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***Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* spec. nova   
(*Vulgariplantaceae-Vulgariplantoideae*) discovered nearly everywhere in tropical Africa, Asia, and Australia**

Alan B. Plantman[[1]](#footnote-1) & C. Diego Plantman-Ramírez[[2]](#footnote-2)

[under the title, the authors’ family names must be given in Small Capitals to avoid confusion]

[if acceptable or common usage, ‘double’ family names are hyphenated]

with 3 figures

Key words: *Vulgariplanta* *palaeotropica* spec. nova, *Vulgariplanta neotropica*, *Vulgariplantaceae*, *Vulgariplantoideae*. – New species, biodiversity, taxonomy, chorology, determination key. – Flora of the Paleotropics, Africa, Asia, Australia.

Summary

Plantman A. B. & Plantman-Ramírez C. D. 2017. *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* spec. nova (*Vulgariplantaceae-Vulgariplantoideae*) discovered nearly everywhere in tropical Africa, Asia, and Australia. – Phyton (Horn, Austria) ## (#): ###–###, with 3 figures.\*

The summary will mainly express the important new results and primary conclusions. If possible, it may also provide some brief information on the employed methods. If applicable, please give full names of all relevant taxa, including nomenclatural authorities, in this case *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm.-Ram. and *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

**1. Introduction**

The introduction should explain the purpose of the work and its relations to other studies in this field. From volume 57 onwards, all research contributions are published in English. Manuscripts should be concise and consistent in style, spelling, abbreviations, and the language must be correct.

Please note the printing page format (printing area 17.0 x 23.2 cm, with two columns 8.2 cm wide) and design illustrations and tables accordingly. Mind the resolution of your photos (minimum 300 dpi), and of your graphs and line drawings (minimum 600 dpi).

The disposition of the paper sections should agree with common use. The main chapters are numbered, at least as 1. Introduction, 2. Materials and methods, 3. Results, 4. Discussion. These main headings are centered and printed in **bold**. The last headings (‘Acknowledgements’ and ‘References’) are not numbered and in small normal print.

The first line of every paragraph is indented (0.5 cm). The manuscript must be written in ‘Standard’ format, flush left or justified, with pagination (top right) and line numbers. Use Times New Roman 12 pt for normal print and 10 pt for small print. Do not use macros, automatic paragraph formats, or hyphena-tion. Please disable automatic hyphenation when typing your manuscript. If possible, it may also be useful to disable automatic language recognition.

Latin names of taxa. Latin names of taxa of all taxonomic ranks must be given in *italics*. Latin names of syntaxa (scientific names of plant communities) are **not** italicized, e.g., Fagetum sylvaticae.

Names of persons. As a basic rule, names of persons are given in Small Capitals, especially authors of literature cited (see below), nomenclatural authorities of taxa, collectors of specimens, and persons named in the acknowledgements.

Usually, nomenclatural authorities should be cited when a taxon, e.g., *Carex fuliginosa* Schkuhr, appears in the **text** for the first time, which is often in the introduction or under ‘Materials and methods’. Do not cite nomenclatural authorities in the title of your paper (unless absolutely necessary, e.g., for ‘Taxonomic notes on *Bellis perennis* L., non Pers.’). If possible, nomenclatural authorities should also be avoided in figure captions, in tables, and in keys. In some cases, it will be sufficient to refer to an easily accessible standard reference work (e.g., flora or checklist) in the introduction or under ‘Materials and methods’, then nomenclatural authorities can be omitted.

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Maps. In papers with geographical components, an outline map of the region of interest should be included.

**2. Materials and methods**

General remarks. Please provide sufficient information to permit repetition of experimental work. The origin of the material investigated, methods of preparation, and herbaria where voucher specimens are deposited should be indicated in a comprehensive manner. For comparative or molecular phylogenetic studies dealing with large numbers of taxa/specimens/samples, we recommend the use of tables. Herbaria are cited by their international acronyms of the Index Herbariorum (http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/).

Measurements, color, abbreviations. For microscopic characters, numerical data (µm) should be rounded to one decimal place. For color notations, the use of color codes is suggested (e.g., Kornerup & Wanscher 1978). Measurement results should be given in metric system units according to the SI unit rules and style conventions (http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/checklist.html). Abbreviations which are not commonly used should also be explained in this chapter.

Lists of very numerous samples or specimens. If an excessive number of samples/specimens must be cited (especially in molecular phylogenetic studies), they are usually listed in a table by taxon names.

**3. Results**   
[or a suitable alternative title, e.g. **Taxonomy**]

Nomenclatural notes on the genus *Vulgariplanta* Mont. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

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3.1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm.-Ram. (Figs. 1, 3)

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Material examined: *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm. Ram., Brazil, ..... (NY 1029384). ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

[Fig. 1] [make sure to suggest the preferred position of figures and tables in the text]

3.2. ***Vulgariplanta palaeotropica***Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram., spec. nova (Figs. 2, 3)

?= *Rariplanta palustris* Jacq. (nom. nud.)

