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GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPTS
For Publications of the
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

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GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF MAMMALOGISTS

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ABSTRACT.--The abstract should approximate 3% of the length of the text of the article, and should be informative rather than indicative. It should be a concise statement of findings, rather than a listing of subjects covered, and should be written as a single paragraph.

The purpose of this paper is to provide authors with guidelines and examples to aid in the preparation of manuscripts for the Journal of Mammalogy, Mammalian Species, and Special Publications. The paper is presented in the proper format for a Feature Article in the Journal of Mammalogy, and may be used as an example of format and style. Although it is neither possible nor desirable to provide detailed examples of every usage, we have attempted to address most of the potential questions facing an author preparing a manuscript for submission.

As a general guide, we recommend the Fifth Edition of the CBE Style Manual (1983), available from the Council for Biology Editors, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814; the cost is \$24.00 (US), including postage. The latest edition is a more comprehensive guide for scientific writers than were previous editions (Jones and Scott, 1973, and Corliss, 1979, reviewed the Third and Fourth Editions, respectively). A shorter but useful guide is Day's (1979) How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. Softcover copies of this guide are available from ISI Press, 3501 Market Street, University City Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

METHODS

Manuscript Preparation

Type manuscript on 215 by 280 mm (8 1/2 by 11 inch) paper. Space requirements for notations by reviewers, editors, printers, and proofreaders make it essential that all portions of the manuscript be double-spaced, including text, literature cited, tables, table headings, and figure legends. Allow margins at least 3 cm wide on all sides.

Do not use a title page. Place name and address to which proof is to be sent at the upper left of the first page. Show last name(s) of author(s) at top left of each page beginning on page 2, including pages with tables and figure legends. Place page numbers at upper right of all pages through literature cited.

In general, use no more than three levels of organization: primary headings (centered and all uppercase), secondary headings (centered), and tertiary headings (indented from left-hand margin). Underline all words in secondary and tertiary headings, except those that would normally appear in italics. It is not necessary to have secondary headings unless complexity of the text calls for them; tertiary headings may be used directly under primary headings if they introduce limited material. Most General Notes require no headings, or at most, tertiary headings.

Give the scientific name the first time a plant or animal is mentioned; thereafter, abbreviate generic names where possible. Use subspecies names only if they are essential to the understanding of your article. Do not use scientific names for domesticated animals or cultivated crops, except for feral populations.

Never break words at the right-hand margin anywhere in the manuscript for any reason. This includes hyphenated words as well as words divided between syllables.

Titles should be brief and should begin with key words that will be useful in indexing and information retrieval. Center the title and type it in uppercase letters.

Journal of Mammalogy.--Three lines below the title, center the names of the author(s), typed in uppercase letters. Follow with the address(es) of the author(s) in italics (underlined). Use two-letter postal codes (uppercase) for states within the United States and provinces in Canada. If there is more than one address, start each address at the left-hand margin as shown in Fig. 1. Triple space after the address(es) and begin the abstract, indenting the entire abstract five spaces from the left hand margin and indent five spaces at the beginning of each paragraph throughout the text. Triple space after the abstract and begin the introductory material with a clear-cut statement of objectives. Do not use "Introduction" as a heading.

For General Notes, triple space after the address(es) and begin the text. Do not include an abstract. A sample of the format for a General Note is shown in Fig. 1.

Mammalian Species.--The guidelines for style, usage, documentation, and literature citation discussed here also apply to Mammalian Species. The format for this publication differs from that used in the Journal of Mammalogy and authors should consult recent issues for details of format. Detailed Instructions to Contributors to Mammalian Species are available from the editor of that publication. A sample for the first page of an account for Mammalian Species is shown in Fig. 2.

Special Publications.--Although the format for Special Publications may vary, the guidelines for style, usage, documentation, and literature citation included here also apply to that series. Prospective authors should consult with the Editor for Special Publications before beginning manuscript preparation.

