

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Lichenologist is an international journal and welcomes papers and short communications from contributors anywhere in the world on any aspect of lichenology.

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Scope

Papers are accepted in all areas of lichen biology. However, we do not publish the following: (1) species lists or new records unless they are of exceptional interest; (2) descriptions of new species unaccompanied by additional information placing these in a wider context (e.g. detailed comparisons with similar species, phylogenetic analysis, key to the genus or group, biogeographical analysis); (3) descriptions of new chemical entities that lack a biological context (i.e. of a purely phytochemical nature); (4) reports of biological activity of lichen extracts or specific metabolites that lack a lichen biology context (e.g. that relate only to drug discovery).

Book Reviews. Books dealing with any aspect of lichenology will be reviewed. Publishers wishing to have works reviewed in *The Lichenologist* should send them to Dr D.J. Hill, Apple Tree House, High Street, Hillesley, Gloucestershire, GL12 7RS (d.j.hill@bristol.ac.uk), in the first instance.

Manuscript Format

Abstract. This should contain a short summary of the work reported in the paper sufficient to inform a reader who does not have sight of the full paper. If the paper describes one or more new taxa then the Abstract should report their principal distinguishing characteristics (e.g. “*Bryonora granulata* Fryday, with a finely granular thallus containing perlatolic acid”). If the paper reports experimental or survey data then, if appropriate, include headline values.

Key words. Supply 3–6 key words or phrases in addition to those in the title.

Text. This must be word processed on A4 (210 × 297 mm) or letter (8.5 × 11 inch) in double spacing with 2.5 cm margins all round. On all points of style concerning text and tables consult recent copies of the journal. Complete scientific names (genus, species and authority) must be cited at first mention. Thereafter the generic name may be abbreviated to the initial except at the beginning of a sentence or where the abbreviation might result in confusion with other genera. Recent issues should be consulted for layout of new species, new combinations, synonymy and lists of specimens examined. Examples of style are given below. All nomenclatural novelties must be deposited in a designated data repository (e.g. MycoBank <<http://www.mycobank.org>>, Index Fungorum <<http://www.indexfungorum.org>>, Fungal Names <<http://funginfo.im.ac.cn>>) and the accession number included after the taxon name; this is intended to minimize future confusion and make taxonomic data more widely available. A short diagnosis, in either Latin or English, should follow the repository number. This should be a statement of that which in the opinion of the author distinguishes the new taxon from other taxa. A full and accurate description of the species should follow the diagnosis. The spelling of locality names in the British Isles and abroad must follow the most recent editions of maps published by the Ordnance Survey and *The Times Atlas of the World*, respectively.

Please see examples below regarding description and citation of species/specimens:

(a) description of new species:

Fissurina immersa B. O. Sharma, Khadilkar & Makhija *sp. nov.*

Mycobank No.: MB561855

Similis *F. inabensis* sed differt ascosporis minoribus et acido norstictico continente.

Typus: India, Karnataka, Mudigiri, 26 January 1980, P. G. Patwardhan 80.92 (AMH—holotype).

(b) citation of described species or new combinations:

Pyrenopsis furfurea (Nyl.) Th. Fr.

Bot. Notiser **1866**: 58 (1866); type: Scotland, Ben Lawers, 1864, Jones (H-NYL 42916—lectotype; BM—isolectotype).

Pyrenopsidium terrigenum (Th. Fr.) Forss., *Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. Upsal.* ser. 3, **13**(6): 81 (1985).—*Pyrenopsis haematopsis* (Sommerf.) β . *terrigena* Th. Fr. in Hellbom, *Öfvers K.Vetens. Akad. Förh.* **22**(6): 478 (1865); type: Sweden, Lule Lappmark, Skarfi, 1864, Hellbom (UPS—holotype).

(c) citation of specimens examined:

Long lists of citations are discouraged. Data should be reproduced as either maps or lists containing only data essential for locating specimens and collecting sites. Complete lists, with the below format, can be deposited with appropriate Institutions, and their location noted in the text, or could be provided in Supplementary Material.

