PART II
Before taking up a detailed systematic account of the Eocene ostracodes from Rajasthan it may perhaps not be out of place to give a brief review of our present state of knowledge concerning the Lower Tertiary ostracodes from the Indian subcontinent with particular reference to Eocene. The study of ostracodes was initiated in the early decades of the nineteenth century and Sowerby (1840), was perhaps the first to give a systematic description of ostracodes from the Inter-trappean beds of Sichel Hills, near Nagpur. Subsequently, important contributions during the nineteenth century were made by Carter (1852), Baird (1859), Jones (1860), and Brady (1886). The work of these authors concerned mainly with ostracodes from the Inter-trappean beds (Eocene) and the recent fresh-water and marine sediments. Practically nothing was known about the marine Tertiary ostracodes until Davies (1927) recorded the presence of Bairdia subdeltoidea (Münster) from the upper most Ranikot beds (Palaeocene) of Thal (now in Pakistan). The first systematic study of the ostracodes from the Tertiary beds was done by Latham (1940). During the last two decades or so, the study of the ostracodes has been taken up by various workers. A brief account of more
important works dealing with the Lower Tertiary ostracodes, with particular reference to Eocene, is given below in chronological order.


Borooah (1946), in his paper on the Laki Series from parts of Jodhpur State (presently in Barmer District), recorded three species of the genus *Cythereis*. No specific names or figures were given.

Jacob and Sastri (1950), in their paper on microforaminifera from the Fuller’s earth beds (Lower Eocene) near Mudh, Bikaner, recorded the presence of *Bairdia* sp., *Cythereis* spp., and *Cytheropteron* sp.

Tewari and Tandon (1960) published a detailed account of the ostracodes from the middle Kirthar (Middle Eocene) and Gaj beds (Lower Miocene) of Kutch. In all 27 taxa, including 23 new species and 2 new varieties were described and illustrated. The following eleven new taxa were recorded from the Eocene beds: *Bairdia indica*, *B.? kirtharensis*, *B. subdeltoidea* var. *koteshwarensis*, *Bythocypris mianica*, *Cythereis? kankawatiensis*, *Hemicythere sahnii*, *Hermanites indica*, *...*
Krithe indica, Paracypris wynnei, Pterygothyereis marhensis, and Trachyleberis bhujensis.

Lubimova et al. (1960), in their paper on the ostracodes of the Jurassic and Tertiary of western India, described 27 species (all new) from the Tertiary beds of Kutch. The check list of only the Eocene species is given below: Bairdoppilata poddari, Cytherella protuberantis, Cythereis arcanus, C. spinellosa, Krithe autochthona, Paracypris meridionalis, Trachyleberis memorans and Y. tumefacentis.

Rajagopalan (1962) described a new genus Neocythereidea and six new species from the Lower Tertiary beds of Thiruchchittambalam, Pondicherry, South India. The check list of the species is as follows: Actinocythereis indica, Cythereis anastomosa, C. tamulicus, Hermanites pondicherriensis, Neocytheridea inflata and Schizocytherei levisoni.

Poddar (1963) recorded Pajenborchella sp. and Xestoleberis sp. from the Khulia Formation (Lakis) of Rajasthan. No description or illustration was given.

Sastri (1963) described and illustrated five ostracode species from the inter-trappean beds (Eocene) near Rajahmundry. The checklist of these species is as follows: Bairdia subdeltoidea Münster, Cythere ranikotiana Latham, Cythereelloidea sp., Cythereis bowerbanki Jones and C. cf. sp. C. merosondaviesi Latham.

Guha (1965) described ten species, including three new species, of family Cytherellidae from the Middle and
Upper Eocene to Oligocene beds of the Cambay region. Among the Eocene species of the family Cytherellidae, *Cytherelloidea guzeratensis* is new and other species are *Cythereilla protuberantis* Lubimova and Guha, *Cythereilla* sp., *Cythereelloidea barkhanensis* Tewari and Tandon, *C. cutchensis* Lubimova and Guha, *C. insolensa* Lubimova and Guha, and *C. tewarii* van den Bold. The other ostracode species recorded from the Eocene beds are *Buntonia* sp., *Costa* sp., *Paijenborschella* sp., *Paracypris* sp.

Guha *et al.* (1965) recorded a rich microfossils assemblage, including ostracodes, from certain core samples from Karikal in Tanjore District. The ostracode species recorded from the Eocene beds are *Bairdia* sp., *Costa* sp., *Cythereelloidea* sp., and *Cytheretta* sp.

Bhatia (1965) reported the presence of *Leguminocythereis* sp., *Krithe bartonensis* (Jones), and *K. indica* Tewari and Tandon from the Subathu beds (Eocene) of Simla.

Bhalla (1965), in a short note reported the presence of a rich ostracode assemblage, comprising 16 species from the Inter-trappean beds (Eocene) near Pangadi, Andhra Pradesh. The check list is as follows: *Brachycythere* sp., *Bythocypris* sp., *Costa* sp., *Cythereilla* sp., *Cytheretta* sp., provisionally identified as *C. laticosta* (Reuss) *Hermanites* sp. A, *Hermanites* sp. B, *Krithe* sp., provisionally identified as *K. bartonensis* (Jones), *Leguminocythereis* sp. A, *Leguminocythereis* sp. B, *Neocyprideis* sp., *Occultocy-
thereis sp., Quadracythere sp., Schizocythere sp., Semicytherura sp., provisionally identified as S. forestensis (Keij), and Xestoleberis sp., provisionally identified as X. subglobosa (Bosquet). The palaeoecological significance of the assemblage was discussed by him in another paper (Bhalla, 1967).

Tewari and Singh (1966) described and illustrated 16 species of ostracodes from the Nummulitic beds (Eocene) of Kalakot, Jammu. Except for the following three species-Krithe indica Tewari and Tandon, Echinocythereis cheropadiensis (Tewari and Tandon), Hermanites purii Tewari and Tandon—the remaining 13 species were new. These are: Aurila kohlii, Bairdia beraguaensis, B. jammuensis, B. kalakotensis, Bairdoppilata kalakotensis, Bythocypris kashmirensis, B. westi, Caudites indica, Cythereis rainathi, Cytherella tawaica, Hermanites wadiai, Paracypris ihinigrani and Quadracythere sahnii.

Guha (1967) described and illustrated ten species including four new from the Oligocene beds of Cambay Wells. One new species, Leguminocythereis lunejensis, was also recorded from the Eocene beds.

Singh and Misra (1968) recorded 15 taxa including a new genus Jawaharia from the Fuller's earth beds of Mudh, District Bikaner. Except for two species, Cytherella protuberantis Lubimova and Guha and Paracypris sp. indet., the other 12 species and a variety are new. The check list
of the new species is as follows: *Bairdoppilata jaswanti*, *Cythereis avadhesi*, *C. satyendrai*, *C. spinellosa var. valdiyai*, *Cytherura rameshi*, *Jawaharia indica*, *Leguminocythereis brahmi*, *Quadracythere gautami*, *Schizocythere bikanerensis*, *S. vimali*, *Schuleridea bhupendi*, *Trachyleberis deshpandeii* and *T. mathuri*.

Srivastava (1968) recorded three species of ostracodes - *Cytherella protuberantis* Lubimova and Guha, *Cytherelloidea sp. aff. C. tewarii* van den Bold and *Trachyleberis sp.* - from the Kopili Formation (Upper Eocene) of Assam.