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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Research areas include: Regional geology, Stratigraphy and palaeontology, Palaeobiology, Palaeobiogeography, Palaeoceanography, Palaeoclimatology, Evolutionary Palaeoecology, Geochronology, Global events (K/Pg boundary).

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Figs. 5A, D; 6A-C
1860 Ammonites dispar d'Orbigny: Pictet and Campiche, p. 264 (pars), pl. 38, fig. 7; fig. 4.
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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.

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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".

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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"

**Fossil nomenclature**

The mandatory provisions of, and recommendations in, the current editions of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* and *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* must be followed unless there is good reason to do otherwise, in which case this should be justified. The repository for all type and figured specimens should be indicated.

The generic name must be given in full at the first mention of a species. It may be abbreviated subsequently to the initial capital letter followed by a full stop unless confusion with another genus is likely.
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Standard abbreviations of names of authors attributed to extant taxa are acceptable but all those pertaining to fossils should be spelt in full. In the case of authors with the same surname, add their initials (e.g., B.D. Tschudy, R.H. Tschudy); where initials and surnames are identical, give the distinguishing forenames (e.g., Donald E. Green; David E. Green).

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**Author guidelines for papers in which a new taxon is described**

The PDF version of an accepted manuscript is made available online earlier than the hardcopy printed issue. In order to comply with the requirements of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) [http://www.iczn.org](http://www.iczn.org), amendment to Article 8.5.3, we recommend that authors register their works at the final revision stage in ZooBank [http://zoobank.org/](http://zoobank.org/), the ICZN Official register of Zoological Nomenclature, and the unique digital ZooBank registration identifier (the LSIDs - Life Science Identifiers) be clearly stated in the Material and Methods section. In addition, though the registration of new scientific names and nomenclatural acts is not required by ICZN, we recommend that the naming of new zoological species be registered in ZooBank at the revision stage, and the assigned LSID number(s) be incorporated into your manuscript and listed under the new species name(s) in the Systematic Palaeontology section.

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