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. Fl 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 Unpublished work, e.g. from theses, should normally be referred to in the text in parentheses and not included in the reference list unless in the press.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 3, May 1973

BRUNT, M.A., GIGLIOLI, M.E.C., MATHER, J.D., PIPER, D.J.W. & RICHARDS, H.G.	
The Pleistocene rocks of the Cayman Islands	209-221
SQUIRE, A.D. Discovery of Late Precambrian trace fossils in Jersey, Channel Islands	223-226
SCRUTTON, R.A. The age relationship of igneous activity and continental break-up	227–234
DALEY, B. Fluvio-lacustrine cyclothems from the Oligocene of Hampshire	235–242
McQUILLAN, H. A geological note on the Qir earthquake, SW Iran, April 1972	243–248
PALMER, C.P. The palaeontology of the Liassic (Lower Jurassic) clay pits at Stonehouse and Tuffley in Gloucestershire	249-263
LEEDER, M.R. Fluviatile fining-upwards cycles and the magnitude of palaeochannels	265–276
WORTHINGTON, P.F. An example of the automatic contouring of geoelectrical data	277–283
JAN, M. QASIM & KEMPE, D.R.C. The petrology of the basic and intermediate rocks of upper Swat, Pakistan	285–300
CORRESPONDENCE	
Silurian, Devonian and Old Red Sandstone on Geological Survey maps: J.R. Earp	301–302
The Silurian Devonian boundary: D. J. McLaren	302-303
25th International Geological Congress, Australia, 1976	303
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	304

© Cambridge University Press 1973

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