

REFERENCES TO LITERATURE CITED

- Agarwal, A.P. (1963). A note on the palaeontology and stratigraphy of Jabalpur series. Curr. Sc. 32 (1) : 4..
- Arber, E.A.N. (1905). Catalogue of the fossil plants of the Glossopteris flora in the Department of Geology. Br.Mus.Nat. Hist. London.
- Arkell, H.J. (1956). Jurassic Geology of the World, London.
- Adyalkar, P.G. and Rao, C.N. (1960). Fossil plants from the Atgarah Stage; Cuttack District, Orissa. Ind.Sci.Cong. Abs. Pt. 3 : 218.
- Baksi, S.K. (1968). Fossil plants from Raghavapuram Mudstone, West Godavari District, A.P. India. Palaeobotanist 16(3): 206-215.
- Bharadwaj, D.C. (1954). On a new species of Taxaceoxylon Unger from the Jurassic of Rajmahal Hills, Bihar (India). Lloydia 15(4) : 234-240.
- Bose, M.N. (1952). Plant remains from Barner district, Rajasthan. Jour. Sci. Indust. Res. 11B(5) : 185-190.
- _____ (1952 a). Brachyphyllum spiroxylum sp. nov. from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, India. Jour. Ind. Bot. Soc. 31(4):287-296.
- _____ (1953 a). Bucklandia sahnii sp. nov. from the Jurassic of Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 2:41-50.
- _____ (1953 b). On some fossil Cycadean stems from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 2: 71-74.

Bose, M.N. (1958). Cycadopteris sp. from Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Curr. Sci. 27 : 312.

_____ (1959a). Some fragmentary plant fossils from Narshinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh, India. Palaeobotanist. 6 : 49-50.

_____ (1959b). The fossil flora of Jabalpur group-1. Ptilophyllum institacallum n. sp. Palaeobotanist 7(1):26-28.

_____ (1960). The fossil flora of Jabalpur Series-2 Filicales. Palaeobotanist 7(2) : 90-92.

_____ (1966). A revision of Rajmahalia. Palaeobotanist. 14 : 85-88.

_____ (1966a). Significance of fossil plants in the Indian Gondwana stratigraphy. Sci. and Cult. 32 : 532-534.

_____ (1966b) Fossil plants remains from the Rajmahal and Jabalpur series in the Upper Gondwana of India. Symp. Florist Strat. Gond. Land. B.S.I.P. Lucknow: 143-154.

_____ (1966c). A petrified Bennettitalean flower from the Rajmahal Hills, India. Curr. Sci. 35(22) : 569-570.

_____ (1968). A new species of Williamsonia from the Rajmahal Hill, India. Jour. Linn. Soc. (Bot.); 61(384):121-127.

_____ (1968a). Cycadites rajmahalensis. Oldham from the Rajmahal Hill, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 16(1) : 10-11.

_____ (1974). Bennettitales in Aspects and Appraisal of Indian Palaeobotany. B.S.I.P. Lucknow, 189-200.

_____ and Banerji, J. (1981). Cycadophytic leaves from Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous rocks of India. Palaeobotanist. 28, 29 : 218-300.

_____ and Hsu, J. (1953). On some coniferous cones; Probably of Brachyphyllum from the Jurassic of the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar; India. Proc. Nat. Inst. Sci. India 19: 605-612.

_____ and Jain, K.P. (1963). Cycadolepis saporta from the Rajmahal Hills; India. Palaeobotanist 12(3) : 254-255.

_____ (1967). Otozamites Vemavaramensis sp. nov. from the Upper Gondwana of the East-Coast of India. Palaeobotanist. 15(2) : 314-315.

_____ and Kasat, M.L. (1972). The genus Ptilophyllum in India. Palaeobotanist. 19(2) : 115-145.

_____ and Maheshwari, H.K. (1974). Mesozoic conifers. In Aspects and Appraisal of Indian Palaeobotany B.S.I.P. Lucknow 212-223.

_____ and Roy, S.K. (1963). Studies on the Upper Gondwana of Kutch-2 Isoetaceae. Palaeobotanist. 12(3):226-228.

_____ (1968). On the occurrence of Pachypteris in the Jabalpur series of India. Palaeobotanist 16(1):1-9.

_____ and Sah, S.C.D. (1968). Some pteridophytic remains from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 16(1):12-28.

_____ and Sukh-Dev (1958). A few species of Ptilophyllum from Bansa, South Rewa Gondwana Basin. Palaeobotanist 6(1) 12-15.

