

# GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH: C

## Biological Science

Botany & Zoology

Spark of First Life

From Booze to Beechnuts

Highlights

Molecular Characterisation

Middle Jurassic Lithostratigraphy

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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GLOBAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH: C  
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE  
BOTANY & ZOOLOGY

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## From Booze to Beechnuts

By Volker W. Thürey

*Abstract* The foundation of this paper is the generation of all life by evolution. By this assumption, 'everything' has to be compatible with Darwin's theory. I discuss some issues that concern animate beings. I ask some rhetorical questions. Answers are provided by speculations. I present arguments for an evolution and general thoughts. I show that some properties of animate beings are compatible with an evolution. The arguments except those in the chapter 'Homosexuality' are ideas of mine. All points only are personal views.

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# From Booze to Beechnuts

Volker W. Thürey

## ABSTRACT

The foundation of this paper is the generation of all life by evolution. By this assumption, 'everything' has to be compatible with Darwin's theory. I discuss some issues that concern animate beings. I ask some rhetorical questions. Answers are provided by speculations. I present arguments for an evolution and general thoughts. I show that some properties of animate beings are compatible with an evolution. The arguments except those in the chapter 'Homosexuality' are ideas of mine. All points only are personal views.

## I. INTRODUCTION

I assume that each life on earth is generated by evolution. Of course, this assumption is not provable. Some questions about the properties of animate beings are discussed. Basically, I ask how such a thing as 'evolution' can create the properties, for instance, people who have an interest in mathematics.

## II. PREJUDICES

In the first question, I talk about prejudices. I believe that the property that people have prejudices is innate. Of course, I cannot prove it.

A funny example is from the German comedian Johann König. In his show, he described the situation: 'Imagine that you return at home, and there is a lion in your flat.' Even if you never had bad experiences with a lion, you see the claws and teeth, and you will be cautious. This is a good decision! The animal could be dangerous. Although there are friendly lions, it is better to be suspicious and to be careful. This prejudice may save your life.

I think that prejudices are inborn, since for millions of years they have been useful, even though it has had consequences for a few wrong decisions. It helps us to act as fast as lightning. Of course, today some prejudices may not be suitable for a modern life.

## III. BOOZE

Everybody knows the effect of alcohol. The production of wine or beer has been a part of human culture for thousands of years. Beer may have been an important food in the past. Also, it was a beverage of high quality, instead of water, which often was polluted. The human liver has the ability to deteriorate the alcohol, but only ethyl alcohol ( $C_2H_5OH$ ), while the related methyl alcohol ( $CH_3OH$ ) is toxic. Fortunately, by the fermentation, the fungi produce nearly always ethyl

alcohol. From where does come the difference? This means I ask why the liver can deteriorate ethyl alcohol, but not methyl alcohol. The speculated answer is that people have eaten fruits in autumn. The fruits often had fallen down. They often have started the fermentation process already, i.e. they have contained some alcohol. Those who could digest the fermented fruits have survived, the others perhaps died of hunger. This property was handed to the next generation. Thus, people can digest some ethyl alcohol, but not a bottle of vodka each day. Finally, they detected the positive effect of alcohol, and they invented the ability to generate a fermentation.

## IV. ACORNS AND BEECHNUTS

In this chapter, I discuss the question of why oaks and beeches have relatively big fruits, i.e. acorns, and beechnuts, compared to willows or poplars. Big fruits need a large amount of material. The question is, why do these trees invest material into the production of big fruits? In my opinion, the answer is animals. The Eurasian red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) and the jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) use acorns and beechnuts as a winter store. The German names ('Eichhörnchen' and 'Eichelhäher') advert to this fact. Of course, they prefer big fruits. They stockpile up to 1000 stores in the autumn. The animals remember most of them, but some they forget. From these forgotten buffer stocks new trees grow. In this way, these trees accrete.

Therefore, evolution pressures to produce bigger fruits. In contrast, willows and poplars need the wind to spawn.

## V. MATHEMATICS

Some people have a talent for mathematics. A part of them likes it, too. For instance, the German mathematician Gauß started in his youth to deal with mathematics. I ask, why evolution has generated people which like mathematics, although the possible application would be in the future. I estimate that less than one percent of the created mathematics is exerted. Hence, people do not know whether their mathematics will be used or not. Anyway, these people can not be deterred from keeping busy with mathematics. Why has evolution done that? The possible answer lies in the past.

Many years ago, the Stone Age people often starved. Some people have begun to make loops as a form of hunt to trap animals. In this way, they perhaps

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have survived, and their genes were preserved. Those who did not have the ability to do so have died.

Making loops is a very complicated procedure. You have to anticipate what happens if an animal steps in the loop. This requires a lot of abstract considerations. (Apart from that, it was a horrible death for the trapped animal. It may last hours or even days until death has put it out of its misery).

I have gotten the idea in a hospital. I have lain there in a room with a few television sets without sound, to not disturb the others. To hear the sound, there were two small tannoys. First, you had to put the tannoys with two cables in the plug socket. Sometimes it has happened that the two cables were knotted. At this time, I was not able to unbraided them without the aid of others.

I believe that putting loops was a clever way to hunt, for those who could do so. This was perhaps a decisive way for survive. This would explain the joy of some people about abstract thinking.

## VI. SEX

Bacteria spawn by cleavage. For them, one sex is sufficient. Why generally, in highly developed animals, there are two sexes? The answer is, of course, the rearrangement of the genes. When animals accrete, the genes are stirred. Hence, the fact that there are two sexes is clearly superior to only one sex. It makes an evolution possible.

Some people have the opinion that there is a third sex. I believe that this is nonsense since there is no reason for evolution to generate that.

## VII. SWEAT

In the times before farming a decisive way for Stone Age people for survival was a successful hunt. I imagine that youngsters early began to exercise the hunt. One requirement was the ability to run. The body overheats easily. The evolution generated perspiratory glands. The hunter could transpire and in this way, he or she could cool down. Therefore, the hunter could run longer, and this resulted in a more successful hunt. Perhaps the evolution of perspiratory glands was a crucial development for survival.

## VIII. SUGAR AND SALT

In this chapter, I deal with the fact that generally, people like sweet and salty food (usually not together, except in ketchup). The answer to the first is that nearly all sweets are healthy, with one possible exception of honey. Of course not now, but millions of years ago, only in autumn you got sweets in the vegetable form of fruits. In those times without cookies and chocolate, there was nearly only one possibility to eat sweet things. You had to gather ripe fruits in autumn. On some rare occasions, you have found a beehive, and you were

able to eat honey. You probably got some painful bee stitches, but this you put up.

When you live near the coast, the supply of salt is no problem. Your food contains enough salt. The difficulties start when you settle afar from the coast. It might be a problem to get enough salt. For a successful hunt you need salt since when you sweat, you lose not only water, but also salt (NaCl). Therefore, evolution has developed an appetite for salty food.

## IX. HOMOSEXUALITY

This chapter contains ideas that are not mine. I have read them anywhere.

Here I ask why homosexual people exist, although they do not accrete. The answer is that groups of people are more peaceful if a minority of people is homosexual. For a man, another homosexual man is no threat since he knows that the other man would not try to steal his wife. The same holds for women. Life was so hard in the Stone Age that survival was only possible in a group. This has required some social behavior since it was important to regard other persons as fellow campaigners and not as rivals. One way was a common dance or to make music together. A book that broaches the issue of this is [1].

I assume that the genes which make the person homosexual are not only at the homosexual persons, but also at other members of the group.

## X. PEDOPHILIA

This chapter deals with the phenomenon called 'Pedophilia'. I will only give a justification that it may be genetically determined. I do not consider the difference of power between an adult and a child; what is more, I will not take up any position.

One million years ago a child played anywhere, monitored by two persons (usually the parents). They did their best to protect the child, but they couldn't see everything. Behind every bush could hide a lion, prepared to kill and eat the child. The probability of survival increased significantly when a third person looked after the child. The third person may be an uncle or an aunt. Or it could be a completely foreign person, who fell in love with the child, or it has only a sexual interest in it. The same situation without the lion can happen today, but I believe that the probability of survival would change hardly.

Similar to the previous chapter, I presume that the genes which make a person pedophilic are not only at the pedophiles, also at other members of the group.

## XI. NAILS

Probably you are a neat person and cut your nails regularly. This is necessary since the fingernails and toenails grow. In this chapter, I ask why this is

necessary. Why do the nails grow faster than they are worn off? The answer is that the speed of growth is just the right one. Of course not now, but in the Stone Age life was so hard that the nails grew as quick as they were worn off. I speculate that the speed of growth was just the right one. Now they grow to fast.

## XII. OCEANS AND RIVERS

The number of species in rivers and lakes is nearly twice as large as the number in the sea, although the area is smaller. The reason for this may be that salty water is not a good precondition for life. Freshwater perhaps is more suitable for the generation of new species.

## XIII. MIGRATORY BIRDS

Some birds are migratory, for instance, the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*). Others are stationary, for instance, the Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*). Why has evolution done that? It seems, that any migration is a 'disadvantage' since it is a dangerous journey. I believe that in the beginning there were no migratory birds since in the north the weather conditions were as bad as today. But the animals have learned that even in the north during the summer the temperatures are pleasant. Those who could migrate, i.e. some birds, have learned to fly in warmer areas in the summer, to raise their offspring since in the warmer climate also there was more food. I believe that finally this knowledge has gone into the genes. Some birds have learned to handle the harsh weather conditions in winter, and for them, there was no reason to migrate. They kept to be stationary.

## XIV. WITCHES

In the Middle Ages, the Christianity was very intolerant. It was a common practise to burn people on the stake, if they were aspersed to be in league with the devil. Mostly the victims were female. For instance, the mother of Johannes Kepler, the man who have found that in space two celestial bodies move around each other in ellipses, was accused to be a witch. Fortunately, her son managed it to absolve her from the accusation. Burning 'witches' makes happy. Not the witch, of course, which suffered a horrible death, but the others probably felt good. Perhaps mostly they have thought 'God is very fair. The bloody witch gets what she deserves'. Some have felt pity with the 'witch', but they did not show it since this has been dangerous. It was better to hide the emotions, otherwise perhaps they were accused to be in league with the devil, too.

## XV. CHIMPANZEES

It is well-known that chimpanzees are social animals. Furthermore, their children are very cute. Some researches were confused as they detected that also chimpanzees are effective and successful hunters. They

hunt and eat smaller apes. Some chimpanzees remain on the ground to cut of any escape way, others go into the treetop to hunt and kill the prey. After a successful hunt they brotherly share the poor victims with those apes who have remained on the bottom. In this way, the chimpanzees get flesh, what normaly is impossible since mainly they eat plants. It only works because the apes cooperate, and they are intelligent animals. The chimpanzees have learnt that cooperation increases their personal abilities enormously. I believe that finally this property has gone into the genes; or, in other words, evolution has taught them this capability since those who did not have the competence to be social died out.

## XVI. MILK

Some Asian people can not digest the lactose in milk. A great part of the European people digests it without problems. The ability to drink milk has been a big advantage when people started livestock breeding. Their survival no more depends on a successful hunt. This means, they could have more children since they had a constant supply of food. Of course, in this day and age, this ability is not of great importance since few people starve, and mostly people do not depend on livestock farming.

## XVII. WAR

War is regarded as a big problem among human societies. Many attempts were made by politicians to solve problems between states. Some remain unsuccessful. I believe that to risk one's life is a very social action since life is the most important thing we can give. To sacrifice the own life for other people, maybe the 'crown', or the 'nation' or the believe or something else is a very social act. This distinguhs us from animals. Generally animals do not risk their own life for others.

## XVIII. MEDICAL SCIENCE

Fortunately, in many human societies there are medical care. For instance, I would not live anymore without it. On the other hand, we are products of an evolution. Medical science is the contrary to evolution. Nature kills someone who has an anomalous behavior or appearance. It is cruel and merciless. Nearly all creatures suffer a violent death. It is very rare that animate beings die of senile decay. Evolutionary progress comes by death, although it would suffice to exclude them from reproduction.

## XIX. CUCKOOS

The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) is a well-known migratory bird. It is famous for its call and infamous since the just hatched birds throw eggs and other birds out of the foreign nest. If they survived the fall, they die

of undercooling. This policy is a clever way to accrete, so long as the major part of the birds pursue a different way. I believe that evolution has created these conditions, although this strategy seems to be 'mean' for a social thinking human.

## XX. ENEMIES

Enemies are important. For a human, the idea of something very evil is helpful. An enemy image makes happy. The imagination of the 'ill' helps to distinguish between the 'good' and the 'bad'. This common belief generates a feeling of togetherness. For instance, Adolf Hitler considered the Jews as 'bad'. Having an enemy image is a general property of human beings, made by evolution.

## XXI. SPIDERS

Nearly all people find spiders disgusting. Both the slowly, hairy ones and the quick ones. I strongly believe that it is innate since animals like butterflies evoke sympathy. Why has evolution done this since in Europe do not live dangerous spiders? This is a hint that people did not develop here (It is only possible to live in Europe when you have a heat source, because of the foul weather), but in a region where dangerous spiders exist, for instance, in Africa.

## XXII. THE PEACOCK PARADOX

In this chapter, I mention peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*), and magpies (*Pica pica*). Even Darwin wondered about the 'Peacock Paradox'. Male peacocks have a beautiful embellishment, while female peacocks wear an inconspicuous plumage. The solution of the paradox is that female peacocks choose the males to breed. Of course, they prefer the most eye-catching males. Also magpies are conspicuous birds. They are the most beautiful birds in Germany with its salient white and black feathers and a long tail. It is the contrary to a camouflage. Females look similar to males. I don't know why. Perhaps at magpies the appearance is genetically connected with the sex.

## XXIII. CORRUPTION AND CRIME

In this chapter, I deal with the question why the government can not stop corruption, although it causes heavy damage to a human society. The answer is that corruption is advantageous both for someone who gets money for any service and for somebody who receives anything. Therefore, corruption presents itself more as a social act than a crime. I believe that this behavior is generated by evolution since it has an advantage for both. Of course, today the government has to continue to fight against it since in our society it generates more damage than benefit.

Also, delinquency will not disappear since to commit a successful crime has an advantage for the criminal.

## XXIV. FASCISM

Two famous dictators have behaved similarly. Both il Duce (the leader) Benito Mussolini and der Führer (the leader) Adolf Hitler stood above and gave speeches, while many others were below and hailed the speaker. I believe that this is more a social act than a wrong behavior. People unify behind a seemingly wise leader. He (generally the leaders are male) promises to lead them into a bright future. I think that this behavior is innate and it is generated by evolution. The leader makes all important decisions; some are terrible. Unfortunately the leaders mostly are not 'wise'. They like to have power. It ends in a dictatorship instead of a bright future. I believe that the majority of people is not suitable for democracy.

## AFTERWORD

As I have already said in the Abstract, the above notes are my personal opinions. Therefore, I have abstained from giving more references. Further, I always made an effort to write as briefly as possible.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## Availability of Fresh Water Fishes at Contai Municipality in Purba Medinipur District of West Bengal, India

By Dr. Kallol Kumar Hazra & Abhishek Giri

*Abstract-* Water is the home of fishes which may be fresh, brackish and marine. The present study is entirely based on freshwater fishes. PurbaMedinipur district has the potentiality for large fresh water resources. In this district, Contai is an important vital area because it is also a coastal based zone. Therefore the present study is very significant. Total of 46 native fish species were identified in this Municipality from the period of July 2021 to June 2022. Here total 46 freshwater fish species were observed under the 07 orders and 20 families.

*Keywords:* *contai municipality, freshwater fish, availability, status, threat.*

*GJSFR-C Classification:* *FoR Code: 0704*



*Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:*



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# Availability of Fresh Water Fishes at Contai Municipality in Purba Medinipur District of West Bengal, India

Dr. Kallol Kumar Hazra <sup>α</sup> & Abhishek Giri <sup>σ</sup>

**Abstract-** Water is the home of fishes which may be fresh, brackish and marine. The present study is entirely based on freshwater fishes. PurbaMedinipur district has the potentiality for large fresh water resources. In this district, Contai is an important vital area because it is also a coastal based zone. Therefore the present study is very significant. Total of 46 native fish species were identified in this Municipality from the period of July 2021 to June 2022. Here total 46 freshwater fish species were observed under the 07 orders and 20 families.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Freshwater is a good resource for fish and other freshwater aquatic faunas. West Bengal, as well as Purba Medinipur district, has the potential for sizeable freshwater resources. The diversity of fish species is influenced by the human, in both positive and negative ways. A total of 46 species belonging to 07 orders and 20 families were recorded in this fish market in different seasons. The present study is an essential for the identification, occurrence, and status of freshwater fishes in this Municipality as well as how much essential to local people. The population in this Municipality is about sixty thousand. In this area various kinds of fishes are observed in different seasons. But this study also indicates that availability of freshwater fishes are not so much in respect of population. The people of Purba Medinipur District catches different kinds of freshwater fishes from different sources and finally reach in Fish Market at Contai Municipality. Due to the human interference, the freshwater ecosystem is continuously degraded. Therefore the availability of different kinds of fishes in the fish market gradually declined. So the present study is an attempt to survey and identify the locally available Freshwater fish species in Contai Municipality, PurbaMedinipur.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The Main Fish market at Contai surveys were carried out every day in the early morning from 6 am - 9 am and late afternoon from 05:00 - 06:00 pm in

Summer and rainy seasons and in winter and other seasons it was done during 7 am -9 am every day due to good availability of fish. Fish data were collected every day on the basis of fisherman and also from local people. Average market data were used for this study. Maximum fishes were came from surrounding areas such as Sabajput, Soula, Mukundapur, Aladarput and different ponds from local people, and also from Moyna. They were Surveying the local market as well as discussing with local fishermen to ensure the listing of low abundance or declining in productivity of those species.

