

presence of the microburins may be regarded as a waste product and therefore is not significant. The absence of the burin in the Kibbanahalli industry should, however, be regarded as a differentiating feature and the Kibbanahalli industry is characterised by the rarity of asymmetrical backed points, but the assemblage is much too small to draw any significant conclusion.

Tentatively, therefore, the Kibbanahalli microlithic industry is distinguished into a third group, apart from Jalahalli and Brahmagiri I 'A' and 'B' industries respectively. Whether this new group can be separated from Brahmagiri Pre-I cannot be decided until more collections have been made at Brahmagiri.

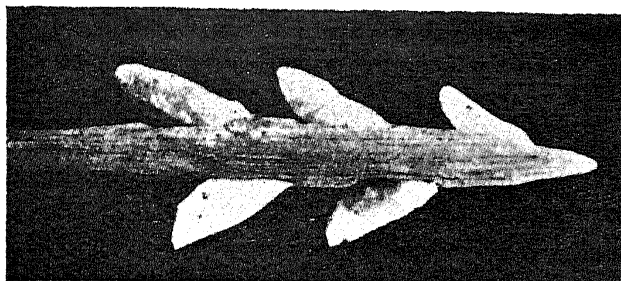


PLATE 1. Lunates and asymmetrical points used as arrowbarbs (After Leakey).

It would appear, therefore, that four microlithic phases can be tentatively distinguished in Mysore State: (1) Jalahalli, (2) Brahmagiri Pre-I, (3) Kibbanahalli, and (4) Brahmagiri 'A' and 'B'. The argument for the distinction of (2) and (4) has been put forward elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> Typologically, the four phases are different, too, though the material from (2) is scanty.

There is no evidence for determining the age of the Kibbanahalli industry. All the finds come from the surface. Careful excavation of these spurs where the microliths were picked up could yield valuable information. At least, the association or non-association of pottery with these microlithic artifacts could be established. Typology is elusive and cannot help to elucidate the question of chronology. More intensive work on the site would be amply rewarded.

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Mysore, July 24, 1954.

1. *Microlithic Industries of Mysore: Annual Report of London University Inst. Arch.*, 1953.

### AN UNREPORTED BAND OF INTER-TRAPPEANS IN THE RAJAHMUNDRY AREA

DURING recent fieldwork in Rajahmundry area in the East Godavari District, exposures of calcareous bands consisting of marl and limestone were noticed underlain and overlain by Deccan traps.

Dr. M. S. Krishnan records about the Pan-gudi and Dudukuru area in the West Godavari District: "At least three flows of the trap can be made out, the lowest resting on the infra-trappean marls and containing in its upper part amygdaloidal cavities with agate and chalcedony. The junction between the lower and the middle flows is marked by a bed of limestone (Intertrappeans). The two upper flows are on hillocks where they are worked for road metal in a few places".<sup>1</sup> About the limestones of the Rajahmundry area he writes, "Intertrappean limestone occurs near Kateru, a couple of miles north of Rajahmundry under geological environments similar to those of Kovvur area".<sup>2</sup> Venkayya<sup>3</sup> also recognises only one intertrappean band in different quarries of the traps in the Kateru area.

A careful attempt was made during the present work to note the heights above mean sea-level of the occurrence of the exposures of the Intertrappean limestone bands in the different localities, their dip and their thickness. The interpolated disposition of the Intertrappean beds from the outcrops and bore hole data are indicated in Fig. 1.

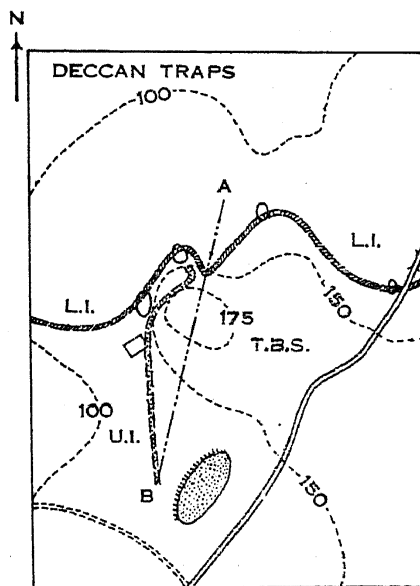


FIG. 1. Kateru Area. Scale: 1" = 3 Furlongs.  
L.I.—Lower Intertrappean.  
U.I.—Upper Intertrappean.