

Ostracodes Fauna from Core Sediments of Surinsar Lake of Jammu: Their Palaeoecological and Palaeoclimatic Implications

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Abstract

Surinsar Lake is one of the deepest fresh water lakes situated in the Lower Siwalik Subgroup of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India. In the present study, nine species of ostracodes have been recovered from the core sediments of Surinsar Lake, Udhampur district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. These species are identified as *Candona candida*, *C. lactea*, *C. neglecta*, *Stenocypris* sp., *Cypris subglobosa*, *Cypridopsis* sp., *Hemicypris pyxidata*, *Jlyocypris gibba*, *Potamocypris* sp. based on their morphological characters. Out of nine species, four species *Candona lactea*, *Candona neglecta*, *Jlyocypris gibba* and *Stenocypris* sp., has been already reported from Surinsar Lake and five ostracodes species *Hemicypris pyxidata*, *Potamocypris* sp., *Cypris subglobosa*, *Candona candida*, *Cypridopsis* sp. are recovered in addition to already reported species. A brief account on the palaeoecologic and palaeoclimatic implications of fauna recovered is discussed in the present study.

Keywords: Ostracodes, Core Sediments, Fresh Water Lake, Surinsar, Lower Siwalik Subgroup, Jammu, India

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