

CROSSOSOMA GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

CROSSOSOMA is published twice per year and serves as a vehicle for information of interest to professional and amateur botanists in Southern California. Of primary interest are articles relevant to the flora of Southern California and adjacent, floristically related regions. Subject matter characteristically includes ecological, taxonomic, floristic, or horticultural studies of both vascular and non-vascular plants, as well as informal notes, observations, and opinion pieces. If you are uncertain about the suitability of a given paper, please inquire with the editor: Denise Knapp, at dknapp@lifesci.ucsb.edu or Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9610.

Submission of original manuscripts. Manuscripts intended for inclusion in *CROSSOSOMA* may be submitted directly to the Editor (address above). Please do *not* submit articles or notes to *CROSSOSOMA* if they have been simultaneously submitted elsewhere. It is standard practice in the scientific community that the contents of a manuscript should have their origin with the author(s); otherwise, complete and appropriate citations should be provided for any information that is not original.

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically as a Word document. Formal articles and lengthier contributions are edited by two to three professionals with the appropriate expertise. Noteworthy collections, field notes, letters to the Editor, book reviews, and similar short items are usually reviewed by the Editor alone. After editorial review, the edited manuscript will be returned to the contributor so that a final, revised version of manuscript may be submitted for inclusion in *CROSSOSOMA*.

All articles should be in English (smatterings of Latin or Greek are to be expected); however, it is recommended that articles dealing with taxa that occur in Mexico include a Spanish abstract as well as an English one. Correct Latin, Greek, or Spanish are the responsibility of the author(s).

Page charges and reprints. *CROSSOSOMA* is currently produced in black-and-white on matte paper; for this format, there are no page charges assessed for contributors. Color photocopies, glossy paper, and color prints are encouraged, at cost to the contributor. These costs will be estimated in advance by the Editor, in consultation with our printer, and an invoice will be submitted to the contributor for authorization and payment. If payment is not received prior to the issue going to press, then entire manuscript will appear in black & white on the usual paper stock.

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STYLE AND FORMAT OF TEXT

Text and tables should be double-spaced with 1.5-inch side margins and 0.75-inch top and bottom margins. Please use Times New Roman font, 12 pt. A single character space, not two spaces, should be left after periods at the ends of sentences and after colons. Please use the following format:

TITLE

(Author Name)
(Author Address)
(Author e-mail)

ABSTRACT: (Text)

KEYWORDS: (list up to eight words or groups of words separated by comma. Each keyword should be useful in a literature search.)

INTRODUCTION

(Text, double-spaced)

METHODS

(Text, double-spaced)

OTHER PRIMARY HEADINGS

(e.g. Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgements, Literature cited)

(Text, single-spaced)

Secondary Headings

(Text)

Tertiary Headings. (Text)

Tables. If possible, please do not include borders in the tables, but do add a bold line under the heading row.

Abbreviations. Words or phrases that have fairly standard and widely recognized abbreviations may be used, e.g., "mi" (mile), "ft" (feet), "m" (meter), "dm" (decimeter),

and so forth. Abbreviate subspecies as subsp. (not as ssp.). Use Fig. and Figs. in text and captions (not Figure or Figures). Spell out numbers less than 10 (e.g., one, two, etc.) and at the beginning of a sentence.

STYLE AND FORMAT OF REFERENCE CITATIONS

For general matters of style, *The Chicago Manual of Style, 15th ed.* (2003, University of Chicago Press) is recommended as a reference. Capitalize only the first word of titles and please *do not* abbreviate book titles or names of journals. Citation of references should follow the "Author-Date Citation"-style but with the following twist: rather than *city, colon, publisher's name*—use *publisher's name, city, state (abbreviation)*. Provide the country of non-U.S. cities. Do not include references that are not cited in the article. Citations should be in order alphabetically by 1st author, then grouped by number of authors (1, 2, or more), then alphabetically within each group.

