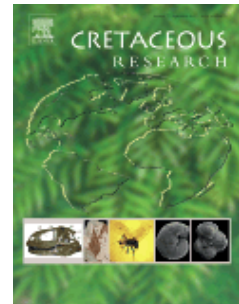




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DESCRIPTION

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.

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- **Regional geology**
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- **Palaeobiogeography**
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- **Evolutionary Palaeoecology**
- **Geochronology**
- **Global events** (K/Pg boundary).

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INTRODUCTION

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In systematic sections, subgenera and higher taxonomic groupings and synonymies are set against the left-hand margin, species and accompanying figure references are indented. For example:

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....

If a new taxon is to be described, then the following subheadings are likely to be pertinent: *Derivation of name, Holotype, Type locality, Stratigraphic horizon, Diagnosis, Description, Remarks.*

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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), Slst (Siltstone), Mdst (Mudstone), Sh (Shale), Congl (Conglomerate), and Lst (Limestone).

For stratigraphic units that contain a taxonomic name, quote both genus and species in full at first mention, as in *Deshayesi forbesi* Zone. Subsequently the generic name can usually be abbreviated to a single upper case letter followed by a full stop, or dropped altogether as in *forbesi* Zone. This is the preferred format, but *Forbesi* Zone is also acceptable.

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>

Capitalized words pertaining to time may, however, be used if they are applied precisely to formally defined divisions. Only the subdivision of the Cretaceous period, into two epochs, Lower/Early Cretaceous and Upper/Late Cretaceous, and of the Jurassic, into Lower, Middle and Upper, are formal, and thus should be left in upper case. The "mid-" or middle Cretaceous is informal.

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".

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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.

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Mosavinia, A., 2008. Biostratigraphy of the middle Cretaceous in the eastern Koppeh Dagh, NE Iran (based on the ammonite fauna) (Unpubl. PhD thesis). Payame Noor University, Mashad, 1-350, 63 pls. (in Farsi).

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