

BRITTONIA INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Scope and Aims

- *Brittonia* publishes peer-reviewed **primary research papers in systematic botany**, including contributions in revisionary taxonomy, species discovery and delimitation, phylogenetics and classification, botanical nomenclature, and systematics theory and methods. Contributions in related fields such as structural botany, genetics, population biology, macroevolution, phytogeography, floristics, historical botany, and botanical research collections are considered only if they have high relevance to systematic botany.
- The organismal focus of the journal includes extant and extinct **plants, fungi, algae, and lichens**.
- Ideally, manuscripts will not exceed 50 pages (including tables, figure legends, literature cited, and appendices). *Brittonia* does not accept manuscripts that exceed 100 pages.
- We strive for **high quality peer review, careful editing, and rapid publication**.

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Publication, Costs, and Open Choice

- While *Brittonia* continues to be produced in quarterly printed issues, all articles in the journal are **published online first** and are citable by their permanent DOI. This online version is considered the official publication, not simply a prepublication service, and should be

considered the Version of Record as defined by NISO RP-8-2008. After online publication, any corrections require the publication of an Erratum. Online first publication reduces significantly the time lag to publication.

- There are **no page charges**. Figures submitted in color will be published in color online at no charge. Free printing of color figures is provided only if we can accommodate it within our annual allotment of free color images from the publisher, otherwise color figures will be converted to black and white (or grayscale) for the printed article, or the author may arrange with Springer Nature to pay for color printing.
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Manuscript Screening, Peer Review, and Editorial Decisions

- All new submissions are screened by the Editorial Board for quality and compliance with the scope and format of *Brittonia*. Submissions that pass initial screening are assigned a handling editor and sent for peer review. At least two completed reviews are required for any such manuscript before a preliminary decision is reached whether or not to request a revision. Reviews are solicited from an extensive and diverse international pool of qualified reviewers. To help speed the process, authors are strongly encouraged to suggest up to three potential reviewers for their submission and to identify any individuals who they think should not serve as reviewers due to conflicts of interest; however, editors assume no obligation to use suggested reviewers. In addition to concerns raised by reviewers, authors may be asked to address in one or more revisions any additional issues identified by the handling editor and/or editor-in-chief. Manuscripts sent back to authors for revision should be returned by the date specified in the covering e-mail or an extension requested, otherwise they may be treated as new submissions. Manuscripts are subject to copyediting. The final decision to accept or reject is made by the editor-in-chief based on the recommendation of the handling editor, as well as his/her own assessment of the final manuscript.

Manuscript Submission Overview

- Authors must submit their manuscripts to *Brittonia* using the online submission system (<http://www.editorialmanager.com/brit>), which is supported by the Editorial Manager platform.
- To upload the manuscript, please follow the onscreen instructions.
- During submission, enter in the comments box any special instructions and/or anticipated changes of address (and/or contact information) during the next several months. Please indicate if the corresponding author is not the first author.
- **The manuscript text and tables must be submitted as Word documents** (and tables formatted as such using the "Insert Table" command in Word). **Figures should be submitted** as high-resolution, publication-quality files following the instructions for preparing figures

contained herein. For vector graphics, the preferred format is EPS; for halftones the preferred format is TIFF. **PDF is not an acceptable file format for submission.**

- Authors describing new species and infra-specific taxa are strongly encouraged to send a duplicate of the type collection to the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Relevant local and international laws must be followed when sending specimens.
- A **Declaration of competing interests** statement must be included in the manuscript; for further instruction, see the “Declarations” section of this document (p. 11). Additional information about competing interests can be found on the publisher’s website at: <https://www.springer.com/gp/editorial-policies/competing-interests>

Legal Requirements

- Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture, or thesis); that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institute where the work has been carried out. The publisher will not be held legally responsible should there be any claims for compensation.
- The "Copyright Transfer Statement" must be signed electronically and submitted to the publisher together with the corrected proofs (see below), which will be provided by the publisher shortly after the manuscript has been accepted for publication.
- Authors wishing to include figures, tables, or text passages that have already been published elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(s) and to include evidence that such permission has been granted when submitting their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to originate from the authors.
- It is the responsibility of the authors to comply with all local and international laws governing scientific research, intellectual property rights, and the collection, exportation, importation, and use of biological specimens.

