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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, Book Reviews, Obituaries, Feature Photographs, and Cover Illustrations. Obituaries must be authorized by the president of the Society. Requirements for Feature Photographs and Cover Illustrations are in volume 42(2):111.

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Submit manuscripts in triplicate, typewritten, entirely double-spaced, with wide margins, on one side only of white letter-sized paper. Use a legible typeface (preferably a serif font) to allow for easy identification of letters and numbers (e.g., number 1, lower case L, and upper case I). Do not break words

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ARTICLES, PROFILES, AND TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Organize articles, profiles, and technical comments as follows: title page (page 1), abstract and key words page (page 2), text (pages 3 +), acknowledgments page (numbered), literature cited pages (numbered), tables (numbering optional), explanation of figures (numbering optional), and copies of figures (page numbers not recommended).

Title page. The title page should include the manuscript title, author's name, affiliation, and full address,

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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.

Abstract and key words page. The indented word "ABSTRACT." (in large 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**.

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 set in small caps, 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. Depending on the circumstances, terminology for descriptions can be used either in the singular or plural forms, but text should be internally consistent.

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Acknowledgments page. 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.

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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.

Anonymous institutional or organizational publications:

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

Tables. Number tables consecutively in Arabic numerals. Label them in small caps (e.g., TABLE 1.) and use 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.

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THE MOTHS OF BORNEO. Part 9, Family Geometridae (incl. Orthostixini), subfamilies Oenochrominae, Desmobathrinae, Geometrinae, and Ennominae addenda, by Jeremy Daniel Holloway. 1996. *Malayan Nature Journal* 49: 147–326. Published in the *Malayan Nature Journal* and also produced in paper covers by Southdene Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 427

figures, 12 color plates. Soft cover, sewn binding, 17.9 by 25.3 cm, ISBN: 983-99915-3-1. Available from Southdene Sdn. Bhd., P.O. Box 10139, 50704 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Phone: 603-4022-2643; FAX: 603-4022-226; e-mail: hsbar@pc.jaring.my; website: www.edi.co.uk/barlow; Price \$26.00, £18.00 (including surface mail overseas).

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