Diagnosis: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Holotype: Indonesia, …..; in locis subpaludosis; 12 Nov 2016 [this is the standard form of dates in Phyton], leg. A. B. Collector 20345 & C. D. Specialist (UMN 123456). – Isotypes: E, K, OSC 123456, TROM, W 78910.

Paratypes: .................

Description: In longer descriptions, the technical terms for important characters (e.g. flowers, stamens, seeds, etc.) should be spaced (1 pt) to make the description easier to read. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Etymology/Eponymy: Text text text text text text text text text.

Habitats: Text text text text text text text text( text text text text1 text text text text2 text text text text text text text textp text text text textt text text text text) text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Distribution: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Additional material examined: *Rariplanta palustris* Huegel [sic!], Australia, ….., XI/13/01 [13 Nov 1801] [if necessary, the original form of the collecting date must be translated into the PHYTON standard in square brackets] , leg. et det. A. O. Collector (W 2013847). ― *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram., Congo, ….. (B 1029384). ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc.

Notes: A preliminary biochemical analysis of the new species is given in Table 1. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

[Fig. 2]

[Table 1]

3.3. Key to the currently known taxa of *Vulgariplantaceae*

1 Petals absent; clonal species, only male plants known, flowers with magenta-spotted pistillodium *Pseudovulgariplanta vegetativa*

1\* Petals present; flowers hermaphrodite 2

2 Petals yellow; odor of crushed leaves like sour cream; stigma green, simple   
 *Vulgariplanta neotropica*

2\* Petals greenish-purple; odor of crushed leaves like French fries; stigma pinkish-white, shaped like a cauliflower *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica*

[Please note that Phyton does not accept indented determination keys. – Small print (10 pt) might also be acceptable for keys.]

**4. Discussion**

The discussion should deal with the interpretation of the results, not only recapitulate them. However, especially in taxonomic papers it can be necessary or more convenient to insert discussions already after the treatments of individual taxa. In such cases this chapter may be obsolete.

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[Fig. 3]

Acknowledgements

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References

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Fischer M. A., Oswald K. & Adler W. 2008. Exkursionsflora für Österreich, Liechtenstein und Südtirol. 3. Auflage. – Oberösterreichische Landesmuseen; Linz. 1391 pp. [It is helpful but not mandatory to give the total number of pages of books.]

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**Figure captions**

Fig. 1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* (NY 1029384). A. Inflorescence. – B. Single flower. – C. Sepal with glandular hairs. – Scale bar = 5 mm.

Fig. 2. *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram. (holotype, UMN 123456). A. Habit. – B. Inflores­cence. – C. Single flower. – D. Sepal with glandular hairs. – E. Ovary with cauliflower-shaped stigma. – Scale bar = 5 mm.

Fig. 3. Mixed stand of flowering *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* and *V. neotropica* in the greenhouse of the Botanical Garden of The University in the Middle of Nowhere (1 Apr 2017).

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* Magnification or reduction should be indicated by a scale bar in the figure. Do not indicate magnification or reduction factors in the figure captions.
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* Punctuation and lettering of the figure captions may be adapted to the features of the figures, also by an editor.

Table 1. Biochemical analysis of *V. palaeotropica*. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specimen\* | Country\*\* | Substance units | Substancidine units\*\*\* | Substanciol |
| AD 123456 | Australia | 123 | 0.01 | + |
| E 123456 | Sri Lanka | 56 | 0.02 | ++ |
| GZU 12345a | Uganda | 789 | 0.05 | – |
| K 123456 | Malaysia | 101 | 0.23 | + |
| L 123456 | Indonesia | 112 | 0.03 | + |
| MO 123456 | Kenia | 131 | 0.17 | + |
| P 123456 | Cameroon | 415 | 0.82 | n. d. [= no data] |
| TROM 1234b | Gambia | 161 | 1.56 | + |

**a**) Identification uncertain.

**b**) Sampling site no more extant.

\*) This column shows herbarium acronyms with specimen numbers.

\*\*) As a rule, all entries should be left-aligned.

\*\*\*) For numerical values, the columns should be aligned by their decimal points using   
word processor decimal tabs. Do not omit the zero before the decimal point of values   
less than 1 (e.g. 0.1).

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* Large, complicated tables (e.g., in vegetation science) can be submitted as MS-Excel files (extension XLS or XLSX). We recommend adding an identical copy of every large Excel table in PDF format, also as a reference for the printer.

1. ) The University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address address address [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ) The Other University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address; corresponding author (e-mail: cecil.diego.plantman@nowhereuniversity2.com)

   \*) Printed volume published ## ### #### [↑](#footnote-ref-2)