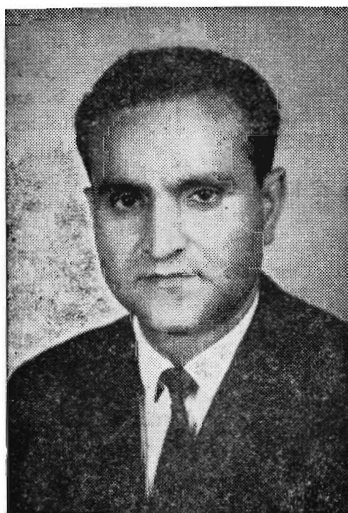


## IN MEMORIAM



It is with regret that the Palaeontological Society of India reports the sudden and premature death of Dr. Krishna Kishore Tandon (1935—1978) on 15th January, 1978. An active member of the Society since 1965, and of the Executive Committee since 1975, he served as Secretary of the Society during 1976-77.

In Indian Stratigraphy, Dr. Tandon's biostratigraphic classification of the Lower Tertiary of Kutch has been practically accepted by all the later workers. His research work in Palaeontology includes, Calcareous Algae, Ostracodes, Foraminifera, Lamellibranchs, Echinoderms and the fossil Annelid from Vindhyan (Pre-Cambrian) of India.

The Society acknowledges its indebtedness to Dr. Tandon for his contributions and exceptional support to the aims and objectives of the Society.

## ERRATA

## Volumes 21 &amp; 22 for 1976-77

*Appendix to paper :*

Microfacies, petrography and mineralogy of the Tertiary rocks of Guar nala near Narain Sarovar, Kutch, and their palaeoecological significance by Indra Bir Singh, published in Jour. Palaeont. Soc. India, vols. 21 & 22, pp. 78-95, 1978.

Fig. 2. Diagram showing position of samples in the geological column of the Guar Nala section near Narain Sarovar, Kutch. Insoluble residue content, distribution of sand silt-clay fractions of the insoluble residue, calcite/dolomite ratio, and clay mineral percentages are shown. Glau., G=glaucanite bearing samples, Mont—montmorillonite, Ill.—illite, Kao.—kaolinite. Zone A, B, and C correspond to Middle Kirthar (Middle Eocene), Zone D corresponds to Nari (Oligocene), and Zone E corresponds to Gaj (Lower Miocene).

*Editor's note :*

Fig. 2 of the abovesaid paper due to oversight could not be bound in the vols. 21 & 22 of our journal. The Fig. 2 refers to the number given in the running text. Figs. 1 & 2 published in vol. 21 & 22 on page 78 & 79 should be read as Fig. 1. Fig. 2 on page 79, para 2, line 3 refers to the Fig. 1 in the present context. The inconvenience to the readers is regretted. (See Fig. 2 on page 186)

Page 112 *read* Fig. 1 (Delete caption) *for* Fig. 1 with caption

Page 113 *read* Fig. 2 (Delete caption) *for* Fig. 2 with caption

## Volumes 23 &amp; 24 for 1978-79

Page iv, Line 6 from bottom	}	<i>read</i> Sub-species <i>for</i> Sub specie
Page 154, Title		
Page 155, Running title		
Pages 73 & 75 Running title		<i>—read</i> Bathonian <i>for</i> Bathovian
Pages 73, 75, 77 & 79 Running title		<i>—read</i> Fauna <i>for</i> Rocks
Page 108, Explanation of Plates.		<i>Add</i> All figures $\times$ 500 (approx).
Page 109, Last line		<i>—read</i> 13 <i>for</i> 1.3
Page 154, Para 1, Line 3,		<i>—read</i> Eocenes <i>for</i> eocenes

