Discovery of Megaspore Assignable to the Genus *Calamospora* from Borehole Sample Obtained from Jhang

Shahida Khurshid
Botany Department, Government College for Women, Samanabad, Lahore, Pakistan

**Abstract:** The present paper deals with a rare specimen belonging to genus *Calamospora*. Schaff, Wilson, and Bentall (1944) described the specimen as large in size compared to other species of the genus *Calamospora*. So it was placed in a separate group (*Megaspora* group). Its size is 3927 µm-3465 µm.

**Key words:** Megaspore, *Calamospora*, borehole-Jhang Pakistan

The flora of Permian period is quite different from the neighboring eras (Carboniferous) and from succeeding Triassic period. During later stage Permian miospores were studied by a number of palynologists. Virkki (1946) studied the Permian Palynoflora of Australia and Katwai assemblage. Balme (1970) studied many samples from Salt Range with age from Lower Permian to late Triassic (Chhidru formation and Mianwali formation). Abundant plant microfossils and same megafossils were obtained from the Permian material showing great diversification in the Palynomorph. The Permian Miospores of Pakistan have been comprehensively discussed by Masood (1983) and Khurshid (1997). *Calamospora* genus has been frequently used for Permian and early Mesozoic spores. Many of the dispersed spores assigned to *Calamospora* and undoubted of *Calamana* origin. *Calamospora* (Mega Spore group) is a rare species and only are Miospore of such large size are found at the depth of 2312 ft. of Borehole near Jhang Punjab (Fig. 1).

**Systematic Position of Calamospora (Megaspor group)**

*Anteturma:* Sporites, Potonie (1956).

**References**