Tables and figures.--Many readers prefer to scan data before reading the text; therefore, whenever possible, tables and figures should be understandable by themselves without reference to the text. Tables and figures should be cited in numerical sequence. Be sure the text is long enough to hold the figures and tables. In general, a minimum of two manuscript pages is needed to accommodate each figure or table, and three or more is desirable. Tables and figures may present special problems in Mammalian Species because of the double-column

Fig. 1
near
here

Fig. 2
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here

format. Figures should be constructed to be fully legible and not wasteful of space when reduced to the column width of the publication to which they are submitted.

Type each table on a separate sheet, give it a complete, intelligible title, and cite the table number in the text. In titles of tables, italicized and Roman type will be reversed, so underline all words except scientific names. Do not use all uppercase letters in headings. Do not use a dash or minus sign to indicate lack of observations or tests in the field of a table--leave the space blank. Footnotes to tables should be kept to a minimum.

Give a legend for each figure, refer to the figure in the text, and note approximate desired location for the figure in the left margin of the manuscript. Type all figure legends on an unnumbered sheet at the end of the manuscript. In legends, underline scientific names and leave the rest in Roman type.

Place any necessary identifications (e.g., symbols, cover types, scale bars, regression formulas) directly on the figure rather than in the figure legend. Examples of figures are illustrated in Fig. 3. Do not submit figures larger than 215 by 280 mm (8 1/2 by 11 inches). Figures exceeding this size are difficult to mail and handle, and should be reduced photographically. Prepare line drawings with lines of sufficient width and letters of sufficient size that figures will remain legible when reduced to page or column width (CBE Style Manual Committee, 1983). Legibly mark all photographs and figures on the back with author(s) name(s), figure number, and indicate "TOP." Use soft blue pencil on the backs of unmounted photographs and drawings if markings and indentations would show through. Provide photocopies of figures to be sent with the manuscript to reviewers.

Fig. 3
near
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Style and Usage

Punctuation.--Use quotation marks sparingly for emphasis or special use of a word or term, thus preserving them mainly for actual quotations.

Underline scientific names (will be italics in print). Do not use italics type for scientific names even if your typewriter or word processor has that capability. Underlined words (italics) are discouraged for other than scientific names and headings.

Hyphenate compounds used as adjectives (3-year-old male, 77-day gestation period, 0.5-m plot).

Always use serial commas, including that preceding the conjunction (eat, drink, and be merry).

Use no punctuation between state postal abbreviation and zip code in addresses.

Sentences, but not paragraphs, may begin with an unambiguous abbreviation (P. maniculatus was taken) Fig. 1 is an illustration . . .).

Numbers and mathematics.--Use decimals rather than fractions, except in equations. Decimals not preceded by a whole number should always be preceded by a zero (0.75).

Use numerals for numbers greater than nine except when starting a sentence (associated abbreviation or symbol should be spelled out as well: "Eleven minutes," but "About 11 min"; "Fifteen percent," but "More than 15%").

Spell out numbers one through nine except when used with units of measure or time (6 mm, 3 days, 4 years, but five dugongs, two vampires, seven observations), or in a series that includes at least one number greater than nine (1 dik-dik, 7 numbats, and 19 slow lorises).

Use commas in numbers of four digits or more (e.g., 1,000 and 10,000) except in field and catalog numbers of museum specimens.

Use a colon to express ratios (e.g., 1:3, males:females).

Use space on both sides of standard mathematical symbols used as conjunctions ($P < 0.01$, 2.3 ± 0.1) but not when used as adjectives (-X, +Y).

In giving ranges, use "from 10.1 to 31.0 mm," but "the range is 10.1 - 31.0 mm." In other words, do not use "to" unless it is preceded by "from."

When presenting equations and formulas, use the solidus (/) for simple fractions and give the meanings of all symbols and variables in the text.

When presenting values with respect to another factor such as time or space, use the solidus (/) if only two measurements are involved (g/ha), but if three or more measurements are involved use the exponent -1 ($\text{mg g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$).

Time and dates.--Write dates as 24 April 1983, with no punctuation.

Indicate time of day on the 24-h system with four digits. Midnight is written as 0000 h, 8:30 a.m. as 0830 h, and 11:15 p.m. as 2315 h.