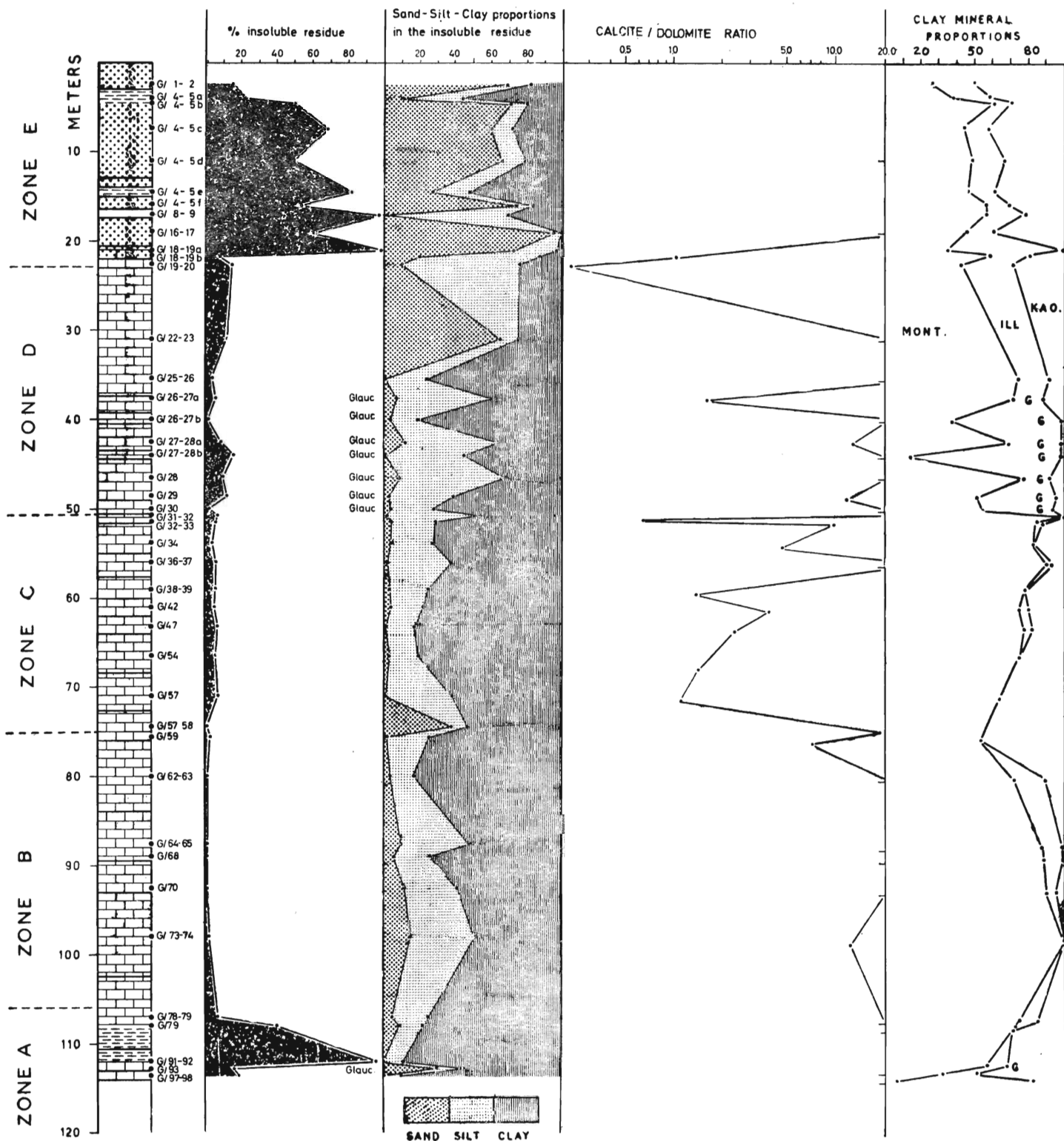


FIG. 2

## INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

1. The Journal is devoted to the publication of original research in palaeontology, palaeobotany and allied subjects like palaeogeography, stratigraphy, geochronology and pre-history.

2. *Manuscripts*—Manuscripts should be in English. They should be concise and neatly typed, on one side of the paper only, with double spacing between the lines and sufficient margin on the left hand, top and bottom sides of the paper. Two copies of the manuscript including plates and figures should be submitted. Due to increase in the cost of production of plates, normally two plates per paper will be accepted. For plates exceeding two in number, half the cost of the plates will be charged.