Proofs

- Corresponding authors are informed by e-mail that a temporary URL has been created from which they can access their proofs and make corrections in Springer Nature’s online proof correction system. **Proof-reading is the responsibility of the authors.** Authors should read carefully the entire proof, checking that the text is complete, that all figures, tables, and keys are included, properly formatted, and properly matched with their titles or captions. Please return proof corrections promptly to Springer Nature using the online correction system. Ensure the marking is clear and comprehensible. Substantial changes in content (e.g. new results, corrected values, title and authorship) are not allowed without approval. In such cases, please contact the editor-in-chief before returning the proofs to the publisher. After online publication, corrections can only be made in exceptional cases and in the form of an erratum, which will be hyperlinked to the article.

Manuscript Preparation

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- To speed the processing of your manuscript, please follow these instructions. Failure to do so will result in a delay to publication.
- **Manuscripts may be written in English or Spanish.** If the text is written in Spanish, English translation of the title, abstract, and keywords must be provided (see additional instructions under “Title, Authors, Addresses, Abstract and Keywords”), and any newly described taxa must be accompanied by a diagnosis written in English (preferred) or Latin.
- Any **nomenclatural actions** involving Linnean names must closely comply with the rules (and preferably also the recommendations) of the current International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (<https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php>).
- **New scientific names of fungi** (including lichens)—i.e., names of new taxa, new combinations, new statuses, and/or replacement names—**must be registered** in a repository recognized by the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi, and the identifiers for each new name issued by the repository must be cited in the final manuscript.
- **All taxa newly described in the manuscript must be illustrated**, and whenever possible the illustrations should show the essential characters that distinguish the new taxon from close relatives. Illustrations must be assembled as one or more figures and submitted in electronic form. They may consist of line drawings, photographs, paintings, shaded artwork, etc.; however, authors should avoid mixing photographs (and other halftones) with line art in the same figure.
- It is expected that all taxonomic and nomenclatural treatments will be supported by **examination and citation** of a suitable range (both with respect to geographical coverage and morphological variation) of **representative specimens** deposited in internationally accessible herbaria, as well as relevant nomenclatural types. Taxon identifications tied to DNA sequences, tissue collections, geographical occurrence records, etc., must be supported by citation of voucher specimens.

MANUSCRIPT TEXT

FORMATTING

- Use Times New Roman, 12pt font throughout.
- Double-space throughout.
- Any other formatting should be kept to a minimum. In particular do not use page breaks or ‘paragraph spacing’; instead insert line breaks and spacing with the ‘carriage return’ or ‘Enter’ key.
- Do not use tabs for indenting, instead use the indent guides in the ‘Ruler’ in MS Word.
- Do not use justified right margin. ^[L]_{SEP}
- Do not italicize common Latin words, phrases, or abbreviations (e.g., et al., i.e., sensu, etc.).

SECTIONS

- The **Manuscript Text** must consist of a single MS Word document containing the following elements: 1) Title, 2) Authors and Addresses, 3) Abstract, 4) Keywords, 5) Main Text, 6) Acknowledgments, 7) Literature cited, 8) Figure captions
- **Figures and Tables** are submitted as separate files (see instructions below).
- If there are any **Appendices**, they may be submitted as part of the Manuscript Text file, in which case they should be placed between the Literature cited and the Figure captions. However, if an Appendix is formatted as a table, it should be submitted as a separate file (see

instructions for preparing tables). Appendices should be numbered with Arabic numerals consecutively in the order in which they are cited in the text.

- The online submission system will prompt authors to enter the Title, Authors, and Abstract in blank forms; however, this is only for the purpose of soliciting reviews and does not replace the need for those elements in the Manuscript Text file.

