Marine Biodiversity Records

Instructions to Authors

Please read these instructions carefully Revised May 2015

Marine Biodiversity Records is a rapid peer-reviewed, online publication that complements the long-established <u>Journal of the</u> <u>Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom</u>. Marine Biodiversity Records has been launched in response to the changing marine and coastal environment and an increasing demand for the documentation of marine organisms in locations where they have not formerly been recorded, as well as of species changes and loss from habitats. Marine Biodiversity Records (MBR) therefore welcomes research articles that document and review the status and changes in geographical ranges of marine species, including the effects of the introduction of novel or alien species to marine ecosystems, and of taxonomic studies relevant to these changes.

Submission

MBR invites contributions as research articles + figures + tables.

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Manuscripts submitted to the *MBR* must be original, not under consideration elsewhere and be approved by all authors and institutions prior to submission. Papers should be written in clear, succinct English and sentences must not start with an abbreviation. Acronyms must be written in full on their first occurrence and SI units should be used. Scientific names should be *italicized* (not underlined) and at their first mention after the abstract they should be followed by the Authority and date in parenthesis when appropriate, i.e. *Chaceon gordonae* (Ingle, 1985) with the Authority being cited in the bibliography. Manuscripts should be arranged in the following order: Running Head, Title, Author(s), Address(es), Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References, Figure Legends, Tables and Appendices.

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Preparation of manuscript

Running head: of no more than 43 characters in small capitals.

Title (bold font, lower case): should be concise and informative (no more that 20 words and no authorities associated with the species).

Authors: the names of all authors, in capitals, should be listed and numbered 1,2,3 etc. (the numbers in superscript).

Address(es): should start on a separate line with corresponding superscript number to address.

Abstract: should be in *italic font*—a concise abstract should outline the scope, main results and conclusion(s) of the paper without discussion. Species names (no Authorities) should <u>not</u> be italicized.

Keywords: please provide up to ten key words.

Corresponding author: the name and e-mail address should be listed.

Headings: follow the style and hierarchy for each section as shown below (but see later for taxonomy):

INTRODUCTION: (1st heading, upper case, left justified).

MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION: (1st heading, upper case, left justified). Headings within these sections are as follows:

The sampled population (2nd heading, bold, left justified).

DENSITY AND BIOMASS (3rd heading, small capitals, left justified).

Reproduction and development (4th heading, lower case italics, left justified).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, REFERENCES (1st heading, upper case, left justified).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: you may acknowledge individuals or organizations that provide advice, and support (nonfinancial). Please also provide details of financial support for all authors, including grant numbers, i.e. 'This work was supported by the Medical Research Council (grant number xxxxx)'. Multiple grant numbers should be separated by a comma and space, and where research was funded by more than one agency, the different agencies should be separated by a semi-colon, with 'and' before the final funder. Grants held by different authors should be identified as belonging to individual authors by the author's initials. For example, 'This work was supported by a Wellcome Trust (A.B., grant numbers xxxx, yyyy), (C.D., grant number zzzz); the Natural Environment Research Council (E.F., grant number ffff); and National Institutes of Health (A.B., gggg), (E.F. grant number hhhh).' Where no specific funding has been provided for research, authors should use the following statement 'This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.'

Taxonomy should be centred and presented as follows:

SYSTEMATICS Order AMPHIPODA Latreille, 1816 Suborder GAMMARIDEA Latreille, 1802 Family UROTHOIDAE Bousfield, 1978 Genus Carangolia Barnard, 1961 Carangolia bamardi Jaume & Sorbe, 2001 (Figures 1–6)

Carangolia spp.: Elizalde et al., 1993; Sorbe & Weber, 1995; Dauvin & Sorbe, 1995.

TYPE MATERIAL (2nd heading, small capitals, left justified), no line space after.

Holotype: adult ♀, 2.69 mm, Station OXYBENT VIII, T505-R, N4; 43°49.34'N 02°02.74'W, 550 m, MNHN-Am5129, coll. J.-C. Sorbe, 19 April 1999.

Paratype: adult ♂ (3.88 mm, Station ECOMARGE 93, T508-A, NI; 44°34.57′N 02°12.60′W, 740–746 m, MNHN-Am5130, coll. J.-C. Sorbe, 23 June 1993.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL EXAMINED (2nd heading, small capitals, left justified), no line space after.

Carangolia cornuta Bellan-Santini & Ledoyer, 1986. Holotype \bigcirc , RV 'Marion Dufresne', Cruise MD08 to Marion and Prince Edward Islands, Station I7BB97, Marion Island, 46°52.5'S 37°53.5'E, 110 m, collected with Okean grab on muddy sand, 25 March 1976.

DIAGNOSIS (2nd heading, small capitals, left justified), no line space after.

Carangolia with well developed pointed process on posterolateral corner of head. Coxal plate 1 with anterior and posterior margins subparallel, distal margin straight. Coxal plate 7 pointed. Basis of pereopod 6 slender, not oblong. Dactylus of pereopod 5 elongate (more than 12 times longer than wide). Telson devoid of spines.

Figures: should be referred to in full in the body of the text (e.g. Figure 1). Colour figures are preferred.

Figure legends should take the following style:

Fig. 1. *Ceratothoa collaris* Schioedte & Meinert, 1883, adult female: (A) percopod 1; (B) percopod 7; (C–G) pleopods 1–5, ventral view; (H) uropods. Scale bars: A–G, 2 mm; H, 3 mm.

Text

Text files should be submitted as line-numbered Microsoft Word files and should include Figure legends.

