
Dangripites, a new palynomorph from the Tikak Parbat Formation (Oligocene) of Dangri Kumari Colliery, Upper Assam

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Mandaokar BD 1997. *Dangripites*, a new palynomorph from the Tikak Parbat Formation (Oligocene) of Dangri Kumari Colliery, Upper Assam. *Palaeobotanist* 46 (3): 70-72.

A new palynomorph, *Dangripites*, has been recorded from the Tikak Parbat Formation (Oligocene) of Dangri Kumari Colliery in Dibrugarh District, Assam. This palynomorph is spherical to elliptical, inaperturate and ornamented with baculae, clavae, verrucae, gemmae and tubercles. A probable bryophytic affinity is suggested for this palynomorph.

Key-words—Palynology, *Dangripites*, Tikak Parbat Formation, Oligocene, Assam, India.

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सारांश

उपरि असम में डाँगरी कुमारी कोयला खान के टिकाक पर्वत शैल-समूह (ओलिगोसीन) से एक नया परागाणुवर्गक—डाँगरीपाइटिस

भगवानदास दोमाजी मंडावकर

असम में डिब्रूगढ़ जनपद में डाँगरी कुमारी कोयला खान के टिकाक पर्वत शैल-समूह (ओलिगोसीन) से डाँगरीपाइटिस नामक एक नये परागाणुवर्गक का इस शोध-पत्र में वर्णन किया गया है। नये-नये लक्षण प्रदर्शित करने वाला यह परागाणुवर्गक ब्रायोफाइट सजातीयता व्यक्त करता है।

THE Tikak Parbat Formation (Oligocene) is exposed at Dangri Kumari Colliery (Lat. 27°08'N: Long. 95°22'E) about 20 km south of Dilli Colliery in Dibrugarh District, Assam. This formation consists of light grey to brownish, fine to medium grained, well bedded sandstone, mudstone, shale, siltstone, carbonaceous shale, clay and coal seams. Earlier, Mandaokar (1993) recorded a rich palynofossil assemblage from these sediments which contains a new palynomorph *Dangripites* which is being described here.

The slides of the new taxon are stored in the repository of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow.

DESCRIPTION

Genus—*Dangripites* gen. nov.

Type species—*Dangripites tuberculatus* gen. et sp. nov.

Diagnos—Palynomorphs spherical, oval or elliptical, inaperturate. Wall more or less uniformly

PLATE 1

(All photomicrographs are magnified x ca. 1000. Coordinates of specimens in slides refer to the stage of Olympus Microscope no. BHS. 235846).

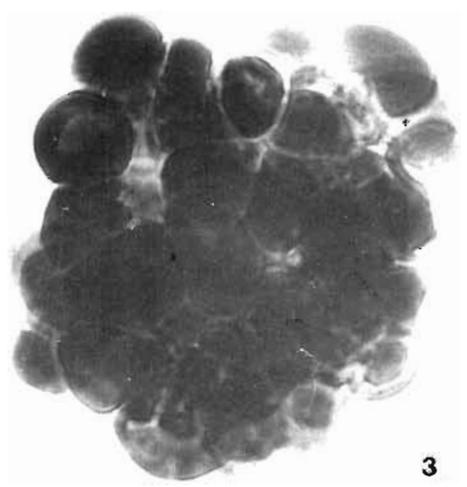
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1-10. <i>Dangripites tuberculatus</i> sp. nov. | 5. Slide no. BSIP 11292 (149 x 13.5, V 38/2) |
| 1-2, 9. Slide no. BSIP 11290 (137 x 28, G 26/1) | 6. Slide no. BSIP 11291 (155 x 25.5, K 44/2) |
| 3. Slide no. BSIP 11294 (150.5 x 22, N 39/1) | 7. Slide no. BSIP 11294 (156.5 x 18, R 46/3) |
| 4. Slide no. BSIP 11292 (148.5 x 12.5, X 37/2) | 8. Slide no. BSIP 11292 (136 x 14.5, V 24/2) |
| | 10. Slide no. BSIP 11293 (144 x 23.5, L 33/4) |