TITLE, AUTHORS, ADDRESSES, ABSTRACT AND KEYWORDS

- The **Title** should be flush left at the top of the first page. Text in the title should be in sentence case (i.e., with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized). Scientific names at genus level or lower should be in (non-boldface) italics in the title.
- Do not include a running title. An abbreviated running title, composed by the editor, will appear at the top of every other page of the published article.
- **Authors** should appear in small caps font (i.e., large and small capitals) below the article title and should be linked to their corresponding addresses by numbered footnotes (the numbers appearing as superscripts).
- If the first author is not the corresponding author, please indicate “Author for correspondence” as the final footnote.
- The **Abstract** should be brief but include statements about the paper's intent, approach, results, and ^[1]significance of findings. All English-language articles must have an abstract written in English. An optional translation of the abstract in a second language may follow (after the Keywords) as a separate paragraph. In the case of articles written in Spanish, the Spanish abstract (i.e., “Resumen”) is placed first, followed by the English translation.
- Reference citations, taxonomic authorities, and abbreviations should not be used in the abstract (or title). Indicate all new taxonomic names in boldface (bold-italics for taxa at or below genus), including any new combinations, at their first appearance in the abstract. Also, provide in the abstract the names of any taxa that are newly lecto- or neotypified, unless the typifications are more than ten, in which case a statement such as “Thirteen names are lectotypified” will suffice.
- List in alphabetical sequence up to six **Keywords** that do not appear in the title of the article. The first keyword should be capitalized, the others in lowercase unless they are proper nouns.
- The Title, Authors, Addresses, Abstract, and Keywords should each be separated from each other by two full returns and take the following sequence and format (but double spaced):

A new species of *Lonchocarpus* (Leguminosae, Papilionoideae) from Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

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³Author for correspondence

Abstract: Text of abstract.

Keywords: Word1, word2, word3, etc.

- For **Spanish-language articles** the above-referenced sequence should be: Spanish title, English translation of the title, Resumen, Palabras clave, Abstract (English translation of the Resumen), and Keywords (English translation of the Palabras clave).

GENERAL TEXT

- Begin **General Text** on a new page.
- In **headings**, only the first word and any proper nouns begin with a capital letter; other letters are lowercase (small caps in the case of second level headings).
- Introductory text should not have a heading.
- Main headings are centered and in boldface on a separate line. Only the first letter is capitalized, e.g.: **Materials and methods**
- Second level headings are flush left in bold small caps font on a separate line, e.g.:
PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSES
- Third level headings are in italics (non-bold) and are followed by a period and an em-dash. They are indented and placed on the same line as the general text that follows, e.g.: *Assessing clade support.*—One-thousand bootstrap replicates were performed....
- In taxonomic treatments, headings following the descriptions (with the exception of specimens examined headings) should take the form of third level headings, e.g.: *Distribution.*—....
- All **figures and tables** must be cited in the text and must be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first cited, using Arabic numerals, e.g.: (Figs., 1, 2, Table 1). “Figure” should be abbreviated in these citations as “Fig.”
- Each reference cited in the text must be listed in the Literature cited section, and vice versa.
- **Citations** in the main text should appear as follows:
 - One author: Mori (2005) or (Mori, 2005).
 - Two authors: Mori and Boom (2005) or (Mori & Boom, 2005).
 - More than two authors: Mori et al. (2005) or (Mori et al., 2005).
 - Manuscripts accepted for publication but not yet published: Mori (in press) or (Mori, in press).
 - Unpublished materials: S. A. Mori (unpubl. data) or (S. A. Mori, pers. comm.).
- Within parentheses, use a semicolon to separate different citations (Mori, 1991; Boom, 1993), and cite a series of references in chronological order. Use a, b, c, and so forth, for two or more papers by same author(s) in one year (e.g., Boom, 1985b; Mori, 1990a, 1990b).
- Authors are strongly encouraged to cite the relevant primary taxonomic literature and taxonomic revisions in the general text and to include these citations in the Literature cited.
- Write out uncommon **abbreviations** the first time they are used in the text.
- Abbreviate units of distance and size measurements without a period throughout the text (e.g., km, mm, ft, mi).
- Give **authors of all scientific names** at the rank of genus and below where the name first appears in the text. Use the standard form abbreviation in IPNI’s (ipni.org) Author Query for abbreviations of authors of plant names. For abbreviations of authors of fungal names, use Index Fungorum (indexfungorum.org).
- Italicize all scientific names at the genus level and below.
- Spell out genus names the first time they are used in a new paragraph. (Never begin a sentence with an abbreviated genus name.)
- Do not use **footnotes** in the general text.
- **Numbers.** Spell out one through nine, unless it is a measurement or in a description. Use a

- comma with more than four digits (1000 but 10,000); 0.5 instead of .5; % instead of percent.
- **Ranges** (e.g., measurements, percentages) given in general text should be separated by the word “to”, and the numbers should each be followed by a unit of measurement. For example, “Megaspores ranged in diameter from 620 µm to 1020 µm”. The en-dash (not the hyphen) should be used to indicate numerical ranges in diagnoses, descriptions, keys, tables, and literature citations (e.g., 8–11 cm, not 8-11 cm).
- The “times” symbol should be indicated with “×” (not x).