Figures' submission

Please submit image files as tif (preferably), jpg or png file-types. Figures supplied as embedded objects in Microsoft Word or as pdf files cannot be accepted.

To ensure adequate print quality, please submit greyscale tif files NO LESS than 1200 pixels wide and NO MORE than 2500 pixels wide as e-mail attachments. These correspond to 300 dpi (118 pixels/cm) resolution at single (8.5 cm) and double (17.5 cm) column size respectively. The width can be checked in image editing software such as Photoshop, PaintShop Pro etc. Very high resolution images should be reduced to 2500 pixel width BEFORE submission to avoid uploading problems during submission. Colour images are free online. Failure to follow these guidelines may delay the processing of manuscripts.

The bit depth should be set to 2-colour (1 bit) for black and white line drawings or greyscale (8 bit) for images incorporating shades of grey. Colour images may be of whichever depth is most suitable. Halftones should be grouped as composites or as individual pictures and a scanned electronic version submitted with the revised text.

All figures should be labelled with a medium weight sans serif font of an appropriate size to result in 8 point (3.33 mm) type when reduced to published size. If figures are in parts, please label with upper case letters (A, B, C etc.) in the top left corner of each part.

Tables: should not be excessive in size and headed by informative legends. Legend, headings and footnote are delimited by horizontal lines. Table legends are centred and roman (normal) typeface; column headings are bold, as shown below:

Table 1. Suspended particulate matter (seston) at different locations inhabited by the species of bivalves.

Location	Total seston (mg l ⁻¹)	Organic seston (mg l ⁻¹)
Mytilus (suspended culture)	1.78 ± 1.02	0.50 + 0.21
Mytilus (upper-middle intertidal	30.64 ± 3.58	9.38 ± 0.50

Venus and Tagelus (middle intertidal)	95.69 ± 20.85	22.14 ± 4.70	
Mulinia (low intertidal)	67.79 ± 6.67	17.34 ± 1.17	

Table submission

Please submit as Microsoft Word tables. Tables submitted as text formatted with tab characters or as image files embedded in Word will NOT be accepted.

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Genus and species names should be italicized and appear in full at each first mention in a new section and if starting a sentence.

Citation of literature. References in the text should refer to the author's name (no initials) and year of publication. Two authors should be cited using '&' (Rainbow & Dellinger, 1993); for more than two authors, the name of the first author followed by '*et al.*' (Lallier *et al.*, 1987). When citing more than one publication use date order and a semi-colon as a separator e.g. (Mykels & Skinner, 1985a, b; Skinner, 1996; Gorind *et al.*, 1997). The manuscript should be carefully checked to ensure the details of authors and dates cited in the text exactly match those in the reference list. Cross checking of references in the text to the cited literature and vice versa is the responsibility of the author.

All literature quoted in the text must be listed in alphabetical and chronological order of author names at the end of each manuscript. When more than one publication with the same first author(s) is cited the following order alphabetically applies: (i) single author, according to publication dates; (ii) same author and one co-author; (iii) same author and more than one co-author.

The style follows the full name according to the 'World List of Scientific Periodicals' latest edition, London. Titles of journals must be written in FULL (not abbreviated) and references to books should include the place of publication and the publisher.

Dashes: hyphen between connecting words; en-dash between ranges, e.g. 3–10, B–G; and between opposite words, e.g. male–female, size–frequency, etc.

REFERENCES

Journals:

Marshall S.M., Nicholls A.G. and On A.P. (1939) On the growth and feeding of young herring in the Clyde. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 23, 427–455.

Books:

Cushing D.H. (1981) Fisheries biology, a study in population dynamics. 2nd edition. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

Chapters from books:

Weir B.S. (1990) Intraspecific differentiation. In Hillis D.M. and Moritz C. (eds) *Molecular systematics*. Sunderland: Sinauer Associates, pp. 373–410.

Symposium proceedings:

Cinelli F., Fresi E., Mazzella L., Pansini M., Pronzato R. and Svoboda A. (1977) Distribution of benthi phyto- and zoocoenoses along a light gradient in a superficial marine cave. In Keegan B.F., O'Céidigh P.O. and Boaden P.J.S. (eds) Proceedings of the Eleventh European Symposium on Marine Biology, University College, Galway, 5–11 October 1976. Biology of benthic organisms. Oxford: Pergamon Press, pp. 173–183.

Book series:

El Haj A.J., Whiteley N.M. and Harrison P. (1992) Molecular regulation of muscle growth over the crustacean moult cycle. In El Haj A.J. (ed.) Molecular biology of muscle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 151 – 165. [SEB Seminar Series, no. 46.]

Occasional publications:

Moore P.G. (1984) The fauna of the Clyde Sea area. Crustacea: Amphipoda. University Marine Biological Station Millport, Occasional Publications, no. 2, 84 pp.

Reports:

- Gaard E. (1987) An investigation of the squid Loligo forbesi Steenstrup on Faroe Bank. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (CM Papers and Reports), CM 1987/K:18, 9 pp.
- Baird Jr F.T. (1953) Observations on the early life history of the giant scallop (Pecten magellanicus). Research Bulletin. Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Maine, no. 14, 7 pp.

Theses:

Leighton D.L. (1968) A comparative study of food selection and nutrition in the abalone, Haliotis rufescens Swainson, and the purple sea urchin, Strongylocentrotus purpuratus Stimpson. PhD thesis. University of California, San Diego, USA.

At the end of the References, the following should be written:

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