

JOURNAL OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society is a quarterly publication by the Lepidopterists' Society. Contributions to the Journal may address any aspect of Lepidoptera study, including systematics, natural history, behavior, ecology, distribution, biogeography, and evolution. Categories are Articles, Profiles, General Notes, Technical Comments, Obituaries, Feature Photographs, and Cover Illustrations. Obituaries must be authorized by the president of the Society

Send Journal submissions to the editor at: Summerville, 2507 University Ave., 131 Olin Hall, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa 50311-4505, USA (or electronically to: ksummerville@drake.edu. Contributors should recommend one or two reviewers upon submission of their manuscript. Short manuscripts concerning new state records, book reviews, new book releases, current events and notices should be sent to the *News*, James Adams, School of Sciences and Math, 650 College Dr., Dalton State College, Dalton, GA 30720-3778, e-mail: jadams@daltonstate.edu. Specific instructions for electronic submissions appear below.

GENERAL MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES

Authors should submit manuscripts electronically, via email or by providing a diskette with text laid out in a standard PC or Macintosh-based word processing format. Manuscripts should be entirely double-spaced, using a legible typeface (preferably a serif font like Times New Roman) to allow for easy identification of letters and numbers (e.g., number 1, lower case L, and upper case I). Do not break words with hyphenation at the right margin of the page. Do not use right justification or center. Number pages in the header area in the upper right corner.

If your word processing files include symbols such as μ @ \pm \hat{a} , or special table formats, please submit one hardcopy via regular mail. Special symbols (e.g. male & female symbols) should be avoided because they are likely to be altered when files are read on different machines. When formatting your paper to include symbols for male and female, please include parenthetical identifiers (M#) or (F#) so that we properly place appropriate gender symbols within the text. Upon receipt, the editor will check your files for problems of incompatibility between computer applications or systems. Illustrations can be submitted electronically on a diskette or via email. Please follow instructions below for the size, resolution and file type acceptable for images in your final manuscript.

ARTICLES, PROFILES, AND TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Organize articles, profiles, and technical comments as follows: I. Title followed by author(s)' names and affiliations, II. Abstract and key words, III. Text divided into appropriate sections as outlined below, IV. Acknowledgments, V. Literature Cited, VI. Tables numbered consecutively with a caption explaining table content, VII. Captions for figures numbered consecutively, and copies of figures numbered to correspond with captions.

I. Title & Authors. The title page should include the manuscript title, author's name, affiliation, and full address, *including email address*. Unless indicated otherwise, it is assumed that the senior author of multiple authored contributions will revise both the manuscript and page proofs.

Make title explicit, descriptive, and as short as possible. It is unnecessary to include the word Lepidoptera in the title. List family names and other higher level taxonomic categories in parenthesis.

II. Abstract and key words. The indented word "ABSTRACT." (in capitals, boldface, and followed by a period) precedes a meaningful digest of the manuscript. An abstract in Spanish can follow the English abstract if desired by the author.

Up to five key words or terms not in the title should accompany articles (it is unnecessary to include the word Lepidoptera), entitled Additional key words.

III. Text. Write with precision, clarity, and economy. Use the active voice and the first person whenever appropriate. Mark major sections of the manuscript with centered headings using all capitals, but do not use a heading for the introduction. Headings for taxonomic, natural history, and experimental contributions will differ

and should follow standard scientific format. Use articles published in the Journal as models. Subheadings within a section are followed by a period and set in boldface. The example below shows a heading and subheading:

RESULTS

Field studies. From 1959 through 1988, 18,255 *Biston betularia* ...