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

Nomenclatural text

- Nomenclatural paragraphs (synonymy and typification) should be formatted using hanging indents.
- **Names of accepted taxa** (new or otherwise), when used as headings in a treatment, should be in boldface. Names of synonyms are in non-bold italics.
- The following designations should be in boldface: sp. nov., comb. nov., hybrid nov., etc... (for all new taxa and new combinations).
- In synonymies, the accepted name (and protologue citation) is followed by **homotypic synonyms** (and their protologue citations), and then by citation of the type, all together in the same paragraph.
- Heterotypic synonyms are listed in subsequent paragraphs, each paragraph containing the names (and protologue citations) derived from a particular basionym (and based on the same type).
- Within paragraphs, synonyms are ordered chronologically, starting with the basionym; paragraphs with heterotypic synonyms are ordered chronologically by basionym.
- In **type citations**, indicate specimen duplicates examined by the authors with an exclamation mark inside of square brackets “[!]”; for specimens seen only as images, use “[image!]”; for any specimens that have not been examined, use “[n.v.]”; for missing specimens, use [lost] or [destroyed]. Include initials of collectors of type specimens.
- For typifications, when possible, cite accession or barcode numbers (specify which and include all characters that make up barcode numbers; see format below).
- When **designating a lectotype** (or neotype) in your manuscript, use the following format after the specimen citation: (**lectotype, here designated:** NY barcode 0005000). If citing a lectotype (or neotype) previously designated, use the following format: (lectotype, designated by Mori [1991: 234]: NY...) and add this citation to the Literature cited.
- Use Index Herbariorum (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/>) for herbarium acronyms. It is not necessary to cite this publication.
- In nomenclatural paragraphs (but not the Literature cited), journal and book titles should be abbreviated using the standard-form abbreviation (for plants from the Publication Query in IPNI; ipni.org).
- References cited only in nomenclatural paragraphs are not included in the Literature cited section.
- Collectors and collection numbers should be in italics.
- Examples of formatted nomenclatural paragraphs follow:

NEW GENUS

Frodinia Lowry & G.M.Plunkett, **gen. nov.**—Type: *Frodinia tremula* (Krug & Urb.)
Lowry & G.M.Plunkett.

NEW SPECIES

Miconia complanata Jan.M.Burke, Michelang. & D.Fernández, **sp. nov.**—Type: Ecuador, Zamora-Chinchi: Reserva Estación Científica San Francisco, 03°58'S, 79°04'W, 2330 m, 30 Aug 2005 (fl.), *J. Homeier 1578* (holotype: QCNE accession 195377 [!]; isotypes: GOET [n.v.], LOJA [!], NY barcode 1796555 [!]).

NEW COMBINATION

Platylepis goudotii (Ormerod & Cavestro) M.C.Pace, **comb. nov.** *Goodyera goudotii* Ormerod & Cavestro, *Taiwania* 51: 154–156, f. 2 (2006).—Type: Madagascar: [without specific locality], 20 Jan 1836, *J. Gaudot s.n.* (holotype: G barcode G00012872 [!]).

LECTOTYPIFICATION

Lippia hederifolia Mart. & Schauer, *Prodr.* [A. P. de Candolle] 11: 593 (1847).—Type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, 1833, *A.-C. Vauthier 196* (**lectotype, here designated**: G barcode G00366431 [!]; isolectotypes: MPU barcode MPU012502 [image!], P barcode P00713682 [!], P barcode P00713683 [!], P barcode P00713684 [!], W accession 0021569 [image!]).

