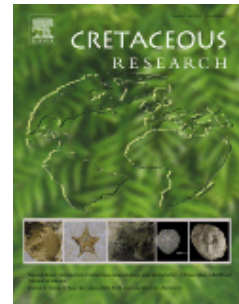




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DESCRIPTION

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.

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- **Palaeobiogeography**
- **Palaeoceanography**
- **Palaeoclimatology**
- **Evolutionary Palaeoecology**
- **Geochronology**
- **Global events** (K/Pg boundary).

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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....

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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".

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

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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*.

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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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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.

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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>

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

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