The ratio of light (L) hours to dark (D) hours under laboratory conditions is to be shown in this form: 14L:10D.

Units of measure.--Use the metric system for all measures (20 kg, 6 g, 30 km, 5 m, 14 ha). The only exceptions are in localities from specimen labels and in quotations from other publications.

Accepted abbreviations that can be used in text, tables, and figures of manuscripts, without explanation or punctuation, follow. All other measures must be spelled out (e.g., day, dozen, inch, month, week, year).

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	=	degrees Celsius
cm	=	centimeter
g	=	gram
g	=	gravity
h	=	hour
ha	=	hectare
Hz	=	hertz
kHz	=	kilohertz
kg	=	kilogram
km	=	kilometer
l	=	liter
m	=	meter

M	=	molar
mg	=	milligram
min	=	minute
ml	=	milliliter
mm	=	millimeter
ppm	=	parts per million
s	=	second
µg	=	microgram
µm	=	micrometer (micron)
W	=	watt
X	=	magnification

Abbreviations.--Standard abbreviations used in text, their proper punctuation, and some terms that should be spelled out:

AC	DC (current)
A.D.	B.C. B.P.
B.A.	B.S.
Co.	(county)
counties	
elev.	
Fig.	
M.A.	M.S.
maximum	
minimum	
pers. comm.	
Ph.D.	
P.O.	
Table	
UK (no spaces)	
USA	
USDA	
USNM	
USSR	
weight	

Directions and coordinates:

N, E, S, W, ENE (when giving localities)

T14N, R10W, Sec. 2

10°06'N, 25°07'W

Latin terms (the following are accepted as written, without

underlining): a posteriori

a priori

ad lib.

ca.

cf.

e.g.

et al.

i.e.

in litt.

in situ

in utero

in vitro

in vivo

sensu

Statistical terms:

CV = coefficient of variationd.f. = degrees of freedomF = F-ration = number in sampleP = probabilityr = correlation coefficientSD = standard deviationSE = standard error of meant = Student's t-test \bar{X} = mean χ^2 = Chi-square

Symbols.--Male (σ) and female (φ) symbols should not be used in the text, but may be used in figures and lists of specimens examined.

Write percent as one word in the text, but use the percent sign after numerals (1%, 99%) and in bodies of tables.

Temperatures should be written in degrees Celsius and shown as 15°C (no space).

Because of possible confusion with similar symbols, avoid use of X as a symbol for the word by. Write, for example, "Traps used were 7.6 by 7.6 by 22.8 cm"

Documentation and Literature Citation

The function of literature citation is to assist the reader in locating the material referenced by the author, a process that permits an orderly growth of knowledge through continued testing and reassessment. Documents written primarily to fill administrative requirements are not catalogued in most libraries and do not enter the body of knowledge that supports research. Therefore, such documents are not to be included in the Literature Cited section; the quarterly reports of U.S.F.W.S. Cooperative Wildlife Research Units and job completion reports for Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration projects are examples of this kind of material. Certain other state, provincial, and federal reports also are excluded from lists of citations.

Style of documentation.--When citing references in the text, use the form "Jones (1983)" if author's name is part of the sentence and "(Jones, 1983)" if it is not. Two papers by one author cited at one time should be written "(Jones, 1975, 1982)"; two papers by the same author for the same year, "(Jones, 1981a, 1981b)." Other examples follow:

Cameron, 1977:507 [cite pagination in text with direct quotations].

Hoffmann, in press [do not give a date].

Hoffmann, 1980; Jones, 1981, 1983; Phillips, 1978

[alphabetically].

Lidicker et al., 1976 [more than two authors; do not underline et al.].

Unpublished material can be included in text as follows: (pers. comm.) denotes information obtained orally; (in litt.) denotes information obtained in writing (such as by letter). Do not cite in any context unpublished manuscripts (except theses and dissertations), unpublished data, or papers in preparation.

The list of references at the end of your paper should be headed "Literature Cited." Sample literature citations are listed in Appendix 1. Like all other parts of your manuscript, this section should be double-spaced. Papers not cited in the text should not be listed.

