Como hacer una publicación científica

B-0665 – SP-0943

Dr. Ingo Wehrtmann

Esc. de Biología, Oficina 17, UCR

ingo.wehrtmann@ucr.ac.cr

Semestre II-2023

Cuadros e ilustraciones

Pregunta: ¿es realmente necesario preparar un cuadro?

TABLE 1. *Effect of aeration on growth of Streptomyces coelicolor*

Temp (°C)	No. of expt	Aeration of growth medium	Growth[a]
24	5	+[b]	78
24	5	−	0

[a] As determined by optical density (Klett units).

[b] Symbols: +, 500-ml Erlenmeyer flasks were aerated by having a graduate student blow into the bottles for 15 min out of each hour; −, identical test conditions, except that the aeration was provided by an elderly professor.

Aeration of the growth medium was essential for the growth of *S. coelicolor*. At room temperature (24°C), no growth was evident in unaerated cultures, whereas substantial growth (OD, 78 Klett units) occurred in shaken cultures.

Cuadros e ilustraciones

Pregunta: ¿es realmente necesario preparar un cuadro?

TABLE 2. *Effect of temperature on growth of oak (Quercus) seedlings*[a]

Temp (°C)	Growth in 48 h (mm)
−50	0
−40	0
−30	0
−20	0
−10	0
0	0
10	0
20	7
30	8
40	1
50	0
60	0
70	0
80	0
90	0
100	0

[a] Each individual seedling was maintained in an individual round pot, 10 cm in

The oak seedlings grew at temperatures between 20°C and 40°C; no measurable growth occurred at temperatures below 20°C and above 40°C.

Cuadros e ilustraciones

Pregunta: ¿es realmente necesario preparar un cuadro?

TABLE 3. *Oxygen requirement of various species of Streptomyces*

Organism	Growth under aerobic conditions[a]	Growth under anaerobic conditions
Streptomyces griseus	+	−
S. coelicolor	+	−
S. nocolor	−	+
S. everycolor	+	−
S. greenicus	−	+
S. rainbowenski	+	−

[a] See Table 1 for explanation of symbols. In this experiment, the cultures were aerated by a shaking machine (New Brunswick Shaking Co., Scientific, NJ).

***Streptomyces griseus, S. coeliclor, S. everycolor* and *S. rainbowenski* grew under aerobic coniditions, whereas *S. nocolor* and *S. greenicus* required anaerobic conditions.**

Cuadros e ilustraciones

Pregunta: ¿es realmente necesario preparar un cuadro?

TABLE 4. *Bacteriological failure rates*

Nocillin	K Penicillin
5/35 (14)[a]	9/34 (26)

[a] Results expressed as number of failures/total, which is then converted to a percentage (within parentheses). $P = 0.21$.

The differences between failure rates – 14% (5 of 35 for Nocillin) and 26% (9 of 34 for K Penicillin) – were not significant (*P* = 0.21).

Cuadros

Pregunta: ¿cómo organizar un cuadro?

TABLE 6. *Characteristics of antibiotic-producing Streptomyces*

Determination	*S. fluoricolor*	*S. griseus*	*S. coelicolor*	*S. nocolor*
Optimal growth temp (°C)	−10	24	28	92
Color of mycelium	Tan	Gray	Red	Purple
Antibiotic produced	Fluoricil-linmycin	Strepto-mycin	Rhol-monde-lay[a]	Nomycin
Yield of antibiotic (mg/ml)	4,108	78	2	0

[a] Pronounced "Rumley" by the British.

TABLE 7. *Characteristics of antibiotic-producing Streptomyces*

Organism	Optimal growth temp (°C)	Color of mycelium	Antibiotic produced	Yield of antibiotic (mg/ml)
S. fluoricolor	−10	Tan	Fluoricillinmycin	4,108
S. griseus	24	Gray	Streptomycin	78
S. coelicolor	28	Red	Rholmondelay	2
S. nocolor	92	Purple	Nomycin	0

