## INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

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**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 MycoBannk <a href="http://www.mycobank.org">http://www.mycobank.org</a> 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 . . . . etc.

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).

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**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 on a separate page. Plan figures to appear within a single column (67 mm) or for reproduction across two columns (139 mm).

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such as graphs, should be saved as EPS files (Encapsulated PostScript) with fonts embedded. Avoid using any 'raster' export facilities that an illustration package might offer (such as 'Export to JPEG' or 'Export to Tiff', as the quality will not be as good. Continuous tone (photographic) colour or mono images should ideally be supplied as tiff files at no less than 300dpi, those containing text will benefit from going up to 500dpi. Colour images ideally supplied in the CMYK colour space – any colour images supplied in the RGB colour space will have to be converted to CMYK by the printer. Images intended for mono reproduction should be supplied as grevscale. Line art should be supplied as 1bit bitmap tiff files at no less than 1000dpi. All resolutions stated are at final size. If the final size is unknown, please enlarge rather than reduce images, enabling reduction at a later stage if necessary. All electronic submissions must be on disk and accompanied by high-quality hardcopy.

**References.** Citations in the text should take the form: Green & White (2004) or (Brown 1999a, b, 2001; Smith & Jones 1999). Multiple citations should be ordered chronologically. When papers are by three or more authors, give only the name of the first author followed by *et al.* (e.g. Halonen *et al.* 1998) throughout the text. At the end of the text, list the references alphabetically using the following standard forms:

- 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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