NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions for publication should be addressed to The Editors, Geological Magazine, Sedgwick Museum, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EQ, England.

All contributions, whether articles, correspondence or reviews, must be typed in duplicate on one side of the paper, double spaced throughout, with a wide margin on the left of each page and a narrower margin on the right. Any minor corrections should be made neatly in the typescript, leaving the margins clear.

Articles must be accompanied by a brief summary. Contributions should follow the general style of papers in recent issues of the Magazine and the principles laid down in Notes to Authors (Proc. Geol. Soc. Lond., No. 1627. Oct. 1965). Headings should be set out clearly, but not underlined. Primary headings should be in lower case, at margin, with arabic numeral; sub-headings should be numbered 2.a., 2.b., etc., and tertiary headings 2.a.1., 2.a.2. No cross references should be given by page number, but 'above' and 'below' should be used with the section specified, e.g. Section 2.a.1. The total length of a paper should not in general exceed 20 pages of the Geological Magazine; preference and priority are given to short papers. The accuracy of references is the responsibility of authors. References must be double spaced and abbreviated in the form of the World List of Scientific Periodicals 4th Edition as far as possible, e.g. Lapworth, C. 1878. The Moffat Series. Q. 7l geol. Soc., Lond. 34, 240-343. Books should be cited briefly as: Burns, R. G. 1970. Mineralogical applications of crystal field theory. 224p., C.U.P., London. Unpublished work, e.g. from theses, should normally be referred to in the text in parentheses and not included in the reference list unless in the press.

Illustrations must be drawn to allow reduction to maximum size of 165mm × 110mm; originals must not exceed 495mm × 110mm and must be sent in a flat package. Lettering must allow for legibility after reduction (i.e. equivalent to 1mm as a minimum on reduction). Duplicates of illustrations may be prints or, preferably, reductions. Metric units of the SI system are preferred. Illustrations in the text will be referred to as figures (Fig. 2, 2a, etc.), and halftone plates will be referred to (also in arabic) as Plates 2, 2a, etc. Folding plates will not be accepted. Captions for figures and plates must be typed on separate sheets.

Twenty-five offprints of each paper will be provided free of charge. Additional offprints may be purchased according to a set scale of charges.

Geological Magazine

Volume 110, Number 2, March 1973

DINGLE, R.V. Regional distribution and thickness of post-Palaeozoic sediments on the continental margin of southern Africa	97–102
MAALØE, S. The significance of the melting interval of basaltic magmas at various pressures	103–112
MILLER, J. Coignouina decora sp. nov. and Carbonocoryphe hahnorum sp. nov. (Trilobita) from a Viséan fissure deposit near Clitheroe, Lancs.	113–124
RODGERS, K.A. Uralites and uralitization in the ultramafic belt of southern New Caledonia	125–131
HOBSON, D.M. The origin of kink bands near Tintagel, North Cornwall	133–144
JAMES, D.M.D. The Garnedd-wen Formation (Ashgillian) of the Towyn-Abergy- nolwyn district, Merionethshire, Wales	145–152
ALLEN, J.R.L. & KAYE, P. Sedimentary facies of the Forest Marble (Bathonian), Shipton-on- Cherwell Quarry, Oxfordshire	153–163
MEREFIELD, J.R. Non-metals in soils of the Teign Valley of SW Devon as indicators of mineral veins.	165–169
RAMASWAMY, A. & MURTY, M.S. The charnockite series of Amaravathi, Gunter District, Andhra Pradesh, South India.	171–184
CORRESPONDENCE	
The structure at Abereiddy Bay, Pembrokeshire: R.B. RICKARDS	185–187
REVIEWS	189–204
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	205-207
NOTICE	207

© Cambridge University Press 1973

Printed in Great Britain by Alden & Mowbray Ltd at the Alden Press, Oxford