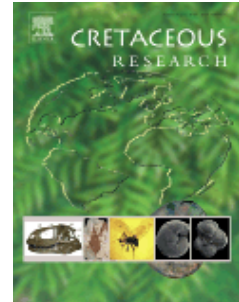




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### DESCRIPTION

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*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.

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- **Geochronology**
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*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.

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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".

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 "shales"

### **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.

The authorship of generic and specific names should be given at least once, either at first mention or preferably, if there are more than just a few, in a list of all taxa mentioned in the paper with author attributions and dates. Short lists of taxa within the text should usually be arranged alphabetically according to genus, and to the species referred to each. Depending on their purpose, longer lists may be incorporated in the body of the text as a table or consigned to an appendix, which is placed after the references. They may include hierarchical classifications if these are appropriate to the context of the paper.

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).

The following may be applied to fossil names in roman (not italic) font: gen. nov., sp. nov., cf., aff., ex gr., var. and similar notations; e.g., *Pachypteris* sp. cf. *P. lanceolata*.

### **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>, amendment to Article 8.5.3, we recommend that authors register their works at the final revision stage in ZooBank <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.

### **Provenance of studied fossil material**

Authors are responsible for providing adequate and detailed records on the provenience or find spot of the studied fossil material. This information has to be complemented by a location map of the studied locality combined, whenever possible, with a stratigraphic profile of the outcrop marking the position of the fossiliferous beds. Photographs of the outcrop could also be added for reference, but are not necessary. Geographic coordinates for the quarry locality should be added in the manuscript, preferably in the captions for the location map.

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Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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Olsson, R.K., Hemleben, C., Berggren, W.A., Huber, B.T. (Eds.), 1999. *Atlas of Paleocene Planktonic Foraminifera*. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology 85.

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Example:

Koutsoukos, E.A.M., 2005. The K-T Boundary (Chapter 7). In: Koutsoukos, E.A.M. (Ed.), *Applied Stratigraphy, Topics in Geobiology* 23. Springer, Dordrecht, 147-161.

**Unpublished Theses** -

Examples:

Masse, J.-P., 1976. *Les calcaires urgoniens de Provence (Valanginien e Aptien infrieur)*. Stratigraphie, palontologie, les paloenvironnements et leur volution (Unpubl. PhD thesis). University of Aix-Marseille II, 445 pp.

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).

Raissosadat, S.N., 2002. *Lower Cretaceous (upper Barremian-lower Albian) ammonite faunas of the Kopet Dagh Basin, NE Iran* (Unpubl. PhD thesis). University College London, 337 pp.

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Document on the World Wide **Web** -

Example:

Murphy, M.A., Salvador, A., 1998. International stratigraphic guide e an abridged version. International Commission on stratigraphy. Episodes 22 (4), 255-271. Online version at: <http://www.stratigraphy.org/index.php/icsstratigraphicguide>

### **E-journal -**

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Vila, B., Oms, O., Fondevilla, V., Gaete, R., Galobart, ., Riera, V., et al., 2013. The latest succession of dinosaur tracksites in Europe: hadrosaur ichnology, track production and palaeoenvironments. PLoS One, 8 (9), e72579. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0072579>.

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StatSoft, Inc., 2005. STATISTICA (data analysis software system). version 7.1, from <http://www.statsoft.com>

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