

## Organisms

- Phylogenetic Systematics should be used to address relationships between organisms.
- Any nomenclatory act must strictly follow the International Code of Zoological or Botanical Nomenclature in its last version.
- The author(s) of a taxon should be indicated at first mention (“taxon author, year”) in the Abstract, again in the main body of the text (mandatory for taxonomical studies, optional in ecological studies). If there is more than one author, please use “&” before the last author.

The paper in which the taxon has been originally described should be added to the reference list, but there is no need to cite it elsewhere in the text if author names and year are the same as authors and year of the publication and an unequivocal assignment to a publication in the reference list is guaranteed.

In case of mismatch between taxon author(s), publication author(s), or year between taxon authority and publication or if more than one publication from author(s) from the same year is listed in the reference list, the authors are requested to apply recommendation 51E of the ICZN (4th edition).

Examples of application of recommendation 51E ICZN:

1.) *Antrisocopia prehensilis* Fosshagen in Fosshagen & Iliffe, 1985

2.) *Giselina cristata* Martínez Arbizu in Martínez Arbizu, 2000a , *Cyclopetta boetiusae* Martínez Arbizu in Martínez Arbizu, 2000b.

- Type specimens and illustrated material must be stored in an appropriate permanent museum institution. The name of the institution and the registration number must be indicated. Storage in personal collections is not recommended.
- For molecular studies from which nomenclatorial acts are derived from, depositories of voucher specimens must be added in your manuscript. For all other molecular studies, registration of voucher specimens in collections is highly recommended.
- For genetic/genomic data, data must be deposited in GenBank ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank), or similar repositories) and accession numbers must be added in your manuscript. Genus and species names must be written in italics.
- New species must be indicated by “sp. nov.”
- Species descriptions

For species descriptions an integrative taxonomic approach should be used. We appreciate the combination of morphological and genetic information.

The relevance of the new species in a systematic, phylogenetic, ecologic, or biogeographic context should be discussed. Identification keys are also welcome.

The structure of species descriptions should be as follows: type material, etymology/name-derivation, diagnosis, description, distribution/ecology, remarks (if needed).

Redescription of species is only considered for publication in Marine Biodiversity if the type material is lost or heavily damaged, or the original description is very poor and lacks details of important characters for phylogenetic or systematic analyses.

## Maps

Maps should show all geographical locations mentioned in the study (maps showing the distribution of species are also welcomed) and must have an arrow indicating due north or a compass rose and a border with the latitude/longitude marked on it. Depth contour lines should be displayed if relevant. Symbols used in the maps should be clearly visible and informative. When preparing your maps, use appropriate GIS software tools. Screenshots from Google Earth are not appropriate.

Oceans and Seas mentioned in text, figures, tables and supplements should be named following IHO Special Publication S-23 Names and Limits of Oceans and Seas. Names of water bodies and undersea features outside territorial waters should be names accepted by the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO).