

### Notice to Authors

#### Journal editorial policy

The *Australian Journal of Zoology* is an international journal that publishes papers and critical reviews that demonstrate a conceptual advance to any aspect of zoology. The focus is on the Australasian fauna, but high quality papers from any region that have practical or theoretical relevance to any general zoological issue will be considered. All papers are peer reviewed by referees from around the world.

Submission of a paper is taken to mean that the reported results have not been published and are not being considered for publication elsewhere. The Journal requires that all authors of a multi-authored paper agree to its submission. The Journal will use its best endeavours to ensure that work published is that of the named authors except where acknowledged and, through its reviewing procedures, that any published results and conclusions are consistent with the primary data. It takes no responsibility for fraud or inaccuracy on the part of the contributors.

#### *Animal experimentation*

Papers reporting work with animals must include a reference to the code of practice adopted for the reported experimentation. The Editors will take account of animal welfare issues and reserve the right not to publish.

#### Manuscript submission

To submit your paper, please use the online journal management system **OSPREY** at <http://www.publish.csiro.au/osprey>. Choose **Australian Journal of Zoology** and, if a first time user, log in via the New User box, or use your existing user-name and password to log in. Choose 'Submit Manuscript' from the menu on the left side of the screen and then follow the steps, providing the information requested under each step.

A covering letter must accompany the submission and should include the name, address, fax and telephone numbers, and email address of the corresponding author. The letter should also contain a statement justifying why the work should be considered for publication in the journal, and that the manuscript has not been published or simultaneously submitted for publication elsewhere. Suggestions of possible referees are welcome. A completed **Licence to Publish** form (which you will be asked to download from the website as part of the submission process) should be faxed or mailed to the journal as soon as possible after submission.

Authors are advised to read recent issues of the journal to note details of the scope of papers, headings, tables, style, and general form. Observance of these and the following details will shorten the time between submission and publication.

Poorly prepared and unnecessarily lengthy manuscripts will have less chance of being accepted.

If you encounter any difficulties, or you have any queries, please contact the Journal Assistant:

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#### Checklist for preparation of manuscripts

The *Australian Journal of Zoology* typesets all papers directly from the electronic files submitted. This allows us to provide a proof more quickly but the benefits are lost if the manuscript is not prepared to our requirements.

1. Type the manuscript double-spaced throughout, including references and figure captions. Type the text unjustified and without end-of-line hyphenation, except in the case of compound words. Add line numbering.
2. Type the title and all headings aligned left, with only the first letter of the first word and of any proper name capitalised.
3. Main headings (Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, References) are set in bold roman (not italic) type. Minor headings are set in light italic type.
4. Do not indent paragraphs or use a carriage-return (Enter) at the end of lines within a paragraph
5. Do not use initial capitals for vernacular names of species except where the name is based on a proper name (e.g. regent honeyeater, but Port Lincoln parrot; sugar glider, but Leadbeater's possum).
6. Use 's' not 'z' in words such as 'recognise', 'analyse' and 'organisation'.
7. Use the conventions 'from *x* to *y*', 'between *x* and *y*', 'range *x*-*y*'.
8. Use single quotation marks.
9. Check that all references mentioned in the text are in the References list, and *vice versa*.
10. List references in the text in chronological order, separated by semi-colons. List references in the References list in alphabetical order. In the text, do not use a comma between the author's name and the date.
11. Give journal and book titles in full in the References list.
12. Do not use tabs to create hanging indents within the References.
13. Spell out numbers less than 10 unless with a unit. Type a space between a numeral and its unit.

14. Prepare figures with symbols and letters appropriate for the reduction intended. Use Helvetica, Arial or another sans-serif font in figures.
15. Check that stippling and/or symbols in figures are legible at the size likely to be used in the published paper.
16. Type tables with the title as a separate paragraph. Put explanatory matter referring to the table as a whole in a headnote, which should be in a separate paragraph from the title, and directly under the heading. **Tables should be formatted using table cells, not tab spacing.**
17. Check that figures and tables are numbered in the order in which they are discussed in the text.
18. Provide a running head for the paper of not more than 50 characters (including spaces).
19. Provide a postal address, telephone and fax numbers, and an email address for the corresponding author.