### a) Study Area

The study area is Contai Supermarket, located in Contai, Purba Medinipur District, WB (Lat. 21.7745° N, Long. 87.7477° E), where freshwater finfish information were collected from the fish seller and fishermen. Data was collected from April 2021 to May 2022. Thus conducting two samplings per day for the last year, total 46 fish samples were collected during this study period.

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b) Identification Of Fish Samples

Fish samples are collected from the Contai Supermarket from the fish sellers. Generally the fishermen sort non-target fishes after catching in ponds or rivers. Generally the fishermen used bag net, gill net, cast net for fishing operation. The catches were collected by frozen ice box from the fish market for laboratory study. In the laboratory the fish samples were identified through different methods by Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Datta Munshi and Srivastava 1988.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the study period, different fin fishes were observed in the contai Supermarket area of the Purba Medinipur district. The result showed that the fish market

is rich in fin fish diversity. The fin fish belong to 7 orders and 20 families were recorded. In the present study, 46 fin fishes from different genera and 19 families were recorded.

The member of the order Anguilliformes and Cyprinodontiformes are dominated by single species, but the order Synbranchiformes, Cypriniformes, Perciformes, Siliuriformes and Osteoglossiformes represents 3,16,13,10, and 2 species respectively.

Among all these, order Cypriniformes was the most dominant constituting 35%, followed by the order Siliuriformes which includes 22%, order Perciformes, Synbranchiformes, Osteoglossiformes, Anguilliformes and Cyrinodontiformes comprised 28%, 7%, 4%, 2% and 2% respectively.

Order	Family	Local name	Scientific Name	Characteristic features	IUCN Status
1. Anguilliformes	01. Anguillidae	Bamas	1. <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	1. Body elongate, snake-like. 2. Light brownish dorsally, below and sides are yellowish. 3. Head conical. 4. Dark spots on upper surface of body.	NT
2. Synbranchiformes	02. Synbranchidae	Kuche	2. <i>Monopterusuchia</i>	1. Body long, head slightly compressed. 2. Lower jaw longer. 3. Body colour silvery. A silvery lateral band running from head to tail.	LC
	03. Mastacembelidae	Pankal	3. <i>Macragnathus pancalus</i>	1. Mouth small, snout pointed. 2. Greenish olive along back, beneath yellowish.	LC
		Baan	4. <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	1. Mouth small, snout pointed. 2. Dorsal spines commence over middle of pectoral fin. 3. Dark brown on back and flanks, yellowish beneath.	LC

3.Cypriniformes	04. Cyprinidae	Mola	5. <i>Amblypharyngodon mola</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elongated silvery color body with compressed head.</li> <li>2. Presence of silvery lateral band running from head to tail.</li> <li>3. Caudal fin deeply forked, caudal lobe pointed.</li> </ol>	NT
		Chela	6. <i>Salmostoma phulo</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Silvery color Body elongate mouth slightly upward.</li> <li>2. Dorsal fin inserted just opposite to origin of anal fin</li> </ol>	LC
		Kalbaush	7. <i>Labeo calbasu</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour blackish-green, lighter below.</li> <li>2. Presence of Two pairs of minutes barbells.</li> <li>3. Dorsal profile more convex than that of abdomen</li> </ol>	EN

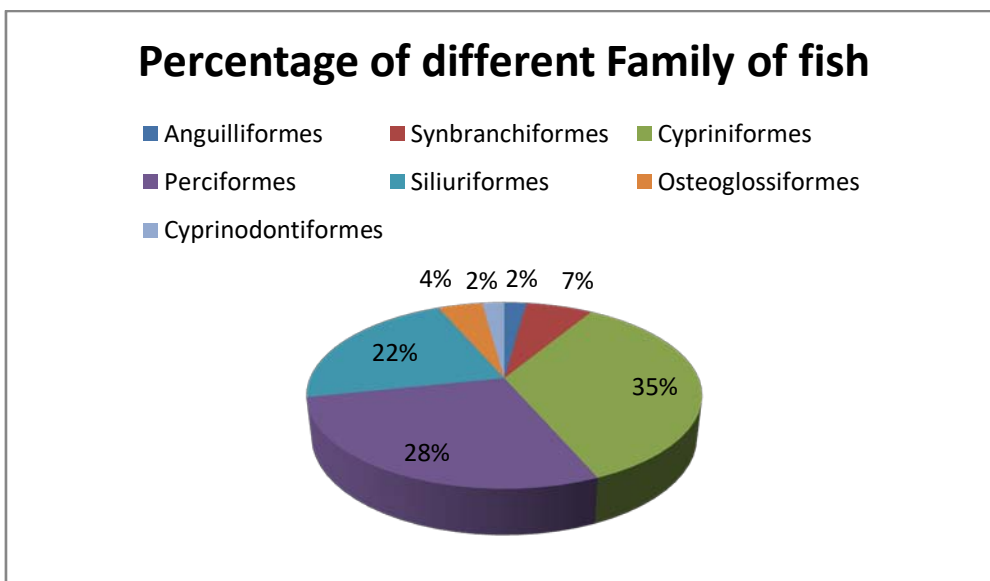
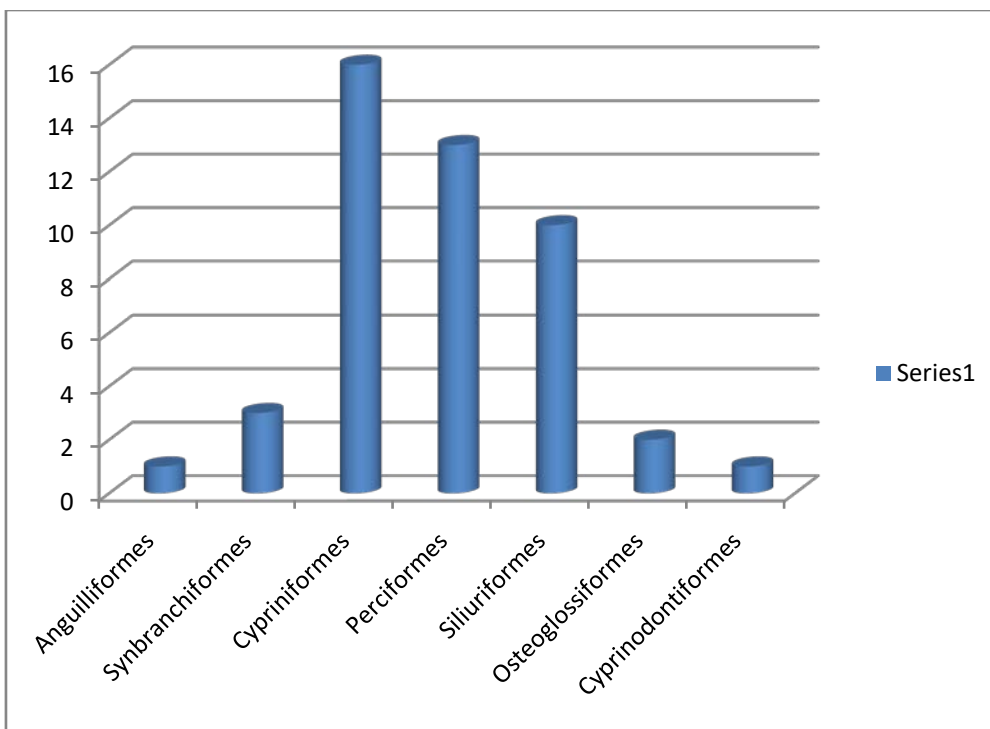
Order	Family	Local name	Scientific Name	Characteristic features	IUCN Status
3.Cypriniformes	04. Cyprinidae	Rui	8. <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body moderately elongated body with brownish color on back, whitish-silvery below .</li> <li>2. Scales with blackish margins and reddish center.</li> </ol>	NT
		Bata	9. <i>Labeo bata</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour darkish or bluish above and silvery below.</li> <li>2. Fins colour orange.</li> </ol>	EN
		Katal	10. <i>Catla catla catla</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colour dark grey on back, silvery on abdomen.</li> <li>2. Head enormously large, mouth wide and upturned.</li> <li>3. 3. Fins blackish</li> </ol>	NT
		Silver Cap	11. <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dorsal fin short.</li> <li>2. 2.Body colour silvery white.</li> <li>3. Fins are dark coloured</li> </ol>	NT
		Brigade	12. <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> (Richardson, 1845)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour greyish above, silvery below.</li> <li>2. Fins brownish.</li> <li>3. Lower jaw slightly protruding.</li> </ol>	DD
3.Cypriniformes	04. Cyprinidae	Tita punti	13. <i>Puntius ticto</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two black spots on lateral line.</li> <li>2. Silver body color with complete lateral line</li> </ol>	VU
		Gheso Rui	14. <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour Dark grey color body above, silvery on flanks and belly.</li> <li>2. Head broad with a short rounded snout.</li> </ol>	NE
			15. <i>Carassius auratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour orange on back, whitish orange below.</li> <li>2. Broad body with large scales .</li> </ol>	LC
			16. <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Broad body with large scales and swollen abdomen.</li> <li>2. Generally orange body color.</li> </ol>	NL
		Mirgyala	17. <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grayish along the back silvery on</li> </ol>	LC



			(Hamilton, 1822)	the sides and below. 2. Colour of pectoral, pelvic and anal fins are orange.	
		Daria	18. <i>Rasbora daniconius</i>	1. Elongated compressed body with wide band at middle. 2. Abdominal portion more convex than dorsal.	LC
		Jat Punt	19. <i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	1. Presence of red lateral streak primed during breeding season in male. 2. Body fairly deep and compressed.	LC
		Bata	20. <i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	1. Body is silvery in color; scales are darkest at their edges 2. Body is slender; the dorsal profile is slightly more convex than the ventral profile	LC
4. Perciformes	05. Cobitidae	Ruti	21. <i>Lepidocephalus guntea</i>	1. Back dark brown, belly yellowish. 2. Caudal fin cut square with round corner 3. Body elongate, dorsal and central surface nearly parallel	EN
	06. Gobidae	Bele	22. <i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	1. Body with two rows of 4-6 dark blotches. 2. Head pointed, lower jaw slightly longer. 3. Two dorsal fins situated closer. Caudal fin rounded	EN
	07. Nandidae	Bheda	23. <i>Nandus nandus</i>	1. Body color greenish brown. 2. Three vertical stripes on flanks. 3. Rectangular Body slightly, compressed and deep	VU
	08. Pristolepidae	Kala koi	24. <i>Badis badis</i>	1.	EN
		Shoal	25. <i>Channa striatus</i>	1. Body elongate, fairly rounded in cross-section. 2. Scales on head larger. 3. Body colour grey-green on black-green on back in adult, several white or yellowish white vertical stripes on belly.	NT
4. Perciformes	09. Chamidae	Lata	26. <i>Channa punctatus</i>	1. Body elongate, fairly rounded in cross-section. 2. Scales on head irregular. 3. Body colour varies with water they reside. 4. Usually grey on dorsal side, lighter beneath.	NT
		Cheng	27. <i>Channa orientalis</i>	1. Body elongate, fairly rounded in cross-section. 2. Mouth large, teeth villiform on jaws. 3. Dorsal side and flanks green, ventral side faint bluish or reddish.	VU

4. Perciformes	10. Osphronemidae	Khalisha	28. <i>Trichogaster fasciata</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greenish color with oblique orange or bluish stripes descending downwards and backwards from the back to the anal fin.</li> <li>2. Vertical fins with alternating dark and pale spots.</li> <li>3. The anal fin often with a red margin.</li> </ol>	LC
	11. Anabantidae	koi	29. <i>Anabas testudineus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower jaw slightly longer.</li> <li>2. Scales ctenoid.</li> <li>3. Back greenish brown, yellowish beneath.</li> </ol>	NT
	12. Cichlidae	Telapia	30. <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	3.	VU
		Nilotica	31. <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	4.	LC
	13. Ambassidae	Chanda	32. <i>Chanda nama</i>	5.	LC
		Gol Chanda	33. <i>Parambassis ranga</i>	6.	LC
5. Siluriformes	14. Clariidae	Magur	34. <i>Clarias batrachus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour brown to blackish.</li> <li>2. Pectoral spine strong, finely serrated on both edges.</li> </ol>	LC
		Thai mangur	35. <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour brown to blackish.</li> <li>2. Anterior portion of Head is blunt.</li> <li>3. Barbells are long.</li> </ol>	LC
5. Siluriformes	15. Heteropneustidae	Shingi	36. <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body elongate, compressed behind, head depressed.</li> <li>2. Dorsal fin small, pectoral fin with a strong spine serrated internally.</li> <li>3. Caudal fin rounded, separated by a distinct notch from caudal fin.</li> </ol>	LC
	16. Pangasiidae	Pungas	37. <i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	7.	LC

	17. Bagridae	Tengra	38. <i>Mystus tengara</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dorsal spine long upto head keep out the head.</li> <li>2. 4-5 longitudinal bands along sides</li> <li>3. Body color yellow or brown with a dark spot on shoulder.</li> </ol>	LC
		Arr tengra	39. <i>Hemibagrus menoda</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Head dorso-ventrally flattened with terminal mouth.</li> <li>2. Adipose fin well developed and caudal fin forked.</li> <li>3. Body color grayish brown on back and yellowish or dull white beneath.</li> </ol>	LC
5. Siluriformes	18. Siluridae	Rani Tengra	40. <i>Mystus vittatus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels extending beyond the pelvic fins.</li> <li>2. A narrow dusky spot often present on the shoulder.</li> </ol>	LC
		Boal	41. <i>Wallago attu</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caudal fin is deeply forked.</li> <li>2. Body colour greyish or yellowish grey in above and whitish in below but the fins grey.</li> <li>3. Eyes are small. Mouth wide</li> </ol>	VL
		Pabda	42. <i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two pairs of barbels; maxillary barbels reaching pelvic fins or anal fins; mandibular barbels minute.</li> <li>2. Brown, usually marmorated body with conspicuous round black blotch above pectoral base.</li> </ol>	NT
			43. <i>Ompok pabda</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	8.	NT
6. Osteoglossiformes	19. Notopteridae	Chital	44. <i>Notopterus chitala</i> (Day, 1878)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body is very strongly compressed with a short pre-caudal region.</li> <li>2. Dorsal fin is short and ventral fin very much reduced or absent.</li> </ol>	NT
		Folui	45. <i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Colour is silvery dark.</li> <li>2. Very much elongated anal fin confluent with reduced caudal fin.</li> </ol>	LC
7. Cyprinodontiformes	20. Belontiidae	Gangtara	46. <i>Xenentodon cancila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elongated body with greatly elongated both jaws and studded with sharp teeth.</li> <li>2. Body greenish above, white ventrally and laterally silver in color.</li> </ol>	LC



a) Availability of freshwater families

Families	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Anguillidae	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Synbranchidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Cyprinidae	++ +	++	++	+++	++	+	++	+++	++ +	+++	++ +	++ +
Cobitidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Gobidae	+	+	+	-	++	++	+	+	++	-	-	+
Nandidae	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Pristolepidae	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Channidae	++ +	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++
Osphronemidae	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	++	++	+	+	++
Anabantidae	++	+++	+++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++

	+											
Cichlidae	++	++	++	+++	++	+	++	+++	++	+++	++	++
Mastacembelidae	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Ambassidae	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	-
Clariidae	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++
Heteropneustidae	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++
Pangasiidae	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	++	++	+	+	+
Bagridae	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	++	++
Siluridae	++	++	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	++	++
Notoptertidae	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+

+ = Rarely observed, ++ = moderately observed, +++ = Highly observed, - = Not found

b) Photograph

Some photography of fishes and ponds are listed bellow with common name-



Study site at morning



Folui

Goal Chanda

Lamba Chanda

Bata



Nilontica

Bele

Pabda

Rui



Fish Market



#### IV. CONCLUSION

The final result confirmed that the appropriate conservation strategy and proper planning must be needed to protect those local fish species. The market-based survey of those species showed a considerable drop in productivity in the last few years for several reasons. Overfishing, unregulated uses of pesticides in agricultural field, uses of antibiotics, natural calamity, irrational fish harvesting along with different anthropogenic activities, environmental pollution as well as manmade pollution are the central cause for aquatic diversity loss which also affect on the fish faunal population. Proper supervision along with sustainable

developmental thoughts like harvesting fish population size restriction, and breeding technique development may protect those fish species from the door of extinction.

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## Spark of First Life and Consciousness

By Chandra Prakash Trivedi

**Abstract-** The electrostatic force is the force that governs the motion of the elementary particles, which caused them to aggregate or collide in various ways with oxidation and reduction with the transfer of electrons in the primordial soup. The vibratory movement of the charged ions with equal and opposite wavelength developed a dynamo with streaming in extreme anaerobic condition.