In taxonomic manuscripts, taxon names can be used both as headings and subheadings. They should be centered, italicized, and followed by the author's name in roman type. Year of publication is optional; if provided, it should be separated from author's name by a comma. Indicate new taxa and change in status of a taxon in English, spelled fully, and in boldface (e.g., new species, new combination, new synonym). New taxa with author and status appear entirely in boldface. When needed, authors' initials may be added to elucidate their identity. In the examples below, the genus name appears as a section heading, and species names are subheadings; new status is assigned to one species, and one is being described as new:

MYLON GODMAN & SALVIN, 1894

Mylon orsa Evans, 1953

Mylon extincta Mabille & Boulet, 1917, **new status**

Mylon simplex Austin, **new species**

Descriptions should be clear and concise, employing standard terminology (e.g., head scoli, not head horns) and traditional plural derivations (e.g., larva, larvae; tarsus, tarsi; valva, valvae), and include measurements (mean, range) and number of examined specimens when applicable. Abbreviations such as FW (forewing) and HW (hindwing) can be used to abridge text. Wing venation should be reported using the standard abbreviation for each wing vein with its number subscripted. For example, a reference to the first cubital vein would read: Cu₁. Depending on the circumstances, terminology for descriptions can be used either in the singular or plural forms, but text should be internally consistent.

When appropriate, manuscripts must name a public repository where voucher specimens documenting the identity of organisms can be found. Kinds of reports that require vouchering include descriptions of new taxa, life histories, host associations, immature morphology, and some experimental studies.

In both descriptive and experimental studies, make reference to figures (abbreviated Fig. or Figs.) and tables (Table, not abbreviated) whenever appropriate, and these should be numbered and listed sequentially in the text (i.e., Fig. 1 should be listed in the text before Fig. 2).

Examples of how to list references in text are: Remington (1963), (Fruhstorfer 1913), Vansconcellos-Neto (1986, 1991), DeVries (1991a, b), Vane-Wright and Ackery (1989), (Clarke & Sheppard 1960), Rothschild et al. (1979). Unpublished data should be cited as (unpublished), or (HFG unpublished) to single out one of multiple authors when appropriate. Personal communications should be cited as (J. W. Brown pers. com.). Manuscripts in press should be cited as such both in the text and Literature Cited section, e.g., Epstein (in press). Only those manuscripts accepted for publication should be cited as "in press;" do not cite submitted papers or papers in review as "in press."

Use the following general guidelines for notations, measurements, symbols, and other items. The first mention of a plant or animal in the text should include the full scientific name with author and family. For measurements, use metric units and abbreviate them correctly (e.g., 15 km, 20 µg). For time, use a 24 h clock (0930 h, not 9:30 AM). For date, use "day month year" format. Spell months fully; use full notation for year. As a recommendation of manuscript style, numerals can be used when indicating day of the month, measurements, statistics, anatomical counts (e.g., 4 setae), standard entomological terminology (e.g., forewing vein M₃), and numbers of specimens examined (e.g., 2 specimens), but should be otherwise expressed in their word equivalent between one (1) and nine

(9). For the final publication it is desirable to use male and female symbols to condense accounts of examined material; however, gender symbols in your submitted manuscript should be formatted as follows: Male (M#) or Female (F#) (gender letter in Caps/upper case followed by pound sign). The gender symbol will be inserted into the final manuscript during layout and visible in your final proof. Use italics for scientific names only (genus and below). Do not use italics for emphasis (e.g., this species occurs *only* at elevations above 800 m). Use roman type (not italics) for Latin abbreviations and expressions (i.e., e.g., ca., et. al., sensu strictu, in situ, ad libitum, a priori).

IV. Acknowledgments Section. Under the centered heading ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, in one single paragraph list persons that contributed to the study using either their full name or initials, but remaining consistent throughout the text. Fully spell out names of institutions. List permit granting institutions when applicable. Acknowledge financial support at the end of the paragraph, followed by grant number when applicable.

V. Literature Cited pages. List references alphabetically under the centered heading LITERATURE CITED. Write authors' names in plain text (do not use Caps Lock), and use roman type (not italics) for both reference and journal titles, except for scientific names and special notations. Abbreviated journal titles should appear as listed in the international Serials Catalogue: Part I: Catalogue (International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board, 1978), except when they consist of a single word (e.g., Biotropica). Examples are listed below.

Books:

Sheppard, P. M. 1959. Natural selection and heredity. 2nd ed. Hutchinson, London. 209 pp.

Book chapters:

Janzen, D. H. 1988a. Guanacaste National Park: Tropical ecological and biocultural restoration, pp. 143-192. *In* Cairns, J. J. (ed.), Rehabilitating damaged ecosystems. Vol. II. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.