### Guidelines for the preparation of manuscripts

#### General presentation

The work should be presented in concise and clear English. The Introduction should not exceed what is necessary to indicate the reason for the work and its essential background. Sufficient experimental detail should be given to enable the work to be repeated. The Discussion should focus attention on the significance of the results.

Supplementary material of a detailed nature that may be useful to other workers but is not essential to the printed paper may be lodged as an Accessory Publication with the Journal, provided that it is submitted with the manuscript for inspection by the referees. Such material will be made available from the website and a note to this effect should be included in the paper.

If the paper is one of a series and a part not yet published needs to be consulted for a proper understanding of the paper, a copy of that manuscript should be supplied to assist the referees.

#### Title

This should be concise and appropriately informative and should contain sufficient keywords to facilitate retrieval by modern searching techniques. An abridged title suitable for use as a running head at the top of the printed page and not exceeding 50 characters (including spaces) should also be supplied.

#### Abstract

The Abstract (less than 200 words) should state concisely the purpose and scope of the work and give the principal findings along with a brief indication of their significance. It should be complete enough for direct use by abstracting services. Acronyms and references should be avoided in the Abstract.

#### References

References are cited chronologically in the text by author and date and are not numbered. All references in the text must be listed at the end of the paper, arranged alphabetically; all entries in this list must correspond to references in the text. In the text, the names of two coauthors are linked by 'and' and for three or more, the first author's name is followed by '*et al.*'. No editorial responsibility can be taken for the accuracy of the references; authors are requested to check these with special care.

Titles must be included for all references. Papers that have not been accepted for publication may not be included in the list of references and must be cited in the text either as 'J. T. Smith, L. M. Jones and A. N. Baker, unpubl. data' or as 'J. T. Smith, pers. comm.'; the use of such citations is discouraged. **Titles of periodicals must not be abbreviated.**

EndNote (<http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles-terms.asp>) and Reference Manager (<http://www.refman.com/support/rmstyles-terms.asp>) provide output styles for *Australian Journal of Zoology*. References should be in the following formats:

#### Journal paper

Harper, M. J., McCarthy, M. A., and van der Ree, R. (2005). The use of nest boxes in urban natural vegetation remnants by vertebrate fauna. *Wildlife Research* **32**, 509–516.

#### Chapter in a book

Bradley, A. J. (2003). Stress hormones and mortality in small carnivorous marsupials. In 'Predators with Pouches'. (Eds M. Jones, C. Dickman and M. Archer.) pp. 254–267. (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne.)

#### Whole book

Burnham, K. P., and Anderson, D. R. (2002). 'Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: a Practical Information – Theoretic Approach.' (Springer: New York.)

#### Report or bulletin

Parkes, W., South, L. E., and Connors, P. (2004). Biology of the wild rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) under varying degrees of confinement. CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Rangelands Research Technical Paper No. 72.

#### Thesis

Cooper, M. L. (1999). A genetic analysis of population structure in the southern brown bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*) in Western Australia. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Western Australia, Perth.

#### Units

Authors are requested to use the International System of Units (Système International d'Unités) for exact measurements of

physical quantities and where appropriate elsewhere. The double solidus must not be used in complex groupings of units; the negative index form (e.g.  $\text{g kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ ) is preferred.

#### *Mathematical formulae*

Judicious use should be made of the solidus to avoid two-line mathematical expressions wherever possible and especially in the running text. Each long formula should be displayed on a separate line with at least one line of space above and below. Set up complex mathematics using an equation editor using Times New Roman, Arial and Symbol fonts only.

#### *Enzyme nomenclature*

The names of enzymes should conform to the Recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of the IUB on the Nomenclature and Classification of Enzymes as published in 'Enzyme Nomenclature 1984' (Academic Press, New York, 1984). If there is good reason to use a name other than the recommended name, at the first mention of the alternative name in the text it should be identified by the recommended name and EC number. The Managing Editor should be advised of the reasons for using the alternative name.

