

3. Fig. 3 (p. 340) indicates the presence of interfingering intertrappean beds within the Abor Volcanics around Babuk. They seem to be less than observed by Roy Chowdhury.
4. Jain and Thakur (1975) mapped the Gondwana Belt in the Subansiri district essentially along the road section and observed a relatively thin amygdaloidal basalt. It seems to be enormously thick in the adjoining areas across the Ranga Valley as elaborated by Roy Chowdhury.
5. Roy Chowdhury's evidence about the presence of some spomorphs from the intertrappean black shale in the Siang district is important. Lack of further details regarding the geological setting of black shale hampers further discussion on the subject. Till undisputed ages of the Abor Volcanics either from radiometric dating or from well preserved fauna/flora is known, against our well argued evidences on the volcanics, it would be rather premature to reconsider the Abor Volcanics to be Late Palaeozoic/Permian.

A. K. JAIN
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ANNOUNCEMENT

Hindustan Copper Ltd., proposes to organise a technical seminar at Mosaboni during the last week of February 1979 wherein, all aspects connected with exploration of Singhbhum Copper Belt would be discussed to highlight the potential of the belt as future important source for copper production.

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The Geology Department of the Kumaun University is organizing a four-day Workshop, sponsored by the University Grants Commission, on the **Stratigraphy and Correlation of the Lesser Himalayan Formations** from April 6 to 9, 1979 at Nainital. The objective of the Workshop is to make a serious effort to resolve the stratigraphic tangle, establish an agreed stratigraphic standard, formulate a common nomenclature and work out a mutual correlation of different lithological units in order to prepare the basis for the construction of the geological history of the Lesser Himalaya.

There will be four sections: (1) The autochthonous and parautochthonous units, (2) sedimentary allochthonous units, (3) epimetamorphic nappes, and (4) mesometamorphic nappes.

Contributions, invited from active workers in the Lesser Himalaya, should have bearing on one or the other of the following points (1) the problem of basement, (2) the time span of the sedimentary record and various diastrophic events interrupting the sedimentation history, (3) provenance, palaeocurrent [pattern and palaeogeography, (4) nomenclature of lithostratigraphic units and their classification, (5) the problem of the stratigraphic position and significance of various conglomerate horizons (boulder beds), (6) the presence of the Gondwana element in the Lesser Himalaya, (7) the nature of the epimetamorphic allochthonous units, etc.