_____ (1966). Studies on the fossil flora of Jabalpur series from the South Rewa Gondwana Basin-1 Cycadopteris, Nipaniophyllum and Ginkgoites Palaeobotanist 7(2) : 143-154.

_____ (1961). The fossil flora of the Jabalpur series from the South Rewa Gondwana Basin-2 Onychiopsis paradoxus n. sp. Palaeobotanist 8(1) : 57-67.

_____ (1972). Three new species of Pagiophyllum from Bansa, Madhya Pradesh, India. Geophytology 1(2):116-122.

_____ and Zeba-Bano, (1978). Genus Dictyozamites in India. 25 : 79-91.

Brongniart, (1828). Prodromed Une histoire Oes Vegetaux fossiles : Dictionnaire-Sci. Nat. 57 : 16-212.

Cotter, G. de. P. (1917). A revised classification of the system. Rec. Geol. Surv. India 48(1) : 23-33.

Feistmantel, O. (1876). On some fossil plants from the Danuda series in the Raniganj coal field collected by Mr. J. Wood Mason. Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. 45(2) : 329.

Feistmantel, O. (1891). The fossil flora of the Gondwana system-II. The flora of the Damuda and panchet divisions. Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind. Pal. Ind. Ser. X., 3(2):1-149.

Feistmantel, O. (1882). The fossil flora of the Gondwana system-II. Fossil flora of the South Rewa Gondwana basin. Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind. Pal. Ind. Ser. XII, 6(1) : 1-66.

_____ (1886). The fossil flora of some of the coal fields in Western Bengal. Ibid., 4(2) : 1-66.

_____ (1889). Geological and Palaeontological relations of the coal and plant bearing beds of palaeozoic and Mesozoic age in the Eastern Australia and Tasmania with reference to fossil flora Mem. Geol. Surv. N.S.W. (Palaeont.) 3 : 1-83.

Fox, C.S. (1931). The Gondwana system and related formation Ibid., 58 : 1-241.

Foote, R.B. (1879). Geological structure of the Eastern-coast from lat. 15°N to Murulipatnam. Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind. 16(1) : 1-66.

Ganju, P.N. (1946). On a collection of Jurassic plants from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. J. Ind. Bot. Soc. Iyengar, comm. Vol: 51-96.

_____ (1947). Beaniopsis rajmahalensis gen. et. sp. nov., a new type of gymnosperm, female fructification from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India. 25: 95-104.

Gopal, V., Jacob, C. and Jacob, K. (1957). Stratigraphy and palaeontology of the Upper Gondwana of the Ramnad District on the East-Coast. Rec. Geol. Surv. India. 80(4) :477-496.

Gupta, K.M. (1943). A new species of Williamsonia (W.sahnii) from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, India. J. Ind.bot.Sci. 22: 191-199.

_____ (1954). Notes on some Jurassic plants from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, India, palaeobotanist. 3: 18-25.

_____ and Sharma, B.D. (1968a). Investigations on the Jurassic flora of the Rajmahal Hills, India*2 On the Bennettitalean genus Dictyozamites with description of D. sahnii sp. nov. J. palaeont. Soc. India. 569 : 21-28.

_____ (1968b). Investigations on the Jurassic flora of the Rajmahal Hills, India*2. On a new species of Ptilophyllum, P. sahnii from Amarjola in Amarapura region J. palaeont. Soc. 11: 1-7.

Gururaja, M.N. and Pant, S.C. (1970). A note on the fossil plants from Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Indian Miner 24(4) : 386-388.

Halle, T.G. (1913). The Mesozoic flora of Grahamland Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Sudpolar-Expedit., 1901-3. 3(14): 1-123.

Harris, T.M. (1969). The yorkshire Jurassic flora III Bennettitales. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist., London 1-VI : 1-186.

