The Lichenologist

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Lichenologist is an international journal and welcomes papers and short communications from contributors anywhere in the world on any aspect of lichenology.

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Key words. Supply 3–6 key words or phrases in addition to those in the title.

Text. This must be word processed on A4 (210×297 mm) or letter (8.5×11 inch) in double spacing with 2.5 cm margins all round. On all points of style concerning text and tables consult recent copies of the journal. Words to be italicized should be either underlined or typed in italics but not both. Complete scientific names (genus, species and authority) must be cited at first mention. Thereafter the generic name may be abbreviated to the initial except at the beginning of a sentence or where the abbreviation might result in confusion with other genera. Recent issues should be consulted for layout of new species, new combinations, synonymy and lists of specimens examined. Examples of style are given below. In order to minimize future confusion and make taxonomic data more widely available, it is strongly recommended that all nomenclatural novelties are deposited in MycoBank http://www.mycobank.org and the MycoBank number included after the taxon name. The spelling of locality names in the British Isles and abroad must follow the most recent editions of maps published by the Ordnance Survey and The Times Atlas of the World, respectively.

Examples of style employed in

(a) description of new species:

Ramalina jamesii Krog sp. nov.

Mycobank MB128348

Thallus saxicola, ascendens vel plus minusve inclinatus.

Typus: Portugal, Madeira, Porto Santo, Pico do Facho, 33°05'N, 16°19'W, on acidic rock, 350 m alt., 7 April 1988, *H. Krog & E. Timdal* 6163 (O—holotypus; BM, UPS—isotypi).

(b) citation of described species or new combinations: **Pyrenopsis furfurea (Nyl.) Th. Fr.**

Bot. Notiser 1866: 58 (1866); type: Scotland, Ben Lawers, 1864, Jones (H-NYL 42916—lectotype; BM—isolectotype).

Pyrenopsidium terrigenum (Th. Fr.) Forss., Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. Upsal. ser. 3, 13(6): 81 (1985).—Pyrenopsis haematopsis (Sommerf.) β. terrigena Th. Fr. in Hellbom, Öfvers K. Vetens Akad. Forh. 22(6): 478 (1865); type:

Sweden, Lule Lappmark, Skarfi, 1864, *Hellbom* (UPS—holotype).

(c) citation of specimens examined:

Long lists of citations are discouraged. Data should be reproduced as either maps or lists containing only data essential for locating specimens. Complete lists, with the above format, can be deposited with *The Lichenologist* and other appropriate Institutions, and their location noted in the text.

Selected specimens examined. British Isles: Scotland: V.C.96, Easterness: Abernethy Forest, near Forest Lodge, 38/01.16, on Pinus lignum, 1975, Coppins [2199] & Rose (BM, E).—Germany: Bayern: Allgauer Alpen, 1957, Schoppel & Poelt [Poelt, Lichenes Alpinum no. 56] (H).—Australia: Tasmania: Weindorfers Forest, 41°38′S, 145°56′E, 920 m, 1988, Kantvilas 68/88 (E); Cox Bight, behind west beach, sea-level, 1985, J. A. Elix 20945 (ANUC). Victoria: Bellel Creek, c. 1800 m, 5 vi 1983, M. E. Hale (HO).

Tables. These must be self-explanatory and each presented on separate pages outside the main text. A short title should be provided with any additional information contained in footnotes. Vertical columns should be separated by spacing; vertical lines must be avoided.

Figures. Refer to all *drawings*, *diagrams*, *graphs* and *photographs* as figures. These should be of the highest quality and suitable for direct reproduction after reduction where appropriate. Each figure should be presented as a separate file. Plan figures to appear within a single column (67 mm) or for reproduction across two columns (139 mm).

Drawings, *diagrams* and *graphs*. Preferred symbols for graphs are \bullet , \bigcirc , \blacksquare , \square , \land , \land ; keys to symbols, etc, should be given in figure legends. Tick marks should be placed inside the axes of graphs and half tones should be avoided.

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Scherrer, S. & Honegger, R. (2003) Inter- and intraspecific variation of homologous hydrophobin (*H1*) gene sequences among *Xanthoria* spp. (lichenforming ascomycetes). *New Phytologist* 158: 375– 389.

Øvstedal, D. O. & Smith, R. I. L. (2001) Lichens of Antarctica and South Georgia. A Guide to their Identification and Ecology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lumbsch, H. T. (2002) Analysis of phenolic products in lichens for identification and taxonomy. In Protocols in Lichenology: Culturing, Biochemistry, Ecophysiology and Use in Biomonitoring (I. Kranner, R. P. Beckett & A. K. Varma, eds): 281–295. Berlin: Springer.

Muggia, L., Schmitt, I., Blaha, J., Rankl, J. & Grube, M. (2006) Evolution of polyketide synthases in lichens. In Abstracts of the 8th International Mycological Congress, 21–25 August, 2006, Cairns, Australia, p. 167.

Murtagh, G. J. (1999) Sex and variation in lichen-forming fungi. Ph.D. thesis, University of Nottingham.

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Abbreviations, etc. For guidance on units, symbols, chemical nomenclature and abbreviations consult author guideline for the *The New Phytologist*.

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