

## Tilloids from N.W. Pakistan

SIR – We refer to a recent letter in this journal by Kempe (1973) wherein he has recorded a ‘tilloid’ occurrence near Warsak and advanced the line of the known Himalayan localities of subcontinental tillites more than 200 km to the W. It may be pointed out that the genesis of the Himalayan diamicts is still an open question. Rattan (1973) recognized the Manjir Conglomerate (Chamba Tillites of Powell & Saxena, 1971) to be part of a flysch sequence. In recent years, a debate has also ensued on the origin of the Blaini Conglomerate and related formations (Bhargava, 1972; Bhattacharya & Niyogi, 1971; Casshyap, 1969; Gaur & Dave, 1971; Niyogi & Bhattacharya, 1971; Rupke, 1968; Saxena & Pande, 1969; Valdiya, 1970, 1973). We may also add that many of these controversial ‘tillite’ horizons form part of different tectonic units and may not all be the stratigraphic equivalents. The premise of Kempe (1973) regarding the extension of the Himalayan tillite localities has thus to be viewed in the above framework.

### References

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SIR – Tandon, Thakur & Jain refer above to my letter on tilloids from NW Pakistan (Kempe, 1973), suggesting that this Himalayan diamict should be treated as one of several of which the true origin is still in dispute. I entirely agree. My object in drawing attention to this unusual rock, which I referred to as a ‘tilloid [which] may thus be the most northwesterly of the known sub-continental tillites’, was the hope that it would be visited and examined by those who, unlike myself, are familiar with Indian and other tillites and are thus in a better position to decide in such cases on the origin of the rock

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concerned. The example I described lies in an area which has been mapped on a preliminary basis and, in my opinion, was unlikely to be examined in detail in the near future. I hope that perhaps now this will no longer be the case.

### Reference

Kempe, D. R. C. 1973. Tilloids from N. W. Pakistan. *Geo Mag* 110, 373-4.

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## Notice

Notice is given of the possible use of plenary powers by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in connection with the following names listed by case number:

(see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 31, part 1, 31 July 1974)

- 482. Preservation of *Pan* Oken, 1816 and *Panthera* Oken, 1816 (Mammalia).
- 1974. Suppression of *Delphinus pernettensis* de Blainville, 1827 and *Delphinus pernettyi* Desmarest, 1820 (Mammalia).
- 2016. Suppression of *Sesarma trapezium* Dana, 1852 (Crustacea: Decapoda).
- 2041. Suppression of *Loligo stearnsii* Hemphill, 1892 (Mollusca, Cephalopoda).
- 2051. Suppression of *Cyclogyra* Wood, 1842 (Foraminifera).
- 2053. Suppression of Archiidae Fleming, 1821 (Insecta, Diptera).
- 2055. Suppression of *Phagocata cornuta* Shishkov, 1903 (Platyhelminthes, Turbellaria).
- 2058. Suppression of *Hypacantus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces, Carangidae).

Comments should be sent in duplicate, citing case number, to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England. Those received early enough will be published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.