

$$\beta_{\phi} = 1 / \left[f'(v) + \frac{\gamma_m}{\lambda} \frac{f(v)}{v} \right] \quad (15)$$

which is a pure function of the volume. In particular Rao's equation is obtained if $f(v)$ is assumed to be of the form λ/v^n where $n=6$.

Further details will be published elsewhere.
Meteorological Observatory, M. RAMA RAO.
New Delhi,
August 10, 1954.

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MICROLITHIC INDUSTRY OF KIBBANAHALLI, MYSORE STATE

IN and round Kibbanahalli, a large number of paleolithic artifacts were discovered by Prof. Sampath Iyengar and Prof. L. Rama Rao in 1924 and 1928 respectively. At the foot of

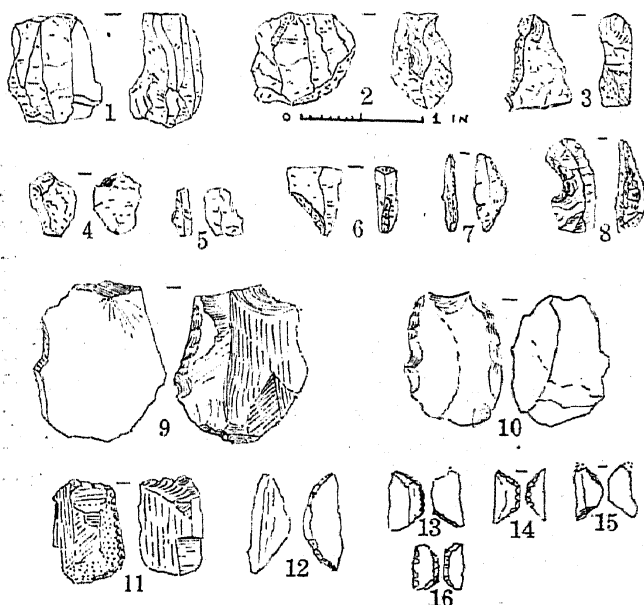


FIG. 1. *Microlithic artifacts from Kibbanahalli, Tumkur District, Mysore State:*

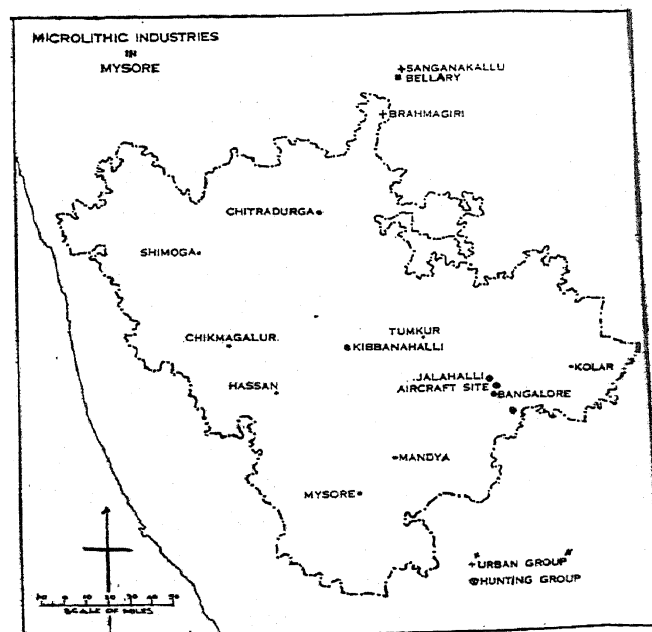
1-2. Fluted Cores. 3. Transverse arrowhead? 4-5. Microburins. 6. Tanged blade. 7, 12, 14, 15 and 16. Lunates. 13. Trapeze. 8. Spokeshave. 9. Large flake used as side scraper. 10 and 11. Parts of exhausted cores retouched and used as side scrapers.

the ridge, there are a number of small spurs, extending towards the cultivated lands of the village of Kibbanahalli. The microliths along with considerable waste material were discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Allchin, of the London University Institute of Archaeology, who visited that area in 1951 at the suggestion of the writer. Further visits to the site in 1953 by the writer resulted in the discovery of a few more microlithic artifacts.

The Kibbanahalli microlithic industry, almost entirely of quartz, consists of cores which are mostly blade cores, though a few flake cores are present. Some of the large flakes have been slightly retouched and used as side scrapers (No. 9, Fig. 1). Other flakes which are small have also been used, a few possibly as transverse arrowheads (No. 3).

There is an interesting series of blades, some of which have been used as such; a few have been backed, and three have been transversely broken with retouched ends. Some of the blades are tanged also (No. 6).

In addition to the side scrapers already mentioned, there are a few specimens of hollow, double hollow and end scrapers.



But the most finished artifacts of the whole assemblage are the lunates (see Plate I). Of the five lunates, none has the chord trimmed. The sixth specimen may be regarded as a trapeze (No. 13). There is only one poor specimen of an obliquely retouched point.

Certain differences can be marked between the Jalahalli and Kibbanahalli industries. The