

OCCURRENCE OF MICRO-ORGANIC REMAINS FROM THE SULLAVAI LIMESTONE, GODAVARI VALLEY, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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DURING a study of the limestones from Sullavai Formation in the Godavari Valley, Andhra Pradesh, organic remains have been recovered from the purple-coloured limestone which occurs on the top horizons of the Eastern Sector, A.C.C. Limestone Mines, about 6 km from Mancheri town, Adilabad District, A.P. Acid maceration technique was adopted for recovering the organic material; care was taken to avoid contamination.

The following three morphotypes, assignable to Acritarcha Group are recorded:

Morphotype I (figure 1): Light brown, vesicle spheroidal, body folded, wall thin, granulose, size: 23–42 microns, figure size: $30.6 \times 34.4 \mu$. This form is comparable to the genus *Leospheredia*.

Morphotype II (figure 2): Brown, spherical; but sub-spherical when folded, reticulate ornamentation, size:

23–62 microns, figure size: $34.4 \times 42.1 \mu$. This form is comparable to the genus *Vavospheredia*. (Magnification 1–3 \times 800)

Morphotype III (figures 3, 4): Brown, spherical to sub-spherical, folded, peripheral thickening present, sparsely granulose, size: 27–50 μ , figure size: $35.1 \times 50.9 \mu$ and 4 size: $27.3 \times 31.2 \mu$. These forms are comparable to the genus *Granomarginata*. (\times 500).

This is the first report of occurrence of micro-organic remains from the Sullavai Formation of Godavari Valley. Though the forms are comparable with those described from the Vindhyan and Bhima rocks^{1–3}, it may be presumptuous to try to correlate the Sullavai Formation with Vindhyan or Bhima Formations, purely on the basis of this limited data. A detailed study of the other samples from the area for the presence of microbiota and the specific identification of the palynofoms is in progress which may throw more light on the age of the Formation.

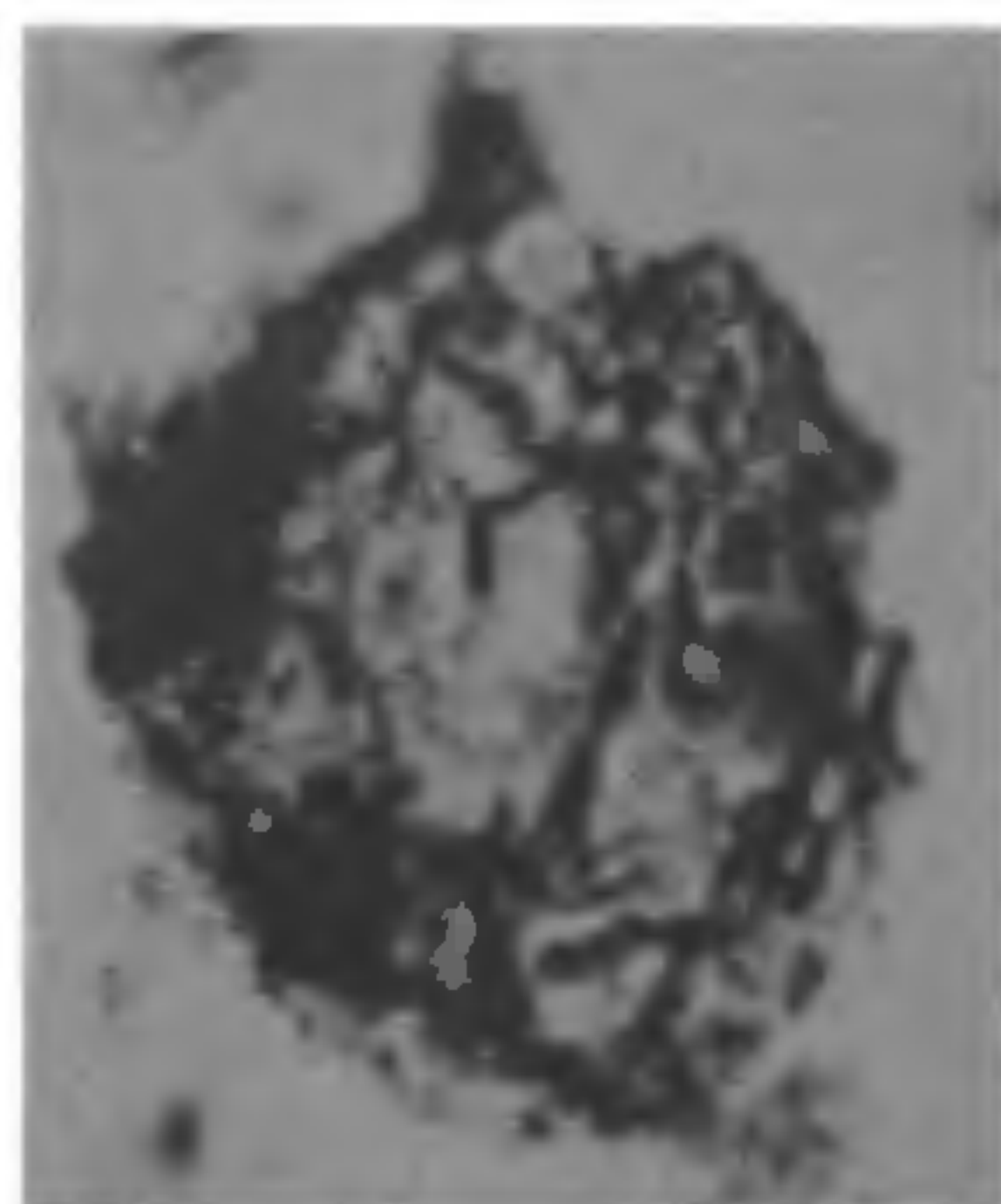
The author is grateful to Prof. A. Narasinga Rao, Department of Geology, Andhra University, for guidance. He is thankful to Prof. C. G. K. Ramanujam, Saifadad College, Hyderabad, for confirming the identification of the forms.