It has been observed in the ultra-resolution image that one purine and one pyrimidine base differing only in Nitrogen are complimentary to each other shed with cosmology. The elementary particles adhered to space, the sound of vibration touched, press the mark, and rebound. The colliding protons, decaying into hadron jets, the electrons converted them into electric vibrations to join the purine and pyrimidine base in series with mass.

**Keywords:** *spark of life, phonon, slime soup.*

**GJSFR-C Classification:** *DDC Code: 843.914*



*Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:*



# Spark of First Life and Consciousness

Chandra Prakash Trivedi

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The electrostatic interaction between the charged ions of the water with dehydration separated the hydrogen bond. It has formed a covalent Hydrogen bond between the purine and pyrimidine complementary base. The complementary wavelength of hydrogen bond activated the nucleotide pair with transfer of electron. The hydrogen triple bond converts into the double bond, and reunited on the opposite side with change in the electron with oxidation and reduction in chain with the first genetic code and amino acid in series. The synthesized chromosomes divided into four with the first prokaryotic cell. Life appears with the streaming of the protoplasm and disappears with aging of the cell. The complementary wavelength of hydrogen triple bond of the nucleotide pair led the development from generation to generation with new life.

**Keywords:** *spark of life, phonon, slime soup.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Origin of life consciousness is a great puzzle, life appears with the streaming of the protoplasm and disappears with aging of the cell body. I have traced the roots of life consciousness in pre-cosmic condition. The phonon wave appeared first and activated the dark matter with blast and light. The phonon and photon run parallel with equal and opposite wavelength. The purine and pyrimidine base differing only in Nitrogen shed like bullet with incandescent gaseous clouds with phonon photon interaction with the vibrations. The electrostatic force governs the motion of the elementary particles, which caused them to aggregate or collide in various ways with oxidation and reduction with the transfer of electrons in the primordial soup. It has activated the purine and the pyrimidine complementary base pair with resonance.

The electrostatic interaction between the charged ions of the water with dehydration separated

the hydrogen bond. It has formed a covalent Hydrogen bond between the purine and pyrimidine complementary base. The complementary wavelength of hydrogen bond activated the nucleotide pair with transfer of electron. The hydrogen triple bond converts into the double bond, and reunited on the opposite side with change in the electron with oxidation and reduction in chain with the first genetic code and amino acid in series. The synthesized chromosomes divided into four with the first prokaryotic cell. Life appears with the streaming of the protoplasm and disappears with aging of the cell. The complementary wavelength of hydrogen triple bond of the nucleotide pair led the development from generation to generation with new life.

## II. EARLY WORK

The Russian Chemist A.I. Oparin 1922 and English Geneticist J.B.S. Haldane 1928 first conceived of the theory of the pre-biotic origin of life. DNA Watson and Crick 1953, Darwin Origin of Species 1859, Life evolved from the single DNA with Genetic recombination and cell division. How did the first Life begin? NASA researchers noticed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in meteorites. Extra hydrogen or oxygen called Quinone has the potential for the origin of life.

Higgs field 1914, phonon scattered the photon in a crystal Lie et al 2014, Einstein 1923 there must be two equal and opposite forces. The photon is the smallest unit of light, and immortal phonon is smallest unit of the sound wave vibration are connected at the molecular level with equal and opposite wavelength.

The DNA with photon-phonon interaction is universally present. Hence its complimentary resonant wave blackouts radio communications on the earth and the protons damage human beings in space if not protected properly. Because the entry of radiation rays with protons checked by the magnetosphere and ozone layer and complimentary resonance finds its counterpart protons astronaut human in space.

### a) *Life on the Earth*

The incandescent gaseous cloud cooled down with time and the movement of the molten mass generated the geomagnetic field and magnetosphere around the earth has given the place for the ionization of the solar flares trapped by the magnetosphere and interacts with the sun's magnetic field. The ions flow down and filled the earth with the water.

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### b) Ozone Layer

Stratospheric ozone is formed naturally through the interaction of solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation with molecular oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>). Ozone absorbs the toxic UV rays with the entry of visible light, it has given the way for the origin of life on the earth.

## III. THEORY

I have traced its root in pre-cosmic cosmology and the sun.

The earth is a part of our solar system, which is one unit of the cosmos. The human body is a microcosm inside a macrocosm. All can be searched just like a drop of water in the sea can reveal the character of the ocean I have studied the sun with the naked eyes with my yogic practice otherwise it is impossible to face the sun even for a second with confirmation from Egypt Rosetta granite stone, pyramids of the Egypt, Gold plate Grand Canyon North. America, NASA pictures & Veda,

I have observed the nuclear reactions on the sun's surface with blast and light. The photon and phonon run in a straight way in concentric circles. It has been confirmed from the Sun disc gold plate Grand Canyon and Veda.

The digitally stacked sequence reveals that the photon and phonon running in concentric circles from the sun Grand Canyon Star Trails NASA - March 3, 2013. The Scientists are searching the Dark matter, is

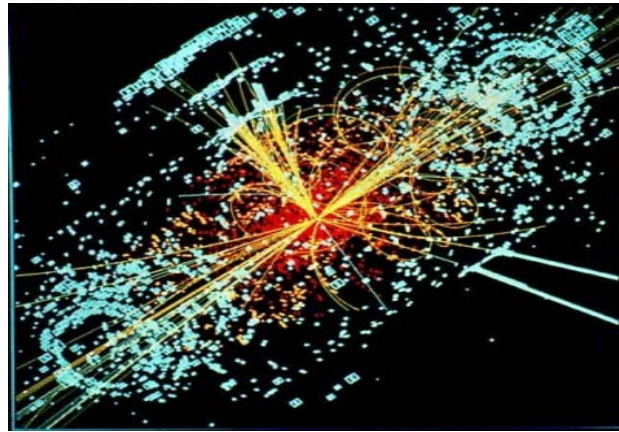
not a matter. The dark atmosphere is hidden in the interior of the sun, black caters and sunspots, which explode with blast and light.

The shock waves are antimagnetic, white, and travel with supersonic speed, and dark matter is an inactive condensed zone of magnetism without movement, just like a waste. The shock waves are 'anti-matter of dark matter, immortal with opposite character. It appears first in the pre-cosmic darkness like the shock waves appear before the earthquake, and activated the dark matter with resonance with blast and light. The photon and phonon are complementary to each other.

The activation of dark matter is activation of inherent magnetism in cosmos, with formation of charged elementary particles. The electrostatic force is the force which governs the motion of the elementary particles, which caused them to aggregate or collide in various ways with oxidation and reduction with the transfer of electron.

The photon and phonon have broad complementary spectrum from gamma rays to radio waves with equal and opposite wavelength. The immortal phonon stimulate the event with electron configuration and half-spin change in the opposite wavelength and photon undergoes the synthesis and degradation with time Einstein's Equation  $E=Mc^2$ .

The flow of the photon and phonon has been halted with the Higgs field underlying space imparted mass to the elementary particles.



Higgs Field and Mass to the Elementary Particles

All elementary particles are vibrating with the resonance of vibration and their respective charge. They are complementary to each other from gamma rays to radio waves. They find their resonant with resonance. The resonant vibrations of electromagnetic rays, touch, press-mark, and rebound. The colliding protons, decaying into hadron jets and electrons, converted them into electric vibrations to join them in series with phonic compression electromagnetic force. It has maintained its continuity in the molecules and the matter with Higgs field 2013 with asteroids and planets.

## IV. DISCUSSION

All elementary particles are vibrating with the resonance of vibration and their respective charge. They are complementary to each other from gamma rays to radio waves. They find their resonant with resonance. The phonon touch press mark and rebound with electron configuration and the half spin change in the opposite wavelength, and the photon undergoes the synthesis and degradation with time Einstein's

$$\text{equation } E=Mc^2$$

The first life arose in the primordial soup with the streaming movement of the charged ions in the colloidal solution. The respective complementary wavelength of the charged ions caused them to vibrate with streaming

The vibratory movement of the ions with streaming developed a dynamo in the center with actions and interactions in series with electron transfer and photon undergoes synthesis and degradation with time.

The electron transfer is associated with the oxidation loss of an electron and reduction gain of electron in anaerobic condition. The electrostatic interaction between the charged ions developed

dynamo in the center with the electromagnetic field. The vibration waves activated the equal and opposite wavelengths of purine and pyrimidine base differing only in Nitrogen. The elementary particles adhered to space, the sound of vibration, touched, press the mark, and rebound. The colliding protons, decaying into hadron jets and electrons, converted them into electric vibrations to join them in series with electron configuration and half spin change in the opposite wavelength.

The electrostatic interaction between the charged ions of the water with dehydration separated the hydrogen bond. It has formed a covalent Hydrogen bond between the purine and the pyrimidine base.



Ultra resolution image of DNA with Electron transfer

The phonon wave strike and rebound with a press mark with the electron configuration in the opposite direction of hydrogen triple bond, it triggered off the chain of oxidation and reduction reaction, and the hydrogen triple bond converted into double bond and Nitrogen reunite it on the other side simultaneously.

The equal and opposite wavelength of hydrogen triple bond led the development with electron transfer. With the first genetic code and amino acid in

series synthesized the chromosomes. The chromosomes divided into four with first prokaryotic cell. Life appears with the streaming of protoplasm with the food metabolism as source of life and disappears with aging and death of the cell body. The complementary wavelength of hydrogen triple bond of the nucleotide pair led the development from generation to generation with new life.



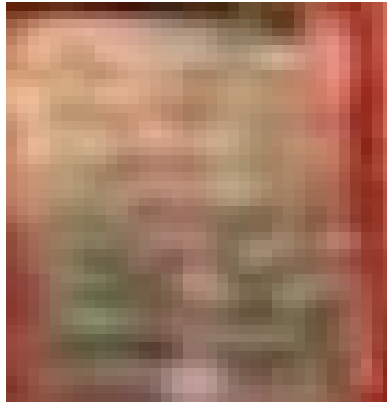
T Nucleotides Divide in air Like Image in the Mirror with Electron Transfer

The equal and the opposite wavelength of hydrogen triple bond led the development with electron transfer in series and the hydrogen triple converted into double bond and reunited in the opposite direction simultaneously with Nitrogen in series as identity of the individual cell with equal and opposite wavelength. Hence, even the time twins have different genetic identity and fate in life.

The prokaryotes evolved into the eukaryotic autotrophic cell with the entry of the red wavelength of light made apparent the three places of nucleotide pair with the photosynthesis and generation of immortal chemical energy. The immortal phonon wave follows the immortal DNA from generation to generation with new life and cell division.



At the Point of Two Different DNA the Complementary Phonon Wave Strike and Rebound with Generation of Triplet code in air with Electron Configuration and Half Spin Change in the Opposite Wavelength



The Complementary Wavelength Led the Development Vigorously



The Triplet Genetic Code of DNA Divides in Chain with Never Breaking Nitrogen

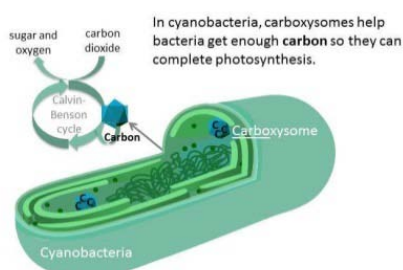


The complementary phonon wavelength acts as antennae and speaker to execute the functions of life, It led the development with the synthesis of amino acids and proteins in chain to synthesize the chromosome pair with the first prokaryote.

The Hydrogen triple bond Nitrogen triple bond with oxidation and reduction separate and unite simultaneously on other side, with oxidation the hydrogen bond break and Nitrogen reunite it on other side, due to this the double helix chain never break.

## V. RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The entry of the Red wavelength of light through the plasma membrane activated the place of the chlorophyll pigment on the DNA.



The first prokaryotic cell with an incipient nucleus maintained its continuity with cell division, and immortal phonon follow it from generation to generation with new life.

The entry of the Red wavelength of light through the plasma membrane activated the place of the chlorophyll pigment on the DNA as source of life with food metabolism.

It has given double horsepower to the developing cells and the prokaryotic autotrophic cell evolved into the eukaryotic cell and moved on the path of evolution with genetic recombination and cell division with the hereditary characters and the complementary phonon wave follow it from the generation to generation with new life as hereditary life principle.

Life appears with the streaming of the protoplasmic vibrations with food metabolism and disappears with the aging of the cell body.

It is like this that all the rotating astronomical bodies rotate at their axis with the generation of the dynamo in the centre with the magnetic field and the magnetosphere around them. In the same fashion, the streaming of the protoplasm with the nucleus in the centre generates dynamo in the centre with a magnetic field and magnetosphere but is hard to detect, which disappears with death, aging of the cell body.

The purine and the pyrimidine base pair of DNA differing only in Nitrogen have shed from the Nebula with the cosmological event. It divides in the air just like the image in the mirror. The Purine and pyrimidine base

pair of the DNA has an inbuilt mechanism for the transcription and translation with time, with three immortal and three stages of life. The three immortals are, 1- the Higgs field ensign of the existence, 2- the immortal chemical energy of photosynthesis, with food metabolism is the source of life. 3. The immortal DNA with resonant vibrations light of life for all.

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## Middle Jurassic Lithostratigraphy of the Tecocoyunca Group in the Numí Riber Area (Close to Tlaxiaco), Oaxaca

By Raúl Sabino Carrasco-Ramírez

**Abstract-** The Jurassic lithostratigraphy of the Mixtec Region is relatively well known, however the system on which is based includes formational descriptions somewhat deficient (e.g. vagueness, characterization by fossil content, insufficient cartographic discrimination). In order to contribute to correct such deficiency, we undertook a detailed study of the Río Numí Area, vicinity of Tlaxiaco, where the Middle Jurassic units that make up the Tecocoyunca Group display their attributes, thus allowing to supplement the formational descriptions. It was found that locally, the Tecocoyunca Group includes in the lower part the associated Formations Zorrillo/Taberna (Early to Late Bajocian), consisting of ~287m of carbonaceous siltstone, mudstone and subarkosic very fine-grained sandstone and siltstone; this composite unit bears pelecypods and continental plants, as well as two carbon zones; it is interpreted that they were part of a delta complex.

**Keywords:** *mexico, oaxaca, middle jurassic, tecocoyunca group, lithostratigraphy, paleontology.*

**GJSFR-C Classification:** *FOR Code: 850301*



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# Middle Jurassic Lithostratigraphy of the Tecocoyunca Group in the Numí Riber Area (Close to Tlaxiaco), Oaxaca

Raúl Sabino Carrasco-Ramírez

**Abstract-** The Jurassic lithostratigraphy of the Mixtec Region is relatively well known, however the system on which is based includes formational descriptions somewhat deficient (e.g. vagueness, characterization by fossil content, insufficient cartographic discrimination). In order to contribute to correct such deficiency, we undertook a detailed study of the Río Numí Area, vicinity of Tlaxiaco, where the Middle Jurassic units that make up the Tecocoyunca Group display their attributes, thus allowing to supplement the formational descriptions. It was found that locally, the Tecocoyunca Group includes in the lower part the associated Formations Zorrillo/Taberna (Early to Late Bajocian), consisting of ~287m of carbonaceous siltstone, mudstone and subarkosic very fine-grained sandstone and siltstone; this composite unit bears pelecypods and continental plants, as well as two carbon zones; it is interpreted that they were part of a delta complex. These associated formations conformably underlie the Simón Formation (Middle-Late Bathonian), it consists of ~270m of subarkoses and siltstone set in thin to thick strata; it is interpreted as a transitional deposit. This unit concordantly underlies the Otatera Formation (Late Bathonian), consisting of ~170m of pelecypod coquina with intercalations of spathite limestone strata; it is regarded as shallow neritic deposit with a subordinate beach component. This unit concordantly underlies the Yucuñuti Formation (Middle Callovian), constituted by ~118m of fine-grained sandstone, coquina and biomicrite that bear pelecypods; it is interpreted as transitional to shallow neritic deposit. This unit unconformably overlain the Oxfordian Limestone with “*Cidaris*,” which is no part of this Group. The Tecocoyunca Group includes a paleofauna and paleoflora constituted by Middle Jurassic mollusks and plants common throughout the Mixtec Region. Finally, it is thought that the detailed descriptions of the formations making up the Tecocoyunca Group, are in fact an advance in the redefinition of the Mixtec Region’s Middle Jurassic units.