NEOTYPIFICATION

Elaphoglossum horridulum (Kaulf.) J.Sm., *Bot. Voy. Herald* [Seemann] 6: 232 (1854). *Acrostichum horridulum* Kaulf., *Enum. Filic.*, pp. 58 (1824).—Type: Brazil: [without specific locality or date], *C. F. E. Otto s.n.* (holotype: C [lost]); Brazil, Paraná: Paranaguá, Picadão Cambará-Colônia Limeira, 50–100 m, 14 Feb 1968, *G. Hatschbach 18608* (**neotype, here designated**: MBM accession 6438 [!]; isoneotypes: K barcode K000544040 [image!], NY barcode 01015636 [!], S accession 11-6923 [!]).

ACCEPTED NAME WITH HOMOTYPIC AND HETEROTYPIC SYNONYMS

Adenocalymma albiflorum (Salzm. ex DC.) B.M.Gomes & L.H.Fonseca, *Brittonia* 72: 318 (2020). *Bignonia albiflora* Salzm. ex DC., *Prodr.* [A. P. de Candolle] 9: 167 (1845). *Memora albiflora* (Salzm. ex DC.) Miers, *Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 3: 185 (1863). *Nestoria albiflora* (Salzm. ex DC.) Sandwith, *Candollea* 7: 249 (1937). *Pleonotoma albiflora* (Salzm. ex DC.) A.H.Gentry, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 63: 71 (1976).—Type: Brazil, Bahia: [without precise locality], 1830, *P. Salzmann 346* (holotype: G-DC barcode G00133419 [!]; isotypes: P barcode P00410841 [image!], P barcode P00410842 [n.v.]).

Memora obtusifoliolata Bureau & K.Schum., *Fl. Bras. (Martius)* 8(2): 261 (1896 [1897]). *Nestoria obtusifoliolata* (Bureau & K.Schum.) Urb., *Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges.* 34: 752 (1916).—Type: Brazil, Bahia: S. Domingo, Feb 1822, *L. Riedel 750* (holotype: P barcode P00481545 [image!]).

Kuhlmannia colatinensis J.C.Gomes, *Arq. Serv. Florest.* 10: 201 (1956).—Type: Brazil, Espírito Santo: Colatina, Rio Doce, Nov 1943, *J. G. Kuhlmann 6567* (holotype: RB accession 62840 [!]; isotypes: K barcode K000450015 [image!], MO accession 2192049 [n.v.], NY barcode 01546568 [!]).

Diagnoses

- For all new taxa, discussion of putative relationships and distinction from closely related (and/or similar) taxa must be provided.

- For each new taxon described, a short formal diagnosis in English (preferred) or Latin forming a separate paragraph between the nomenclatural paragraph/s and the taxon description may be provided (and is required for Spanish-language articles). It should begin with the heading “*Diagnosis.—....*”
- If a formal diagnosis is provided, it must be self-contained. It should include a short enumeration of essential characters (and their states) that distinguish the new taxon within a specified taxonomic context (for example, in the case of a new species, by contrasting it with one or more closely related or similar species or by stipulating its distinction within its genus or specified infrageneric group).
- Conversely, the formal diagnosis may be omitted and the diagnostic comparisons with close relatives (and/or similar taxa) instead provided in the discussion that follows the specimens examined and/or enumerated in a table. In any case, authors should strive to limit redundancies among formal diagnoses, discussion, and/or tables.

Descriptions

- Descriptions of taxa begin a new paragraph without a heading and should be parallel: i.e., the same structures are described in the same order with consistent punctuation.
- Within descriptions, the conventional order of characters from base to apex should be followed. For the plant, the general order is from habit through roots, rhizomes or other underground organs, stems, leaves, inflorescences, bracts, flowers, fruits, seeds, seedlings. For flowers, the order is from general characters through calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium.
- The description of a taxon may be followed by any of the following or similarly titled paragraphs: 1) Distribution and habitat, 2) Ecology, 3) Phenology, 4) Etymology, 5) Common names, 6) Uses, 7) Conservation status. These headings should be indented on the same line as the text that follows them. The headings should be in italics and followed by an em-dash, as in the form of a third level heading. Do not include headings for which data are lacking.
- If a conservation status assessment for a species or infraspecific taxon is provided based on published guidelines (such as the IUCN Red List categories and criteria), the published guidelines must be cited and carefully followed.
- General discussion should be placed after the specimens examined, and may also contain one or more headings (e.g., Notes, Phylogenetic affinities, Intraspecific variation, etc.)

