ABSTRACT

The Mid-Tertiary rocks of an area around Waior-Cheropodi, western Cutch, India, are biostratigraphically investigated. A biostratigraphic and also a lithostratigraphic map of the area are prepared. Eight faunal zones (Zones A to H) are established within a marine fossiliferous sequence (ranging in age from Oligocene-Lower Miocene) based on some important larger foraminifera such as Nummulites, Spiroclupeus, Miogypsoides, Miogypsina, Lepidocyclina, Taberina, Archaias, Sorites and Austrotrillina. The fauna of each zone is compared with other similar Tertiary faunas, known from India and abroad and thus correlation and age of the established faunal zones are achieved as far as practicable. The succession is found more or less continuous and faunal zones are broadly equivalents to Lattorfiian, Rupelian, Chattian, Aquitanian and Lower Burdigalian of Europe.

The rocks, in general, belong to a calcareous facies. A general shallow marine sedimentation throughout the Oligo-Miocene period is interpreted as evident from the nature of lithology and fauna. There were two marine transgressions affecting the area; one came at the beginning of Lower Oligocene