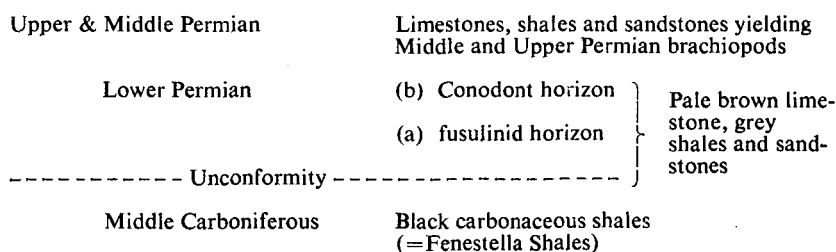


PERMIAN CONODONTS FROM LADAKH

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The note records the find of Permian conodonts for the first time from the Himalaya. The find is significant in view of the fact that Permian rocks in different parts of the world have yielded scanty conodont fauna as compared to the Devonian, Carboniferous and Triassic rocks. The conodonts have been obtained from the limestone samples forming intermediate horizon between the black carbonaceous shales (Middle Carboniferous) and limestone, shales and sandstone (Middle to Upper Permian) succession. The conodonts have been obtained from the samples collected above the horizon yielding Lower Permian fusulinids near Sarchu ($32^{\circ}48'00''$: $77^{\circ}30'50''$), Ladakh. The stratigraphic sequence at this locality in the field is as follows :



Among the forms identified include *Ozarkodina tortilis* Tatge, *Gnathodus* sp., *Gondolella rosenkrantzi* Bender & Stoppel, *Cyprodella mulleri* (Tatge) Mosher, *Ellisonia* sp.

The fauna corresponds to the *Gondolella rosenkrantzi* Assemblage Zone of Clark and Behnken (1971).

The author is grateful to the members of the Manali-Leh Expedition (1969) for assistance in the field and to Prof. D.L. Clark, Department of Geology, Wisconsin University, Madison, U.S.A. for confirming the identifications.

REFERENCE

CLARK, D. L. and BEHNKEN, F. H., (1971) Conodonts and Biostratigraphy of the Permian. *Mem. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, v. 127, pp. 415-439, pls. 2.