Selected specimens examined. **British Isles:** Scotland: **V.C.96**, Easternness: Abernethy Forest, near Forest Lodge, 38/01.16, on *Pinus* lignum, 1975, Coppins [2199]

& Rose (BM, E).—**Germany:** *Bayern*: Allgauer Alpen, 1957, *Schoppel & Poelt* [Poelt, *Lichenes Alpinum* no. 56] (H).—**Australia:** *Tasmania*: Weindorfers Forest, 41° 38'S, 145°56'E, 920 m, 1988, *Kantvilas* 68/88 (E); Cox Bight, behind west beach, sea-level, 1985, *J. A. Elix* 20945 (ANUC). *Victoria*: Belle Creek, c. 1800 m, 5 vi 1983, *M. E. Hale* (HO).

Tables. These must be self-explanatory and each presented on separate pages outside the main text. A short title should be provided with any additional information contained in footnotes. Vertical columns should be separated by spacing; vertical lines must be avoided.

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Photographs (colour or black and white) should be submitted at the size they will appear. Note that there is a charge for colour printing (see **Charges** below). At the Senior Editor's discretion, images can be published in colour online free of charge while the hard copy appears in black and white, provided that colour is not essential for their interpretation. In such cases the colour and black and white reproductions must be from the same image file. This facility will be largely restricted to morphological and anatomical images since greyscale graphics are discouraged.

Subdivisions of figures should be labelled with capital letters, e.g. A, B, C, etc, and separated by white lines no more than 1–1.5 mm wide. All legends for figures should be provided on a separate page to be included with the text of the paper after the references.

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- Gauslaa, Y., Coxson, D. & Solhaug, K. A. (2012) The paradox of higher light tolerance during desiccation in rare old forest cyanolichens than in more widespread co-occurring chloro- and cephalolichens. *New Phytologist* **195**: 812–822.
- Øvstedal, D. O. & Smith, R. I. L. (2001) *Lichens of Antarctica and South Georgia. A Guide to their Identification and Ecology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wetmore, C.M. (2007) *Caloplaca*. In: *Lichen Flora of the Greater Sonoran Desert Region Vol. III* (T.H. Nash, III, C. Gries & F. Bungartz, eds): 179–220. Tempe, Arizona: Lichens Unlimited, Arizona state University.
- Sohrabi, M. & Leavitt, S. (2012) Current status of the phylogeny of the family *Megasporaceae*. In *Abstracts of the 7th International Association for Lichenology Symposium, 9–13 January, 2012, Bangkok, Thailand*, p. 151.
- Nimis, P.L. & Martellos, S. (2017) *ITALIC: the information system on Italian lichens*. Department of Life Sciences, University of Trieste. [WWW document] URL <http://dryades.units.it/italic>. [Accessed 1 September 2018].
- Hogan, E.J. (2009) *Nitrogen-phosphorus relationships in lichens*. Ph.D. thesis, University of Nottingham.

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Articles

- C. A. MORSE and D. LADD
Staurothele nemorum sp. nov. (Ascomycota: Verrucariaceae), with a revised key to North American *Staurothele* s. lat. 495
- T. A. M. JAGADEESH RAM and G. P. SINHA
New species and first records of *Eremothecella* (Arthoniales) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India 507
- G. WEERAKOON, A. APTROOT, R. LÜCKING, O. ARACHCHIGE and S. WIJESUNDARA
Graphis and *Allographa* (lichenized Ascomycota: Graphidaceae) in Sri Lanka, with six new species and a biogeographical comparison investigating a potential signature of the 'biotic ferry' species interchange 515
- L.-F. HAN, J.-Y. YANG, S.-Q. BEI and S.-Y. GUO
Peltigera shennongjiana, a new cyanolichen from Central China 561
- G. TAGIRDZHANOVA, I. S. STEPANCHIKOVA, D. E. HIMELBRANT, M. P. VYATKINA, A. V. DYOMINA, V. G. DIRKSEN and C. SCHEIDEGGER
Distribution and assessment of the conservation status of *Erioderma pedicellatum* in Asia 575

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