- Jacob, K. (1938). Fossil plants from Sakrigalihat in the Rajmahal Hills, with remarks on the age of the beds. Proc. 25th Ind. Sci. Cong. Pt.3 : 152-153 Calcutta.
- _____ (1951). Dictyozamites bajoriensis sp. nov. from the Mesozoic of Rajmahal Hills with notes on the distribution of the genus Proc. Natn. Inst. Sci. India. 27(1) : 7-13.
- _____ and Jacob, C. (1954). Cuticular study of Indian Ptilophyllum fronds from Cutch and Jabalpur. Mem. Geol. Surv. India palaeonto. Indica, N.S. 33(1):1-35.
- Jain, K.P. (1964). A new species of Mesembrioxylon, M. rajmahalensis from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, India. Palaeobotanist 13(2) : 153-154.
- _____ (1968). Some plant remains from the Upper Gondwana of East-Coast; India. Palaeobotanist 16(2): 151-154.
- Krausel, R. and Jain, K.P. (1964). New fossil coniferous woods from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, India. Palaeobotanist 12(1) : 59-67.
- King, W. (1880). Coastal region of Godavari District. Mem. Geol. Surv. India. 16(3) : 231-252.
- Lele, K.M. (1955). Plant fossils from persora in the South Rewa Gondwana Basin, India. Palaeobotanist 4 : 23-24.
- _____ (1962a). Studies in the Indian Middle Gondwana flora-2. Plant fossils from South Rewa Gondwana Basin. Palaeobotanist, 10 : 69-82.

Mahabale, T.S. and Satyanarayana, T. (1979). Upper Gondwana plant fossils from East-Godavari district in Andhra-Pradesh, India. Geophytology 9(1) : 65-82.

Medlicott, H.B. and Blandford, W.T. (1879-1887). A manual of Geology of India chiefly compiled from the observation of the Geological Survey, Calcutta, Vol. 1:1-444, Vol. 2:445-817.

Morris, J. (1840). See Appendix in Capt. Grants C.W. Memoir to illustrate the geological map of Cutch. Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. 2. 5(2) : 289-329.

Oldham, R.D. (1893). A manual of Geology of India: 1-543. Calcutta.

Oldham, T. and Morris, J. (1963). Fossil flora of the Rajmahal series in the Rajmahal Hills. In "Fossil flora of the Gondwana system" Mem. Geol. Surv. India. Palaeont. Indica. Ser. 11. 1(1) : 1-52.

Pascoe, E.H. (1963). A manual of Geology of India and Burma II and III.

Patra, B.P. (1971). Notes on some Upper Gondwana plants from Athgarh sandstones, Cuttack District, Orissa Palaeobotanist 20(3) : 325-333.

_____ (1973). On the occurrence of Otozamites sp. in the Athgarh sandstones, at Naraj District Cuttack, Orissa. Curr. Sci. 42(13) : 477-478.

Pant, D.D. and Srivastava, G.K. (1968). On the cuticular structure of Araucaria (Araucarites) cutchensis (Feistmantel) comb. nov. from the Jabalpur series. India J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) 61(384) : 201-206.

Rao, A.R. (1943a). Nipaniostrobus, a new genus of Dacrydium like seed bearing cones and other silicified plants from the Rajmahal series. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India. 13(2):113-133.

_____ (1943b). The structure and affinities of Taenioptenis spatulata Mc Cl. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India. 13(2):113-133.

_____ (1947). Nipanioruha granthia gen et. sp. nov., a new petrified coniferous shoot from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. J. Ind. Bot. Iyengar. Comm. Vol. 389-397.

_____ (1959). Two hitherto unreported plant fossils from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar, Curr. Sci. 19: 378-380.

_____ (1964). Stachyotaxis sampatkumarani sp. nov. from Onthea in the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar Palaeobotanist, 12:217-219.

_____ (1972). The Jurassic flora of Rajmahal Hills. Seward. Mem. Lect. B.S.I.P. Lucknow 1-14.

_____ (1974). Pantoxyleae. In Aspects and Appraisal of Indian Palaeobotany. B.S.I.P. Lucknow. 201-211.

_____ and Vimala Achuthan, (1968). Further contributions to our knowledge of the anatomy of Ptilophyllum, Palaeobotanist. 16(3) : 249-257.

Rao, A.R. and Bose, M.N. (1971). Podostrobus gen. nov. from onthea in the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist. 12: 217-219.

Rao, C.N. (1959). On the occurrence of Dictroidium (Thinnfeldia) feistmantelii in the East-coast Gondwana of Venavaram, Andhra-Pradesh. Proc. 46th Indian Soc. Cong. 3: 278.

_____ and Sah, S.C. (1960). Plant fossils from the kota, Maleri beds, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh. Proc. 47th Indian Sci. Cong. Abt. 3 : 278.

Ramanujam, C.G.K. (1953). On two new species of Mesembryoxylon, from the vicinity of pondicherry, South India. Palaeobotanist 2 : 101-106.