**Keywords:** *mexico, oaxaca, middle jurassic, tecocoyunca group, lithostratigraphy, paleontology.*

**Resumen-** La litoestratigrafía jurásica de la Región Mixteca es relativamente bien conocida, sin embargo, el esquema en que se basa incluye descripciones formacionales un tanto deficientes (e.g. vaguedad, caracterización por contenido fósil, delimitación cartográfica insuficiente). Con el propósito de contribuir a subsanar esta deficiencia, realizamos un estudio detallado del Área Numí cercanas de Tlaxiaco, donde las unidades mesojurásicas integrantes del Grupo Tecocoyunca despliegan sus atributos, permitiendo así suplementar las descripciones formacionales. Se encontró que El Grupo Tecocoyunca localmente incluye en la parte

inferior a las Formaciones Asociadas Zorrillo/Taberna (Bajociano Temprano-Tardío inicial), constituidas por ~287m de limolitas carbonosas, lodolitas y subarcosas, porta pelecípodos y plantas fósiles, así como dos zonas de carbón; se les interpreta como parte de un complejo deltaico. Estas unidades subyacen en concordancia a la Formación Simón (Batoniano Medio-Tardío), integrada por ~270m de subarcosas y limolitas dispuestas en estratos delgados y gruesos; se le considera un depósito transicional. Esta unidad subyace en concordancia a la Formación Otatera (Batoniano Tardío), consiste de ~170m de coquinas de pelecípodos con intercalaciones de estratos calcáreos de intraespatita; se le interpreta como un depósito nerítico somero, con un componente subordinado de playa. Esta unidad subyace en concordancia a la Formación Yucuñuti (Calloviano Medio), constituida por ~118m de areniscas finas, coquinas, limolitas y biomicritas que portan pelecípodos y gasterópodos; se le interpreta como un depósito transicional a nerítico somero. A esta unidad le sobreyace en discordancia la Caliza con “*Cidaris*” del Oxfordiano, que no forma parte del Grupo Tecocoyunca. El Grupo Tecocoyunca incluye paleofauna y paleoflora mesojurásica,; comunes en la Región Mixteca. Finalmente, se considera que la descripción detallada de las formaciones que constituyen al Grupo Tecocoyunca, es *de facto* un avance en la redefinición de las unidades mesojurásicas de la Región Mixteca.

**Palabras Clave:** *méxico, oaxaca, jurásico medio, grupo tecocoyunca, litoestratigrafía, paleontología.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Mixteca Region (northeast of Guerrero, northwest of Oaxaca and south of Puebla states) was studied by many geologists (e.g. Wieland 1909; 1914-1916; 1926; Burckhardt, 1927; Guzman, 1950; Cortés-Obregón et al., 1957; Alencaster, 1963; Ochoterena-Fuentes, 1960; Pérez-Ibarguengoitia et al., 1965; Ojeda-Rivera, 1975; Ortega-Gutierrez, 1978; Westermann, 1983, 1984; López-Ticha, 1985; Morán-Zenteno et al., 1994; Meneses-Rocha et al., 1994; Ortiz-Martínez et al., 2013). One of the most important because of its paleontology and stratigraphy is Burckhardt (1927) which is the first and initial full-monography with descriptions and plates of fauna fossil, this work is basis of the Middle Jurassic paleontology of Mexico; Erben (1956) did the first stratigraphy of the Jurassic for the region, which includes the following lithostratigraphic units for the Tecocoyunca Group: Zorrillo, Taberna, Simón, Otatera and Yucuñuti Formations. However, the

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system on which it is based includes somewhat deficient formational descriptions (e.g. vagueness, characterization by fossil content and insufficient cartographic discrimination).

Moreover, the Erben (1956) stratigraphic units had been used, since then, for geologic studies; in this sense the Tecocoyunca Group (Middle Jurassic) had been identified commonly in the Mixteca. That is why, was considered convenient the study of this group of rocks at the Numí Ribber area, close Tlaxiaco, which is next to Diquiyu area, Tezoatlán, Oaxaca (Fig. 1). Outcrops of this group show clearly stratigraphic and paleontologic characteristics, this information permit us to make full descriptions of the Jurassic lithostratigraphic units, and contribute for best knowledge of the regional geology. Also in this area there are Jurassic coal beams (Ramírez, 1882; Birkinbine, 1911; Cortés- Obregón et al., 1957), which give to the area economic interest.

Study area. The study area is at both sides of the Numí Ribber, in the Mixteca Region, northwest of Oaxaca state, which is 10 km long and 4 km width, distributed NW-SW, almost 40 km<sup>2</sup> inside the followings coordinates as: 17° 16' - 17° 22' N and 97° 41' - 97° 46' W (Fig. 1) and 2000-2200m over sea level; next locality is Santiago Nundichi, which is arrived by a No.125 second class highway, also it is 5 km NE of Tlaxiaco.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Cartographic material used includes: Topographic map E14D34 Tlaxiaco, scale 1: 50 000 (INEGI, 2000); Geologic and Mines map E14D34 Tlaxiaco scale 1: 50 000 (SGM, 2000), and Geologic Map Oaxaca E14-9 scale 1: 250 000 (INEGI, 1994). Field geology methodology was applied using maps (Finkl, 1988). It was searched prior geologic information in order to know available reports and elaborate a preliminary map to be used as initial field geologic map. The geologic cartography was mapped following geologic contacts by foot and the structural stratigraphic sections also were mapped. The lithostratigraphy described have been done following the North American Stratigraphic Code (2005), spanish version (Barragan et al. 2010).

Petrographic and lithologic descriptions were done by geologic observations and field pictures, this is basically supported by 80 lithic samples and 60 thin sections; petrographic and lithologic terminology came from Folk (1974) and Boggs (2009). Fossils were collected during field geology.

## III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

### a) *Lithostratigraphy*

#### i. *Tecocoyunca Group*

The Tecocoyunca Group name, Erben (1956) is corresponding to a sequence of sandstones, siltstone,

carbonaceous shales and limestones that are outcropping in the Mixteca Region, its Type Locality is a homonymous creek, located between Cualac and Huamuxtitlan, Guerrero state (~150 km west of Numí area), since then was designed as Middle Jurassic age, also at the same time was indicated that consisted of five Formations as follow: Zorrillo, Taberna, Simón, Otatera and Yucuñuti. This author also recognized the same units at Diquiyú area, Tezoatlán region, which is ~ 70 km west of the study area. He pointed out that both Jurassic areas are very similar, which complement Numí River lithologic descriptions.

In the studied area, the Tecocoyunca Group it is outcropping both sides the Numí River (Fig. 3) and is ~800 m thick; the geologic structure observed is the flank of a syncline NNE-SSW direction and ~35-80° dip, through ESE direction; also is affected by faults at 90 degrees respect to the synclinal flank (Fig. 3). Lithostratigraphy units is as follow.



Figure 1: Localization Map of the Numí River area, close to Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca

ii. *Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit"*

Erben (1956) gave the name to the Zorrillo Formation, he took the name from the Zorrillo hill west of San Juan Diquiyú, Tezoatlán region, Oaxaca state, and also assigned Type Locality and lower Bajocian age. The Taberna Formation also was described by Erben (1956), reported the Tierra Amarilla Hill as Type Locality which is located at side south of the Taberna stream, northeast of San Juan Diquiyú, giving Middle Bajocian to Lower Bathonian age.

Lithologic descriptions of both formations are very similar and they are related transitional, this circumstance make to be difficult recognize them out the type area. This is the reason why were not possible to be recognized at Numí area. As a consequence, was decided to be considered together in one stratigraphic association called Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit", and as a result those formations were not considered individual (Figs. 2 and 3).

Outcrops of this "Unit" are very close to northwest side of Numí River, and are recognized with

very similar lithologic and stratigraphic sequences outside in the study area.

Lower contact is transitional with Cualac Conglomerate, upper contact also is transitional with the base of Simón Formation. Total thick of this unit show variations, however an average overall from the geologic work done during this study is of 277 m. The Reference Section was measure at the Yuticuani Stream (Fig. 4A).

*Lithology:* Main rocks of the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit" are carbonaceous siltstone (Fgi. 5A, B, C y D) and invertebrate and plants fossils. Is clear grey and dark grey color, predominantly first. The stratifications beds are middle to thick (30 to 40 cm width); upper beds are alternatively sandstone and argillaceous siltstone.

Coal zones indicate marsh environment conditions, where tectonic and geographic conditions giving rise to peat accumulation. Two coal beams indicate cyclic of tectonic and sedimentary conditions. Were identified three follow lithology varieties:

- 1) Phyllite and carbonaceous siltstone (Fig. 6A). It is main variety of the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit". Consists 60-70% of clastic grains of the sediment, its size is

from fine silt to very fine sand, predominantly middle silt; grains are sharp to sub-sharp, are well classified to middle well classified, some grains show bimodal distribution. Mostly of grains are of quartz (75%); symmetrical and elongate shape; 10%

show wave extinction which indicate metamorphic origin. The left grains show parallel or little wave extinction, it contains inclusion as bubbles. Probably alkaline feldspar is present in 5 to 10% of grains mostly argillaceous altered.

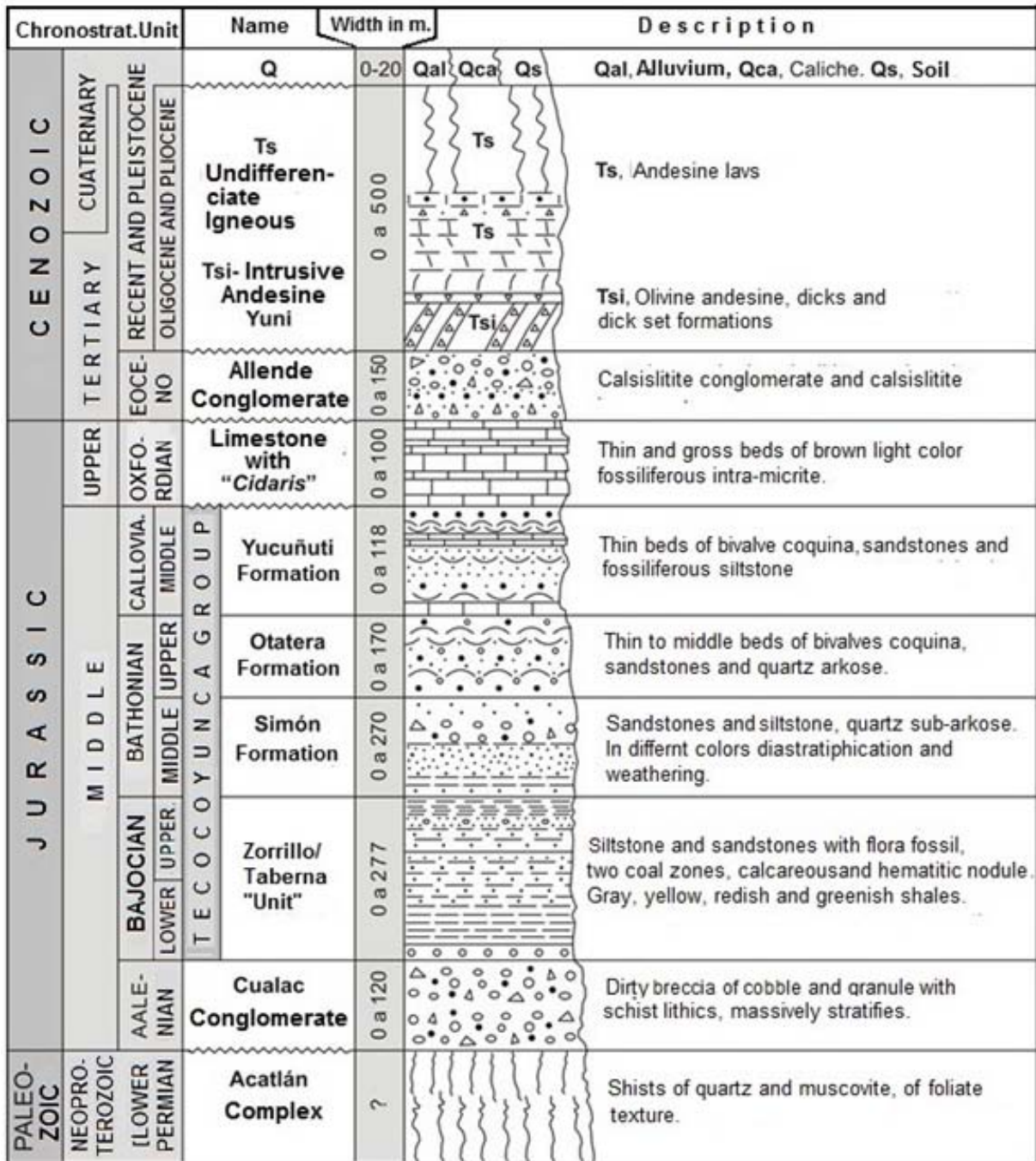


Figure 2: General stratigraphic column of the Numí River Area

Grains of mica are in 10 to 15%, mostly of which are reddish or bluish color biotite with 40 to 60  $\mu$  size. There is calcite (~1%) of secondary origin. Sparng carbonaceous material consists of polymorphs and kerogeno. 30-40% is matrix material, it consists of kaolin, chlorite, illite and not identified ferromagnesian

(?hiperstene). With X ray diffraction equipment was identified chlorite and kaolin (done free by Mexican Geological Survey).

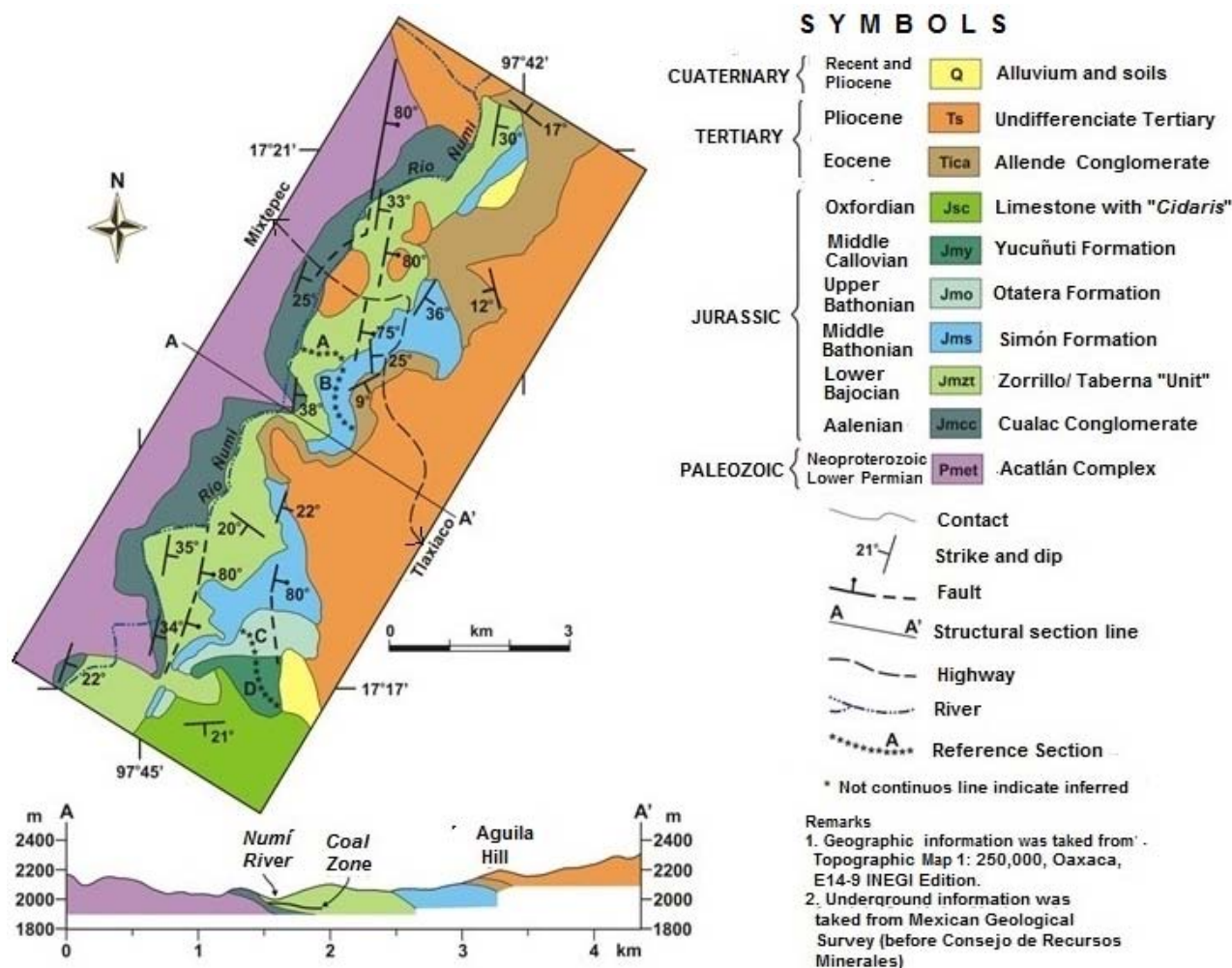


Figure 3: Geologic map and general structural section of the Numí River area, close to Tlaxiaco

- 2) Quarzite - phyllite mudstone (Fig. 6B). Consist of clastic material included in an abundant argillaceous matrix (30-40%). Grains are 60-70 % of the sediment, its size is from middle silt to very small sand with predominance of gross silt. Mostly of gains are sharp and unclassified. This variety mineralogy is mainly of quartz (80-90%), grains are mostly elongate and with parallel extinction, bubbles rare. Mica grains (10 to 20%) are almost completely altered, they do not have regular shape, brown reddish and brown bluish color. Matrix consists of unidentified clay and ferruginous material.
- 3) Quarzite - phyllite subarkose sandstone (Fig. 6C). Grains of quartz are 80 to 85% of rock classified as middle sand. Mostly of grains are sub-spherical, almost well classified. Shape of grains is almost equigranular to elongate; third part of grains of wave extinction, left grains show parallel extinction. Bubbles are rare. Grains of feldspar (15 to 20%) show not-regular shape and alteration to clay.

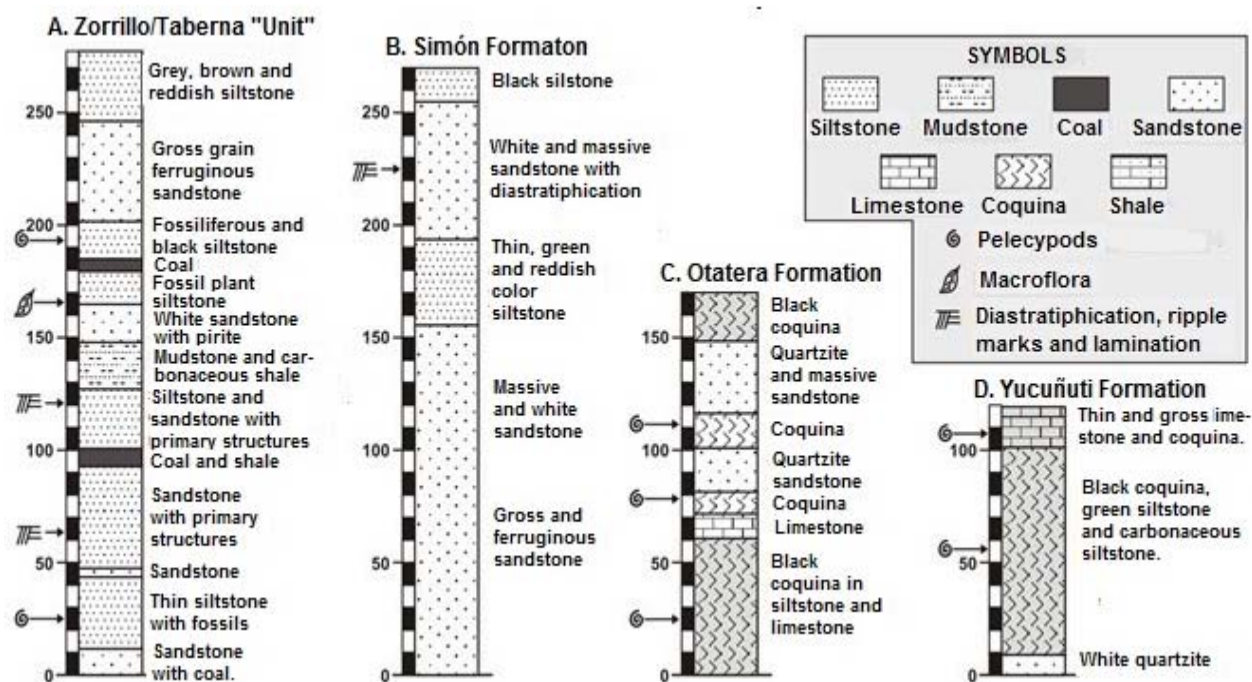


Figure 4: Main Reference Sections of the Tecocoyunca Group formations

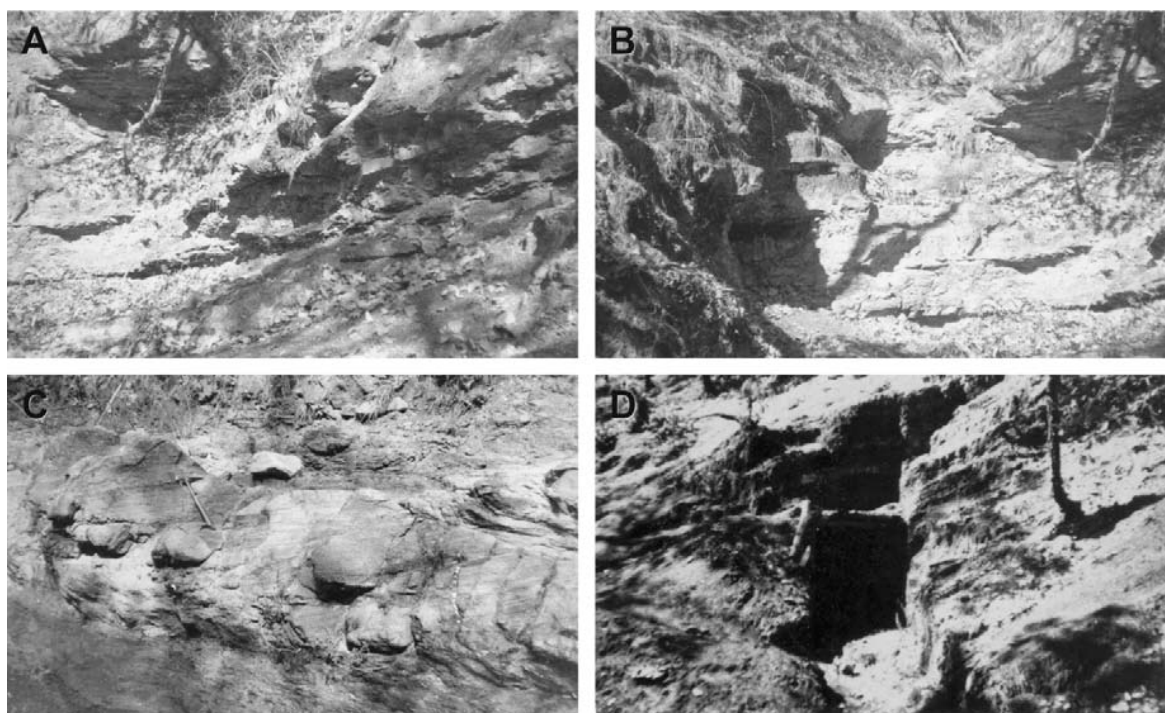
Deposit environment. Sedimentological characteristics observed in the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit" (e.g. spherical fragments, well to almost well classified – i.e., *shoe string*) suggest that this formations was deposited during fluvial channels belonged to a delta system. The environment interpretation became because of the sedimentological texture, showed by the carbonaceous siltstone which belonged to a transitional deposit with fluvial and marine influence. The abundant organic material indicate marsh conditions. The argillaceous siltstone was deposited in similar environment, also green and rose color of beds indicate some aerial expositions of the deposit. The relatively thickness unit indicate constant slow downfall of the basin, also quite tectonic conditions.

Additionally, the mineral conditions as: quartz of wave extinction, clay and mica less abundant, point out to a metamorphic source which probably was the Acatlán Complex Formation which holds granite.

At the same time findings of argillaceous feldspar fragments suggests strong wheathering of sediments before were deposited; this was happening easily with humid and hot weather climate of the source area. From middle to long distance of transport are suggested by taking account texture and silty argillaceous sediments.

As a summary the observed features give the conclusion that the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit" represent two deposit environments: Main one was coastal marsh and the other less sized fluvial; at the same time both were part of a deltaic system (see Reineck and Singh, 1980; Howard and Reineck, 1981; Reading, 1996).

Moreover, the two coal seams that were founded in this "Unit" indicate that happening following conditions (Stach, 1975; Tatsch, 1980): a) Constant and slowly slowdown, b) Marsh protected by beach and sand dikes, also natural dykes against marine inundations and river inundations, c) An slow energy environment of the continent and slowly sediment deposit, otherwise were not be possible peat deposits.



**Figure 5:** Outcrops of the Zorrillo/Taberna “Unit”: A) La Carbonera Stream, show fine grained siltstone and sandstone, road to San Juan Mixtec, Km 6. B) Chicavandicuche Stream, show fine grain siltstone and sandstone, *Idem* km 6 C) Bridge on the Mixtepec road, show siltstone, *Idem*, km 8. D) Small Tunnel, show carbonaceous siltstone and lamination of coal, *Idem*, km 8.5

Fossil collected. Mollusks fauna collected was pelecypods (see Fig. 13E-H) such as: *Lucina cf. L. bellona*, *Astarte sp.*, *Vaugonia (Vaugonia) v. costata var. Mexicana*, *Trigonia (Indotrigonia) impressa* (Alencaster, 1963; Alencaster and Buitrón, 1965) which were of cosmopolitan distribution from marine or brackish environment. The continental macro flora collected are taxa such as: *Zamites oaxacensis*, *Zamites lucerensis*, *Williamsonia netzahualcoyotlii*, *Ptillophyllum acuiforme* (see Fig.13A-D) well known from the Mixteca Region, they belonged to humid and hot weather environment of continental flora (Wieland, 1914-1916; Silva – Pineda, 1970; Silva-Pineda et al, 1986a, b; Pearson, 1976; Ortiz-Martínez et al., 2013).

Age. The fossils taxa stratigraphic lapse collected in the Río Numí area is as follow: The bivalve are from Bajocian to Callovian age. Stratigraphic lapse of flora fossil founded is longest (Pearson, 1976; Sandoval and Westermann, 1986; Carrasco-Ramírez, 1999).

However taking in consideration that Mixtepec and Río Numí areas are next, also because the Taberna Formation hold ammonites of Early to Late Bajocian age, is deigned this age to the Zorrillo/Taberna “Unit”.

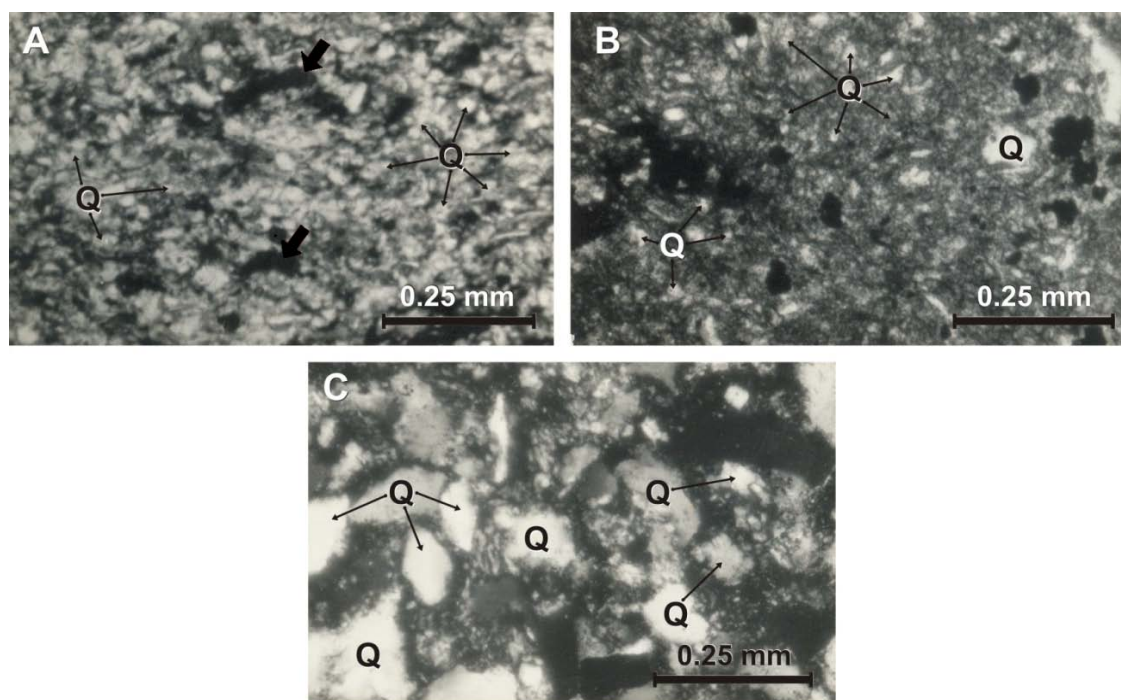
### iii. *Simón Formation*

Erben (1956) described this unit, and assigned to the Middle Bathonian age, selected as Type Locality the Stream of Simón at the Carrizo cliff, noreast of San Juan Diquiyú, in the Tezoatlán region, Oaxaca.

At the study area, Simón Formation is outcropping mainly in the Allende Stream where was measured the Reference Section (Fig. 4B). The lower contact is transitional with Zorrillo/Taberna “Unit”, upper contact is not transitional but concordant with the Otatera Formation. The Simón Formation thickness is ~270 m.





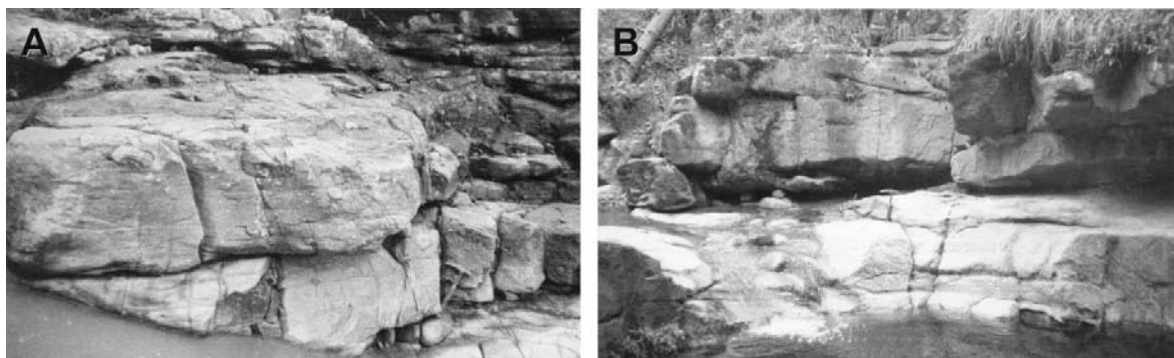


**Figure 6:** Micro-photographs of the Zorrillo/Taberna “Unit”: A) Carbonaceous- phyletic siltstone, at natural light conditions. Clay cement, grains are mainly of quartz (Q) and carbonaceous material is in small forms, pointed out by arrows. B) Quartzite-phylic mudstone observed by crossed nicol. It is observed mainly clay and clastic grains of quartz and mica (M). C) Subarkosic quartzite phyletic mid-grain sandstone observed by cross nicol. Quartz grains are plentiful

**Litology:** Main part of the Simón Formation is a middle to gross grain subarkose sandstone, grey to white color, with beds of 0.40 to 1 m and to 1.5 m when grain size increase, this beds belonged to a group of beds mainly of reddish or bluish siltstone, which thickness is from 10 to 50m. There are some red ferruginous nodules. There is mainly *diastrophication* as primary structure (Figs 7A-7B). Description of the common lithology identified is as follow:

- 1) Middle grain quartzite-subarkose sandstone. This lithologic variety is main part of this formation (Fig. 8A). 95% are made of grains which ~80% are of quartz, from this 25% show wave and composed extinction, which suggest metamorphic provenience, left of grains show parallel extinction. Irregular grains of? Alcaline feldspar (15 to 20%) show fractures well done. Weathering not permit good identification. Were found trace of mica mainly biotite and of heavy minerals as garnet and turmaline; last are suggesting schists and pegmatite rocks provenience (see Folk, 1974). Matrix is 5% of rock which is of middle silt made of argillaceous mica and clay; secondary minerals are hematite and calcite, this last is cement and is filling porous places.
- 2) Phyletic siltstone. Clay or fine silt texture, it is made of grains of quartz with wave extinction, argillaceous

mica and ferromagnesian alteration; its matrix is argillaceous (Fig. 8B).



**Figure 7:** Outcrops of the Simón Formation, are observed conglomeratic sandstone with diastrophication structures: A) Allende stream, Allende road, km 11 B) Yuni stream, San Juan Mixtepec road, km 6

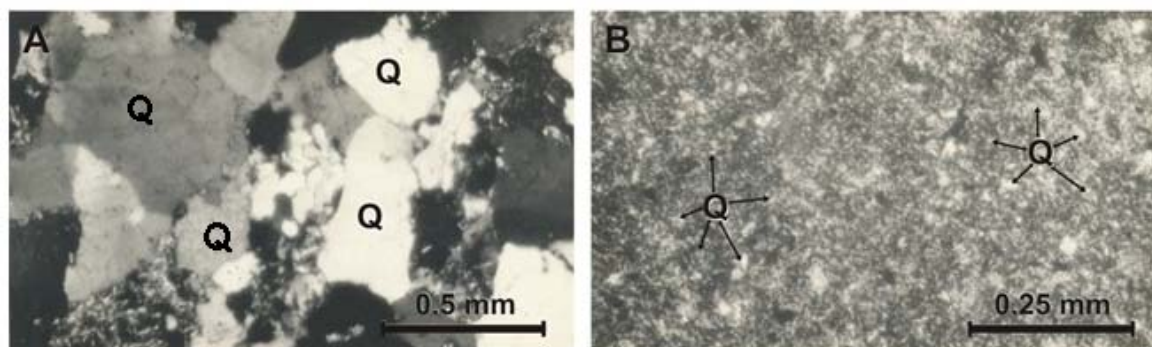
Deposit environment. Wave extinction of quartz, suggest that provenience area was metamorphic rocks, probably the Acatlán Complex. Grains of quartz of parallel extinction indicate that provenience area was formed by igneous rocks (?granite). Besides, size of grains (fine silt) indicate middle length to too long transport; also *diastrophication* indicate fluvial environment (inundations plains and front of delta facies); at the same time reddish colorations indicate this deposits were exposed to aired oxidation (see Reineck and Sing, 1980; Reading, 1996). As a summary we can said that Simón Formation had a sedimentation development similar to Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit"; Simón Formation sedimentation was fluvial but mainly beach environment.

Age. There is not paleontologic or radiometric information that support age of this unit, at this circumstance the stratigraphic relationship is useful. The

Simón Formation transitionally overlay the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit" which is of Bajocian age and its upper contact is concordant with Otatera Formation of Late Bathonian age (Fig. 9). So, Simón Formation is probably Late to Middle Bathonian age.

#### iv. Otatera Formation

Erben (1956) gave the name to this sedimentary rocks which have their Type Locality at central and southcentral of the Otatera creek, Rosario River in the Tezoatlán region, Oaxaca, giving Late Bathonian age. Its distribution is small area in the Doña Chona Stream, south of the study area (Fig. 3), it consist of ~170 m width of sandstones and coquina (Figs 2 and 9) and is interlayered with basal beds of the Simón Formation, upper part is over layered by the Yucuñuti Formation. Reference Section was measure at Doña Chona Stream (Fig. 4C).



**Figure 8:** Micro photographs of Simón Formation: A) Quartzite subarkose middle grain sandstone observed with crossed nicole. There are igneous quartz composed (grey) and igneous included in silt. B) Phyletic siltstone parallel light observed. Microcrystals of clay and fine silty size are plentiful with poor quartz

**Lithology:** Mostly of Otatera Formation is constituted by beds of black coquina of following genus of bivalves: *Eocallista*, *Pleuronya*, *Crenotrapezium* and ostracoda (*Gryphaea*), with sparite cement (Fig. 9). Coquina beds are mainly interlayered with calcareous beds of brown grey color, which consists of small fragments of calcspars and black color shells. Whole group of coquina are interlayered by thin beds of limestones from 4 to 5

cm width. Upper part is constituted of thin beds (1 to 20 cm width) of fine and gross grains of sandstones.

The Otatera Formation include few lithic variation, most common is sparite (Fig. 10). This is sub mature calcarenite, it contains few lithic fragments (gross sands size), constituted by tuffs (~3%), subarkose (3%), quartz (2%) and probably alkaline

feldspar (2%). Grains are cemented by sparite calcspar (~90%), which crystals are 5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Deposit environment. Sedimentary features of this unit indicate a shallow marine environment (neritic) with short terrigenous deposit, where water movement was able to erode unconsolidated microcrystalline calcite and re-deposit it as sparite. Relative close terrigenous material, indicate topographic high. It is important to know that upper middle of this unit are thin beds that consists of sandstones (fine to gross grains) become thick as increase grain size. This deposit characteristics suggest probably beach environment.

Moreover, coquina beds indicate continuous buried, which not permit groups of bivalve subaerial destruction; only relatively fast sinking of the basin could be the reason.

Fossil collected. Were collected mainly bivalves of the genus *Eocallista*, *Pleuromya*, *Crenotrapezium* (Fig. 14 I-L) (Alencaster, 1963; Alencaster and Buitrón, 1965) which were living in tide zone environment (Reineck and Singh, 1980); consolidated remains of this mollusks made coquina.

Age. Stratigraphic extension of taxa collected is large and is not possible to be assigned Jurassic age to this formation. However, in Tezoatlán area, the Otatera Formation hold ammonites among which is *Epistrenoceras paracontrarium* from Late Bathonian age (Erben, 1956), this make possible to be assigned same age to this unit.

#### v. Yucuñuti Formation

Erben (1956) designed as Yucuñuti Formation a sedimentary sequence outcropping at the (homonymous) Yucuñuti Stream (chose as Type Locality), located east of Santa Maria Yucuñuti, Tezoatlán region, Oaxaca, and assigned Callovian age.

In the Numí River area this formation is located at south position, particularly where the Doña Chona Stream is. Its covering is short (Fig. 3). Lower beds interlayered with Otatera Formation and upper beds are discordantly overlay by Limestone with "*Cidaris*"; it is ~118 m width (Fig. 2). Reference Section was measured in the mentioned stream (Fig. 4D).

Lithology. The Yucuñi Formation is a sequence that starting with fine grains of whitish and rose colors sandstones (Fig. 11); middle part consists of black color ostracods coquina interlayered by light grey siltstone with several burrows. Upper parts consists of middle thick beds (20 to 30 cm) of fossiliferous limestones interlayered by thin beds of *Lucina* coquina. Restricted beds of coquina alternate with ostracoda and pelecypod species. Main identified lithology are described as follow:

- 1) Quartzite siltstone. Is gross siltstone, middle classified, with sub mature texture (Fig. 12A). Grains are ~70 % of rock volume, its constitution is of quartz with parallel (~80%) or wavy (20%) extinction; grains size are ~30  $\mu\text{m}$ . Besides there is argillaceous matrix (30% of rock); sparite is cement and fill micro structures and hollows.

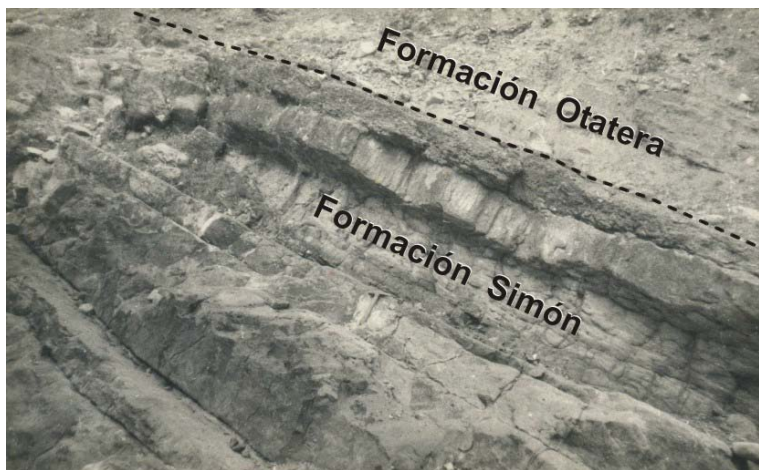


Figure 9: Outcrop show Simón Formation with Otatera Formation contact. It is observed black coquina resting on sandstone

- 2) Quartzite - subarkose siltstone. Rock constitution is 70-80% of grains with argillaceous matrix short abundant (20-30% of rock), which give a sub mature texture (Fig. 12B). Grains are constitute by quartz (70-80%), sharp grains with parallel extinction (wavy extinction are rare), size typically is bimodal (10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 40  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Left grains (20 to 30%) are constitute by feldspar (?alcaline), crystals are fractured and change, its average size is 40  $\mu\text{m}$ . Matrix consists of clay, mica and calcite micro-crystals. Plutonic origin suggested by quartz type.
- 3) Biomicrite with silt quartzite. This characteristic variety, consists of bio clasts (30%) and micrite (40%) (Fig. 12C). Bio clasts typically are fragments of bivalves. Terrigenous clasts are ~20  $\mu\text{m}$  size, they include parallel and wavy extinction quartz as well as lithic clasts (?ignimbrite).

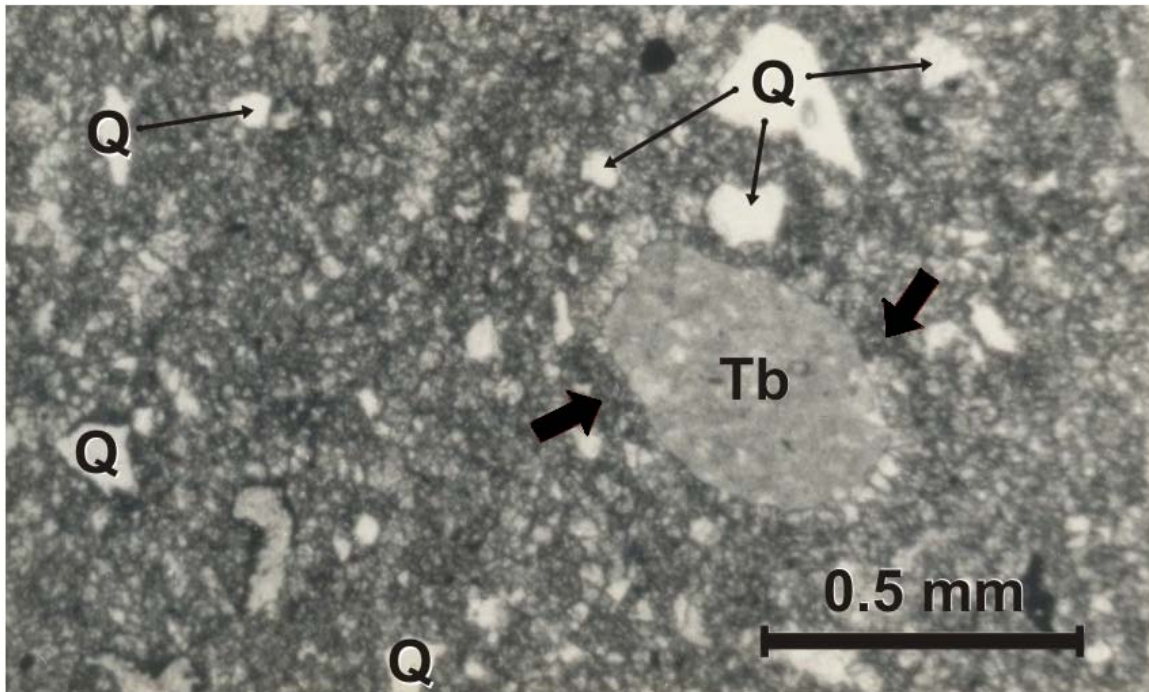


Figure 10: Otatera Formation: Micro photograph using parallel light. There is big tuff grain (Tb) surrounded by spathite (arrows point out)

Deposit environment. Lithic variety suggest a shallow marine/transitionally deposit environment, 1) and 3) varieties are of neritic environment, meanwhile variety 2) indicate terrigenous supply at plain stagnation water basin. Mineral composition and texture of

described lithic varieties suggest that supply area, could consists mainly of igneous (?granite) and metamorphic bodies, which were located relatively far from the sedimentary basin.



Figure 11: Outcrop of Yucuñuti Formation. Thin beds of light grey biomicrita and coquina

Fossils collected. In the Yucuñuti Formation were collected cosmopolite mollusks such as genus: *Lucina*, *Astarte*, *Vaugonia*, *Gryphaea*, *Eocallista*, *Crenotrapezium*, *Pleuromya*, and *Lima*, (Fig. 14 M – Ñ) (Alencaster, 1963; Alencaster and Buitrón, 1965) which belonged to a marine or saline environment.

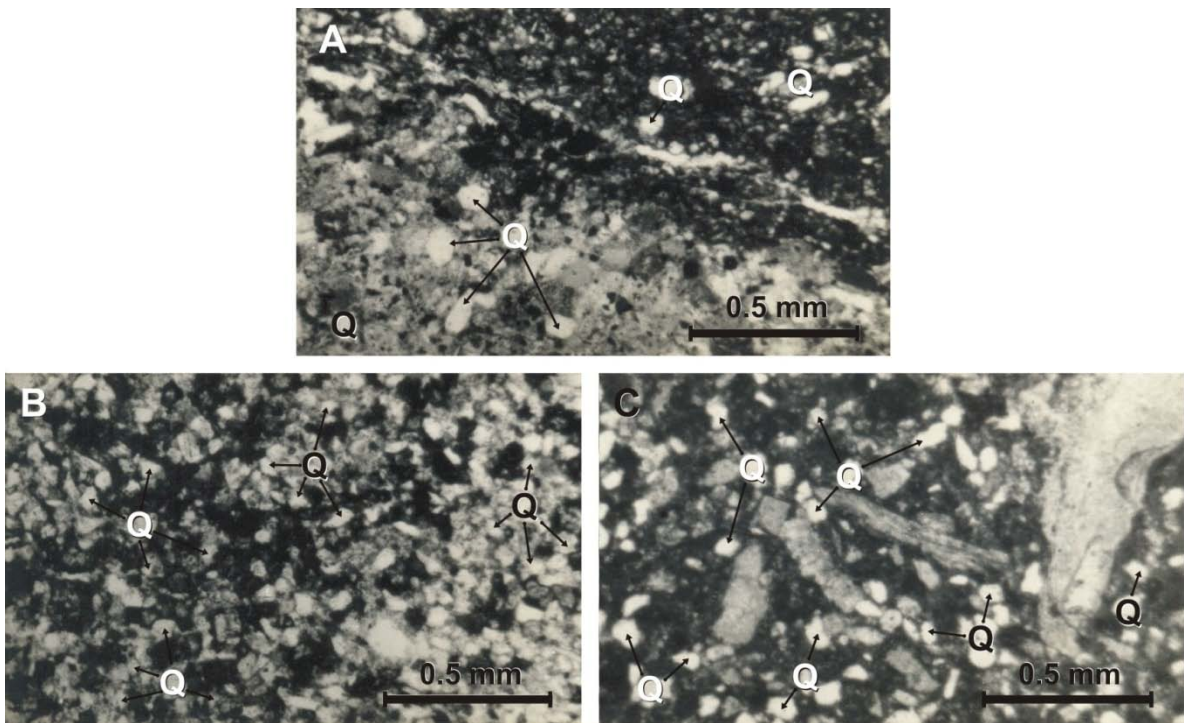
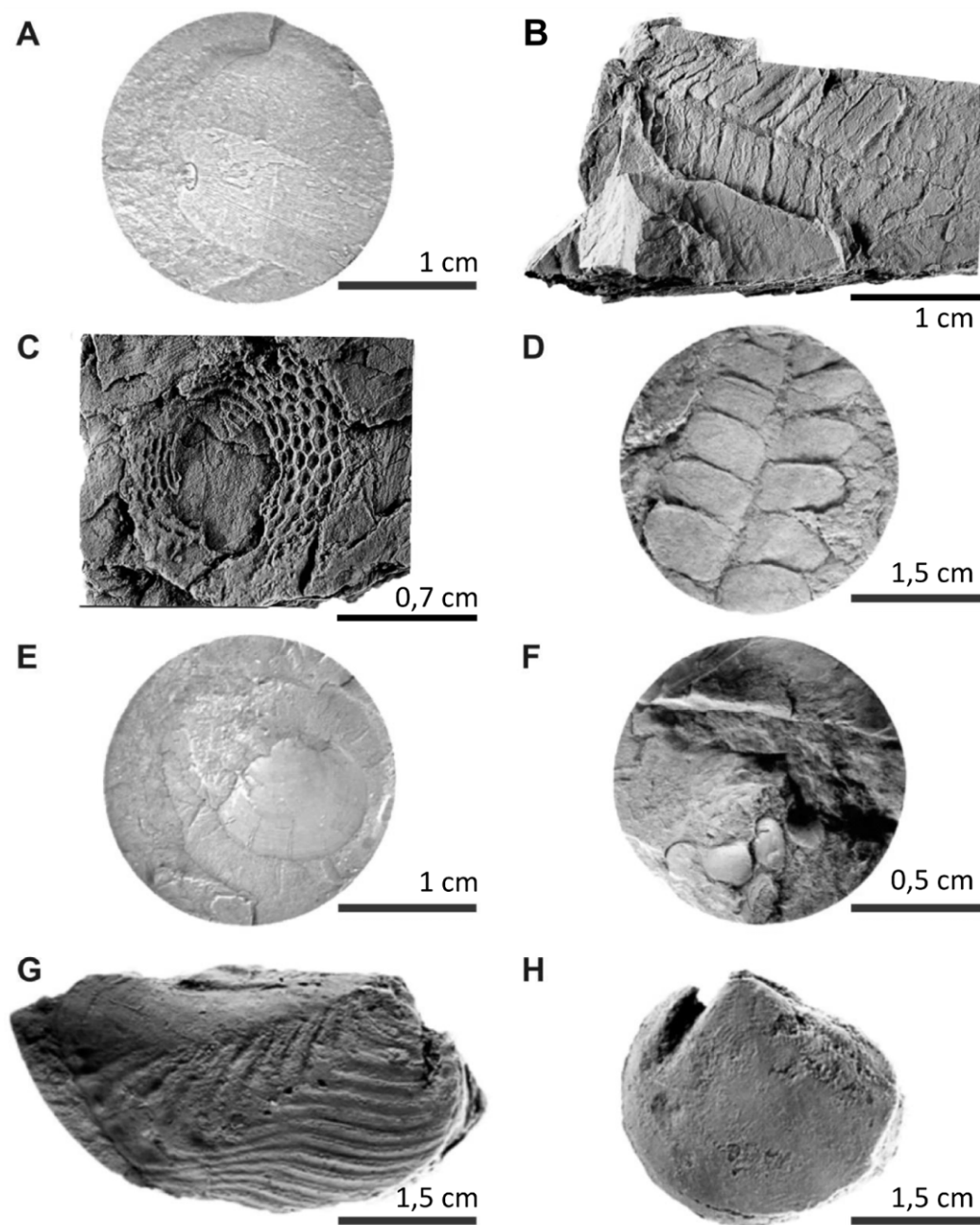


Figure 12: Micro photograph of the Yucuñuti Formation. A) Gross grains of quartz sand siltstone using parallel light. Have a look that grains of quartz are abundant. C) Biomicrite and quartzite

Age. The stratigraphic length of mollusks do not give age to this formation. However in the Mixtepec area Carrasco-Ramírez (2003) collect Middle Callovian ammonites; moreover in Mixtepec and Numí River areas outcrop same stratigraphic sequences, this circumstance give age to the Yucuñuti Formation.





