steady increase in the number of applicants for the scholarships, the average being 27 and 39 per year respectively for the two periods, and that the academic qualifications of the applicants remain at a fairly high standard. There was also a much wider range of subjects offered for study. These included diseases of the blood, liver damage, diabetes, leprosy, tuberculosis, filariasis, carcinoma, arthritis; metabolic and nutritional studies with proteins, fats, minerals and several of the vitamins, synthesis of new anti-malarials, anti-

bacterials and other chemotherapeutics, and studies on natural products of therapeutic importance.

During the period under review, 29 scholarships were awarded, the number of students being 19. Nine scholars held the scholarships for 2 years and nine for 1 year. Extension for a third year was granted to one scholar.

On the whole, commendable progress was made by the scholars in their programmes of research and one result of the Lady Tata Memorial Awards has been the creation of a body of research workers in chemotherapy, pathology, clinical medicine and related subjects, some of whom at least will be a valuable permanent addition to the staff of Indian Universities and research institutions.