Cuadro 7: fácil orientación y menos costoso

Figuras

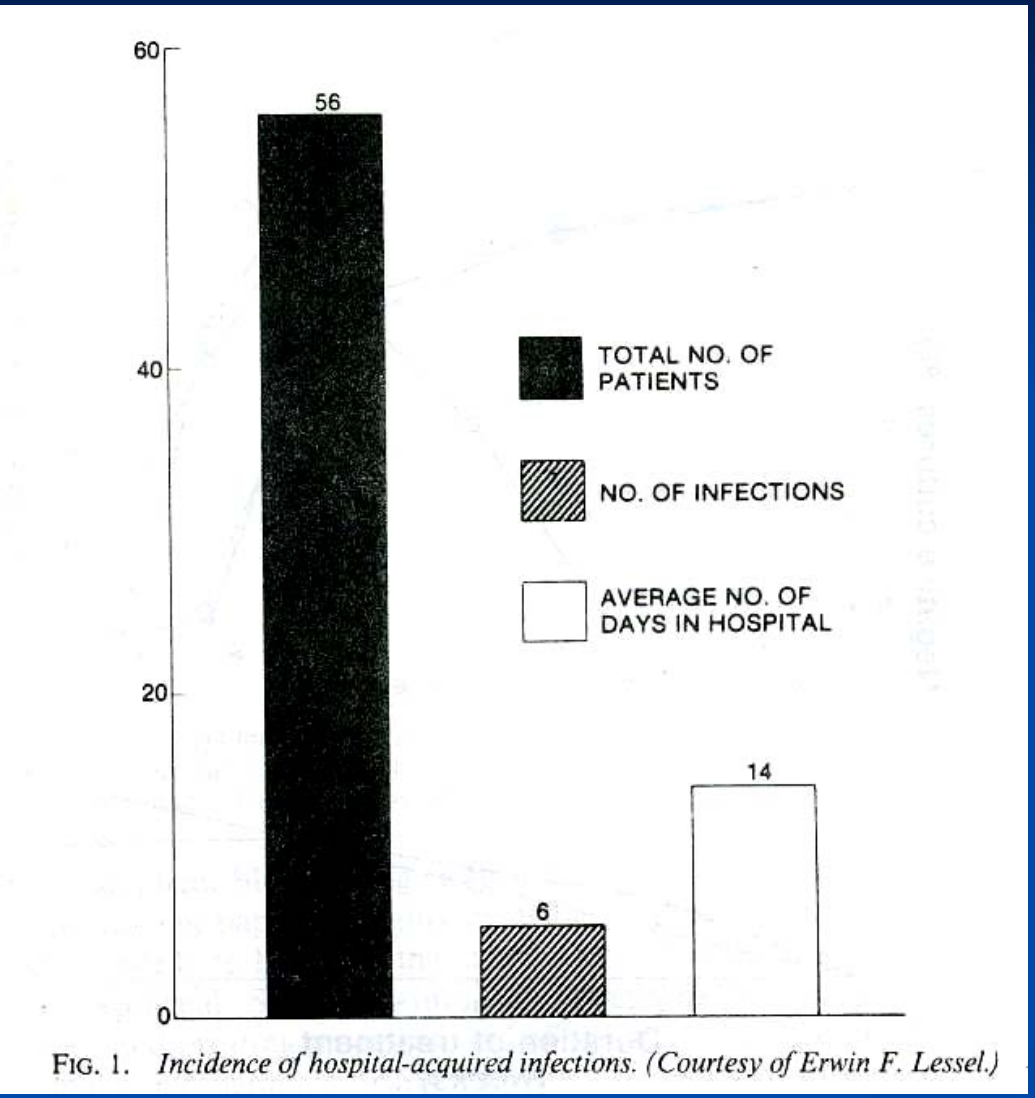


FIG. 1. *Incidence of hospital-acquired infections. (Courtesy of Erwin F. Lessel.)*

Pregunta: ¿es realmente necesario preparar un gráfico?

Dentro del grupo de los 56 pacientes que estaban en promedio unos 14 días en el hospital, seis sufrieron infecciones.

TABLE 9. *Effect of streptomycin, isoniazid, and streptomycin plus isoniazid on Mycobacterium tuberculosis*[a]

Treatment[b]	Percentage of negative cultures at:			
	2 wk	4 wk	6 wk	8 wk
Streptomycin	5	10	15	20
Isoniazid	8	12	15	15
Streptomycin + isoniazid	30	60	80	100

[a] The patient population was described in a preceding paper (61), although it has now become somewhat less patient.

[b] Highest quality available from our supplier (Town Pharmacy, Podunk, IA).

