

been given for Kachchh, Kerala and Bombay Offshore. In the tables giving ostracode biostratigraphy of Bombay Offshore Well, foraminiferal events have brought out significance of ostracodes in building high resolution biostratigraphy in comparison with foraminiferal biostratigraphy. The chapter on 'Systematics' presents SEM illustrations of 150 species in alphabetical order which is an essential requisite of an Atlas. The format of taxonomic descriptions include the name of the species, locality and horizon, diagnostic characters, dimensions and distribution, besides details of illustration and reference cited. This is the most significant part of the monograph for researchers as it provides a key to the identification of taxa. The quality of SEM micrographs in general is very good except for *Neonesidea nairi* (Pl.91, Fig.1), *Pachycudites paravurensis* (Pl. 96, Figs.3,4) and *Xestoleberis tumida* (Pl. 149, Figs.1,2).

This book reminds one of the monograph on "Ostracod Fauna of the Ariyalur Group (Upper Cretaceous), Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu" by Sastry, Mamgain

and Rao published in 1972 as *Palaeontologia Indica* N.S., v.40, by the Geological Survey of India which served well the ostracode workers of earlier days. During the last 30 years study of ostracodes has increased manifold and lot of data has been generated on Indian fossil ostracodes. Most of these lack clarity in illustrations and/or descriptions which become a stumbling block in the identification of the species. Keeping pace with the technology, it is now essential to revise earlier works and bring out publications in Atlas form incorporating SEM micrographs taking cue from the authors who have fulfilled some of the lacunae we have in the study of ostracodes in India. This will help in better understanding and in taxonomic revision wherever necessary.

Such publications serve as reference works for the new researchers and are need of the hour. The quality of illustrations and printing deserve special appreciation.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

32nd INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS: The 32nd Congress is scheduled for 20-28 August, 2003 at Florence, Italy with the main theme "From the Mediterranean Area: Towards a Global Geological Renaissance; Geology, Natural Hazards and Cultural Heritage". Full details on the 32nd IGC can be accessed at the Congress website: <http://www.32igc.org>.

WORKSHOP ON GANGOTRI GLACIER: This workshop jointly sponsored by DST and Geological Survey of India is being organized at Lucknow from 18 to 20 February 2003. The themes include glaciological, environmental and palaeoglaciological aspects of Gangotri glacier and its surrounding areas. For further details, please contact: Deepak Srivastava, Coordinator and Director, Glaciology Division, Geological Survey of India, 'Vasundhara' Sector-E, Aliganj, Lucknow - 226 024. **Email:** geodatnr@sancharnet.in; gsinr@sancharnet.in; geodat@hotmail.com; **Phone:** 0522-321936, 321479, 326422, 326445, Extn. 490 (O); 397439, 395651 (r); **Fax:** 0522-376407.

PROFESSOR C. NAGANNA GOLD MEDAL AND PROFESSOR P.R.J. NAIDU GOLD MEDAL: The Mineralogical Society of India, Mysore has instituted the above two gold medals to be awarded to the best research paper published (annually) in any of the National and International Journals in Earth Sciences and the best paper published (triannually) in the *Indian Mineralogist* respectively. For full details please contact: The Secretary, The Mineralogical Society of India, Department of Studies in Geology, University of Mysore, Mysore - 570 006. **Phone:** 91-821-514144; **Fax:** 91-821-421263/515256; **Email:** mysmsi@eth.net