

PERSOONIA: molecular phylogeny and evolution of fungi

Instructions to authors

1. All submitted materials must be digitized and submitted electronically to one of the Editors-in-Chief, with the manuscript ideally in Microsoft Word. Illustrations (Line drawings (bitmap, 1200 dpi or higher) and half tone pictures (300 dpi or higher)) should be submitted as Adobe files (layers left unflattened, to allow lettering to be added to figures during layout) and never embedded in MSWord or as Powerpoint files. Phylogenetic trees will only be accepted when submitted as Powerpoint or Adobe files.
2. The corresponding author should confirm that: (a) all named authors have agreed to publication of the work; and (b) the manuscript does not infringe any personal or other copyright or property rights.
3. Papers cited as 'in press' should be provided for the benefit of the referees.
4. The content should be structured as follows: ABSTRACT, INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS OR TAXONOMIC PART, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS and REFERENCES. Key words and a Running Head should also be provided.

Keys should be in the following format:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 5a. Basidiomata small, pleurotoid (subgenus <i>Claudopus</i>) | 6 |
| b. Basidiomata different | 7 |
| 6a. Basidiomata incarnate-pink | <i>E. indocarneum</i> |
| b. Basidiomata ink blue | <i>E. nubilum</i> |

5. English spelling is required, and should follow The Cobuild English Dictionary (HarperCollins Publishers, London).

Words of non-English origin, like *fide*, *bona fide*, *prima facie*, *in vitro*, *in situ*, *sensu*, *sensu lato* (*stricto*), should not be placed in italic, because these words are common use. Scientific names of families and higher should be placed in roman type. All Latin names (species and higher levels) are to be placed in italic.

6. Common abbreviations are as follows: h, min, s, mL, μ L, mg/L, °C, Fig., d, wk, but also ITS, RPD, RFLP, rDNA, 18S etc.

Authorities of fungal taxa should be omitted from the general text, unless novelties and synonymies are listed, or nomenclatural issues discussed. In these cases, authorities for taxa should follow the list of authors' names, see

<http://www.speciesfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm>. Journal abbreviations in the text (species synonymies, descriptions, etc.) should follow the International Plant Name Index (see <http://www.ipni.org/index.html>).

7. Experimental procedures must be reproducible and must follow *Good Cultural Practice* (Mycological Research 106: 1378–1379), with sequences lodged at *GenBank*, alignments in *TreeBase*, voucher specimens in Leiden (L), or another recognized on-line herbarium (*Index Herbariorum* or *World Directory of Collections and Cultures of Microorganisms* acronym, with accession numbers where allocated, and accompanying ex-type and other cultures in CBS and other culture collections. For new taxa or names a *MycBank* number is required (see www.MycBank.org).

8. Collections must be cited as:

Specimens examined. COUNTRY, location, substratum, date (e.g. 10 Dec. 1993), collector (e.g. *T.K. Goh & K.D. Hyde*) HERBARIUM number (acronym according to *Index Herbariorum*), holotype, culture ex-type CBS xxx. (thus only country in small caps and specimen collector + number italics; everything else in roman type).

9. Reference citation in text: References in the text should be chronological, and given in the following form: ‘Smith & Jones (1965) have shown ...’, or, ‘some authors (Zabetta 1928, Taylor & Palmer 1970, Zabetta 1970) consider that ...’. The names of collaborating authors are joined by an ampersand (&). Where there are three or more authors, names should be cited by the first name only, adding ‘et al.’ (et al. in roman type), e.g. ‘Bowie, Black & White (1964)’ are given as ‘Bowie et al. (1964)’ or ‘(Bowie et al. 1964)’. Where authors have published more than one work in a year, to which reference is made, they should be distinguished by placing a, b, etc. immediately after the date, e.g. ‘Dylan (1965a, b)’. Reference citations in text should be in ascending order of year first, followed by authors’ names. In the References section, citations should be strictly alphabetical, with papers having the same authors arranged according to date. Each reference should include the full title of the paper and journal, volume number, and the final as well as the first page number. In the case of chapters in books, the names of editors, first and last page numbers of the articles, publisher and place of publication are needed.