Keys

- Keys should be titled and must be dichotomous and indented. Couplets should be numbered, not lettered, and the numbers followed by periods. Authors of taxa are included in keys only if they are not given elsewhere in the manuscript. Species are not numbered in the key unless they are not presented in alphabetical sequence in the taxonomic treatment.
- Verify that all measurements and descriptive information provided in the key matches the information in the descriptions.
- Do not use the ‘Tab’ key to indent couplets; instead use the indent guides in the Ruler in MS Word.
- Format keys as follows:

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF...

1. Plants erect; flowers yellow.
 2. Inflorescence branched; fruits 2–4 cm long, 1–4-seeded.....*U. minor*
 2. Inflorescence unbranched; fruits 8–12 cm long, 9–15-seeded.....*U. major*
1. Plants decumbent; flowers white.

3. Pedicels 1–3 mm long; flower buds pubescent.....*U. pubescens*
 3. Pedicels 6–12 mm long; flower buds glabrous.
 4. Stamens 5; bracts ovate, 3–5 mm long.....*U. ovata*
 4. Stamens 7; bracts lanceolate, 7–9 mm long.....*U. lanceolata*

Specimens examined

- Specimens examined are grouped in a separate paragraph beginning with “***Additional specimens examined.***—” For new species do not use “Paratypes.” Citation of all specimens seen by an author is appropriate unless such a list is unduly long and repetitive, in which case “***Selected specimens examined.***—” is used. In the latter case, a complete list may also be provided (in addition to full citation of selected specimens) in abbreviated form in an appendix, as a list of collectors’ names and numbers. In revisionary studies, a common widespread taxon should be treated by the citation of selected specimens that document the morphological and geographical ranges of the taxon. It is especially useful to cite specimens that were treated differently in earlier publications, are widely accessible in major herbaria, and/or are of historical value.
- When describing or treating species or infraspecific taxa that belong to a taxonomic complex, in addition to citing specimens of the treated taxa, it may be advisable to also cite specimens examined of other taxa of the complex that are discussed but not fully treated in the manuscript, in which case the specimens examined (of the latter taxa) should be placed in an appendix.
- Do not cite specimen duplicates (other than types) that were not examined, either in person or as images.
- Specimen citations should include locality, latitude and longitude when available, elevation (converted to meters if necessary), collection date, collector (first initials optional, use “et al.” when more than two), collector’s number, and herbaria of deposit. It is optional to include an indication of the reproductive state of the specimen in parentheses after the collection date (e.g., bud, fl., fr., st.).
- Any locality data not recorded on the specimen label but inferred from other sources, such as estimated geographical coordinates, should be placed in square brackets.
- Label data such as morphological description of the specimen and ecological description of the habitat should not be included in specimen citations. Provide locality data without translation.
- Countries are cited in alphabetical order; each country begins a new paragraph. Primary national political subdivisions are cited in alphabetical order within countries; and collectors in alphabetical order within subdivisions. Although not required, collections within primary national political subdivisions may also be grouped by secondary political subdivisions, such as canton, municipality, county, etc., in which case the category of the political subdivision must be indicated (e.g., Mun. Belterra, Davis Co., etc.).
- For collection dates, use three letter abbreviations for months without a period (e.g., Jan, Feb, Mar, etc.)
- Authors are encouraged to provide first initials of collectors.
- Semicolons are used to separate individual collection citations within political subdivision groupings, periods to separate the political subdivision groupings themselves. Commas are used to separate collection numbers that otherwise have identical collection data (e.g., *S. A. Mori et al. 20001, 20002*).
- In long lists of specimen citations, the abbreviation “*ibid.*” may be used to indicate repeated locality data from the previously listed collection.
- Use the following format (font, punctuation, data sequence, abbreviated compass directions, elevation, and spacing in coordinates) for citation of specimens:

Additional specimens examined.—**COSTA RICA. Puntarenas:** Cantón Buenos Aires: Pan American Highway South, at Río Volcán, 9°10'35"N, 83°25'36"W, 395 m, 22 May 2005 (fr.), *B. M. Torke & D. Santamaría* 380 (INB, MO). Cantón Golfito: Rancho Quemado, sector norte, Fila a Estero Guerra, 8°43'30"N, 83°34'40"W, 350 m, 17 Feb 1992 (fl.), *J. Marín* 339 (CR); 5.2 km W of Rincón, 8°42'5"N, 83°30'53"W, 90 m, 23 May 2005 (fr.), *B. M. Torke et al.* 382, 384 (INB, MO). **San José:** Cantón Puriscal: Zona Protegida La Cangreja, Cuenca del Tulín, sobre sendero principal después de la Quebrada Grande, 9°41'50"N, 84°22'55"W, 300–400 m, 19 Sep 2000 (im. fr.); *L. Acosta* 2638 (INB); Parque Nacional La Cangreja, along Sendero Rio Negro, which departs from park reception area, near little and big waterfalls of Quebrada Grande and Quebrada Encanto, respectively, 9°41'21.5"N, 84°22'5.2"W, 430 m, 21 May 2005 (st.), *B. M. Torke & D. Santamaría* 379 (INB, MO).

PANAMA. Bocas del Torro: Bosque Protector Palo Seco, Carretera Chiriquí–Almirante, antes del km 9, 9°4'31"N, 79°39'32"W, 60 m, 01 Feb 2005 (fr.), *R. Aizprúa* 2832-RA (COL, F); Water Valley, vicinity of Chiriqui Lagoon, 21 Nov 1941 (st.), *H. von Wedel* 1727 (US).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- If there are illustrations by an individual other than the author, that individual should be cited in the Acknowledgments.
- Authors should thank manuscript reviewers and acknowledge sources of funding (or a funding statement may be included in the Declarations, see below).

DECLARATIONS

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Declarations

Competing interests.—The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

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Author's contributions.—The contributions of the authors were roughly equal. AMB conceived the study, compiled the geographical data, and contributed to data analysis and writing; BLR collected the molecular data and contributed to data analysis and writing; JMT led the fieldwork, collected the morphological data, and wrote the taxonomic treatment.

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Examples of Literature cited

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- Daly, D. C. & P. V. A. Fine.** 2018. Generic limits re-visited and an updated sectional classification for *Protium* (tribe Protieae). *Studies in Neotropical Burseraceae* XXV. *Brittonia* 69: 376–386. DOI: 10.1007/s12228-018-9533-5.
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FIGURE CAPTIONS

- Are placed at the end of the Manuscript Text file and begin on a new page.
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and bold capitals for the letters corresponding to different parts of the same figure, e.g.:

FIG. 1. *Protium yanachagae*. **A.** Flowering branchlet and detail of leaflet margin (upper right). **B.** Flowering branchlet. **C.** Staminate flower and portion of inflorescence. **D.** Staminate flower with part of calyx and corolla removed. **E.** Ovariodisk with three stamens removed (left) and all stamens removed (right). **F.** Anterior and posterior views of stamen. **G.** Fruiting branchlet. **H.** Infructescence and portion of branchlet. (A from the holotype; B–F from *Vásquez et al.* 36164, NY; G from *Valenzuela & Mateo* 13404, NY; H from *Monteagudo et al.* 3966, NY.)

FIG. 2. Rhizome and petioles of *Campyloneurum magnificum*. **A.** Rhizome with some petioles still attached and others fallen to reveal circular abscission scars on top of swollen phyllopodia. **B.** Transverse section of rhizome showing meristemes. **C.** Transverse section of petioles, adaxial side oriented downward. (Scale bars approximate; photos by David Sanín of a plant vouchered by *Sanín* 5153.)

FIG. 3. Geographical distribution of *Solanum morii*. (Open circles represent collection localities sampled in the morphometric study.)

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- An example of a Table formatted for *Brittonia* follows:

TABLE 1. Diagnostic characters for selected Amazonian species of *Swartzia* sect. *Acutifoliae*^a.

Species	Lateral leaflet pair number	Leaflet apex shape	Leaflet undersurface pubescence	Flower bud diameter (mm)	Larger stamen number	Ovary indument
<i>S. kuhlmannii</i>	4–10	acute to acuminate	erect	6.7–9.7	6–15	densely sericeous
<i>S. prolata</i>	14–19	obtuse to rounded	appressed	9.5–11	ca. 16	glabrous
<i>S. psilonema</i>	5–11	retuse or rounded	erect	5.8–10.3	4	densely sericeous

^aFor a complete list of species of sect. *Acutifoliae*, see Torke and Mansano (2009) and Pinto et al. (2014).

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