Figuras

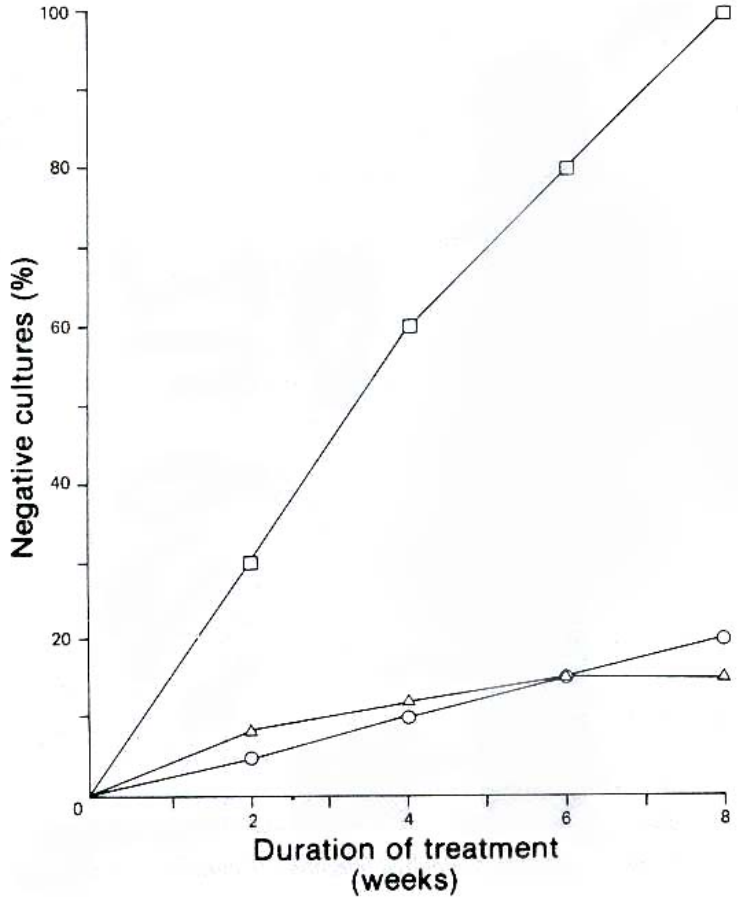


FIG. 2. *Effect of streptomycin* (○), *isoniazid* (△), *and streptomycin plus isoniazid* (□) *on Mycobacterium tuberculosis. (Courtesy of Erwin F. Lessel.)*

Figuras

- Letras suficientemente grandes, porque se reduce el tamaño para la publicación.
- Símbolos suficientemente grandes
- Líneas suficientemente grandes
- Resolución por lo menos 300 dpi (ver Adobe Photoshop)
- Tipo de archivo: JPG o TIFF

Instrucciones para figuras/cuadros

Figure and table files must be uploaded separately onto the Editorial Manager site of JCB at the same time as the submission of the manuscript (see above). All table and figure captions must be self-explanatory and not include reference to the manuscript text.

Please upload figures as .tiff files (.jpg, .jpeg, or .eps files are not acceptable) at a resolution of at least 600 dpi (preferably 1,000 dpi) for line art and 300 dpi for photo art.

It is strongly recommended to compress the figure files. Table files must be in Word format. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text following strict numerical order. The approximate positions of figures and tables will be indicated in the text file by the Editor-in-Chief.

Instrucciones para figuras/cuadros

Figures must be in final form and all lettering should be of professional quality and be provided by the author(s). Multiple components of figures should be designated in uppercase letters, for example Figure 1A and Figure 1B. Figure captions for all illustrations should be printed together on one or more separate pages and should always mention the name(s) of the species concerned, if relevant.

Each table must be provided with a concise and clear heading and be numbered with an Arabic numeral. The formatting of tables should be consistent throughout the manuscript. Vertical rules should be avoided.

Tables and figures should be kept to a minimum; authors are strongly encouraged to include figures and long tables as Supplementary Material (see below).

The journal publishes online only, so there is no charge for the use of color in figures or tables. The journal encourages the use of color in figures and tables.

Referencias

- Lista de referencia: todas las citas del texto, pero solamente estas
- No olvidas revisar figuras y especialmente cuadros por citas
- Formato de citas (texto – bibliografía) de acuerdo al formato de la revista seleccionada

Referencias

TABLE 4. Morphometric comparison of the zoea I of *Aratus pacificus* and *A. pisonii*. N, number of observations.