The list must be alphabetical by authors' last names. Within this structure, papers with one author should be listed first, then those with two authors (alphabetical by second author), then three authors, and so on. Use first author et al. for papers with more than six authors. Where the author line is identical, the listing should be chronological by publication date. If two or more papers by the same author or sequence of authors are listed, the name(s) are not repeated but are replaced by a 3-em dash (six dashes in typescript) and a period. Use a 3-em dash in subsequent entries only if the entire author line is identical. For example:

Baker, R. J. 1974.

-----, 1975.

Baker, R. J., and J. K. Jones, Jr. 1978 [do not use 3-em dash].

Numbers of a journal volume or other serial publication should be cited only if the pagination of each number is independent, for example, 4(2):1-27. When citing publications that have only a number and no volume, treat the number as a volume (Occas. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas, 25:1-39). Underline scientific names only if italicized in original title.

Abbreviations used in Literature Cited.--Abbreviations used in Literature Cited sections of recent issues of the Journal of Mammalogy are listed in Table 1. If the journal you wish to cite is not

Tables 1 & 2
near
here

included in this list, refer to the recommended abbreviations for words in Table 2. Portions of this list were first published by Scott (1964). If the word is not in either table, spell it out. Spell out all geographic names.

CONCLUSION

A summary in French, German, Spanish, or Russian is acceptable in a Feature Article when it can be shown to be appropriate. This summary, which may be a translation of the Abstract, should be placed immediately before the Acknowledgments.

Before mailing your manuscript, carefully cross-check all citations in the text against listings under Literature Cited, and check each entry in the Literature Cited section against its original source to verify title, year of publication, names, quotations, and page numbers. The author is responsible for the accuracy of the manuscript from the beginning. The editors scan the Literature Cited and make spot checks for accuracy, but cannot assume the responsibility for verifying all citations.

Arrange manuscript material with page numbers running through and including Literature Cited. If included, add appendix(ces) after Literature Cited; thereafter, add tables, each on a separate unnumbered sheet. The tables should be followed by an unnumbered sheet containing a list of figure legends, and finally, by glossy prints of each figure (or original artwork), which should complete the parcel of manuscript materials. Three copies of all materials, including figures (legible photocopies acceptable), should be submitted along with a covering letter stating the title, full name(s) of author(s), and category (Feature Article, General Note, or Mammalian Species) for which the manuscript is to be considered.

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LITERATURE CITED

- CBE Style Manual Committee. 1983. CBE style manual, fifth ed. Council of Biology Editors, Bethesda, Maryland, 324 pp.
- Corliss, J. O. 1979. [Review of] Council of biology editors style manual, 4th ed. Trans. Amer. Microscop. Soc., 98:312-313.
- Day, R. A. 1979. How to write and publish a scientific paper. ISI Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 160 pp.
- Jones, A. H., and T. G. Scott. 1973. [Review of] CBE style manual, third edition. J. Wildl. Mgmt., 37:124-125.
- Scott, T. G. 1964. Aids to preparation of manuscripts; designation of publication in literature cited. J. Wildl. Mgmt., 28:416-419.
- Wilson, D. E., B. A. Bacon, and A. L. Gardner. 1979. Guidelines for manuscripts for the Journal of Mammalogy. J. Mamm., 60(3, Suppl.): 1-11 + 13 unnumbered.

APPENDIX I

Examples of Literature Citations

Journals.--

- Bader, R. S. 1965. A partition of variance in dental traits of the house mouse. *J. Mamm.*, 46:384-388.
- Blair-West, J. R., et al. [use et al. for papers with six or more authors] 1968. Physiological, morphological and behavioural adaptation to a sodium deficient environment by wild native Australian and introduced species of animals. *Nature*, 217:922-928.
- Bradford, D. F. 1974. Water stress of free-living Peromyscus truei. *Ecology*, 55:1407-1414.
- Ortiz, C. L., P. Costa, and B. J. LeBoeuf. In press. Water and energy flux in elephant seal pups fasting under natural conditions. *Physiol. Zool.* [do not give volume, pagination, or publication date for in-press citations].
- Whitaker, J. O., Jr., and R. E. Wrigley. 1972. Napaeozapus insignis. *Mamm. Species*, 14:1-6 [underline scientific names only if italicized in original title].

