



ARUMBERIA AND ASSOCIATED FOSSILS FROM THE NEOPROTEROZOIC MAIHAR SANDSTONE, VINDHYAN SUPERGROUP, CENTRAL INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Three types of microbial mats, one body fossil and one unnamed form are reported from the Maihar Sandstone, the youngest lithostratigraphic unit of the Bhandar Group (Upper Vindhyan). These are *Arumberia banksi* Glaessner and Walter, *Arumberia vindhyanensis* n. form, *Rameshia rampurensis* n. group and n. form, *Beltanelliformis minuta* Mellroy, Crimes & Pauley and Form A. *Arumberia* and *Rameshia* are considered as organosedimentary structures formed by the interaction of microbial community with the siliciclastic sediments. They flourished in shallow marine tidal setting. On the basis of the presence of *Arumberia*, an Ediacaran age is suggested for the Maihar Sandstone.

Keywords: *Arumberia*, Microbial mats, Ediacaran, Maihar Sandstone, Vindhyan Supergroup, Central India