Measurements	*Aratus pacificus*		*Aratus pisonii*			Comparison between Costa Rican larvae
	Mexico (Cuesta *et al.* 2006a) (mm)	Costa Rica (present study) (mm)	Brazil (Fransozo *et al.* 1998) (mm)	Brazil (Souza *et al.* 2013) (mm)	Costa Rica (present study) (mm)	Statistical significance (student's t-test)
Rostro-dorsal length (RDL)	0.57 ± 0.04	0.623 ± 0.025 (N= 24)		0.70 ± 0.01	0.676 ± 0.026 (N= 22)	t= 6.73, p<0.05
Cephalothorax length (CL)	0.30 ± 0.02	0.394 ± 0.011 (N= 24)	0.41 ± 0.02	0.43 ± 0.01	0.428 ± 0.024 (N= 23)	t= 5.96, p<0.05
Cephalothorax width (CW)		0.329 ± 0.011 (N= 23)			0.371 ± 0.038 (N= 23)	t= 4.66, p<0.05
Dorsal spine length (DS)		0.169 ± 0.010 (N= 22)			0.189 ± 0.010 (N= 22)	t= 5.22, p<0.05
Rostral spine length (RS)		0.158 ± 0.008 (N= 22)			0.165 ± 0.010 (N= 23)	t= 2.02, p>0.05

Referencias

Tipos principales de referencias

- Artículo en revista
- Capítulo en libro
- Libro
- y mucho más: tesis, informe, internet etc.

Referencias

Artículo en revista

Ziegler, J. C. (2006). Do differences in brain activation challenge universal theories of dyslexia? *Brain and Language*, 98, 341–343.

Coelho,V., R.A. Cooper & S. Rodrigues. 2000. Burrow morphology and behaviour of the mud shrimp *Upogebia omissa* (Decapoda, Thalassinidea, Upogebiidae). Mar. Ecol. Progr. Ser., 200: 229-240.

Grace, T. D. C. (1962). Establishment of four strains of cells from insect tissue grown in vitro. *Nature*, *195*, 788-789.

Referencias

Artículo en revista

Journal articles:

Gibson RN. 1982. The effect of hydrostatic pressure cycles on the activity of young plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 62:621-35.

Janssen PAH, Lambert JGD, Goos HJT. 1995. The annual ovarian cycle and the influence of pollution on vitellogenesis in the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*. Journal of Fish Biology 47:509-23.

Orlova EL, Boitsov VD, Rudneva GB, Dolgov AV, Ushakov NG, Konstantinova LL, et al. 2006. Year-to-year feeding dynamics of the Barents Sea capelin and state of their population. Rybnoye Khozyastvo 1:85-87. (in Russian)

Merknad [DEJ13]: No comma between author and initials. Period only after last initial and after year of publication.

Merknad [DEJ14]: Journal title in full (not in italics). No comma or period before journal volume.

Merknad [DEJ15]: Journal volume followed by colon. No space between colon and page numbers. Full stop after final page number.

Merknad [DEJ16]: In multi-authored papers: authors separated by commas, including before last author.

Merknad [DEJ17]: If there are more than 6 authors, list the first 6 authors, followed by a comma and 'et al.'

Merknad [DEJ18]: If article is in a foreign language – and this is not obvious from the title itself – the language should be indicated at the end of the citation in parentheses (not brackets) and without a period.

Referencias

Artículo en libro

Wimmer, H., & Mayringer, H. (2001). Is the reading-rate problem of German dyslexic children caused by slow visual processes? In M. Wolf (Ed.), Dyslexia, fluency and the brain (pp. 116–133). New York: York.

Brummet, R.E. & B.A. Costa-Pierce. 2002. Village-based aquaculture ecosystems as a model for sustainable aquaculture development in Sub-Saharan Africa. In: B. Costa-Pierce (ed.). Ecological aquaculture: evolution of the blue revolution. Blackwell Science, Oxford, pp. 145-160

Referencias

Artículo en libro

Chapters in books:

Benjaminsen T, Christensen I. 1979. The natural history of the bottlenose whale, *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster). In: Winn HE, Olla BL, editors. Behavior of Marine Animals. Current Perspectives in Research. Volume 3: Cetaceans. New York: Plenum Press, p 143-64.

Orians G, Pearson NE. 1979. On the theory of central place foraging. Chapter 8 in: Horn DJ, Stairs GR, Mitchell RD, editors. Analysis of Ecological Systems. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, p 155-77.

Merknad [DEJ22]: Title of chapter followed by 'In' and a colon.

