

of Andaman sea by Srinivasan and Dave. His conclusions on palaeoclimatology and suggested seasonal upwelling model are significant.

Section V deals with Quaternary sediments and comprises of 14 papers. Honnappa *et al*, have tried to interpret the ecology and provenance of the coastal sediments of Karnataka on the basis of sedimentological evidences and analysis of data on Ostracoda. Phadtare and Kulkarni describe a Miocene Palynoflora from Ratnagiri lignite and compare them with the palynoflora of Southern Indian lignites. The comparison lacks an indepth study. Guha in his paper stresses the importance of Ostracoda in identification of source rock for hydrocarbons. Ghare *et al* deal with the microborings on foraminiferal tests from the Holocene deposits on Raigad District, Maharashtra. Ghosh identifies different carbonate facies of Iran ranging in age from Cenomanian to Miocene on the basis of geochemistry and mineralogical variations.

The reproduction of plates is far from satisfactory and some of them do not convey any message. The tables and charts should have been reduced suitably or redrafted. A large number of papers in the volume are not of adequate standard and there is very little editing done. The binding of the volume is also very poor. In spite of this, the Proceedings Volume presents useful data on micropalaeontology and stratigraphy.

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GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE RAVI RIVER. By Bhupinder Singh Marh, Inter-India Publications, 1986, 86 Pages, Rs. 95.

This book is the result of a doctoral investigation carried out by the author on the Ravi river. The Introductory Chapter of the book aims at providing a tectonic perspective to the evolution of Himalayan drainage. It is followed by a Chapter which details the geological background of the study area. Data has been collected on various aspects of the Ravi river and includes an analysis of the longitudinal profiles, transverse profiles, and drainage patterns. An interesting point emerging from this analysis of the Ravi river is that the course of the river was modified by a river capture near Rajnagar.

The treatment of the deposits of the Ravi river is rather sketchy. Nevertheless, the record of two palaeosols within the fluvial deposits is significant.

Geomorphology of the Ravi river ends on the note that more research needs to be done to understand the chronology, sedimentation patterns and history of valley fillings of Himalayan rivers. It is indeed quite important that the valley fill sequences of Himalayan drainages are understood and comparison made between the deposits of various rivers.

The maps and photographic plates are poorly reproduced, the two maps given on pages 40-41 would be difficult to read even with a magnifying lens. I hope that in future the publishers would take care to print the panoramic views in large fold-outs. Otherwise, the purpose of a panoramic view stands defeated.

I would certainly recommend this book to post-graduate students and researchers looking for Indian case histories for the development of drainages in tectonic mountain systems.

Department of Geology
University of Delhi, Delhi 110 007

S. K. TANDON