

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.

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. Longer papers (between 20 and 40 pages of Geological Magazine) will from time to time be considered, but authors wishing to submit such manuscripts should first request further details.

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. Jl geol. Soc., Lond.* **34**, 240–343. Books should be cited briefly as: Burns, R. G. 1970. *Mineralogical applications of crystal field theory*. 224 p., 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 Unpublished work, e.g. from theses, should normally be referred to in the text in parentheses and not included in the reference list unless in the press.

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.

Illustrations must be drawn to allow reduction to maximum size of 165 mm × 110 mm; originals must not exceed 495 mm × 330 mm and must be sent in a flat package. Lettering must allow for legibility after reduction (i.e. equivalent to 1 mm 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 113, Number 2, March 1976

ROCK, N. M. S. The role of CO ₂ in alkali rock genesis	97-113
REID, R. E. H. Late Cretaceous climatic trends, faunas, and hydrography in Britain and Ireland	115-128
McCLAY, K. R. & CAMPBELL, I. H. The structure and shape of the Jimberlana Intrusion, Western Australia, as indicated by an investigation of the Bronzite Complex	129-139
THAKUR, V. C. & TANDON, S. K. Significance of pebble and mineral lineation in the Chamba syncline of Puhjab Himalaya, Himachal Pradesh, India	141-149
ALI, M. T. The significance of a mid-Cretaceous cobble conglomerate Beer District, South Devon	151-158
PICKERILL, R. K. Vermiforichnus borings from the Ordovician of central Wales	159-164
DESMET, A. P. Evidence of co-genesis of the Troodos Lavas, Cyprus	165-168
WILLIAMS, D. M. Clastic dykes from the Precambrian Porsangerfjord Group, North Norway	169-176
REVIEWS	177-184
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	185-192

© Cambridge University Press 1976

Printed in Great Britain at the University Printing House, Cambridge