Merknad [DEJ23]: Names of editors formatted as authors (see above); last editor followed by a comma and the word 'editor'/'editors' and a period.

Merknad [DEJ24]: If book is part of a series, indicate this after book title.

Merknad [DEJ25]: City of publication and publisher formatted as for book (see above). Publisher followed by comma, 'p' and specific pages of contribution.

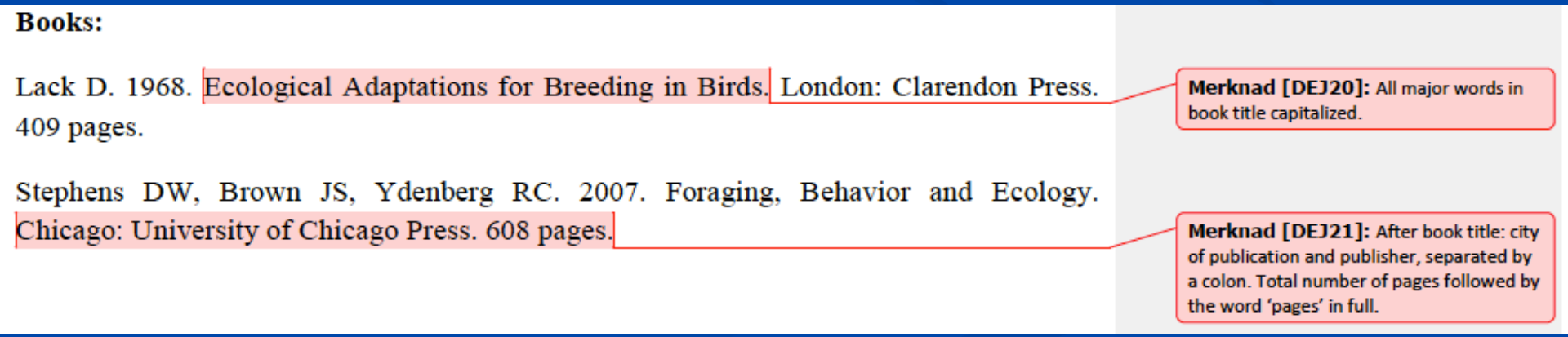
Merknad [DEJ26]: When applicable, give chapter number, followed by 'in' (not capitalized) and colon.

Referencias

Libro

Soto, P., Sebastián, N., & Maldonado, A. (1992). Retraso en lectura: Evaluación y tratamiento educativo [Delayed reading: Educative assessment and treatment]. Madrid: Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

Thurman, H. & A. Trujillo. 2002. Essentials of oceanography. Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 524 pp.



Referencias

REFERENCIAS DE INTERNET

Guiry, M.D. & G.M. Guiry. 2007. AlgaeBase version 4.2. World-wide electronic publication, National University of Ireland, Galway (Download: 29 November 2007; http://www.algaebase.org)

Internet sources:

Focazio MJ, Welch AH, Watkins SA, Helsel DR, Horn MA. 1999. A retrospective analysis on the occurrence of arsenic in ground-water resources of the United States and limitations in drinking-water-supply characterizations. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigation Report 99-4279. http://co.water.usgs.gov/trace/pubs/wrir-99-4279/ (accessed 1 August 2000).

Merknad [DEJ27]: For reports, etc. that are only available online, provide full URL

Merknad [DEJ28]: At the end of the citation, the date that the resource was most recently accessed should be indicated using the word 'accessed' and the date, in parentheses (not brackets) and without a period. Note: name of month in full.

Software:

Ordenar referencias en el texto

Revista Electrónica de Investigación Educativa

Vol. 10, No. 1, 2008

países latinoamericanos, que a su vez se traducen en un bajo número de años de educación aprobados (Christenson, Hurley, Evelo y Sinclair, 1998; Vera y Ribón, 2000; Jurado, 2003; Brewer, 2005). Información similar se encontró en un estudio

de romper con el círculo de la pobreza y la falta de movilidad social (Goicovic, 2002; Suárez y Zárate, 1999; Beyer, 1998).

reproduce la desigualdad educativa y social, de una generación a otra (Goicovic, 2002; Beyer, 1998; Guerra, 2000).

Poner citas en el texto

1) References in the running text:

References from Reference list:

... as recently shown by Curtis (2012).

... as shown in a recent study (Curtis 2012).

... as shown in recent studies (Curtis 2012; Johnston 2013).

... as shown in recent studies (Curtis 2012, 2013; Johnston 2013).

