

same area on almost similar samples and that of Bhaskar Rao *et al.* (1982) along the eastern margin of the Holenarasipur Group report metamorphic ages of around 3.0 b.y. with high initial Sr isotopic ratios. Structural parameters are indeed unable to unravel the supracrustal subdivision, as the entire craton shows a structural and deformational homogeneity. Later deformation and probably recrystallization has masked the relationship between Holenarasipur Group and the gneisses at many places. However, the contact traced between the two from Bagalu to Karoli and further west demonstrates the intrusive nature of the gneisses into the Holenarasipur Group (Fig. 2 of Naqvi, 1981). The contact of the gneisses with both the younger and the older formations of the Holenarasipur Group as illustrated in Fig. 2 (Naqvi, 1981) is itself evidence of intrusion into the supracrustals. I agree with Drury that Sm-Nd whole rock isochrons from the metavolcanics of the various groups will help to resolve the supracrustal acid pluton stratigraphy. In p. 462 of my paper I have mentioned this and the fact that the subdivision proposed is to aid further studies.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

WORKSHOP ON FLUID INCLUSION STUDIES

(Geology Section, I.I.T., Bombay)

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Geoscientists who are interested in participating are requested to contact Prof. K. C. Sahu, Convenor, Workshop on Fluid Inclusion Studies, Geology Faculty, IIT, Bombay-76.