

In the present case the linear markings appear, under very high magnification, to be lamellar twinning characteristic of calcite, as suggested by M. J. Buerger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His observation that 'it may be the outcropping of a small sheet of unmixed material of another crystal structure' also holds true to a certain extent. In fact the pseudomorphic cleavage and relicts of the calcite are still retained in the garnet groundmass. Not much can be said at this stage about the rocket-shaped and triangular inclusions present in the garnet, which may be an intergrowth of some other species of mineral in the garnet and this intergrowth may have resulted from unmixing of some material. Further work on the problem is in progress and will be published later.

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Isotopic ages of charnockites and other Indian rocks

THE principal conclusion of Grasty and Leelanandam (1965) that the charnockites of Kondapalli suffered metamorphism about 450 M yr ago and that this cycle is represented in Travancore (India) and Ceylon, has already been reported by Aswathanarayana (1964a) on the basis of Rb-Sr and K-Ar ages of whole rocks and separated biotites from charnockites and granites of Kondapalli and Visakhapatnam. Unfortunately, the authors missed this paper at the time of submission of their report for publication. This led them to make statements such as: 'As far as the authors are aware, there are no published isotopic ages on any Indian charnockites' (p. 530) and that the ages 'are the lowest recorded for any Archaean rock or mineral in India' (p. 531). Attention is drawn to the work of Afanas'ev *et al.* (1964), Vinogradov and Tugarinov (1964),

Aswathanarayana (1964*b*, *c*), Sarkar *et al.* (1964), in which numerous ages of Indian rocks, including those of charnockites, have been reported.

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