

Table 1. Genital syndrome vs aetiology

Genital syndrome	Male		Female	
	Disease-positive/ symptomatic (%)	95% confidence interval	Disease-positive/ symptomatic (%)	95% confidence interval
Ulcer	7/21 (33.3)	16.4–53.9	0/8 (0)	0–28.3
Discharge	29/96 (30.2)	21.7–39.8	83/201 (41.3)	34.6–48.1
Total	36/117 (30.8)	22.9–39.4	83/209 (39.7)	33.2–46.4

Diseases: Discharge – Trichomoniasis, candidiasis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia; Ulcer – Syphilis, genital herpes.

social variables also come into picture along with vaginal infections^{4,5}. A study carried out in China showed that syndromic management of urethral discharge was relatively effective and suited clinical application. The specificity and positive predictive value for syndromic management of vaginal discharge were not satisfactory⁶.

Hence there is a need to revise the strategy to control STIs in India. Laboratory diagnostic facilities for STDs should be strengthened at least from community health centre onwards. The amount of money spent on overtreatment is much more than that required for laboratory diagnosis.

Considering the available data on syndromic management of STI, we feel that there is a need to rethink on our policy to manage STI.

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Rocks of the Aravalli and Delhi Supergroups

The paper by Saini *et al.*¹ is mainly based on geological mapping of the terrane on large scale (1 : 12,500 scale as mentioned by them). The authors have tried to re-emphasize a point which has been published by earlier workers²⁻⁴. The following observations need clarification from the authors:

1. A close examination of the geological map (figure 2) indicated its RF as 1 : 25,000 (1 cm = 250 m as shown in the map), whereas on p. 432, it is declared to be 1 : 12,500. Besides, several structural data shown in the map are erroneous, e.g. on the NE corner of figure 2, at least three data are wrong, as one of them shows L₂ lineation along strike direction of S₂ cleavage (59° easterly dip) but with 38° plunge amount; another L₂ lineation is plunging 40°, whereas the dip of the S₁ schistosity over which the lineation is shown is dipping 39° easterly. Such wrong data collection and their presentation can also be seen at the extreme SE corner,

east-central part and NW part of the map (figure 2). Can one really depend upon interpretations based on such erroneous field data? Subtle changes in swings of the rock types so also other lithological features have immense bearing on the structural evolution of any polydeformed fold belt terrane. Therefore, in the absence of correct field data generated by authors, it is only an assumption of theirs regarding the conclusions drawn in the paper.

2. The paper deals with angular relationship between rocks of the Aravalli and the Delhi Supergroups, and the authors cite numerous previous works starting from Heron² indicating similar findings as of theirs. What is new in the work of the authors seems only to be preparing a photo-geological map (figure 4) with generalized field observations. To quote the authors, 'The original features of contact relationship seem to have been obliterated...except for expression of angular unconform-

ity... The most interesting feature is the truncation of Aravalli (Jharol Group) quartzite ridge (*sic*) against DSG quartzite... ASG is truncated by the younger DSG rocks south of Chhipala (near Modi village, figure 2)'. Here it is essential to mention that Sahu and co-workers (GSI, Jaipur) have geologically mapped (1 : 25,000 scale) the area and clearly mentioned in their report (which has also been cited in the text by the authors) that 'The contact between the Jharol Group (Aravalli Supergroup) and the Gogunda Group (Delhi Supergroup) is marked by a prominent shear thrust zone characterized by strong mylonitization of the rocks along the contact, and occurrence of small lenticular bodies of pseudotachylite as observed to the west of Chhipala and south of Phutiya'. This shear/thrust zone observed by Sahu *et al.* shows a strong but moderately dipping mylonitic foliation (N–S to NNE–SSW/50°–65° due west) with an oblique stretching lineation (25°–35° towards

SW). They have further reported that the contact between the metasediments of the Delhi and the Aravalli Supergroups in the map area is marked by prominent and well-defined mylonitic foliation in the Gogunda quartzite, presence of several quartz veins in the proximity of the shear/thrust zone, and pseudotachyllite occurrences along and across the pervasive foliation of the Jharol Phyllite at the contact zone. Near Modi, abrupt truncation of a quartzite band of the Jharol Group against the Gogunda Group of rocks is an added evidence in favour of the shear/thrust contact.