Proceedings and transactions.--

- Chitty, D. 1952. Mortality among voles (Microtus agrestis) at Lake Vyrnwy, Montgomeryshire in 1936-9. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc. London, Ser. B*, 236:505-552.
- Kirsch, L. M., and A. D. Kruse. 1973. Prairie fires and wildlife. *Proc. Ann. Tall Timbers Fire Ecol. Conf.*, 12:289-304.

Books.--

- Barbour, R. W., and W. H. Davis. 1969. Bats of America. Univ. Press Kentucky, Lexington, 286 pp.
- Eisenberg, J. F. 1981. The mammalian radiations. The Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 610 pp.

APPENDIX I (cont., p. 2)

- Hall, E. R. 1981. The mammals of North America. Second ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1:1-606 + 90.
- Honacki, J. H., K. E. Kinman, and J. W. Koepl. 1982. Mammal species of the world. The Assoc. Syst. Coll., Lawrence, Kansas, 694 pp.
- Nowak, R. M., and J. L. Paradiso. 1983. Walker's mammals of the world. Fourth ed. The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1 and 2:1-1362.
- Part of book.--
- Bourliere, F. 1955. Ordre des Fissipedes. Systematique. Pp. 215-291, in Traite de Zoologie (P.-P. Grasse, ed.). Masson et Cie., Paris, 17(1):1-1170.
- Calder, W. A., III. 1974. Consequences of body size for avian energetics. Pp. 86-151, in Avian energetics (R. A. Paynter, Jr., ed.). Publ. Nuttall Ornithol. Club, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 15:1-334.
- Connell, J. H. 1975. Some mechanisms producing structure in natural communities: a model and evidence from field experiments. Pp. 460-490, in Ecology and evolution of communities (M. L. Cody and J. M. Diamond, eds.). Belknap Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 545 pp.
- Hooper, E. T. 1968. Classification. Pp. 27-74, in Biology of Peromyscus (Rodentia) (J. A. King, ed.). Spec. Publ., Amer. Soc. Mamm., 2:1-593.

Theses and dissertations.--

- Lackey, J. A. 1973. Reproduction, growth, and development in high-latitude and low-latitude populations of Peromyscus leucopus (Rodentia). Unpubl. Ph.D. dissert., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, 128 pp.

APPENDIX I (cont., p. 3)

Wrazen, J. 1976. Feeding ecology of a population of eastern chipmunks (Tamias striatus) in southeast Ohio. Unpubl. M.S. thesis, Ohio Univ., Athens, 26 pp.

Miscellaneous.--

Dunnet, G. M. 1956. A live-trapping study of the brush-tailed possum Trichosurus vulpecula Kerr (Marsupialia). CSIRO Wildl. Res., 1:1-18.

Freuchen, P. 1935. Mammals. Part II. Field notes and biological observations. Rept. Fifth Thule Exped. 1921-24, 2(4 and 5):68-278.

Hamilton, W. J., Jr. 1941. Reproduction of the field mouse, Microtus pennsylvanicus (Ord). Mem. Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta., 237:1-23.

Hegnauer, R. 1963. Chemotaxonomie der Pflanzen. Birkhauser Verlag, Stuttgart, 2:1-540.

Ji Hongxiang. 1982. The living environment of the Quaternary mammalian faunas in southern China. Vertebrata Palasiatica, 20:148-154 (in Chinese, English summary).

Strelkov, P. P., and E. G. Buntova. 1982. Myotis mystacinus and M. brandti (Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae) and interrelations of these species. Part I. Zool. Zhurnal, 61:1227-1241 (in Russian, English summary).

Table 1.--Abbreviations for commonly cited journals.

