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A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE NATURE OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE VINDHYANS AND THE METAMORPHICS TO THE NORTH OF SEJHARI, SHAHDOL DISTRICT, MP

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THE available literature, does not convincingly prove the contact relationship between the Vindhyan and older metamorphics in the Son Valley. Earlier researchers who have extensively worked on geology have not however given any particular attention to the fundamental boundary fault between the Vindhyan and older metamorphics. After a critical field and contact relationship study the present author feels that the boundary between the Vindhyan and the older metamorphics is a *faulted contact*.

The lithology to the north of Sejhari (Lat: 24°8'52", Long: 81°20'9", 63H/8) represents the

chlorite-talc-schists belonging to older metamorphics and the quartzites and conglomerates represent the basal stage of Semri Series of Lower Vindhyan.

The following is the stratigraphic sequence:

Semri Series: Basal Stage: Quartzites and Conglomerates

----- Boundary Fault -----

Older metamorphics: Chlorite-talc-schists

The boundary between the Lower Vindhyan and the older metamorphics is a faulted contact with evidences of thrusting as proved by the presence of "Zone of highly cleaved quartzites" showing drag folds within the Lower Vindhyan. The chlorite-talc-schists are subjected to cataclastic effects as evidenced by the imprints of cataclastic features. Besides, the above conglomerates of the Lower Vindhyan are highly compacted within the matrix assuming a quartzitic nature.

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PALYNOLOGICAL EVIDENCE ON THE AGE OF JABALPUR AND LAMETA FORMATIONS IN THE TYPE AREA

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THE Jabalpur and Lameta Formations comprise important Infratrappean stratigraphic sequences in Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh). The Jabalpur Formation also outcrops as isolated areas at Chaugan and Bansa localities of Madhya Pradesh¹. The name Jabalpur Formation was given by Oldham² to the outcrops in the vicinity of Jabalpur city (23°10'30"N:79°58'E) in a quarry cutting of Chui Hill near the Jabalpur railway station. The formation comprises thick, soft yellow, brown sandstones falsely or irregularly bedded. These sandstones are overlain by fire clays and soft argillaceous and sandy