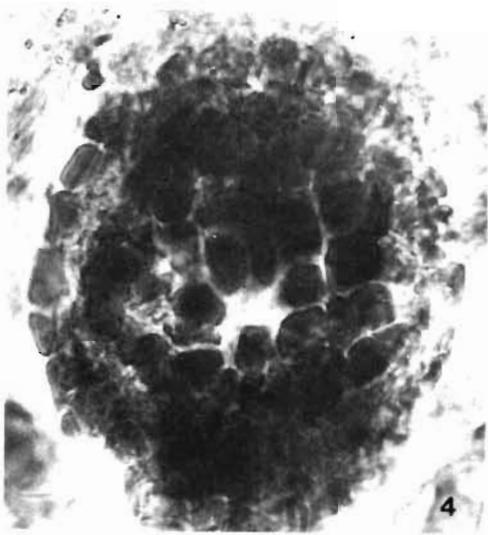
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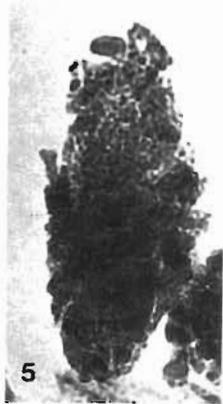
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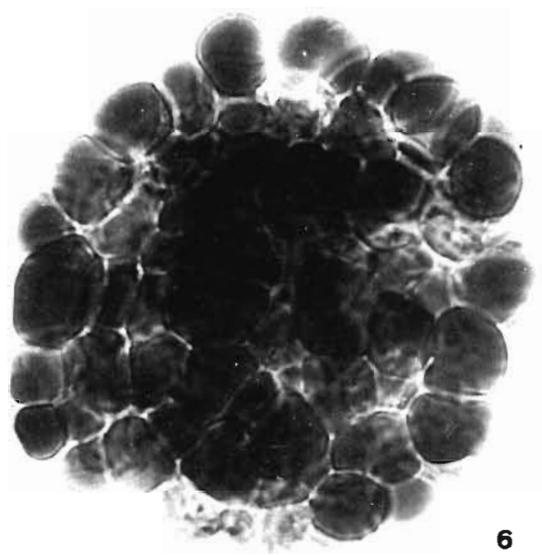
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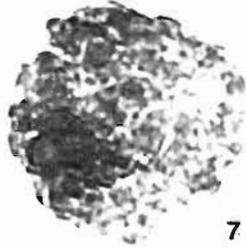
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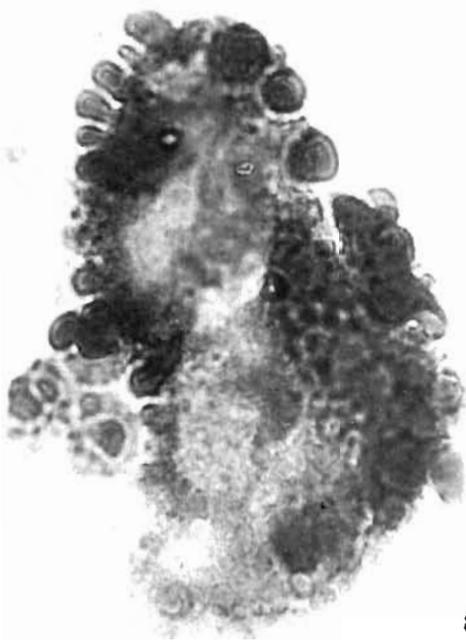
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6



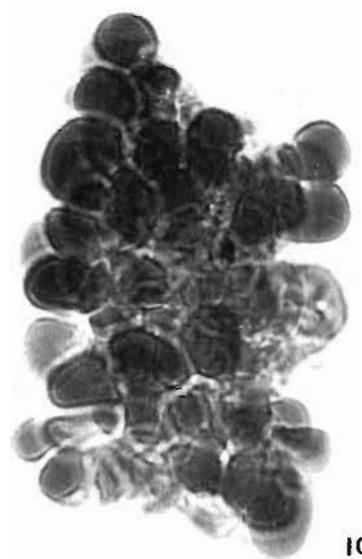
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8



9



10

PLATE 1

covered with coarse baculae, clavae, verrucae, gemmae and tubercles.

Comparison—*Verrualetes* Singh & Saxena 1984 is comparable to the present genus in being inaperturate and having verrucate sculpture. However, *Dangriptides* can be differentiated by its coarse and densely placed sculptural elements like verrucae, gemmae, tubercles, clavae, etc. *Reyrea* Herngreen 1974 is similar to *Dangriptides* in its inaperturate nature and tuberculate sculpture but can be distinguished by its sculptural elements arranged in longitudinal rows. *Assamipollenites* Singh emend. Singh & Saxena 1984 is different in having pilate-baculate exine. *Meyeripollis* Baksi & Venkatachala 1970 also resembles the present genus in its sculpture pattern but can be differentiated by being trisyncolporate.

Dangriptides tuberculatus sp. nov.

Pl. 1, figs 1-10

Holotype—Pl. 1, fig. 6; size 40 x 15.2 mm (including tubercles), slide no. BSIP 11291 (155 x 25.5).

Type locality, horizon and age—Dangri Kumari Colliery, Upper Assam, Tikak Parbat Formation (Oligocene).

Description—Palynomorph circular to subcircular in outline, size range 57-63 x 35-38 mm; inaperturate. Within the same specimen baculae, gemmae, clavae, verrucae and tubercles can be observed. Sculptural elements densely and irregularly arranged, usually 3-5 mm in diameter, evenly distributed all over the body, surface between the sculptural elements scabrate.

Comments—The morphology of the present taxon suggests its bryophytic affinity.

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