Acta Theriol.
Amer. J. Physiol.
Amer. J. Primatol.
Amer. J. Sci.
Amer. J. Vet. Res.
Amer. Midland Nat.
Amer. Mus. Novitates
Amer. Nat.
Amer. Zool.
Anat. Rec.
Anim. Behav.
An. Inst. Biol., Mexico
Ann. Carnegie Mus.
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.
Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.
Auk
Australian J. Zool.
Bat Res. News
Behaviour
Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.
Biol. Behav.
Biol. Notes, Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv.
Biol. Rev.
Biol. Sci.
Biometrics
Biotropica
Brain Behav. Evol.
Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.
Bull. British Mus.
Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.

Table 1.--(cont., p. 2)

Table 1.--(cont., p. 2)

Bull. So. California Acad. Sci.	J. Arizona Acad. Sci.
Canadian Field-Nat.	J. Cell. Comp. Physiol.
Canadian J. Genet. Cytol.	J. Comp. Physiol. Physiol.
Canadian J. Zool.	J. Embryol.
Canadian Wildl. Serv. Rept. Ser.	J. Exp. Biol.
Caryologia	J. Fish. Res. Board Canada
Chromosoma	J. Forestry
Comm. Behav. Biol.	J. Genet.
Comp. Biochem. Physiol.	J. Homeo.
Condor	J. Japan. Soc. Zool.
Contrib. Lab. Vert. Biol., Univ. Michigan	J. Pa.
Contrib. Sci., Los Angeles Co. Mus.	J. Physiol.
Copeia	J. Range Mgmt.
CSIRO Wildl. Res.	J. Reptod. Year.
Curator	J. Theor. Biol.
Devel. Biol.	J. Wildl. Mgmt.
Ecology	J. Zool.
Ecol. Monogr.	Mammalia
Endocrinology	Hum. Chromosome News.
Experientia	Hum. Rev.
Evolution	Hum. Species
Fieldiana-Zool., Chicago Mus. Nat. Hist.	Hum.
Folia Primatol.	Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.
Hereditas	Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan
Herpetologica	Monogr., Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.
Japanese J. Genet.	Mutatis
J. Anat.	Nature
J. Anim. Ecol.	N. Amer. Fauna
J. Appl. Ecol.	Northwest Sci.
J. Appl. Physiol.	Occas. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist.

Table 1.--(cont., p. 3)

Table 1.--(cont., p. 3)

J. Arizona Acad. Sci.	Buff. Soc. California Acad. Sci.
J. Cell. Comp. Physiol.	Canadian J. Zool.
J. Comp. Physiol. Psychol.	Canadian J. Genet. C.
J. Endocrinol.	Canadian J. Zool.
J. Exp. Biol.	Canadian Wildl. Serv. Rept. Ser.
J. Fish. Res. Board Canada	Catypologia
J. Forestry	Chromosoma
J. Genet.	Comm. Behav. Biol.
J. Mamm.	Comp. Biochem. Physiol.
J. Mamm. Soc. Japan	Condor
J. Paleontol.	Contrib. Lab. Vert. Biol., Univ. Calif., Los Angeles
J. Physiol.	Contrib. Sci., Los Angeles Co. Mus.
J. Range Mgmt.	Copeia
J. Reprod. Fert.	Copeia
J. Theor. Biol.	Cytoskeleton
J. Wildl. Mgmt.	Devel. Biol.
J. Zool.	Ecology
Mammalia	Ecol. Monographs
Mamm. Chromosome Newsl.	Endocrinology
Mamm. Rev.	Experimental
Mamm. Species	Evolution
Mamm. Genet. Newsl.	Evolutionary Zool., Chicago Mus.
Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas	Evolutionary Zool., Chicago Mus.
Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan	Herpetologica
Monogr., Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.	Herpetologica
Murrelet	Japanese J. Genet.
Nature	J. Anim. Ecol.
N. Amer. Fauna	J. Anim. Ecol.
Northwest Sci.	J. Appl. Ecol.
Occas. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas	J. Appl. Ecol.

Table 1.--(cont., p. 4)

(?)---.I sidsl

Occas. Papers Mus., Texas Tech Univ.

Occas. Papers Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan

Oecologia

Oikos

Physiol. Zool.

Paleobiology

Prairie Nat.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

Proc. Southeastern Assoc. Game Fish Comm.

Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London

Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci.

Quart. Rev. Biol.