**Figure 13:** Specimens collected from the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit". A) *Zamites oaxacensis* B) *Zamites lucerensis*, C) *Williamsonia netzahualcoyotlii*, D) *Ptilophyllum acutifolium*, E) *Lucina* cf. *L. bellona*, F) *Astarte* sp., G) *Vaugonia* (*Vaugonia*) *v-costata* var. *mexicana*, H) *Trigonia* (*Indotrigenia*) *impressa*

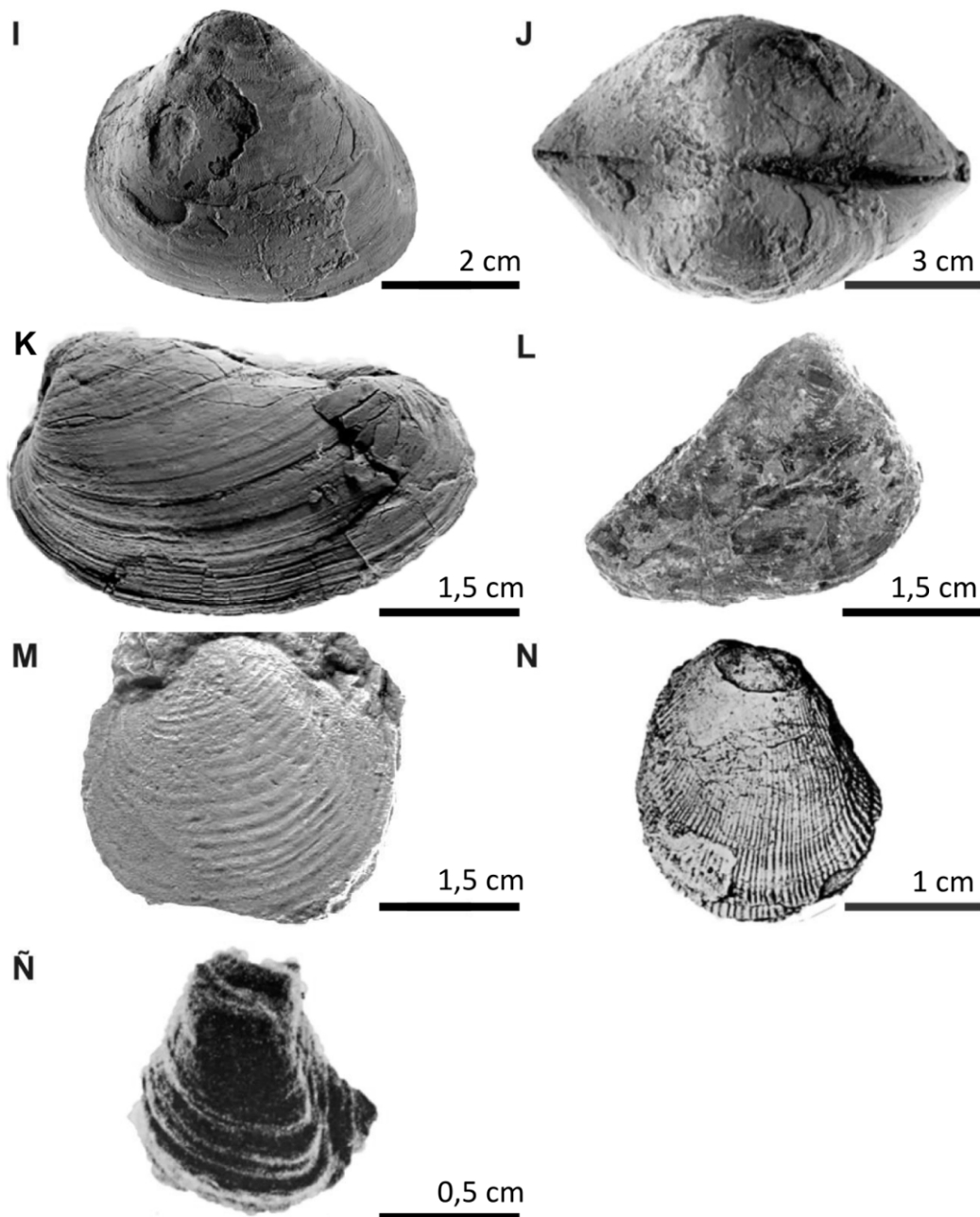
#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

Tecocoyunca Group in the Numí River area, Tlaxiaco region, Oaxaca, consists at its lower part of the Zorrillo/Taberna "Unit" of Lower (late part) Bajocian and Late Bajocian (begin part) age, transitional is overlaying Cualac Conglomerate of Aalenian age, they are ~287 m thick constituted by carbonaceous siltstone, mudstone, subarkose, very fine grained sandstone and siltstone, hold bivalves and fossil flora, as well as two coal beams, one at the lower part and the other at middle of upper part. The inferred deposit environment of this unit is a

delta complex, composed by coastal marsh and fluvial contributions. This units are overlaying by Simón Formation, of Middle-Late Bathonian age, which is constituted by ~270m of thin and gross beds of siltstone and subarkose set; its deposit environment inferred is transitional (beach zone). The Simón Formation is transitionally overlay by Otatera Formation of Late Bathonian age, which consists of pelecypods coquina with interlayers of spathite limestone strata of ~170 m thick; the inferred deposit environment of this unit is shallow marine, and some contribution of beach. This unit is concordantly overlay by Yucuñuti Formation

of Middle Callovian age, which is constituted by fine grain sandstone, coquina and biomicrita ~118 m thick, holding bivalves; the inferred deposit environment is transitional (flood plain, coastal marsh and shallow neritic zone); this unit is discordant overlay by Limestone with "Cidais" of Oxfordian age.

Taking in consideration detailed descriptions of the Tecocoyunca Group formations, is *de facto* re-definition advance work for the Middle Jurassic units of the Mixteca Region (see NACSN, 2005, Art. 18, Remark b).



**Figure 14:** Specimens collected from the Oatera Formation. I) y J) *Eocallista imlayi*, K) *Pleuromya* sp., L) *Crenotrapezium hayam*. Specimens collected from the Yucuñut Formation. M) *Lucina* sp., N) *Lima (Plagiostoma)* sp., Ñ) *Gryphaea mexicana*

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**Keywords:** *mugilidae*, *mugil cephalus*, *eimeria* spp, RT-PCR.

**GJSFR-C Classification:** LCC: QL391.E53



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# First Detection and Molecular Characterisation of *Eimeria* Spp on Mugilidae Fish *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 in Algerian Coast

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**Keywords:** mugilidae, mugil cephalus, eimeria spp, RT-PCR.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The genus *Eimeria* comprises obligate intracellular protozoan parasites belonging to the phylum Apicomplexa. Members of this genus cause enteric disease in a wide range of vertebrate hosts, including fish, reptiles, birds and mammals. These parasites complete their development in a single host species and their sporocysts can be recognised by the presence of a Stieda body, an organelle through which the sporozoites exyst. Duszynski and Wilber 1997 several species cause high levels of morbidity and/or mortality in certain hosts, resulting in economic losses in various animal production industries (Dauguschies and Najdrowski 2005; Aarthi et al. 2010; Sharma et al. 2018).

A total of 157 species of fish-parasitic *Eimeria* have been described on the basis of sporulating oocyst morphology, host specificity, pathology and geographical distribution (Belova and Krylov 2000). Although these characteristics have traditionally been used to identify *Eimeria* species (Duszynski and Wilber

1997), they are often insufficient for reliable differentiation between species due to overlapping morphometric and biological characteristics (Long et al. 1984; Zhao and Duszynski 2001). A combination of morphological and molecular analyses is therefore necessary to delimit species and determine phylogenetic relationships between them.

The development of molecular tools has allowed not only diagnosis but also the study of genetic variability of pathogens from small quantities of oocysts using molecular markers (Schnitzler et al, 1998; Costa et al, 2001). Fernandez et al (2003) identified species-specific markers for *Eimeria* spp from a cluster of SCAR (Sequence-Characterized Amplified Region) markers. This allowed the use of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique as an efficient and integrated diagnostic method, capable of detecting *Eimeria* species individually or simultaneously in a single reaction (Fernandez et al, 2003; Lien et al, 2007).

Of the forty-two species of Coccidia described in marine fishes (Dykova and Lom 1983), sixteen exist in Mediterranean fishes and are divided into four genera: *Crystallospora* Labbé 1896, *Eimeria* Schneider 1875, *Epieimeria* Dykova and Lom, 1981, and *Goussia* Labbé 1896. Little research has been carried out on these parasites since the end of the last century; the main works are those of Thélohan (1892), Labbé (1896), Léger and Hollande (1922) and finally Lom and Dykova (1981, 1982).

Molecular information on the diversity of *Eimeria* species infecting fish is scarce. Thus, only a few species of *Eimeria* isolated from different marine, estuarine and freshwater fish have been genetically characterised: *Eimeria percae* from perch (*Perca fluviatilis*); *Eimeria anguillae* from the European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*); *Eimeria variabilis*, from the long-billed bullhead (*Taurulus bubalis*); *Eimeria daviesae* on gudgeon (*Gobius fluviatilis*); *Eimeria rutili* on roach (*Rutilus rutilus*); and *Eimeria nemethi* on bleak (*Alburnus alburnus*). (Molnár et al. 2012).

This work constitutes the first study of Coccidia Eimeriidae in the Mugilidae of the Algerian coast. The objective of the present study was to molecularly characterise, at the small subunit ribosomal RNA (rRNA-

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US) locus using the primer pair ESSP841 CRP999, the *Eimeria* isolates obtained from the mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), and to develop a quantitative PCR for rapid detection.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### a) Collection and Processing of Samples

From February 2017 to March 2018 a total of 816 *Mugil cephalus* were caught by fishermen in the east coast of Algeria.

The first step of the present study is to identify positive samples from whole fish samples and examine them under the microscope for oocysts, either by direct methods where samples are examined either freshly, using a 10% concentrated natural formalin buffer, or by staining the samples with iodine or Giemsa to make the internal components clearer.

- The gastrointestinal tract was differentiated into the pyloric caecum and the intestine. The pyloric caeca were homogenised using an Ultra-Turrax® T10 homogeniser (Ika®-Werke GmbH and Co., KG, Staufen, Germany). The intestinal contents were removed by scraping with a scalpel blade and then ground in a mortar with 0.04 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.2. The resulting homogenates were filtered through a set of two sieves (mesh size, 150 and 45 µm) before being subjected to a two-phase concentration of 0.04 M PBS pH 7.2/ diethyl ether (2:1) by centrifugation at 1250xg, 4°C, for 15 min. The supernatants were carefully discarded and the concentration step was repeated until lipid-free

sediments were obtained. Finally, the pellets were resuspended in 500-1000 µL of PBS and stored at -20°C.

Aliquots of 10 L of sediment were examined under brightfield microscopy to detect *Eimeria* oocysts (×400 magnification), which were confirmed by appearance, presence of four sporocysts and thin wall. A total of 50 oocysts from several fish specimens were observed under differential interface contrast (DIC) microscopy (×1000 magnification) and measured under a light microscope (AX70 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) using a micrometer eyepiece and DP Controller 2.1.1.183 software (©2001-2004 Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.).

### b) DNA Extraction

Genomic DNA was extracted from the samples using the Qiamp Stools Quiagen DNA extraction kit.

### c) DNA Profile

For the detection of DNA that is extracted from stool samples by using a Nanodrop spectrophotometer (THERMO. USA) for the detection and measurement of the concentration of nuclear acids (DNA and RNA), where the concentration of DNA is detected (ng/µl) and the measurement of the purity of the DNA by reading the absorbance at a wavelength between (280-260 nm) Figure 1.

Wavelength 260 nm: represents the area of maximum absorbance of nucleic acids.

The 280 nm wavelength: is used to establish the ratio and to control the purity of the extraction.

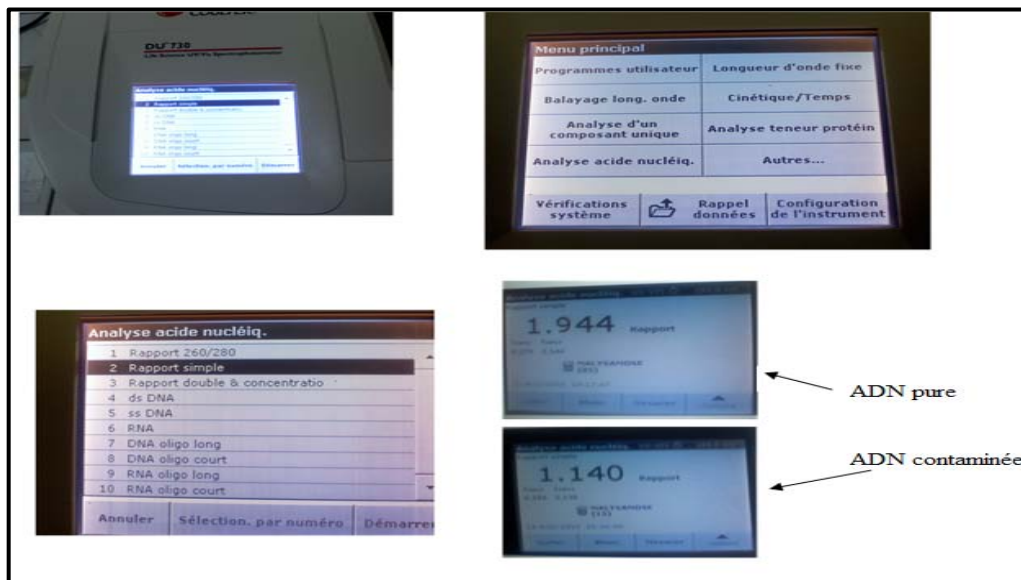


Figure 1: Detection of DNA concentration (ng/µl) and measurement of DNA purity with a Nanodrop spectrophotometer (THERMO. USA)

### d) Real-Time PCR Protocols

Real-time PCR performed for the detection of *Eimeria* species from *Mugil cephalus* using primers and TaqMan probe specific to the ITS1 region of the DNA

that code for ribosomal RNA. The technique performed as described by Ogedengbe et al. 2011.

e) *Real-Time PCR Master Mix Preparation*

Real-Time PCR master mix prepared by one-step Reverse Transcription and Real-Time PCR

detection kit (Accu Power Rocket Script RT-qPCR Pre Mix, Bioneer. Korea), and done according to company instructions as following Table (1):

*Table 1:* Explained the main components of the mix for qRT-PCR technique

qRT-PCR Master mix	Volume
2X Green star master mix	25 µL
DNA template	5µL
ITS1 forward primer 10pmol	1µL
ITS1 reverse primer10pmol	1µL
DEPC water	18µL
Total	50µL

*Primer*

Primers were designed in this study using the complete sequence of the ITS1 region in the rDNA using the NCBI Gene-Bank and Primer 3 plus online and provided by (Bioneer company, Korea) as shown in Table (2):

*Table 2:* Explained forward and reverse primers used in the qRT - PCR technique with nucleotide sequence and the size of the resulting DNA

Real-Time Primer	Sequence (ESSP841-CRP999)	PCR SIZE
<i>Eimeria spp</i>	5 GTTCTATTTGTTGGTTTCTAGGACCA-3 5-CGTCTTCAAACCCCTACTGTCG-3	174 bp

The reaction components of the qRT-PCR mix listed in Table 1 were added to a standard qPCR tube (8-well strip tubes containing Rocket Script Reverse Transcriptase and TaqMan probe pre-mix) (Fig. 2). Next,

all strip tubes were vortexed and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 3 minutes in an Exispin centrifuge and transferred to a real-time PCR thermal cycler.