We have provided some examples for your assistance:

Sample references cited in the text (in order of appearance):

(Ahuramazda 1971; Houdini pers. comm. 1996)
(Belisle *in press*)
(E. Borden Jr. 1978)
(Federation of Earthly Botanists)
(A. J. Smith 1995a)
(Farquhar, Gamon, and Brown 1993)
(Ahuramazda 1969; Zane 2000)
(A. J. Smith 1995b)

Correlative references cited in the bibliography (alphabetically and chronologically):

Ahuramazda, W. L. 1969. A re-assessment of *Grooviantha*, and seventeen new combinations in *Blacklightia* (Hendrixiaceae). *Journal of Far-out Botanists* 4(1):19-38.
— . 1971. Proposals for taxonomic stability in an age of moral crisis. *Cosmic Biologist* 3(3):172-214.
Belisle, A. Y. Extract of *Paullinia cupana* (Sapindaceae) successfully used to promote multiple births. *Journal of Needless Scientific Advances*. In press.
Borden, E. M., Jr. 1978. *Sins of our fathers: the abuse of our environment in the guise of scientific and economic progress*. Mulch Armageddon Press, Olympia, WA. 1584 pp.
Farquhar, W., E. S. Gamon, and E. H. Brown. 1993. Stigmatic exudates. In *Pollen and its physiological responses to the environment*, ed. E. Q. Leichtlin, 355-403. Trafalgar Press Ltd., Bristol, England.
Federation of Earthly Botanists. Identifying plants without sight or specimen. <http://www.eartbot.org/blindkey.htm>.
Smith, A. J. 1995a. Effects of *Erwinia amylovora* on the thoroughly non-resistant apple cultivar 'Rosy Martyr.' *Journal of Ghastly Blights* 17:49-56, plate 13.

—. 1995b. Brown rot (*Monilinia hominis* sp. nov.) implicated in the death of world-renowned plant pathologist Hayman Vasisdass. *Journal of Ghastly Blights* 17:63-64, plates 16-39.

Zane, G. 2000. *The infinite joy of belly plants*, Vol. 2. Little Press, Tinyville, DE.

FIGURES (SIZE & FORMAT)

As *CROSSOSOMA* is printed at a small size, tables, appendices, and illustrations must ultimately be reduced to a print area of approximately 11 x 16 cm per page (excluding the header or footer). Therefore, figures should be planned accordingly so that details, symbols, and so forth are still legible or unambiguously identifiable at the reduced size. If possible, make original illustrations no larger than 40 x 60 cm.

NOMENCLATURE, TAXON AUTHORS, COMMON NAMES, ET CETERA

Scientific names. If a paper is taxonomic in nature, all taxa mentioned in a paper should be identified by scientific name. Typically, the taxonomic authority for a given taxon should follow the taxon name the first time that it appears in text, but need not be used subsequently. Alternatively, the authorities may be eliminated from the textual discussion if they appear subsequently in an appendix, table, list of vouchers, checklist, or flora.

Taxon authors. Authors' names may be spelled out or may be abbreviated, provided the abbreviation is unambiguous. A fairly widely-used contemporary standard for abbreviations is *Authors of plant names* (R. K. Brummit and C. E. Powell, eds., 1992, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England).

Vernacular plant names. "Common names" are often arbitrary and localized in nature. Therefore, the use of common names is best avoided. However, if used, they should be correlated with the scientific name in the text.

Taxonomic schemes. If the author finds an alternative taxonomic treatment to be more meaningful, the author need not *obligatorily* correspond with those used in *The Jepson manual: Higher plants of California* (J. C. Hickman, ed., 1993, University of California Press, Berkeley). However, the Editor *does* suggest that appropriate synonymy be provided parenthetically if a taxonomic treatment being used by the author is not widely known.

VOUCHERS, VOUCHER CITATIONS, AND FLORISTIC DOCUMENTATION

Floras and checklists should be based on voucher specimens, and these specimens (or at least representative collections) should be cited in the body of the paper or in an appendix by indicating which herbarium the referenced vouchers are housed by official herbarium acronym (see P. K. Holmgren, N. H. Holmgren, and L. C. Barnett, eds. 1990. Index Herbariorum, Part 1: The Herbaria of the World, 8th ed. *Regnum Vegetabile* Vol. 120). If the study is *not* supported by vouchers, or if the study is purportedly based on vouchers

that have not been formally accessioned into a recognized herbarium, this should be clearly stated in the paper.

Floristic checklists that are meant for publication should be based on taxa that have been *documented* in a given area, rather than on taxa that *might* occur there. In floristic synopses for a given area, voucher specimens need not be cited for taxa that have already been reported for that area in the literature. However, the source of that report ought to be cited. The Editor recommends that—whenever possible—researchers examine and verify original specimens on which reports have been based. In this way, reports that may have entered the literature based on misidentified material may be rectified, and the misinformation eliminated rather than perpetuated.

NOTE: Readers should submit lists of *errata* that they encounter in the journal so that these may be published in a subsequent issue of *CROSSOSOMA*. Our intent is to publish *accurate* information relevant to the Southern California flora and that of adjacent regions. All errors and discrepancies of importance should be corrected in print.