

**Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Geológicas**  
Guidelines for Contributors

**APPENDIX**  
**SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY**

January 2010

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. All taxa must include author names and dates after their first mention in the manuscript; citations must be included in the References. The same applies to lists, appendixes and figures.
2. If the taxa citation has two or more authors include all names instead of “et al.”, and use “and” instead of ampersand (&).
3. Do not add a space between a question mark and a generic name (e.g., *Rosalina?*).
4. Include the geographic coordinate of collecting sites for all described specimens, include also the stratigraphic context and position of all specimens.
5. All specimens must be deposited in a publically accessible repository and assigned unique catalog numbers.

**SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY**

1. Authors are encouraged to follow the list of headings below. Use section headings consistently for all taxa treated.
2. Family and lower taxonomic ranks must be cited. Higher taxonomic ranks can be included at the discretion of authors; include higher ranks if there is controversy regarding usage.
3. In all cases include **taxon author names and dates** in the Systematic Paleontology section and in the references. All taxonomic ranks must be centered.
4. The sequence of topics after generic or specific names begins with the **Synonymy**. Synonymy completeness is at the discretion of the author, but it is desirable to include the original designation and a complete source. Align citations to the left margin, and indent subsequent lines. Citations under one name should be separated with a semicolon. Convert Roman numerals to Arabic numerals unless ambiguous. References to plates, figures, and pages in cited works should be written in lower case and abbreviated (pl., fig., p.).
5. A full and formal systematic treatment is required for all new taxa.
6. Previously named taxa do not necessarily require a full systematic treatment (diagnose, description, synonymies, etc.). The systematic treatment of previously named taxa must be scrutinized to eliminate unnecessary duplication of already published material.

***For a new genus:***

*Genus name* followed by “new genus”  
(elsewhere in the text can be abbreviated to n. gen.).  
Figures

Synonymy list (including plate and plate citations).

**Type species.** Required.

**Diagnosis.** Required. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence. Authors should ensure that diagnoses distinguish the taxon in question from all morphologically similar taxa.

**Description.** Recommended. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence (not necessarily the same as the diagnosis). Reference to Figures is allowed in the sections Description and Diagnosis.

**Etymology.** Required (= Derivation of name).

**Occurrence.** Recommended (=Distribution, Stratigraphic Range).

**Discussion.** Required (= Remarks).

***For a previously described genus:***

*Genus name* Author(s), date  
Figures (only if species are not formally described).

Synonymy list (including page and plate citations). Required.

**Type species.** Recommended.

**Diagnosis.** Recommended. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence.

**Description.** Optional. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence (not necessarily the same as the diagnosis). Reference to Figures is allowed in the sections Description and Diagnosis.

**Occurrence.** Optional (= Distribution, Stratigraphic Range).

**Discussion.** Optional (= Remarks).

***For a new species:***

*Species name* followed by “**new species**”  
(elsewhere in the text can be abbreviated to n. sp.).  
Figures (required).

Synonymy list (including page and plate citations). If applicable.

**Diagnosis.** Required. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence. Authors should ensure that diagnoses distinguish the taxon in question from all morphologically similar taxa.

**Description.** Required. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence (not necessarily the same as the diagnosis). Different anatomical parts can be described under separate headings if desired. Reference to Figures is allowed in the sections Description and Diagnosis.

**Etymology.** Required (= Derivation of name in other journals).

**Types.** Required. Type designations, repository acronyms, and catalogue numbers must be provided for type specimens, followed by information on the geologic age, lithostratigraphic unit, and geographic location of type localities. **Measurements.** Required.

**Other material examined.** Required, if applicable. Repository acronyms and catalogue numbers must be provided for all mentioned specimens.

**Occurrence.** Required (=Distribution, Stratigraphic Range).

**Discussion.** Required (= Remarks).

***For a previously described species:***

A formal systematic treatment (diagnosis, description, synonymy, comparison, etymology, etc.), should only be included for a previously named taxon when new information requires modification or expansion of these categories, or when new interpretations need revision of a previous systematic

treatment. In many cases, observations or comparisons of specimens considered in a manuscript can be included in the “Discussion” section under each taxonomic heading instead of describing all aspects of the taxon.

***Species name* Author(s), date**  
Figures

Synonymy list (including page and plate citations). Required.

**Diagnosis.** Optional. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence.

**Description.** Recommended. In telegraphic style and in a standard sequence (not necessarily the same as the diagnosis). Different anatomical parts may be described under separate headings, if desired. Reference to Figures is allowed in the sections Description and Diagnosis.

**Material examined.** Required. This section may be subdivided into headings for types (“Types”) vs. nontypes (“Other material examined”). Repository acronyms and catalogue numbers must be provided for all mentioned specimens.

**Occurrence.** Recommended (= Distribution, Stratigraphic Range).

**Discussion.** Recommended (= Remarks).

**See examples in the next page**

## EXAMPLES

Order Pteroida Newell, 1965  
Suborder Pteriina Newell, 1965  
Superfamily Pteriacea Gray, 1847  
Family Inoceramidae Giebel, 1852  
Genus *Inoceramus* J. Sowerby, 1814  
Subgenus *Endocostea* Whitfield, 1877

### *Inoceramus (Endocostea) balticus* Böhm, 1907

*Inoceramus balticus* Böhm, 1907, p. 113; Giers, 1964, p. 238-246, lám. 1, figs. 1-6; lám. 2, figs. 1-4; lám. 3, fig. 1; Seitz, 1967, p. 67-76, lám. 6, figs. 1, 2; lám. 7, figs. 1, 2; lám. 8, figs. 1, 2; lám. 10, fig. 1; lám. 12, figs. 1, 2; Dhondt, 1993, p. 221-224, lám. 3, fig. 3; lám. 4, figs. 2, 3; lám. 6, fig. 1.

Superfamily Cypraeoidea Gray, 1824  
Family Cypraeidae Gray, 1824  
Subfamily Bernayinae Schilder, 1927  
Genus *Bernaya* Jousseume, 1884

**Type Species.** *Cypraea media* Deshayes, 1835, por designación original. Eoceno medio (piso Bartoniano), Auvers-sur-Oise, Val-d'Oise (noroeste de Paris).

Subgenus *Bernaya* s.s.

### *Bernaya (Bernaya) obesa* (Deshayes, 1866)

*Cypraea obesa* Deshayes, 1866, p. 561, lám. 105, figs. 11, 12.

*Cypraea (Bernaya) obesa* Deshayes. Cossmann, 1889, p. 106; Cossmann y Pissarro, 1910-1913, lám. 32, fig. 162-1.

*Bernaya (Bernaya) lata obesa* Deshayes. Schilder y Schilder, 1971, p. 27.