

## REVIEW

NEUE PALAONTOLOGISCHE ERGEBNISSE AUS DEM OBERPALAOZOIKUM DES BUKKGEBIRGES. By Mária Sidó-Béla Zalányi- Zoltán Schréter. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1974.

The book is a compilation in German language of three comprehensive palaeontological investigations comprising New Palaeontological results of Upper Palaeozoics of Bukkgebirges, Hungary by Maria Sido, Bela Zalanyi and Zoltan Schreter. There are altogether 289 pages, 31 plates, 70 text figures, 5 tables and two geological maps.

Maria Sido in her article 'Palaeontological and Stratigraphical study of Smaller Foraminifera from the Younger Palaeozoics of Bukkgebirges' deals with the systematic description of smaller foraminifera for the first time from the Carboniferous and Upper Permian beds of this area from where so far only Fusulinids were known. She has given systematic description of 91 species belonging to 42 genera and 14 families of: Astrorhizidae, Reophacidae, Ammodiscidae, Lituolidae, Archaediscidae, Lesiodiscidae, Staffellidae, Textulariidae, Ozwainellidae, Miliolidae, Ophthalmidiidae, Trochamminidae, Placopsilinidae and Lagenidae. Only one new species has been reported by her from the Upper Carboniferous. She has also dealt with the palaeoecological, palaeogeographical and biostratigraphical problems. There are 78 pages, 7 plates, 2 tables and two maps.

Bela Zalanyi in her article 'The Upper Permian Ostracoda of Bukkgebirges' has given systematic description of 86 species and sub-species belonging to 10 families of Aporchitidae, Hollinidae, Kloedenellidae, Kirkbyidae, Cytherellidae, Healdiidae, Macrocyprididae, Nesideidae, Bairdiidae, Cytheridae and Loxoconchidae. Of the 86 species described by her 52 are new. There are 128 pages, 70 text figures, and 14 plates with camera lucida sketches. There are three tables giving the systematic summary of the Ostracods; distribution of new and known species in the eight different localities in the surrounding areas of Nagyvisnyo and Malyinka of Bukkgebirges in Hungary, and also in North America, China, England and Australia.

For Micropalaeontologists working in the younger Palaeozoic beds of India, these two articles are of great practical value.

The last article in the book is on 'The Nautiloids of Upper Permian of Bukkgebirges' by Zoltan Schreter who had earlier (1963) described Brachiopods from these sediments. Among the described species 2 are from the Order: Orthocerida (one species of Family Pseudorthoceratidae and one from Brachycycloceratidae); 12 species of the Order Nautilida (8 from Family: Tainoceratidae; 2 of Family Koninckioceratidae; 1 of Family Grypoceratidae and 1 from Family Ehippioceratidae), Five new species have been described from the above assemblage. There are 10 plates in all. Stratigraphy and biochronology have been summarised.

The book serves a useful purpose for Indian workers in identification of these fossils and interregional correlation of the Late Palaeozoic formations.

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