

H. microreticulata, *Myxococcoides indicus*, *Protoleiosphaeridium problematicum*, *Trachysphaeridium decorum*) occur appreciably in the Gangolihat Dolomites Formation. In addition, the genera *Archaeorestis* and *Eosynechococcus* have been reported from the Middle Precambrian rocks of southern and northern Canada. Furthermore, the Calc Zone microfossil assemblage of Pithoragarh does not compare with the Lower and Upper Precambrian assemblage reported from Africa, U.S.A., Australia, Russia, western Europe, China and India. It is certainly more advanced than the Lower Precambrian (Fig Tree Formation) microbiota of Africa (3,200 m.y.) but less advanced than the Upper Precambrian (1,000 m.y.) microflora of Australia (Schopf¹⁹; Schopf and Blacic²⁰). It seems that the Gangolihat Dolomites Formation falls somewhere between these two time periods, and may be of Middle Precambrian age on the basis of microfossil assemblages.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is grateful to Professor S. N. Singh of the University of Lucknow for providing the departmental facilities during this investigation.

1. Burghoorn, E. S. and Tyler, S. A., *Science*, 1965, 147, 563, 577.
2. Cloud, P., *Paleobiology*, 1976, 2, 351, 387.
3. — and Semikhatov, M. A., *Am. Jour. Sci.*, 1969, 267, 1017, 1061.
4. Fritsch, F. E., *The Structure and Reproduction of the Algae*, First Edition, The University Press, Cambridge, 1952, p. 939.
5. Grim, R. E., *Jour. Sed. Petrol.*, 1951, 21, 226, 232.
6. Hofmann, H. J., *Nature*, 1974, 249, 87, 88.
7. —, *Geol. Mag.*, 1975, 112, 97, 100.
8. —, *Jour. Paleont.*, 1976, 50, 1040, 1073.
9. Hafmann, H. J. and Jackson, G. D., *Can. Jour. Ear. Sci.*, 1969, 6, 1137, 1144.
10. Konzolová, M., *Cas. Mineral Geol.*, 1972, 17, 267, 272.
11. —, *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.*, 1974, 18, 41, 56.
12. Li Borge, G. L., *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.*, 1967, 78, 331, 342.
13. Mithy, P. K., *Palaeobotanist*, 1975, 22, 133, 149.
14. — and Sankli, M., *Palaeobotanist*, 1977, 23, 176, 188.
15. McConnell, R. L., *Prec. Res.*, 1974, 1, 227, 234.
16. —, *Ibid.*, 1975, 2, 317, 328.
17. Nautiyal, A. C., *Curr. Sci.*, 1976, 45 (17), 609, 611.
18. Saitjha, S. K., Rehman, K. and Arora, C. M., *Jour. Geol. Soc. India*, 1971, 12, 24, 33.
19. Schopf, J. M., *Jour. Paleont.*, 1968, 42, 651, 688.
20. — and Blacic, J. M., *Ibid.*, 1971, 45, 925, 960.
21. Srivastava R. N., *Paleopal. Ind. Stratig.*, Botany Dept., Cal. Univ., 1972, pp. 1, 14.
22. Valdiya, K. S., *Jour. Geol. Soc. India*, 1962, 3, 27, 48.
23. —, *D.N. Wadia Comm. Vol.*, Min. Met. Inst. India, 1965, pp. 521, 544.
24. —, *Econ. Geol.*, 1968, 63, 924, 934.
25. —, *Jour. Geol. Soc. India*, 1969, 10, 1, 25.
26. —, *Sedimentology*, 1972, 19, 115, 128.
27. Venkatachala, B. S. and Rawat, M. S., *Geophytology*, 1972, 2, 107, 117.
28. —, Bhandari, L. L., Chaube, A. N. and Rawat, M. S., *Jour. Geol. Soc. India*, 1974, 21, 27, 37.
29. Vishwanathiah, M. N., Venkatachalapathy, V. and Mahalakshamma, A. P., *Ibid.*, 1975, 16, 199, 208.
30. Vologdin, A. G. and Drozdova, N. A., *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1965, 159, 172, 174.
31. Walter, M. R., Goode, A. D. T. and Hall, W. D. M., *Nature*, 1976, 261, 221, 223.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

International Newsletter of Chemical Education—Newsletter No. 8 is in the press for publication in April 1978 and will be available free of charge from the Secretariat: Dr. P. D. Gujral, Assistant Secretary; Publications, Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford OX 4, 3 YF, UK.

Highlights of Newsletter No. 8—A major part of this issue of the Newsletter is devoted to reporting the outcome of a preliminary Survey of Chemical Education in 23 developing countries carried out by Prof. C. N. R. Rao, Chairman of IUPAC Committee on Teaching of Chemistry. Chemistry is highly popular amongst college/univer-

sity level students in most developing countries—first choice in 12 countries and second choice in 5 countries. However, lack of trained teachers; and training facilities for them; and of equipment and chemicals for undergraduate students results in inadequate laboratory training of students. Chemistry courses in most countries are undergoing a certain degree of modernization but international cooperation is needed in the training of teachers in modern teaching methods. The report was discussed at the UNESCO-IUPAC International Symposium on Chemical Education (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia: August 1977) and the recommendations emerging are also included.