_____ (1957). On the occurrence of fossil wood of Sonneratia, Sonneratioxylon dakshinense sp. nov. from the Tertiary rocks of South Arcot District, Madras. J. Indian bot. Soc. 37(1) : 128-137.

_____ and Srisailam, K. (1975). Palynology of carbonaceous shales from a bore hole at Kattavakkam near Conjeevaram, Tamil Nadu, India. Pollen et. spores XVI (1): 67-102.

Roy, S.K. (1963). Studies on the Mesozoic flora of Kutch and Kathiawar-1. Ptilopyllum sp. nov. Proc. 50th Ind. Sci. Cong. 3: 396 Delhi.

Roy, S.K. (1967). *Ptilophyllum horridum* sp. nov. from Trambhau, Kutch. Curr. Sci. 36(2) : 581-582.

Sah, S.C.D. (1958). *Ptilophyllum sakrigaliensis* n. sp. from Sakrigalighat, Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Proc. 45th Ind.Sci. Cong. Abt. 3 : 337, Madras.

_____ and Jain, K.P. (1964). Some fossil woods from the Jurassic of Rajmahal Hills, Bihar (India). Palaeobotanist 12(2) : 169-180.

_____ (1965). *Ginkgoites rajmahalensis* sp. nov. from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar (India). Palaeobotanist 13(2) : 155-157.

_____ and Sukh-Dev (1957). *Thinnfeldia chunakhalensis* sp. nov. from the Jurassic of the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 6(1) : 22-24.

Sahni, B. (1921). The present position of Indian palaeobotany Proc. Asiat. Soc. Ben. (N.S.) 27(4) : 152-178.

_____ (1928). Revision of Indian fossil plants -coniferales (Impression and incrustation) Mem. Palaeont. Indica, 11:1-49.

_____ (1931 a). Material for a monograph of the Indian petrified palms. Proc. Acad. Sci. 1 : 140-178.

_____ (1931 b). Revision of Indian fossil plants : Part-II Coniferales (b. petrification). Mem. Geol. Surv. India. palaeont. Indica., N.S. 11 : 51-124.

Sahni, B. (1931c). A petrified Williamsonia (W.sewardiana) sp. nov. from the Rajmahal Hills, India. Mem. Geol. Surv. India. palaeont. Indica (N.S.) Pt.3, 20 : 1-19.

_____ (1935). Recent discoveries in the Rajmahal flora. A petrified Williamsonia. Proc. 6th Int. bot. Congr. 2: 248-249.

_____ (1936). The occurrence of Matonidium and Weichselia in India. Rec. Geol. Surv. India, 71(2) : 156-165.

_____ (1938). Recent advances in Indian Palaeobotany. Lucknow Univ. Studies, 2 : 1-102.

_____ (1940). Palaeobotany in India. T.J. Indian bot. sci. 18 : 201-209.

_____ (1948). The pentoxyleae : A new group of Jurassic Gymnosperms from the Rajmahal Hills of India. Bot. Gaz. 110(1) : 47-80.
===

_____ and Rao, A.R. (1933). On some Jurassic plants from the Rajmahal Hills. J. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal N.S., 27(2) : 183-208.

_____ (1934). Rajahalia paradoxa gen et sp.nov. and other Jurassic plants from the Rajmahal Hills. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India, 13 : 36-75.

Seward, A.C. (1917). Fossil plants, Vol. II and III, Cambridge.

_____ (1919). Fossil plants, Vol. IV Cambridge.

Seward, A.C. and Sahni, B. (1920). Indian Gondwana plants. A revision. Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind. Pal. Ind. N.S. 1: 1-54.

Sharma, B.D. (1967). Investigations on the Jurassic flora of Rajmahal Hills, India 3 : A review of the genus *Ptilophyllum* of Morris, with description of two new species from Amarjola in the Rajmahal Hills. Palaeontographica. B. 120:139-150.

_____ (1968). Investigations on the Jurassic flora of Rajmahal Hills, India. Acta. Bot. Hungarica. 14(3-4):373-383.

_____ (1969a). *Bucklandia dichotoma* sp. nov. from the Middle Jurassic of Rajmahal Hills, India. Ameghiniana 6(4): 303-308.

_____ (1969b). On some fossil cycadean fronds from India. Bull. Bot. Surv. India. 11(1 & 2) : 115-119.

_____ (1917). On a collection of Bennettitalean stems and fructifications from Amarjola in the Rajmahal Hills, India. Palaeontographica (B) 135 : 48-52.

