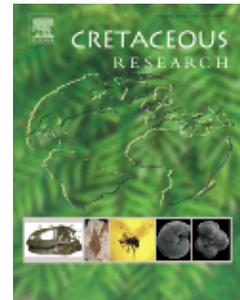




### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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●	<b>Description</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Impact Factor</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Abstracting and Indexing</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Editorial Board</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Guide for Authors</b>	<b>p.3</b>



ISSN: 0195-6671

### 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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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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### INTRODUCTION

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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.

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*Description.* The....

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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.

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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.

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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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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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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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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