

district, Maharashtra. While dealing with the tectonometamorphic provinces of central India, it emerged that most of the supracrustal belts are developed in an ensialic and/or evolved crust.

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IMPRINT OF WAVE REWORKING IN EARLY PROTEROZOIC CHAIBASA SANDSTONE

This note is in continuation of the current revival of interest in sedimentological aspects of the Chaibasa Formation, E. Singhbhum, Bihar (Bhattacharya, 1991; Bose, 1994; Bose et al. 1997; Das, 1997). Initially the Chaibasa sandstones were identified as turbidite (Naha, 1961) and recent work of Das (1997) indicates that the same idea still prevails. One of the major reasons or rather,

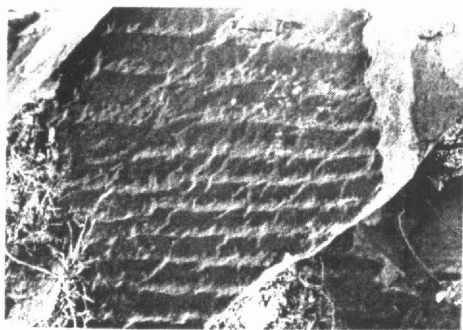


Fig.1. Wave ripple within Chaibasa sandstone near Harindungri village, Ghatsila.

the main reason for identifying the sandstones as turbidite is complete absence of wave imprint. While commenting on Das's paper I have mentioned that Chaibasa sandstone bears wave imprint (Mazumder, 1998) (*see* Fig.1). Earlier workers (except Bhattacharya, 1991) overlooked wave-ripples well preserved within the sandstones though the formation has undergone deformation and metamorphism.

Presence of wave-ripples within Chaibasa sandstone strongly suggests that the sandstones are not deep sea turbidites. Wave ripples in association

with other sedimentary structures suggest that sand deposition took place in a tide-storm interactive shallow marine regime (Bose et al. 1997; *see also* Bhattacharya and Bandyopadhyaya, 1998).

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