3. The author's name (in capitals) and address (in lower case) should be given below the title of the paper.

4. An *Abstract* summarising the result should be given at the beginning of the paper.

5. The title of the paper should be short and typed in capital letters throughout, centred, with only the names of the genera and species underlined. The *text headings* should be in capitals and on the extreme left margin (not underlined); *shoulder or para heading* should be in lower case followed by a period.

6. The names of the genera and species should be underlined everywhere in the text and in the legends to the figure. Where the names are used as headings, they should be typed in capitals/lower case and underlined. When words like Genus, Class, Order, Family etc. form a part of the heading, they should be typed in lower case (underlined) followed by the name of the taxon underlined.

7. Generic and specific names used as heading should be followed by the author's name (not underlined). Names of new genera and species in a heading should be followed by the words gen. or sp. nov.

8. In the text a generic or specific name used for the first time should be followed by the author's name; the author's name need be repeated thereafter. Unless it may cause confusion, a generic name subsequently used may be indicated by its initial letter capitalised.

9. *References*—References to literature in the text should be indicated by the author's name followed by the year of publication, e.g. Wadia (1940) or (Wadia, 1940). This should be done every time the particular reference is repeated. In the case of joint authorship of more than two authors, the names of all the authors should be mentioned in the first citation (e.g. Srivastava, Kapoor and Banerji, 1951) but subsequently only the name of the first author, followed by the words *et al.*, should be given (e.g. Srivastava *et al.*, 1951).

10. A complete list of the references mentioned in the text should be given at the end of the paper, under the title REFERENCES. These should be arranged author-wise in alphabetical order and in chronological order for each author. The name of the author (in capitals) should be followed by the year of publication, the full title of the work and the name of the Journal underlined abbreviated as in the World List of Scientific Periodicals. Use Arabic numerals throughout, and underline the volume number twice. Titles of the books should be underlined and followed by the publisher's name. The words *Idem* and *Ibid* should not be used.

### *Examples:*

WADIA, D. N. AND SWINTON, W. E. 1928. *Actinodon risinensis* sp. nov. in the Lower Gondwana of Vihri District, Kashmir. *Rec. Geol. Surv. India*. 59(1): 142-145.

WADIA, D. N. 1937. *Geology of India*. Macmillan & Co., London.

11. *Illustrations*—The maximum area of a plate meant to be reproduced same size, is 18×23 cm while preparing plates authors should make maximum utilization of the space. *The desired reduction should be clearly stated and the magnifications mentioned in the legends must conform to this reduction.* Figures larger than for one-half or one-third reduction will not be accepted. Photographs and line drawings should be separately mounted. Photographs should be on glazed paper.

12. Figure numbers, magnifications, etc. meant to be inserted in print by the press should be written in pencil.

13. All the plates and text-figures should be inscribed with author's name and short title of the paper.

14. The Explanation of the Plates and text figures should be typed and appended to the manuscript and not attached to individual plates or figures. The figures should be numbered 1, 2 etc. without the prefix. Figure magnification should be indicated in this manner: ×1, ×450, etc.

15. All measurements must be in the metric system. Abbreviations of units of length, e.g., m, cm, mm should be written without a fullstop.

16. *Tables Charts and Graphs*—Unwieldy tables, charts and graphs cannot be composed within single page or, at the most, double-page size will not be accepted. Tables must be neatly typed in double spacing throughout. Charts and graphs must be drawn on white paper in black India ink. Ferro-prints will not be accepted.

17. *Reprint*—Authors should indicate the number of reprints they wish to have on payment on the galley proof. No free reprints will be supplied.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the historical background of the subject, and then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various aspects of the subject. The author's main argument is that the subject is of great importance, and that it should be given the highest priority. He supports this argument with a wealth of evidence, and his reasoning is sound and convincing. The book is well written, and it is a pleasure to read. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the subject.