... as shown in a recent study (Curtis & Marshall 2012).

... as shown in a recent study (Curtis et al. 2012).

... as shown in a recent study (Curtis et al. 2012a).

Merknad [DEJ1]: If the author is named within the sentence itself, place the year of publication in parentheses.

Merknad [DEJ2]: Otherwise, place both author and year of publication in parentheses.
No comma between author and year.

Merknad [DEJ3]: References by different authors are separated by semi-colons.

Merknad [DEJ4]: References by the same author are only separated by commas.

Merknad [DEJ5]: Use an ampersand (&) when citing references by two authors in all cases.

Merknad [DEJ6]: Use 'et al.' if there are three or more authors.
'et al.' should not be in italics

Merknad [DEJ7]: If there is more than one multi-authored paper by the same first author in the same year, their order (lettering) is determined strictly by their order in the list of references (see further below).

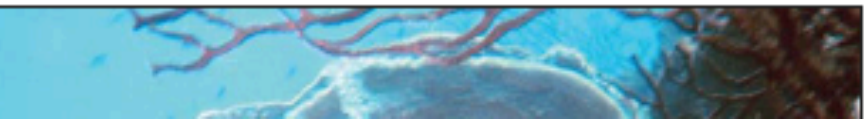
LETTERS

Causes of Coral Reef Degradation

IN THEIR REPORT "GLOBAL TRAJECTORIES OF the long-term decline of coral reef ecosystems" (15 Aug., p. 955), J. M. Pandolfi *et al.* advocate a novel interpretation of the timing and causes of the worldwide decline of reef-building corals. Expanding on an earlier paper (*1*), they conclude that corals have been in decline for centuries and that overfishing was the leading cause. They consider the recent impacts of coral disease and bleaching to be ancillary effects and argue that reef ecosystems will not survive without immediate, draconian protection from fishing. Curiously, a Review by T. P. Hughes *et al.* in the same issue ("Climate change, human impacts, and the resilience of coral reefs," 15 Aug., p. 929) concludes that climate change and disease are the primary agents of increased coral mortality and that degraded reefs will survive, albeit with altered species composition. Pandolfi, Hughes, and J. B. C. Jackson are all authors on the two conflicting papers, rendering their message difficult to discern.

The proximal causes of the decline in coral cover on Caribbean reefs were recent disease outbreaks and hurricanes, whereas in the Pacific, coral mortality increased markedly because of recent, El Niño–Southern Oscillation–induced bleaching episodes [Hughes *et al.*; (*2*)]. Paleontological studies in Belize (*3*), the equatorial eastern Pacific (*4*), and Indonesia (*5*) suggest that corals grew actively and continuously for millennia until recent decades, although there is also evidence of localized reef degradation from terrigenous input dating to the time of European colonization (*6*).

None of this falsifies the hypothesis that the recent collapse of reef systems was driven by fishing pressure more than a century ago, but the burden of proof rests with Pandolfi *et al.* The hypothesis that overfishing caused corals to decline is argued by default, and no cogent mechanistic explanation is offered. Alternative explanations need to be falsified, including the release of nutrients and sediment as rising sea level flooded coastal areas centuries to millennia ago. If the authors are implying that overfishing removed herbivores earlier than suspected, releasing algae to overgrow corals at that time, they must reconcile their scenario with the observed transition from



Letters to the Editor

Letters (~300 words) discuss material published in *Science* in the previous 6 months or issues of general interest. They can be submitted by e-mail (science_letters@aaas.org), the Web (www.letter2science.org), or regular mail (1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not acknowledged upon receipt, nor are authors generally consulted before publication. Whether published in full or in part, letters are subject to editing for clarity and space.

107th Avenue, Miami, FL 33172, USA. [4]Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Miami, FL 33149, USA. [5]Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Cornell University, E-321 Corson Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA. [6]Department of Biology, Boston University, 5 Cummington Street, Boston, MA 02215, USA. [7]U.S. Geological Survey, Caribbean Field Station, St. John, USVI 00830. [8]U.S. Geological Survey Center for Coastal Geology, 600 4th Street South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701, USA.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: raronson@disl.org

References

1. J. B. C. Jackson *et al.*, *Science* **293**, 629 (2001).
2. C. Wilkinson, Ed., *Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2000* (Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, Australia, 2000).
3. R. B. Aronson *et al.*, *Ecol. Monogr.* **72**, 233 (2002).
4. P. W. Glynn, G. M. Wellington, *Corals and Coral Reefs of the Galapagos Islands* (Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 1983).
5. N. J. Abram *et al.*, *Science* **301**, 952 (2003).
6. M. McCulloch *et al.*, *Nature* **421**, 727 (2003).

