

PALEOGENE OF INDIA: IT'S SUBDIVISIONS AND GEOLOGICAL EVENTS- A SUMMARY NOTE.

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Paleogene in India was bound by two great geological events, beginning was heralded by extensive Deccan volcanism and a major hiatus across the KTB, while the ending phase was associated with a major regression of sea. Almost all the standard planktic foraminiferal zones in deep to moderately deep marine strata are developed. Two subzones namely, *Planorotalites palmerae* and *Acarinina soldadoensis angulosa* subzones are recognized within *A. pentacamerata* Zone of latest Early Eocene of Cauvery Basin. Eight Indian stages recognized along with their upper limit marker species are: Meghalayan Stage (*FAD Morozovella angulata*), Mawmaian Stage (*FAD Miscellanea miscella*), Khasian Stage (*LAD M. velascoensis*), Adiyakamangalamian Stage (*FAD Hantkenina nuttalli*), Babian Stage (*LAD Truncorotaloides rohri*), Taptian Stage (*LAD Globorotalia cerroazuelensis / Pellatispira*), Ramanian Stage (*LAD Nummulites fichtelli*) and Waiorian Stage (*Miogypsina gunteri* mean value $X=11$). Some of the major biotic and physical events, in descending order are, (a) *LAD M. gunteri* mean value $X=11$ at Paleogene\Neogene boundary and also *LAD Sphenolithus ciperoensis*; (b) An open Tethyan sea connection prevailed between India and European-Mediterranean during Chattian (Waiorian Stage); (c) Appearance of Neogene foraminiferal elements, *Miogypsinids* and primitive *Globigerinoides*, close to base of zone N3/P23; (d) Exit of reticulate *Nummulites* close to top of planktic zone N2/P21, it also coincides with a major regression of sea; (e) Drop in sea level during Late Eocene by about 80 meters; (f) Extensive carbonate sedimentation during Early and Middle Eocene; (g) Major hiatus at the close of Early Eocene; (h) Regional regression close to top of zone P5 (Late Paleocene) and (i) KTB events including Deccan volcanism, stepwise extinction of microfauna, Iridium anomaly and major hiatus associated with regression of sea.