# GEOLOGICAL AND PALEOBOTANICAL EVIDENCE FOR TRIASSIC GLACIATION FROM KURUNEGALA, SRI LANKA

Kapila Dahanayake, Earth Sciences Division, Institute of Fundamental Studies, Hantane, Kandy, Sri Lanka.

H.A.H. Jayasena, Department of Geology, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

B. K. Singh, Central Ground Water Board, Lucknow, India.

Archana Tripathi, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, India.

In various localities of the lowlands of Kurunegala District, sedimentary successions consisting of clay, sand and till-like sediments extending to depths of more than 30m can be observed. In sand and till-like sediments, angular unweathered feldsapar grains and pentagonal flat pebbles characteristic of glaciation are encountered. In successions dominated by sands and clays a clear rhythmicity- again suggestive of glacial varves- is noted.

Preliminary palynological observations on the organic component of clayey layers from stratigraphic sections at Metibokka and Pussella show the presence of genera Lundbladispora, Callumispora, Verrucosisporites, Palyfordiaspora, Lunatisporites, Striatopodocarpites, Satsangisaccites, Falcisporites, Densipollenites. The association of these genera suggests an early Triassic age for the sediments.