Baeza JA, Asorey CM. 2012. Testing the role of male-male competition in the evolution of sexual dimorphism: a comparison between two species of porcelain crabs. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society. 105:548–558. doi:10.1111/j.1095-8312.2011.01803.x

Bauer RT. 2004. Remarkable shrimps. Norman (OK): Oklahoma University Press. 282 pages.

Berrill M. 1975. The burrowing, aggressive and early larval behavior of *Neaxius vivesi* (Bouvier) (Decapoda, Thalassinidea). Crustaceana. 29:92–98. doi:10.1163/156854075X00090

Bilodeau AL, Felder DL, Neigel JE. 2005. Multiple paternity in the thalassinidean ghost shrimp, *Callichirus islagrande* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Callianassidae). Marine Biology. 146:381–385. doi:10.1007/s00227-004-1444-1

Botter-Carvalho ML, Santos PJP, Carvalho PVVC. 2007. Population dynamics of *Callichirus major* (Say, 1818) (Crustacea, Thalassinidea) on a beach in northeastern Brazil. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science. 71:508–516. doi:10.1016/j.ecss.2006.09.001

Candisani LC, Sumida PYG, Pires-Vanin AMS. 2001. Burrow morphology and mating behaviour of the thalassinidean shrimp *Upogebia noronhensis*. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. 81:799–803. doi:10.1017/S0025315401004611

Corey S, Reid DM. 1991. Comparative fecundity of decapod crustaceans I. The fecundity of thirty-three species of nine families of caridean shrimp. Crustaceana. 60:270–294. doi:10.1163/156854091X00056

channel and back-reef environments at the Atlantic Barrier Reef, Belize. Ichnos. 2:277–290. doi:10.1080/10420949309380103

Elliott JM. 1983. Some methods for the statistical analysis of samples of benthic invertebrates. 3rd ed. Ambleside: Freshwater Biological Association. 144 pages.

Felder DL. 2001. Diversity and ecological significance of deep burrowing macrocrustaceans in coastal tropical waters of Americas (Decapoda: Thalassinidea). Interciencia. 26:440–449.

Felder DL, Lovett DL. 1989. Relative growth and sexual maturation in the estuarine ghost shrimp *Callianassa louisianensis* Schmitt, 1935. Journal of Crustacean Biology. 9:540–553. doi:10.2307/1548586

Gayanilo F, Sparre P, Pauly D. 1996. FAO-ICLARM stock assessment tools: user's guide. Rome: FAO-ICLARM. 23 pages.

Hanekom N, Baird D. 1992. Growth, production and consumption of the thalassinid prawn *Upogebia africana* (Ortmann) in the Swartkops estuary. South African Journal of Zoology. 27:130–139. doi:10.1080/02541858.1992.11448273

Hartnoll RG. 1974. Variation in growth pattern between some secondary sexual characters in crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura). Crustaceana. 27:131–136. doi:10.1163/156854074X00334

Hartnoll RG. 1978. The determination of relative growth in crustacea. Crustaceana. 34:281–292. doi:10.1163/156854078X00844

Hartnoll RG. 1982. Growth. In: Abele LG, editor. The biology of crustacea 2. New York (NY): Academic; p. 111–196.

Digital object identifier o
DOI (en español «identificador digital de objeto»)

“Things to do or not to do”
Journal of Crustacean Biology

Do not use a type size smaller than 12 points. We prefer a Times New Roman font.

Do not use boldface type anywhere except to highlight a new taxon.

Do not justify the right margin.

Use italics only for the scientific names of genera and lower categories; do not use underlining.

Do not italicize "et al." and fully spelled Latin words such as "sensu" or "ad libitum", but make no other typesetting indications. Do not underline them.

"Things to do or not to do"
Journal of Crustacean Biology

Do not use running headers on each page of the manuscript; however, do number every page in the upper right corner.

Do not use line numbers in the submitted version. These will be added by the AllenTrack system automatically when it converts your source files into reviewable PDFs.