Journal articles:

Pollard, E. 1977. A method for assessing changes in the abundance of butterflies. *Biol. Conserv.* 12:115-124.

Multiple authors:

Nicolay, S. S. & G. B. Small Jr. 1969. A new subspecies of *Pyrrhopyge creon* (Hesperiidae) from Panama. *J. Lepid. Soc.* 23:127-130.

Fairchild, W. L., D. C. Eidt, & C. A. A. Weaver. 1987. Effects of fenitrothion insecticide on inhabitants of leaves of the pitcher plant, *Sarracenia purpurea* L. *Canad. Entomol.* 119:647-652.

Multiple citations of the same author:

Bell, E. L. 1931. Studies in the Pyrrhopyginae, with descriptions of several new species (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperidae). *J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 39:417-491.

———. 1933. Studies in the Pyrrhopyginae, with descriptions of new species (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, Hesperidae). *J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 41:265-295, 481-529.

Manuscripts in press:

Janzen, D. H. In press. Ecology of dry forest wildland insects in the Area de Conservación Guanacaste, northwestern Costa Rica. *In* Frankie, G. W., A. Mata & S. B. Vinson (eds.), Biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica: learning the lessons in seasonal dry forest. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley.

Proceedings of meetings:

Philbrick, R. N. (ed.) 1967. Proceedings of the Symposium on the biology of the California islands. Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Santa Barbara, California.

Theses and dissertations:

Penz, C. M. 1996. The higher-level phylogeny of the passion-vine butterflies (Nymphalidae, Heliconiinae). Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Computer programs:

Maddison, W. P. & D. R. Maddison. 2000. MacClade: version 4.0 PPC. Sinauer, Sunderland.

Internet resources:

Author (2002) Title of website, database or other resources, Publisher name and location (if indicated), number of pages (if known). Available from: <http://xxx.xxx.xxx/> (Date of access).

Anonymous institutional or organizational publications:

International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. 1985. 3 rd ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature (BM[NH]). University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

VI. Tables. Number tables consecutively in Arabic numerals. Label them in plain text, i.e. Do not use All Caps (e.g., Table 1.). Each table should have a concise and informative heading. Type each table on a separate sheet and place after the Literature Cited section, with the approximate desired position indicated in the text. Avoid vertical lines and vertical writing.

VII. Figures and Legends.

Explanation of Figures. Type figure legends double-spaced, on a separate sheet following the Lit Cited or Tables section. Type EXPLANATION OF FIGURES at top of page as a header centered on the sheet. Use a separate paragraph for each figure legend, numbered consecutively. When multiple images are included in a single full page figure, please number the images consecutively with Arabic numerals (Fig. 1, 2, 3), or alternatively use an Arabic numeral followed by a lower case letter (e.g. Fig. 1a, 1b, 1c). Use the term "Figure" for all images in your paper; do not use the term "plate."

Figure Guidelines. Color illustrations are encouraged; contact editor for submission requirements and cost. We are able to publish color at only a minimal charge (an extra \$10 per page). Illustrate only half of symmetrical objects such as adults with wings spread, unless whole illustration is crucial. Bear in mind that your illustrations will be reduced to fit a Journal page (plan to make lettering sufficiently large), and that the figure legend will appear at the bottom of the page below your figure (Journal page: 16.5 cm width, 22.5 cm height). Submit figures electronically. Use tiff format (not jpg) and submit image with all layers flattened at a resolution of 350 ppi (137 pixels per cm). (A one-column illustration should be at least 1000 pixels wide, a 2-column illustration should be at least 2200 pixels wide). Color files are to be saved in CMYK mode; B&W files are saved as Grayscale mode.

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Organize notes without page breaks as follows: title (all capitals), additional key words, text, literature cited, author name and full address, including email address when available. Do not divide text into sections, but use boldface, indented headings when necessary (for an example, see Cordero 1999, J. Lepid. Soc. 53(4):169-170). Keep figures and tables to a minimum, but use when necessary. Acknowledgments are given in the last paragraph of the text. Title, Additional key words, and Literature Cited follow the same format as articles. General guidelines for notations, measurements, symbols, and other items are also the same as for articles.

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Address all matters relating to the Journal to the editor.