DESCRIPTION

_Cretaceous Research_ provides a forum for the rapid publication of research on all aspects of the _Cretaceous Period_, including its _boundaries_ with the Jurassic and Palaeogene. Authoritative papers reporting detailed investigations of Cretaceous stratigraphy and palaeontology, studies of regional geology, and reviews of recently published books are complemented by short communications of significant new findings.

Papers submitted to _Cretaceous Research_ should place the research in a broad context, with emphasis placed towards our better understanding of the Cretaceous, that are therefore of interest to the diverse, international readership of the journal. Full length papers that focus solely on a local theme or area will not be accepted for publication; authors of short communications are encouraged to discuss how their findings are of relevance to the Cretaceous on a broad scale.

Research Areas include:

- Regional geology
- Stratigraphy and palaeontology
- Palaeobiology
- Palaeobiogeography
- Palaeoceanography
- Palaeoclimatology
- Evolutionary Palaeoecology
- Geochronology
- Global events (K/Pg boundary).
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INTRODUCTION

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- Global events (K/Pg boundary)

A Full Length Article and a Short Communication are both research articles, following the same editorial process in Cretaceous Research. Both articles should have a complete set of empirical data that support the claims on the report (see comments on the Mandatory Submission of Data Sets). A Short Communication should have a maximum of 14 pages of core double-spaced manuscript text, that is, not including the abstract, references, all tables and figures (which should be limited to a maximum of 6 figures).

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Superfamily: Acanthocerataceae Grossouvre, 1894
Family: Lyelliceratidae Spath, 1921
Genus *Stoliczkaia* Neumayr, 1875
Subgenus *Stoliczkaia* Neumayr, 1875
*Type species.* *Ammonites dispar* d'Orbigny, 1841, p. 142, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2, by subsequent designation of Diener, 1925, p. 179.

*Stoliczkaia (Stoliczkaia) notha* (Seeley, 1865) Spath, 1931
Figs. 5A, D; 6A-C
1860 *Ammonites dispar* d'Orbigny: Pictet and Campiche, p. 264 (pars), pl. 38, fig. 7; fig. 4. 1865 *Ammonites naviculari* Mantell var. *nothus* Seeley, p. 232. ...etc.

*Description.* The....

*Remarks.* Other....

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Authors should follow standard procedures and general principles. System, series, stage, biozone, group, formation, member and bed should have an initial capital letter when used formally, as in Wadhurst Formation of the Hastings Group, but begin with a lower case letter in the plural form; e.g., Ashdown and Wadhurst formations. The following abbreviations and contractions may be used on figures: Gp (Group), Fm (Formation), Mbr (Member), Sst (Sandstone), Slt (Siltstone), Mdst (Mudstone), Sh (Shale), Congl (Conglomerate), and Lst (Limestone).

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There is often confusion in the literature over the use of lower, upper, early and late.

As a rule, lower/middle/upper should refer to rocks (e.g., lower Wadhurst Formation, an informal reference to a part of the Wadhurst succession; Upper Greensand Formation, a generally recognized rock unit) or chronostratigraphic (time-rock) units (e.g., lower Hauterivian strata; upper Aptian Taft Formation of Central Iran; lower Albian of France). It is a more appropriate use when you are referring to geological material, stratigraphic position of rock units (STAGES), a particular geographic region/sedimentary basin, or to lithostratigraphic units (formations/members).

Use early/middle/late for all time (geochronological) units (AGES); hence early Cenomanian, earliest Turonian, late Maastrichtian. Statements such as "these sediments were deposited during the lower Valanginian" should be avoided; write "...during the early Valanginian" instead.

Subdivisions of Ages/Stages of the Cretaceous (i.e., late/upper Aptian, early/lower Albian, middle Albian, etc.) and Epochs/Series of the Paleogene (e.g., early/lower Paleocene, etc.) and Neogene are informal and thus should not be capitalized. See also the current official geologic time scale of the International Commission on Stratigraphy at http://www.stratigraphy.org

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The use of the informal term "Senonian" is not recommended, as it is an imprecise combination of stages? replace by "Upper Cretaceous" or "uppermost Cretaceous".

Likewise, avoid using the informal term "Neocomian", replace by "Lower Cretaceous" or "Berriasian-Hauterivian".

In addition, the use of local (informal) substage and stage names, which are not recognized internationally, should be avoided, but can be secondarily referred to in studies of local importance; adopt the current nomenclature from the International Chronostratigraphic Chart/Time Scale (please see http://www.stratigraphy.org).

Currently there is no Tertiary in the accepted geologic time scale, so its use is not valid. The recommended usage is Cretaceous-Paleogene (K/Pg) when referring to the boundary event and transition.

Do not use "sediments", which apply only to unconsolidated material. Use "deposits", "sedimentary rocks", "rocks", "strata", . Use "sediments" only in a historical sense.

For rock terms use: marlstones not marls (which are unconsolidated); the same for sandstones, mudstones, packstones, grainstones, wackstones, limestones, etc...; use always in the plural, as you do not find a single "shale", but yes "sha

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