

Table III and Fig. 5 of their paper, the mineral assemblages and P-T fields of M_1 and M_3 are not differentiated. There is, thus, a possibility of forming a wrong impression that the same metamorphism shows increasing grades from east to west.

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AUTHORS' REPLY

1. It is agreed that a close comparison between the mineralogical assemblages in the metabasic rocks and those in the associated metapelitic rocks will be interesting and fruitful. This is beyond the scope of the paper. However, this does not disqualify us from drawing conclusions based on the mineral assemblages in the metabasic rocks.

2. The attempt by Sarkar to compare the status of metamorphism of the Dalma mafic rocks with those of the mica-schists and phyllites in the surrounding (not in the immediate vicinity) country rocks is a bit hazardous because the tectonic significance of the contact of the Dalma mafic rocks with the surrounding pelitic rocks may be quite complex, for example, if the contact be a shear zone involving substantial displacement and also if shearing is syn- or post-metamorphism, a straightforward correlation has to be avoided. In fact, this seems to be the case around Chandil, Sonapet Valley and many other spots. Besides we do not agree with Sarkar's comment 'the Dalma band occurs within the lowest grade (greenschist facies) of this metamorphism everywhere'.

3. We agree with Sarkar's contention that metapelites show polyphase character of metamorphism. In fact one of the authors (DSB) worked in detail on this aspect. Yet, the polyphase nature of metamorphism is not really well documented in the metamorphosed Dalma mafic rocks. The reason is not obvious and deserves further investigation. 'Neocrystallised hornblende often cross-cuts the schistosity' - has been cited by Sarkar as argument in favour of polyphase metamorphism. This is a very weak and inadequate feature for the purpose. It may be germane to point out that hornblende and actinolite may coexist in stable assemblages without implying superposed metamorphic phases.

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