

Microfossil Evidence from Sri Lanka

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ABSTRACT

In the Andigama, isolated, small, faulted basin containing sedimentary rocks, a number of plant micro fossils have been identified. Micro-flora assemblages from Andigama consist of upper Jurassic *pteridophytic* spores with dominance of *Contignisporites* sp, *Cicatricosisporities* sp., and to a lesser degree *Classopollis* sp., *Dicheiropollis* sp. and *Elphedrepites* sp. No angiosperm members have been found so far from this basin. *Gymnospermae* spores are rarely represented. On the basis of macro-fossil and palynological evidence, it is inferred that the plant fossil-bearing carbonaceous shale of Andigama is of upper Jurassic age. Micro flora have not been reported in the Jurassic sedimentary rocks found in the other two known sedimentary basins in Tabbowa and Pallama, Sri Lanka.

From the preliminary analysis of findings of this research, palyno-flora in Andigama, Sri Lanka indicates a warm but shady micro environment in an arid region. They can well be compared with the contemporary Indian Rajmahal palyno-flora assemblages. Some of the spores also represent existing *pteridophytes* at present.