Quaternary Res.

Res. Population Ecol.

Saugetierk. Mitt.

Science

Senckenb. Zool.

Spec. Sci. Rept., U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv.

Southwestern Nat.

Syst. Zool.

Taxon

Texas J. Sci.

Trans. N. Amer. Wildl. Nat. Res. Conf.

Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.

Trans. Royal Soc. London

Tulane Studies Zool.

Univ. California Publ. Zool.

Table 1.--(cont., p. 5)

Table 1.--(cont., p. 5)

Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist.	Oecologia
Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.	Oecologia
Wildl. Monogr.	Oecologia
Wilson Bull.	Oecologia
Z. Säugetierk.	Physiol. Zool.
Z. Tierpsychol.	Physiol. Zool.

	Praxis Nat.
	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia
	Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington
	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.
	Proc. Southern Assoc. Game Fish Comm.
	Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.
	Proc. Zool. Soc. London
	Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci.
	Quart. Rev. Biol.
	Quaternary Res.
	Res. Population Biol.
	Säugetierk. Mitt.
	Science
	Southwest. Nat.
	Spec. Sci. Rept., U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv.
	System. Zool.
	Taxon
	Texas J. Sci.
	Texas N. Amer. Wildl. Nat. Res. Bull.
	Texas. Kansas Acad. Sci.
	Texas. Royal Soc. Lond.
	Tulane Studies Zool.
	Univ. California Publ. Zool.

Table 2.--Abbreviations for words used in citing literature.

Word	Usage
Abstract	Abstr.
Administration	Adm.
Advances	Adv.
Affairs	Aff.
Agriculture	Agric.
Agronomy	Agron.
Akademie	Akad.
Alpine	Alp.
Analytical	Analyt.
Annals	Ann.
Anthropology	Anthropol.
Archives	Arch.
Atmosphere(ic)	Atmos.
Atomic Energy Commission	A.E.C.
Bachelor's degrees	B.A., B.S.
Bacteriology(ical)	Bacteriol.
Biogeography	Biogeogr.
Bibliography(ical)	Bibliogr.
Botany(ical)	Bot.
Bureau	Bur.
Chemical(istry)	Chem.
Ciencias	Cienc.
Circular	Circ.
Clinical	Clin.
Collection	Coll.
Committee	Com.
Conference	Conf.

Table 2.--(cont., p. 2)

Word	Usage
Congress	Congr.
Conservation	Conserv.
Contamination	Contam.
Cooperative	Coop.
Culture(ist)	Cult.
Department	Dept.
Disease	Dis.
Dissertation	dissert.
Division	Div.
Economics	Econ.
Edited by	ed. by
Edition	ed.
Editor(s)	ed. (eds.)
Engineering	Eng.
English	Engl.
Entomology(ical)	Entomol.
Environment	Environ.
Eradication	Erad.
Experimental	Exp.
Federal	Fed.
Figure	Fig.
Fisheries	Fish.
Foundation	Found.
Geography(ical)	Geogr.
Government	Gov.
Handbook	Handb.
Helminthology(ical)	Helminthol.

Table 2.--(cont., p. 3)

Word	Usage
Heredity	Hered.
Herpetology(ical)	Herpetol.
Hygiene	Hyg.
Ichthyology(ical)	Ichthyol.
Immunology	Immunol.
Incorporated	Inc.
Infectious	Infect.
Information	Inf.
Institute	Inst.
Interior	Int.
International	Internat.
Investigation	Invest.
Jahrbuch	Jahrb.
Leaflet	Leafl.
Lecture	Lect.
Library	Libr.
Master's degrees	M.A., M.S.
Mathematical(ics)	Math.
Medical(ine)	Med.
Meeting	Meet.
Memoir	Mem.
Memorandum	Memo.
Metabolism	Metab.
Meteorology	Meteorol.
Microbiology(ical)	Microbiol.
Morphology(ical)	Morphol.
National	Natl.