Sharma, B.D., Surana, A.C. and Singh, A.P. (1873). Jurassic plants from Amarjola in the Rajmahal Hills, Jour. Palaeont. Soc. Ind. 16 : 27-34.

Singh, G. (1957). *Araucarites nipaniensis* sp. nov. A female Araucarian cone scales from the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 5 : 64-65.

Sitholey, R.V. (1954). The Mesozoic and Tertiary floras of India. A Review. Palaeobotanist 3 : 55-59.

_____ (1963). Gymnosperms of India-I (Fossil forms). Nat. Bot. Gard. Lucknow. Bull. No. 86 : 1-78.

_____ and Bose, M.N. (1953). Williamsonia santalensis sp. nov. a male fructification from the Rajmahal series, with remarks on the structure of Ontheanthus polyandra Ganju. Palaeobotanist. 2 : 29-39.

_____ (1971). Weltrichia santalensis (Sitholey and Bose) and other Bennettitalean male fructifications from India. Palaeontographica, B. 131 : 151-159.

_____ (1974). Mesozoic Ginkgoales. In Aspects and Appraisal of Indian palaeobotany. B.S.I.P. Lucknow, 210-211.

Srivastava, B.P. (1945). Silicified plant remains from the Rajmahal series of India. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India. 15: 185-211.

_____ and Sah, S.C.D. (1966). Ginkgo (Ginkgoites) digitata Brong. from the Rajmahal Hills, Santal paraganas (Bihar). Rec. Geol. Surv. India 94(2) : 309-312.

Surange, K.R. (1966). Distribution of Glossopteris flora in Lower Gondwana formations of India. Symp. Florist. Strat. Gond. Land. B.S.I.P. Lucknow : 55-58.

Surange, K.R. (1968). Studies on the Glossopteris flora of India. 9. A male fructification bearing monoletic spores from the Lower Gondwanas of India. Palaeobotanist 6 : 47-48.

_____ (1971). The Glossopteris flora of India and Angara flora of U.S.S.R. Geophytology, 1(1) : 64-69.

_____ (1974). Other Lower Gondwana gymnospermous plants. In Aspects and Appraisal of Indian palaeobotany, B.S.J.P. Lucknow : 170-178.

Suryanarayana, K. (1953). Mesembryoxylon titrumangalensis, a new species from the Sriparamatur group near Madras. J. Indian bot. soc. 32(4) : 159-164.

_____ (1954). Fossil plants from the Jurassic rocks of the Madras coast, India Palaeobotanist, 3 : 87-90.

Satyanarayana, T. (1976). Fossil flora of Andhra Pradesh (India). Godavari District, Ph.D. Thesis, Poona University.

_____ and Mahabale, T.S. (1976). A new species of the genus Ptilophyllum from East coast Gondwanas of Andhra Pradesh. Proc. 63rd Indian Sci. Congr. Pt. III, Sect. IV, Botany; 69 (Abst.)

Shukla, V.B. (1957). On a new species of Pentoxylon with four bundles. Proc. 44th Indian Sci. Congr. 297 Abs.

Spath, L.F. (1933). Revision of the Cephalopod faunas of Kutch (cutch). Palaeonto. Indica; N.S. 9(5) : 659-945.

Vishnu-Mittre, (1953). A male flower of the pentoxyleae, with remarks on the structure of the female cones of the group Palaeobotanist 2 : 75-84.

_____ (1954a). Petrified spores and pollen grains from the Jurassic rocks of the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist 3 : 117-128.

_____ (1954). Araucarites bindrabuneansis sp. nov. a megastrobilus from the Jurassic of the Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Palaeobotanist, 2 : 75-84.

_____ (1956). Masculostrobus sahnii sp. nov. a petrified conifer male cone from the Jurassic of Rajmahal Hills, Bihar. Grana palynolog (N.S.) 1 (2) : 99-107.

_____ (1957). Studies on the fossil flora of Nipania, Rajmahal series, India. Bennettitales. Palaeobotanist 5(2): 95-99, 1956.

_____ (1959). Studies on the fossil flora of Nipania (Rajmahal series), Bihar Coniferales. Palaeobotanist 6:

Wadia, D.N. (1957). Geology of India, London.

Zeiller, R. (1902). Observation sur quelques plantes des Lower Gondwanas. Pal. Ind. N.S. 2(1) : 1-40.