

NEW PALAEOONTOLOGICAL PAPERS OF INTEREST

Geodiversitas (2006, V. 28, No. 4) of Scientifiques du Museum, Paris has five papers of palaeontological interest: i) Middle Permian Bryozoa from Lakaftari area, (Central Iran). It describes 31 Bryozoan species including five new species and a new genus. The Fauna is indicative of a Middle Permian age showing extensive palaeobiogeographic relations to the Permian fauna of Transcaucasia, Thailand, China, Japan and Turkey. ii) *Lithophylax trigeri* A. Mine-Edwards & Brocchi, 1879. A fossil crab from the French Cretaceous. It is one of the most complete brachyuran crabs so far discovered from the Cenomanian. iii) A tooth plate of the large lungfish referred to *Ceratodus tuberculatus* Tabaste, from Karga Oasis (Cenomanian), Egypt reconsidering its generic status. Comparisons with fossil *ceratodus* and living *Neoceratodus* demonstrate the generic

distinction of this taxon and *Retodus* n. gen. is proposed for this large Dipnoan. iv) A review of the systematic position of the dinosauriform archosaur *Eucoelophysis baldwini* Sullivan & Lucas, 1999 from Upper Triassic of New Mexico, USA. v) The Suoidea (Mamalia, Artiodactyla), exclusive of Listriodontinae, from the early Miocene of Beon 1 (Montreal-du-Gers, SW France, MN4). This paper has described a rich collection of suoids including dental, cranial and postcranial remains. The small suoids from Beon 1 (i.e. Listriodontinae excepted) are revised.

The publication is available in the library of the Geological Society of India for reference.

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PROTECT THE DINOSAUR FOSSIL EGGS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Ghughwa National Fossil Park, 95 kilometers from Jabalpur, has become almost devoid of Intertrappean fossil flora. The in-situ plant fossils are nowhere seen. The dinosaur fossil eggs discovered on massive scale in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh may also meet similar fate in a dinosaur park. In addition, looking at their large numbers, the fossil eggs should be made available to important geological laboratories working on dinosaurs. The fossil eggs reported recently by M. Sc geology students from Government Autonomous

Science College, Jabalpur are from a previously known nest in Pat Baba Hill. The remaining nests in Pat Baba need protection to save the natural heritage of Jabalpur. Let the geoscientists raise their voices to save the dinosaur fossil eggs and dinosaur remains in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country.

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FORAMS – 2006

The International Symposium on Foraminifera (FORAMS – 2006) was recently held in the City of Natal, Rio de Norie, Brazil between 10th and 15th September, 2006. About 200 scientists attended the event. The presentations were covered in 12 technical sessions viz (i) Systematics and evolution of protists; (ii) Studies on Paleozoic foraminifera; (iii) Quaternary ecological studies; (iv) Studies on Mesozoic and Cenozoic foraminifera (v) Evolutionary morphometrics; (vi) Paralic environments past and present; (viii) Paleobiology of foraminifera; (viii) Micropaleontology of critical boundaries; (ix) Micro- to Macro scale foraminiferal distribution pattern and processes, (x) Foraminifera as paleoceanographic and paleoclimatologic proxies (xi) Biostratigraphy and biochronology (xii) Scaling in paleobiogeography and paleoecology.

To encourage the researchers in the field of micropaleontology and biology of foraminiferal research,

Cushman Foundation student travel award and International Paul Bronniman award 2006 were given to research students to meet the travel expenses for attending Forums 2006. There were awards for best poster presentations everyday. The symposium was followed by the social events every evening and this provided a good opportunity to meet the other delegates and to exchange ideas and opinions. Field trips were organized before and after indoor scientific sessions. Hearty congratulations are due to the organizers for organizing a superb and fulfilling symposium. The general assembly decided to hold the next meeting in Germany (Bonn University) in 2010.

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