It is interesting to note that the observations of the authors do not supplement any new data, but are only a repetition of the already established field facts by earlier workers. This is again substantiated by the statement of the authors themselves¹, 'Our map pattern has brought out truncation of NNE trending Aravalli quartzite (*sic*) against NE trending Delhi quartzite (*sic*). This angular relationship was also shown in Heron's map which is reproduced in figure 3 for comparison'.

3. The observation by the authors that the rocks of the Aravalli Supergroup show lower amphibolite facies in contrast to middle greenschist facies of metamorphism of the rocks of the Delhi Supergroup, is not tenable because on the basis of isolated occurrences of staurolite and chlorite, metamorphic facies or grade is not demarcated. A substantial assemblage representing contrast in facies is warranted in this case which is, of course, lacking. Sahu *et al.* have suggested greenschist facies of metamorphism for the pelitic rocks of the Aravalli

Supergroup in this area, besides indicating a gradation from chlorite–biotite to biotite–garnet–staurolite zone within the Aravallis near the ASG–DSG shear/thrust zone contact, probably due to inverted metamorphism.

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Response:

1. Maps given in our paper have been reduced from 1 : 25,000 scale.

Data shown wrongly are reprographical mistakes (drafting errors) and it is regretted.

2. We have quoted the works of Heron and others while dealing with the angular relationship and have never claimed them as our original findings.

The photogeological map is definitely an added information in this respect as has been acknowledged by Guha.

The map pattern shows that there is truncation of the lithologies of Aravalli Supergroup against the Delhi Supergroup over a large area, but the contact has never truncated any folded parts of the lithologies. This proves that shearing is a feature which suggests large-scale movement. Such truncation can occur along the basement–cover interface because of large rheological difference between the two, and does not suggest any large-scale movement. Because of this, we would like to suggest that this contact may represent a tectonic angular unconformity only.

Our paper is a result of field work over a large area (i.e. covering more than four toposheets 45H/6, 7, 8 and 9) along the contact of ASG and DSG. The lower amphibolite facies of metamorphism in the rocks of the Aravalli Supergroup and middle greenschist facies of metamorphism of the Delhi Supergroup is based on the findings of staurolite and chlorite throughout the mapped area and not based on the isolated occurrences of staurolite and chlorite. Moreover, the finding of Sahu and co-workers of biotite–garnet–staurolite zone within the Aravalli Supergroup of rocks near the contact of ASG–DSG also supplements our observation of metamorphism of the Aravalli Supergroup.

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A portion of the following letter was inadvertently left out in the 'Correspondence' Section of the issue dated 25 June 2007. The entire letter is printed below.

—Editors

Tropical dry evergreen forests

Ranjit Daniels *et al.*¹ have presented an interesting analysis of the tropical dry evergreen forests.

The supposed myth would not have remained so, had a commercially important species taken hold of this kind of forest. Deciduous forests, dry or moist, find a ready-made classification because of the dominance of a single planted spe-

cies like teak, sal or pine in the case of subtropical forests.

A point that one cannot miss in the analysis of Ranjit Daniels *et al.*¹ is that the original author of the classification of forest types of India, Champion² does not get due recognition for his pioneering magnum opus, which he had so thoughtfully titled 'A preliminary survey of for-

est types'. A slightly revised treatise with the addition of more examples of sites but with little change in the nomenclature of types, published 32 years later³ in 1968 hogs the limelight, probably because the original edition of 1936 is not easily available for consultation.

Among the climatic factors determining the tropical dry evergreen-type, Cham-