Table 2.--(cont., p. 4)

Table 2.--(cont., p. 4)

Word	Usage
Newsletter	Newslet.
Nomenclature(al)	Nomencl.
Number	no.
Nutrition	Nutr.
Ontogeny	Ontog.
Ornithology(ical)	Ornithol.
Pamphlet	Pamph.
pages	Pp. or pp.
Parasitology(ical)	Parasitol.
Pathology(ical)	Pathol.
Pesticide	Pestic.
Philosophy(ical)	Philos.
Pollution	Pollut.
Progress	Prog.
Project	Proj.
Quantitative	Quant.
Radiation	Radiat.
Research	Res.
Sanitary(ation)	Sanit.
Section	Sec.
Series	ser.
Serology	Serol.
Station	Sta.
Statistics	Stat.
Summary	Summ.
Supplement	Suppl.
Symposium	Symp.

Table 2.--(cont., p. 5)

Word	Usage
Taxonomy	Taxon.
Technical	Tech.
Technology(ical)	Technol.
Toxicology(ical)	Toxicol.
Tropical	Trop.
United Nations	U.N.
Unpublished	Unpubl.
Volume	Vol.
Wissenschaften	Wiss.
Yearbook	Yearb.

Figure Legends

Fig. 1.--Sample manuscript page for General Notes. This example illustrates the format for a change of address and for two or more addresses for multiple-authored manuscripts. Because the first author in this sample is in Australia, the proof is to be sent to the second author to reduce the time needed for proofreading and return to the managing editor.

Fig. 2.--Sample of first page of manuscript illustrating format for Mammalian Species.

Fig. 3.--Sample figure illustrating general format for maps (A) and graphs (B). In general, place explanations for symbols on the figure rather than in the legend.

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PHYLOGENETIC RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SIX SPECIES

OF REITHRODONTOMYS

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Previous examinations of variation within the genus Reithrodontomys involved analysis of morphological (Carleton, 1980; Hooper, 1952), standard karyotypic (Carleton and Myers, 1979), and G- and C-banded chromosomal (Robbins and Baker, 1980) characters. Although these studies documented that Reithrodontomys comprises many diverse species, both phenetic and cladistic analyses of morphological data have supported the integrity of the genus (Carleton, 1980, pers. comm.).

When differentially stained chromosomes from Peromyscus, Onychomys, Baiomys, and Reithrodontomys were examined, they indicated that all genera appear to have shared a common ancestor (Robbins and Baker, 1980). Within Peromyscus and Onychomys, species relationships have been determined by analysis of G- and C-banded chromosomes (Baker et al., 1979; Robbins and Baker, 1981). In contrast, data from differentially stained chromosomes for five species of Reithrodontomys have not depicted a coherent taxonomic entity; nor have they elucidated phylogenetic relationships within this genus (Robbins and Baker, 1980). However, these data documented the following: 1) R. fulvescens and R. mexicanus have undergone little karyotypic change (three and four rearrangement, respectively) since diverging from the common ancestor

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MAMMALIAN SPECIES No. , pp. 1- , 3 figs.

Mephitis mephitis. By Julia Wade-Smith and B. J. Verts

Published by The American Society of Mammalogists

Mephitis E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and G. Cuvier, 1795

Mephitis E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and G. Cuvier, 1795:187.

Type species Viverra mephitis Schreber.

Chincha Lesson, 1842:67. Type species Chincha americana Lesson

[=Viverra mephitis Schreber].

Leucomitra A. H. Howell, 1901:39. Type species Mephitis

macroura Lichtenstein. Used only as subgenus for Mephitis

macroura.

CONTEXT AND CONTENT. Order Carnivora, Family Mustelidae,

Subfamily Mephitinae. The genus contains two living species:

M. mephitis and M. macroura.

Mephitis mephitis (Schreber, 1776)

Striped Skunk

Viverra mephitis Schreber, 1776:444. Type locality eastern Canada

[=Province of Quebec].

Viverra mephitica Shaw, 1792:171. Type locality unknown.

Viverra nigra Peale and Palisot de Beauvois, 1796:37. Type locality

Maryland.

Mephitis americana Desmarest, 1818:514. A composite species.

Mephitis mesomelas Lichtenstein, 1832:pl. 45, Fig. 2, Type locality