*Figure 2:* Preparation of the mix for real-time PCR

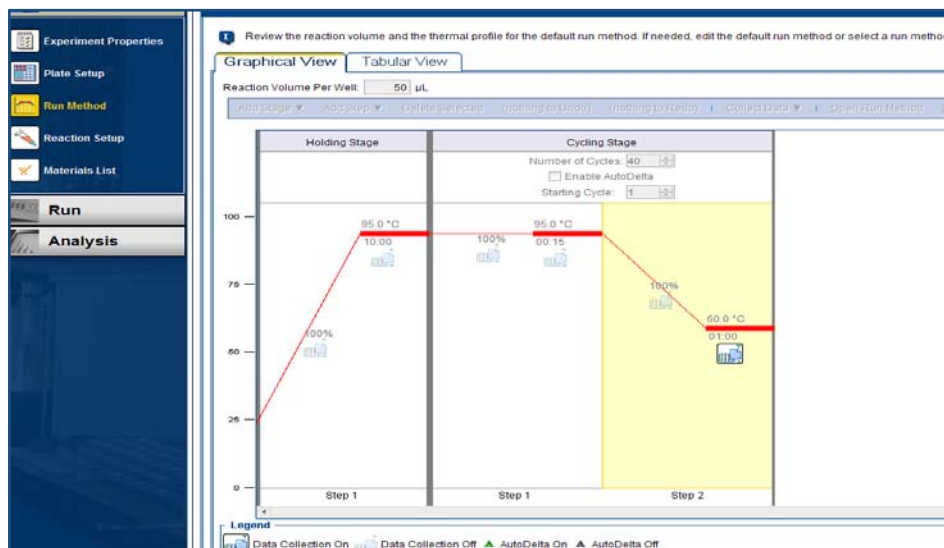
f) *Real-Time PCR Thermocycler Conditions*

Real-Time PCR thermocycler conditions was set up according to primer annealing temperature and RT-qPCR TaqMan kit instructions as following Table (3):

**Table 3:** Explained Thermal cycler program or qRTPCR technique

Step	Condition	Cycle
Reverse transcriptase	95°C 15 min	1
Pre-Denaturation	95°C 5 min	1
Denaturation	95°C 20 sec	45
Annealing/Extension	60°C 30 sec	
Detection (Scan)		

Thermal cycles were applied to inspect the Real-Time PCR and relying on instructions AccuPower® 2X Green-Star™ qPCR Master Mix as well as by calculating the degree Tm prefixes using the device MiniOpticon Real-Time PCR system BioRad/USA as in Figure (3) below:



**Figure 3:** Explained situations of Thermo cycler for REALTIME PCR

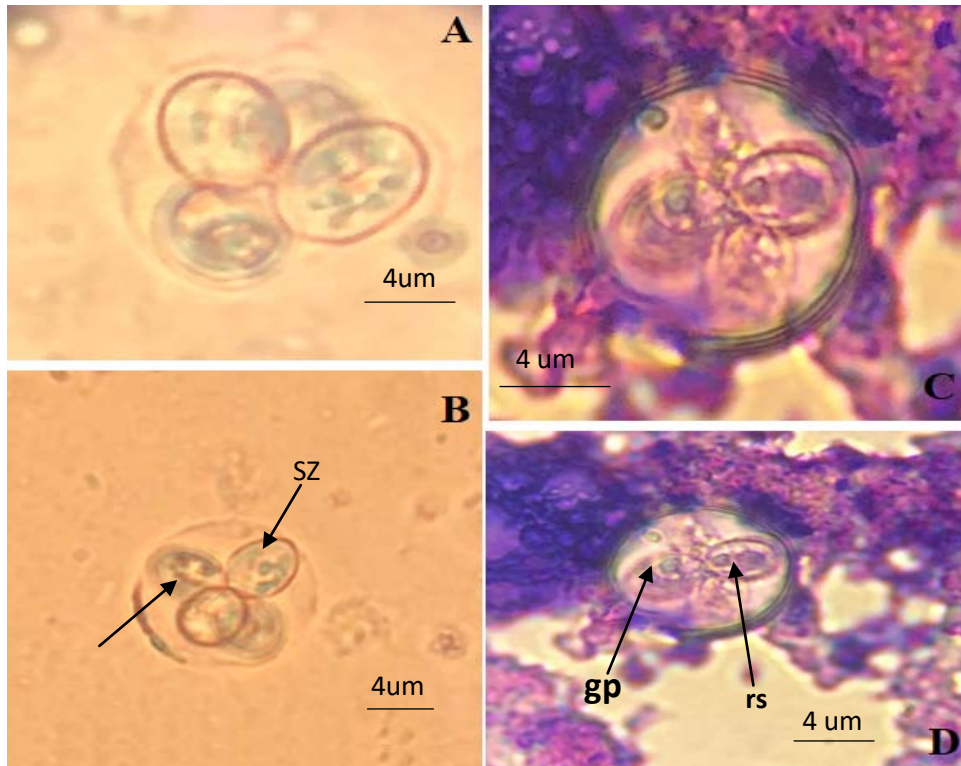
**g) Real-Time PCR Data Analysis**

qRT-PCR data analysis was performed by calculation the threshold cycle number (CT value) that presented the positive amplification of gene in Real-time cycle number.

**III. RESULTS**

**a) Direct Examination and Staining**

In the present study, *Eimeria* oocysts were detected in 378 of 816 (46.3%) gastrointestinal tracts of *Mugil cephalus* examined. This coccidia produces equally spherical oocysts containing sporoblasts and sporocysts (Fig. 4). The oocysts measure  $10 \pm 1.5$   $\mu$ m in diameter. The oocyst residue is absent but three polar granules of  $2.2 \pm 0.5$   $\mu$ m diameter each are present (Fig. 4). Each mature oocyst contains four pyriform sporocysts  $6.1 \pm 0.9$   $\mu$ m long and  $3.8 \pm 0.6$   $\mu$ m wide (Fig. 4). At one end of the sporocysts there is a conspicuous projection corresponding to the body of Stieda (Fig. 4). Each sporocyst contains two vermiform sporozoites between which the sporocystic residue is present as three or four refractive granules (Fig. 4).



(A) Oocyst containing sporoblasts (bar = 4 um). - (B) Sporulated oocyst. Sporozoites (sz) are visible inside the sporocysts. The arrow indicates the Stieda body (bar = 4 um) - (C) Sporulated oocyst showing three polar granules (gp) and (D) sporocystic residue (rs) in one of the sporocysts (bar = 4 um).

Figure 4: Light microscopy of *Eimeria* sp. oocysts found in *Mugil cephalus*

#### b) Results of Molecular Examination by qRT-PCR

In the present study, *Eimeria* oocysts were detected in 378 of 816 (46.3%) gastrointestinal tracts of *Mugil cephalus*. Measurements of sporulated oocysts, sporocysts and other morphological characteristics identified the oocysts as *Eimeria* sp. We confirmed by molecular analysis of the small ribosomal RNA subunit (rRNA-SSU) gene, a single sequence of ~174 bp was obtained for all positive samples. The results of the molecular examination using qRT-PCR revealed that of 378 samples collected, 378 (100%) were positive. This complemented and confirmed the results of our microscopic examinations.

The use of qRT-PCR techniques in the specific detection of *Eimeria* sp. showed a fluorescence of the SYBER green dye which was most clearly seen through the formation of an amplification pattern for positive samples from cycle 22 onwards as shown in Figure 5.

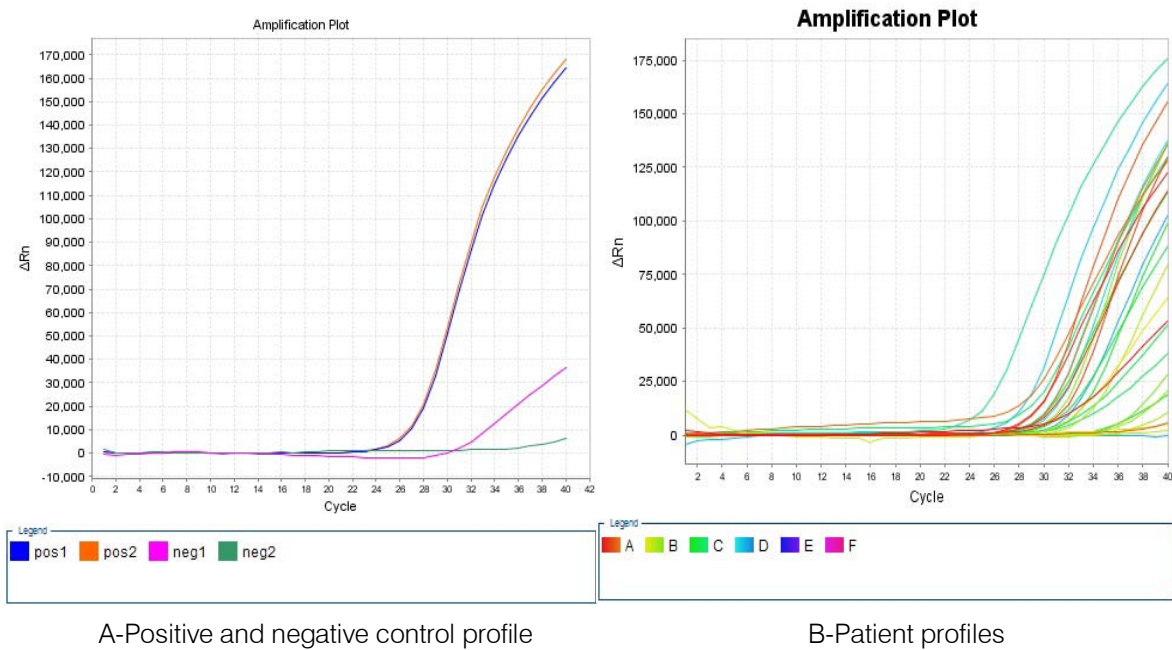


Figure 5: Amplification graphs of the ITS1 region of *Eimeria* sp. in which the SYBER Green fluorescence represents positive samples above the threshold while control samples are below the threshold

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The genus *Eimeria* comprises obligate intracellular protozoan parasites belonging to the phylum Apicomplexa. Members of this genus cause enteric disease in a wide range of vertebrate hosts, including fish, reptiles, birds and mammals. A total of 157 species of *Eimeria* that parasitise fish have been described; however, molecular information on these fish parasites is scarce.

In the present study, *Eimeria* oocysts were detected in 378 of 816 (46.3%) gastrointestinal tracts of *Mugil cephalus* in the eastern coast of Algeria. Measurements of sporulated oocysts, sporocysts and other morphological characteristics identified the oocysts as *Eimeria* sp. By molecular analysis of the small ribosomal RNA subunit gene (rRNA-SSU), by quantitative PCR all direct positive samples came back positive with different Ct's from 22. This confirmed the presence of *Eimeria* sp and complemented the direct examination.

Coccidia of the genus *Eimeria* Schneider, 1875 produce tetrasporidooocysts and dizoicsporocysts. The sporocysts have a Stieda body and sometimes a Stiedasubbody at one end (Lom and Dyková, 1992). The coccidia described here has these characteristics.

Several studies have used the PCR technique targeting different regions of the *Eimeria* genome, such as the 5S rRNA (the small rRNA subunit (Mushattat and Sukayna (2013), Ogedengbe et al, 2011), the sporozoite antigen gene EASZ240/160 (Qvarnstrom et al., 2005) and the genomic regions ITS-1 (Long and Reid, 1982, Williams, 1998, Lew et al., 2003) and ITS-2 (Lien et al., 2007; Shirley et al., 2005). As the ITS regions are less

conserved than the rRNA genes, the wide variation in this region of the DNA sequence between *Eimeria* species makes primer design straightforward and reduces the risk of cross-reactions between different species (Morris and Gasser, 2006). The REAL-TIME test has been shown to be directly comparable in sensitivity and robustness, capable of detecting 10 parasite genomes but not a single one, without being affected by the presence of DNA derived from the host or other species tested (Kirs and Smith, 2007). Each sporulated oocyst contains eight eimerial genomes, suggesting that the DNA equivalent of a single oocyst will be consistently detectable given normal experimental replication (between one and 10 genomes detected per reaction). Mature intracellular stages represent in the order of 10 to 100 eimerial genomes (depending on species and stage (Johnston et al., 2001). This suggests that even a fraction of one can be counted (Damer et al., 2008).

#### V. CONCLUSION

This study is the first to characterise *Eimeria* sp in *Mugil cephalus* from the Algerian east coast. Although routine tests such as macroscopic and microscopic diagnosis are important, they are unable to establish a qualitative diagnosis of the *Eimeria* causing the infection in *Mugil cephalus*. The use of molecular methods such as real-time PCR which is characterised by high accuracy, but these methods are expensive compared to routine methods. The use of specific primers for the diagnosis of the ITS1 region is important for the molecular detection of *Eimeria* species that are isolated from the intestines of mules.



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All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive





## PUBLISHING ARTICLES & BOOKS

### EARN 60% OF SALES PROCEEDS

Fellows can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 60% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper. The FSFRC member can decide its price and we can help in making the right decision.

Exclusive

Financial

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### GET A REMUNERATION OF 15% OF AUTHOR FEES

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

## ACCESS TO EDITORIAL BOARD

### BECOME A MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career

Credibility

Exclusive

Reputation

## AND MUCH MORE

### GET ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS AND OBSERVATORIES ACROSS THE GLOBE

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

## ASSOCIATE OF SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.





## BENEFITS

### TO THE INSTITUTION

#### GET LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.



### EXCLUSIVE NETWORK

#### GET ACCESS TO A CLOSED NETWORK

A ASFRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career

Credibility

Exclusive

Reputation



### CERTIFICATE

#### RECEIVE A PRINTED COPY OF A CERTIFICATE

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career

Credibility

Exclusive

Reputation



### DESIGNATION

#### GET HONORED TITLE OF MEMBERSHIP

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The "ASFRC" is an honored title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASFRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASFRC.

Career

Credibility

Exclusive

Reputation

### RECOGNITION ON THE PLATFORM

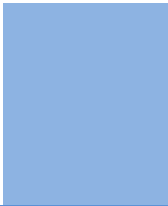
#### BETTER VISIBILITY AND CITATION

All the Associate members of ASFRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All associates get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career

Credibility

Reputation

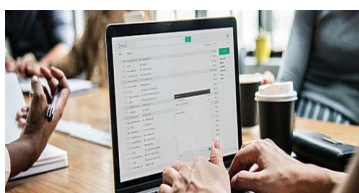


## FUTURE WORK

### GET DISCOUNTS ON THE FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

Associates receive discounts on the future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career Financial



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### UNLIMITED FORWARD OF EMAILS

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career Credibility Reputation



## PREMIUM TOOLS

### ACCESS TO ALL THE PREMIUM TOOLS

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

## CONFERENCES & EVENTS

### ORGANIZE SEMINAR/CONFERENCE

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

## EARLY INVITATIONS

### EARLY INVITATIONS TO ALL THE SYMPOSIUMS, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES

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## PUBLISHING ARTICLES & BOOKS

### EARN 30-40% OF SALES PROCEEDS

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive

Financial

## REVIEWERS

### GET A REMUNERATION OF 15% OF AUTHOR FEES

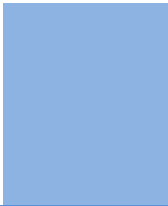
Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

## AND MUCH MORE

### GET ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS AND OBSERVATORIES ACROSS THE GLOBE

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ASSOCIATE	FELLOW	RESEARCH GROUP	BASIC
<p>\$4800 lifetime designation</p> <hr/> <p>Certificate, LoR and Momento 2 discounted publishing/year Gradation of Research 10 research contacts/day 1 GB Cloud Storage GJ Community Access</p>	<p>\$6800 lifetime designation</p> <hr/> <p>Certificate, LoR and Momento Unlimited discounted publishing/year Gradation of Research Unlimited research contacts/day 5 GB Cloud Storage Online Presense Assistance GJ Community Access</p>	<p>\$12500.00 organizational</p> <hr/> <p>Certificates, LoRs and Momentos Unlimited free publishing/year Gradation of Research Unlimited research contacts/day Unlimited Cloud Storage Online Presense Assistance GJ Community Access</p>	<p>APC per article</p> <hr/> <p>GJ Community Access</p>



# PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

**We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.**

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from <https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip>

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at [submit@globaljournals.org](mailto:submit@globaljournals.org) or get in touch with [chiefeditor@globaljournals.org](mailto:chiefeditor@globaljournals.org) if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

## BEFORE AND DURING SUBMISSION

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct*, along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s) names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

## Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

## POLICY ON PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

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Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures



- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

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1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

### Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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### Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

### Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

### Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

## PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.



### ***Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)***

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

### ***Structure and Format of Manuscript***

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

- a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
- b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
- c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
- d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
- e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
- f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
- g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
- h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

- i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
- j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
- k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



## FORMAT STRUCTURE

***It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.***

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

### **Title**

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

### **Author details**

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

### **Abstract**

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

### **Keywords**

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

### **Numerical Methods**

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

### **Abbreviations**

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

### **Formulas and equations**

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

### **Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends**

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.





## Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

## PREPARATION OF ELETRONIC FIGURES FOR PUBLICATION

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

## TIPS FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY SCIENCE FRONTIER RESEARCH PAPER

Techniques for writing a good quality Science Frontier Research paper:

**1. Choosing the topic:** In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

**2. Think like evaluators:** If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

**3. Ask your guides:** If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

**4. Use of computer is recommended:** As you are doing research in the field of science frontier then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

**5. Use the internet for help:** An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



**6. Bookmarks are useful:** When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

**7. Revise what you wrote:** When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

**8. Make every effort:** Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

**9. Produce good diagrams of your own:** Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

**10. Use proper verb tense:** Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

**11. Pick a good study spot:** Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

**12. Know what you know:** Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

**13. Use good grammar:** Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

**14. Arrangement of information:** Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

**15. Never start at the last minute:** Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

**16. Multitasking in research is not good:** Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

**17. Never copy others' work:** Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

**18. Go to seminars:** Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

**19. Refresh your mind after intervals:** Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.



**20. Think technically:** Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

**21. Adding unnecessary information:** Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

**22. Report concluded results:** Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

**23. Upon conclusion:** Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium through which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

## INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

### **Key points to remember:**

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

### **Final points:**

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

*The introduction:* This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

### **The discussion section:**

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

### **General style:**

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

**To make a paper clear:** Adhere to recommended page limits.



### *Mistakes to avoid:*

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

### **Title page:**

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

**Abstract:** This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

*Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.*

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

### **Approach:**

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

### **Introduction:**

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.



*The following approach can create a valuable beginning:*

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

#### **Approach:**

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

#### **Procedures (methods and materials):**

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

#### **Materials:**

*Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.*

#### **Methods:**

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

#### **Approach:**

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

#### **What to keep away from:**

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



**Results:**

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

**Content:**

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

**What to stay away from:**

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

**Approach:**

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

**Figures and tables:**

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

**Discussion:**

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

**Approach:**

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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<i>Methods and Procedures</i>	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
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<i>References</i>	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring





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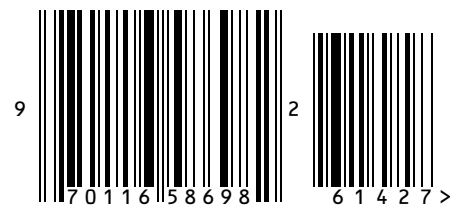


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