

Data on seasonal variation in the size distribution of Recent sediments from the Pulicat Estuary, Tamil Nadu, and a review on Framboids and Poly-Framboids with special reference to Indian subcontinent are articles of general interest.

The volume is elegant with well edited text and good illustrations for which the editors deserve commendation. Because of the high price, few can afford to own this volume. The volume should form an important reference to researchers in Micropalaeontology and Stratigraphy and will be a valuable addition to libraries.

*Banaras Hindu University*  
*Banaras*

M. S. SRINIVASAN

TRIASSISCHE MEGALODONTACEAE – ENTWICKLUNG, STRATIGRAPHIE UND PALAÖNTOLOGIE by E. Vègh-Neubrandt, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1982, pp. 526, Price \$ 36.00.

The Hungarian Academy of sciences has brought out this publication written by the author on the basis of her personal experience and wide knowledge of working on Megalodontaceae for more than 25 years.

The book is divided into two main parts. Part I deals with the stratigraphic and palaeogeographic significance, classification, morphology, phylogeny and allied aspects of the bivalves belonging to the Superfamily Megalodontaceae. The author has amply demonstrated the stratigraphic and palaeogeographic utility of the fossils belonging to this superfamily, in view of its wide geographic distribution and short stratigraphic range. Some of the genera and species have important bearing on worldwide correlation especially during Upper Triassic. In addition, usage of Megalodontaceae has been discussed in detail for demarcating boundary between Triassic and Jurassic Systems. Systematic study of Megalodontaceae found within the Kioto Limestone (Upper Norian to Lower Dogger) succession exposed in different parts of the Himalaya may help in working out the detailed microbiostratigraphy and in delineating the Triassic-Jurassic boundary within this important stratigraphic horizon of Himalayas. Table I and II give an outline of the different families, genera and species alongwith their morphological characteristics. Stratigraphic distribution of all the known Megalodontaceae described from different parts of the world has been synthesized in Tables III and IV.

Part II deals with the palaeontological aspects of Megalodontaceae. Systematic descriptions, stratigraphic and geographic distribution, type locality and horizon of all the known genera and species belonging to the Superfamily Megalodontaceae and recorded from different parts of the world have been discussed in detail on the basis of modern nomenclature and classification. Each description is accompanied by detailed synonymy and discussion. All the genera and species described are supported by plates of good quality depicting important morphological features. Evolutionary developments within this important group of organisms have been discussed. From the Indian palaeontologists point of view it may be emphasized that all the genera and species described by different workers from the Kioto Limestone of the Himalayas have been included and their stratigraphic implications discussed in detail in this part.

An exhaustive bibliography of all the important publications on Megalodontaceae from different parts of the world has been given at the end of the book.

The book is very well conceived, printing is excellent, plates and figures are of good quality and the price is reasonable. The book should serve as a useful reference work for all those working on this important group of fossils and can be recommended for acquisition by University libraries and personal collection of palaeontologists and biostratigraphers.

*Centre of Advanced Study in Geology*  
*Panjab University, Chandigarh*

V. J. GUPTA