#### *Chemical nomenclature*

The nomenclature of compounds such as amino acids, carbohydrates, lipids, steroids, vitamins, etc., should follow the recommendations of the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature. Other biologically active compounds, such as metabolic inhibitors, plant growth regulators, buffers, etc., should be referred to once by their correct chemical name (which is in accordance with IUPAC rules of Chemical Nomenclature) and then by their most widely accepted common name. Where there is no common name, trade names or letter abbreviations of the chemical may be used.

#### *Statistical evaluation of results*

The tests should be described briefly and, if necessary, supported by references. Numbers of individuals, mean values and measures of variability should be stated. It should be made clear whether the standard deviation or the standard error of the mean has been given.

The design and conduct of experiments must be sufficiently explained that readers can judge for themselves the validity of the results. Authors should describe how measurements were made and indicate how treatments were assigned to units or blocks, and the number of replicates. When common experimental designs such as randomised block or split-plot designs are used a reference is not necessary, but it is appropriate to cite a reference for little-used methods or designs, in which case the use of these methods should

be justified. The experimental design dictates the proper method of statistical analysis and the basis of assessing the precision of treatment means. The precision achieved should be reported by a standard error of the treatment mean or a coefficient of variation. Wherever possible, the assumptions implicit in the analysis should be checked. Ultimately, the statistical analyses should highlight the biological principles embodied in the results.

#### *Tables*

Tables must be formatted in cells using the table menu in Word, not spaced using tabs. They should be numbered with arabic numerals and each must be accompanied by a title. A headnote containing material relevant to the whole table should start on a new line. Tables should be arranged with regard to the dimensions of the printed page (22.5 by 17.5 cm) and the number of columns kept to a minimum. Long headings should be avoided by the use of explanatory notes, which should be incorporated into the headnote. The symbol for the unit of measurement should be placed in parentheses beneath the column heading. Prefixes for units should be chosen to avoid an excessive number of digits in the body of the table or scaling factors in the headings. When scaling factors cannot be avoided, the quantity expressed should be preceded by the power of 10 by which the value has been multiplied. For example, the value '500' would appear as '5' under the heading ' $10^2 \times n$ ' and the value '0.05' would appear as '5' under the heading ' $10^{-2} \times n$ '. Horizontal rules should be inserted only above and below column headings and at the foot of the table. Vertical rules must not be used. Each table must be referred to in the text. Only in exceptional circumstances will the presentation of essentially the same data in both tabular and graphical form be permitted; in general, the tabular form should be used. Short tables can frequently be incorporated into the text as a sentence or as a brief untitled tabulation. Footnotes in tables should be reserved for specific items in columns.

#### *Illustrations*

Electronic submission of figures is required. Colour photographs are accepted but the journal does not cover the cost of their printing. Please speak to the Production Editor if you wish to publish photographs in colour.

Photographs and line drawings should be of the highest quality and, if not created digitally, should be scanned at high resolution: photographs at 300 dpi at final size, saved as JPEG files; line drawings at least 600 dpi at final size in black and white format, saved as EPS or TIF files. Colour scans must be submitted in CMYK format for printing purposes, not RGB.

Computer-generated graphs and diagrams should be saved in one of the following formats: Excel; encapsulated postscript (.eps) or Adobe Illustrator (.ai); illustrations created

in PowerPoint should be saved in PowerPoint as Windows metafiles (.wmf); CorelDraw files should be saved as EPS or AI files; charts created on a Macintosh computer should be saved in EPS, PS or PICT format. In all cases they must be editable vector graphic files. **Unsatisfactory artwork or electronic files will be returned for modification.**

### **Proofs and reprints**

Page proofs are sent to the corresponding author for checking before publication. Proofs should be checked and returned

by email to the Production Editor by the date specified. At this stage only essential alterations and correction of typesetting errors may be undertaken. Excessive author alterations will be charged to the author. Reprint order forms and prices are enclosed with the proofs and should be completed and returned to the Production Editor with the proofs. Corresponding authors will be sent a free PDF of their paper on publication. There are no page charges.

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