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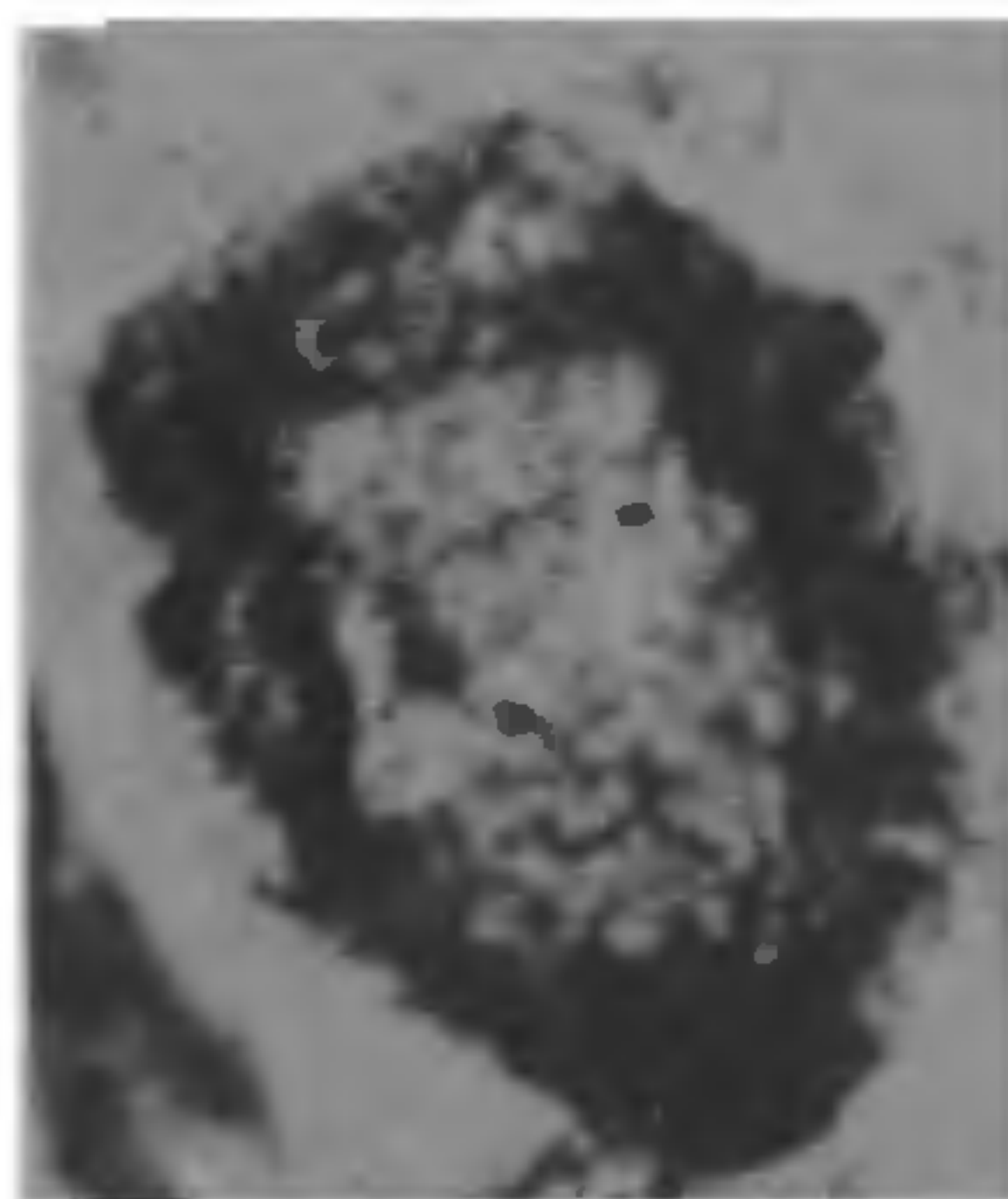
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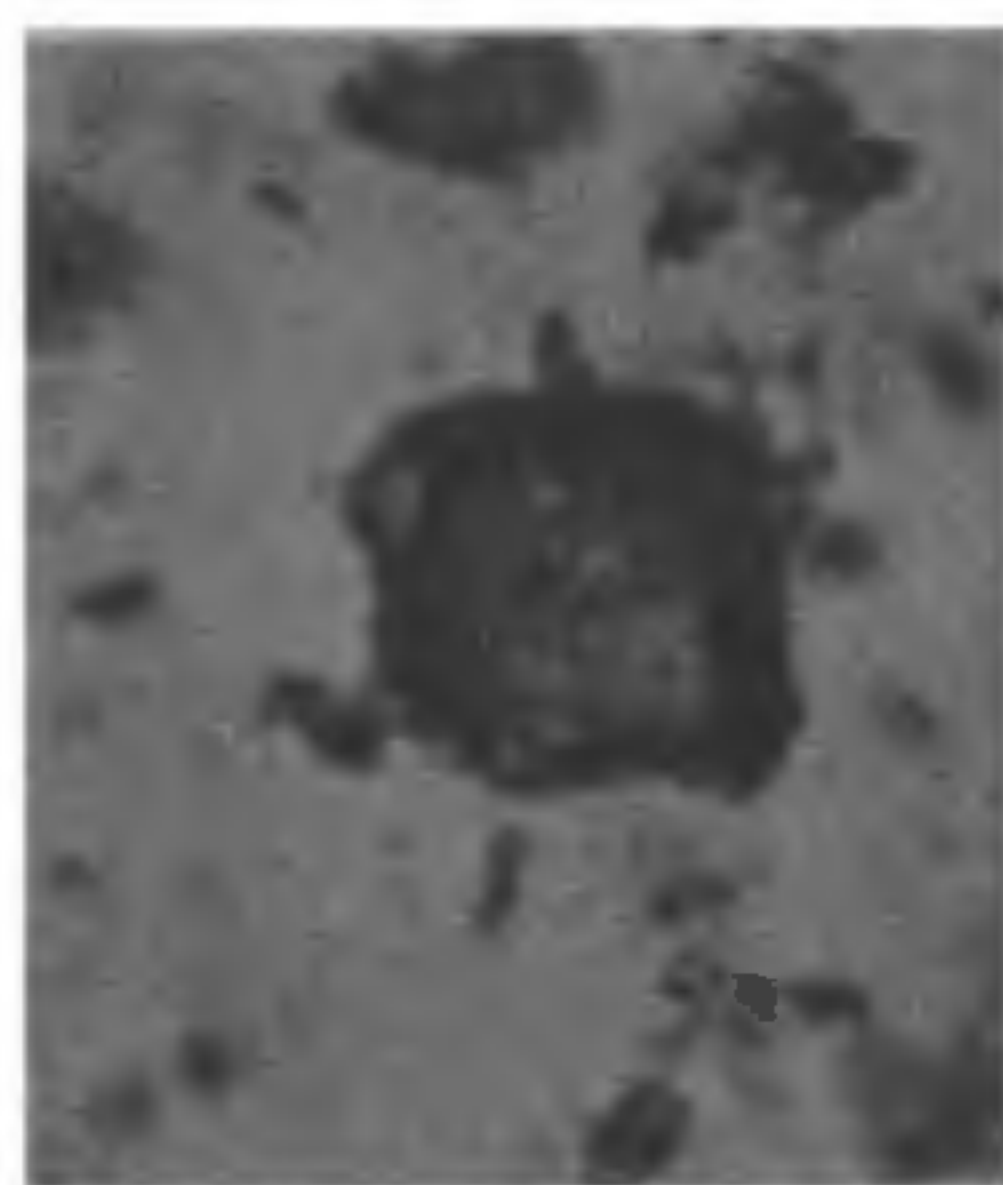
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Figures 1–4. Acritarcha from the Sullavai Limestone.

OCELLAR STRUCTURES OF LATE STAGE MELT SEGREGATION IN ALKALINE LAMPROPHYRES FROM MEGHALAYA

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CAMPTONITES form part of an alkaline dyke swarm, intrusive to the Precambrian gneisses and granitoids in parts of East Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills districts of Meghalaya. They are alkaline lamprophyres in which brown mica-phlogopite (identified by XRD),