

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. Jl 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 Unpublished work, e.g. from theses, should normally be referred to in the text in parentheses and not included in the reference list unless in the press.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 5, September 1973

| | |
|--|---------|
| KEMPE, D.R.C. The petrology of the Warsak alkaline granites, Pakistan, and their relationship to other alkaline rocks of the region | 385-404 |
| COX, C.B. & SMITH, DAVID G. A review of the Triassic vertebrate faunas of Svalbard | 405-418 |
| WELLMAN, H.W. The Stokes Magnetic Anomaly | 419-429 |
| RODGERS, K.A. Felsic plutonic rocks from the southern portion of the New Caledonian Ultramafic Belt | 431-446 |
| BAKER, J.W. A marginal Late Proterozoic ocean basin in the Welsh region | 447-455 |
| BOSE, M.K. & DAS GUPTA, D.K. Petrology of the alkali syenites of the Mundwara magmatic suite, Sirohi, Rajasthan, India | 457-466 |
| HALL, A. The median surface: a new type of trend surface | 467-472 |
| BUTCHINS, C.S. An extension of the granophyric quartz-dolerite intrusion of Centre 2, Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire | 473-475 |
| GHOSE, N.C., SHMAKIN, B.M. & SMIRNOV, V.N. Some geochronological observations on the Precambrians of Chotanagpur, Bihar, India | 477-482 |
| CORRESPONDENCE | |
| Oldest Indian Fish: V.J. GUPTA & S. TURNER | 483-484 |
| The Cape Supergroup in Natal and the Northern Transkei: B.E. LOCK | 485-486 |
| REVIEWS | 487-493 |
| PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED | 494-496 |

© Cambridge University Press 1973

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