Center primary and secondary section headings within the margins; primary headings should be in small capital letters, and secondary headings should be in uppercase and lowercase letters. Tertiary (third-level) headings should be even with the left margin, upper and lower case letters, and followed by a period and an em-dash (or three hyphens). Quaternary (fourth-level) headings should be avoided, but if required they should be indented from the left margin, upper and lower case Roman letters, and followed by a period and an em-dash (or three hyphens).

"Things to do or not to do"
Journal of Crustacean Biology

Do not begin a sentence with an abbreviation, especially of a genus-level Latin name of an organism.

Do not use an ampersand (&) for "and", even between authors' names in text citations.

Do not quadruple-space text between paragraphs.

Indent the first line of each paragraph except for the first paragraph after a first- or second-level heading or when a third-level heading is used, which is set flush left on the margin (see above). Do not use the space bar to indent the line; either use the tab key (not preferred) or set a first-line-indent distance in paragraph formatting with the word processor settings (preferred).

"Things to do or not to do"
Journal of Crustacean Biology

In synonymies used in taxonomic papers, use a hanging indent if the references listed after a scientific name extends onto multiple lines (see below for more about hanging indents).

One can use United States Postal Service initials for states and territories of the United States. European Union country abbreviations can be included in postal code formulae, e.g., NL-1092 AD.

Start the text of your paper with an Introduction section.

Place a space between the author's initials in the References section (see above).

Do not use issue numbers of continuously paginated volumes in the References section (see above).

"Things to do or not to do"
Journal of Crustacean Biology

Shorten the title of your paper by eliminating the author and date of a taxon name (they will appear in the text) and by not using "Crustacea: " within parentheses when giving the classification of the organism (this is the *Journal of Crustacean Biology;* abstract services will know to place your article in the subject Crustacea).

N.B.: Include the author and date of publication of each species-level name the first time it appears in the body of the text or in the tables (but not in the title or abstract). In addition, these citations also must appear in the Reference section.

In References, place two spaces between the components of the citation: Author(s). date. Title. Journal with volume and pages. Separate the ranges of the pages with a simple hyphen. (**Do not italicize journal titles**.)

“Things to do or not to do”
Journal of Crustacean Biology

In the References section, do not create a hanging indent by pressing the "enter" or "return" key at the end of each line and the "tab" key at the start of indented lines. Use the software's paragraph formatting feature to make a hanging indent. Otherwise, when the printer translates the file, the line breaks and tabs end up in arbitrary places.

Do not try to create the look of certain characters by creating your own symbol. For example, a superscript letter "o" will not translate as a degrees symbol; it will translate as a superscript "o", which is unacceptable for degrees. Similarly, an apostrophe will not translate as a minute or prime symbol; a prime mark should be used for minutes in latitude-longitude coordinates.

Do not create plus-minus signs by underlining a plus sign. Use the plus-minus symbol instead.

“Things to do or not to do”
Journal of Crustacean Biology

Do not submit long tables or appendices of gene sequences. Submit sequence data to an appropriate repository, e.g., GenBank, and publish only the accession numbers.

Distinguish between similar-looking but disparate symbols, such as with the letter "x", a multiplication symbol, and the Greek letter Chi. Use the proper symbol, not the similar-looking letter, i.e., do not use "X" when you mean it to be a multiplication symbol.

Esquema general

Enviar MS

Recibo del MS por parte de la revista

Evaluaciones

Respuesta de las evaluaciones

Decisión de la revista

Recibo de la prueba de imprenta

Reenviar prueba de imprenta

$$$$$

Artículo publicado

Envío del manuscrito

- ~~por correo aéreo~~
- por correo electrónico
- a través del internet

Carta a la revista

Elementos principales

- indicar el titulo completo y nombre de todos los autores
- posible contribución para la revista xxxx
- el manuscrito NO ha sido enviado a otra revista
- MS es original, no previamente publicado
- posibles evaluadores con nombre y correo electrónico
- todos los autores están de acuerdo con la versión enviada del manuscrito

Carta a la revista

Correo electrónico con copia a todos los co-autores

Dear Editor:

Please find attached the manuscript entitled “xxxxx” authored by xxxxxx. All authors have seen and accepted the attached version of the manuscript. We are submitting the manuscript for possible publication in the Journal of the Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

As possible reviewers, we may suggest the following experts:

Dr. xxxxx, Brazil: ----@----

Dr. xxxxx, USA: ----@----

Dr. xxxxx, Mexico: ----@----

Dr. xxxxx, Chile: ----@----

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or doubt regarding the submitted manuscript.

Best regards,

xxxxxx