Examples:

Black JA, Taylor JE. 1999a. Article title. *Studies in Mycology* 13: 1–10. (all in roman).

Black JA, Taylor JE. In press. Article title. *Mycological Research*.

Black JA, Taylor JE, White DA. 1981. Article title. In: Seifert S, Seifert KA (eds), Book title. Press, Country: 11–30.

Simpson H, Seifert KA. 2000. Book title. 2nd edn. Press, Country.

White DA. 2001. Dissertation title. PhD thesis, Department, University, Country.

Note that References do not contain any BOLD nor ITALIC text.

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Detailed examples:

New species will appear as follows:

Prosopidicola mexicana Crous & C.L. Lennox, *sp. nov.* — MycoBank xxx; Fig. 4–12
Note that both single and plural figures are marked as Fig. It is Fig. 3 but also Fig. 3, 4.
Basionym: *Genus species* authors, journal (abbreviated according to IPNI) 5: 19. 1920.
Anamorph:

= for synonym

≡ for obligate synonymy (indent!)

Etymology — note this appears immediately below the Latin name(s)

Latin in smaller font [10], not italic, paragraph not indented after a preceding open line

English description paragraph not to be indented after a preceding open line

Please note that ‘–’ (en-dash) is used for the minus sign and all kinds of ranges, not an ordinary hyphen.

NOT 4-5 x 7-10 µm, but 4–5 × 7–10 µm, and insert symbol × for multiplication.

Colours: grey-black hyphenated, but greyish black not.

Use of a colour chart is needed for rating colours.

Type a space in front of all units (including % and °C).

If similarity to another genus is expressed, use e.g. *Leptosphaeria*-like and *Acremonium*-like; in ‘*acremonium*-like’ and similar expressions the generic name is degraded to a technical descriptive term, which may be acceptable for well-known anamorphic genera.

When 2 systems of brackets are needed, always only use round brackets (()).

Quotes: Normal quotes between single inverted commas, ‘xxx’; double inverted commas “xxx” may be required for quotations inside another quote or for some deviating expressions, such as an original spelling that has been corrected.

Subsequent paragraphs are indented

Cultural characteristics — (use m-dash)

Substratum — (use m-dash)

Distribution — (use m-dash)

Specimens examined. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province, Stellenbosch, on pods of *Prosopis glandulosa*, 24 Sept. 2001, C.L. Lennox, holotype Herb. CBS 7948, culture ex-type CBS 113529; Somerset West, ZAMBIA,

Give countries all over the world in alphabetic sequence. Use a semicolon (;) between all specimens originating from one country. Months are abbreviated to 3 letters with a period, except May, June, July and Sept.

Note that all types (isotype, paratype, epitype, etc.) are in roman type. When a lectotype, neotype or epitype is designated in the present paper, this must be stated ('designated here'), in newly described taxa this formulation is not needed (Art. 7.11 ICBN does say this, but in a hidden way, by reference to Arts 9.17 and 10.5).

Ex-type cultures CBS XXX (note hyphen in ex-type and space between CBS and number).

Figure and Table numbers in roman type. Use always 'Fig.'

Fig. 10. *Prosopidicola mexicana*. a. Vertical section through a pycnidium; b. conidia; c. range of variation observed among young (left) to mature (right) conidiophores and conidiogenous cells. — Scale bars = 10 μ m.

Number ALL illustrative material consistently as Fig. (not Plate).

Note that lower case letters should be used for numbering within a figure.

In ALL sentences beginning with a Latin generic name, this name is given in full. Do not start paragraphs OR sentences with abbreviations if this can be helped. *Mycosphaerella graminicola* is a super pathogen. NOT: *M. graminicola* is a super pathogen.