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Manuscript Format

General

Authors wishing to submit manuscripts to *Current Herpetology* should carefully consult recent issues of the journal and instructions given here for the manuscript format. **Manuscripts not following the official format may be returned to the authors without review.**

Main manuscripts should be typed on A4 size format (297×210mm) with 12 point font size. Typing should be double-spaced with 2.5cm margins on all sides. Words should not be broken at the end of a line. Each of the following divisions should be begun on a separate page: title page,

abstract, main text, references, and figure legends. Except for the cover letter, tables, figures, and appendices, all pages should be consecutively numbered. Consecutive line numbers from abstract to references should be also presented.

Cover letter

The cover letter should be prepared as a separate file and should provide the following information.

- (1) The title, and name and postal address of the corresponding author to whom communications regarding the manuscript should be directed with his/her e-mail address.
- (2) The date of submission, the number of pages of main manuscript (from title page to figure legends), and the numbers of tables, figures, and appendices.

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The title page should show the title, and the name(s), affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s) in order. The title should be brief and informative. It should appear centered on the top of this page, with the initial letter of each major word capitalized: e.g.,

Phylogenetic Relationships of Geoemydine Turtles
(Reptilia: Bataguridae)

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Abstract page

The abstract page should contain an abstract consisting of less than 250 words, followed by one blank line and by key words in order. The abstract should state the major points of the paper as clearly and concisely as possible without the need for reference to the text and without citation of references. The word "Abstract" should not be indented, and should be followed by a colon: e.g.,

Abstract: Monophyly of the batagurid subfamily Geoemydinae was evaluated

The term, "Key words", should not be indented, and should be followed by a colon and then by up to five key words in alphabetical order, separated from each other by semicolons, that identify the major aspects of the manuscript: e.g.,

Key words: Bataguridae; *Geoemyda* group; Geoemydinae;
Mauremys group; Phylogeny

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Texts of most manuscripts are efficiently arranged in order of introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, and acknowledgments; however, some manuscripts, particularly of reviews and short notes, profit by other arrangements of topics, so the author(s) should use good judgment in this matter. Italics should be used only for scientific names of genera, species and/or subspecies, and for appropriate headings (see below). Commonly used words of non-English origins should not be italicized (e.g., *et al.*, not *et al.*).

Up to three sets of headings are allowed. The major heading, all capitalized, should be centered. The subheading should be centered and italicized, with initial letter of each major word capitalized. The sub-subheading should be set at the left margin and italicized, with only the first letter of the first word capitalized. When only one and two sets of headings are needed, use the major heading, and major heading and sub-subheading, respectively. In the ordinary text arrangement of an Original Article (see above), INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, and ACKNOWLEDGMENTS should be given as major headings.

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Current Herpetology encourages authors to make all data and software code on which the conclusions of the article rely available to readers. Authors are required to include a

Data Availability Statement in their article. The Data Availability Statement provides information for readers regarding the availability of the data in the article.

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The reference section following the main text should begin with the major heading, LITERATURE CITED, and list all and only the publications cited in the manuscript in alphabetical order according to the senior authors' surnames. When there are several papers by the same senior author with various co-authors, they should be listed in alphabetical order by second and subsequent authors, regardless of the number of authors. Following are examples for the format and order of listing of references.

AOKI, R. 2001. *Wani To Ryu [Crocodiles and Dragons]*. Heybonsa, Tokyo.

FROST, D. R. 2015. *Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference, version 6.0*. American Museum of Natural History.

- <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.php>
(accessed 7 June 2015)
- FUKADA, H. 2002. A brief history of the Herpetological Society of Japan. *Bulletin of the Herpetological Society of Japan* 2002: 13-17.
- GLAW, F. AND VENCES, M. 2007. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Madagascar. 3rd Edition.* Vences and Glaw Verlag GbR, Köln.
- HIRATE, K. 2000. Species Composition, Sex Ratio, Size Distribution, and Seasonal Fluctuation of the Sea Turtle Assemblage in the Eastern Off-shore of the Central Part of Okinawajima. *Unpublished master's thesis.* University of the Ryukyus, Nishihara.
- JOB, G. 2011. TREEFINDER, version of March 2011. Available via <http://www.treefinder.de>
- KAMEZAKI, N. 1989. The nesting sites of sea turtles in the Ryukyu Archipelago and Taiwan. p. 342-348. In: M. Matsui, T. Hikida, and R. C. Goris (eds.), *Current Herpetology in East Asia.* Herpetological Society of Japan, Kyoto.
- LEVITON, A. E. AND GIBBS, R. H., JR. 1988. Standards in herpetology and ichthyology. Standard symbolic codes for institution resource collections in herpetology and ichthyology. Supplement no. 1: Additions and corrections. *Copeia* 1988: 280-282.
- LEVITON, A. E., GIBBS, R. H., JR., HEAL, E., AND DAWSON, C. E. 1985. Standards in herpetology and ichthyology: Part I. Standard symbolic codes for institutional resource collections in herpetology and ichthyology. *Copeia* 1985: 802-832.
- MATSUI, M. 1987. Isozyme variation in salamanders of the *nebulosus-lichenatus* complex of the genus *Hynobius* from

- eastern Honshu, Japan, with a description of a new species. *Japanese Journal of Herpetology* 12: 50-64.
- MATSUI, M., IWASAWA, H., TAKAHASHI, H., HAYASHI, T., AND KUMAKURA, M. 1992a. Invalid specific status of *Hynobius sadoensis* Sato: Electrophoretic evidence (Amphibia: Caudata). *Journal of Herpetology* 26: 308-315.
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- MATSUI, M., SATO, T., TANABE, S., AND HAYASHI, T. 1992b. Electrophoretic analyses of systematic relationships and status of two hynobiid salamanders from Hokkaido (Amphibia: Caudata). *Herpetologica* 48: 408-416.
- MOODY, S. M. 1980. Phylogenetic and Historical Biogeographical Relationships of the Genera in the Family Agamidae (Reptilia: Lacertilia). *Unpublished doctoral dissertation*. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- OTA, H. 1986. Snake really an able hunter?: Predatory behavior of Japanese striped snake, *Elaphe quadrivirgata*, in the field. *Journal of Ethology* 4: 69-71.
- R Core Team. 2021. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. Available via <http://www.R-project.org/>
- TAKENAKA, T. In press. Extinction of the naturalized freshwater turtle in Chichijima-Island of Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, South Japan. *Bulletin of the Herpetological Society of Japan*.

ZHAO, E. AND ADLER, K. 1993. *Herpetology of China*.

Contribution to Herpetology, 10. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford.

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Appendices

Detailed information not essential to the text but important to subsequent evaluation (such as that regarding specimens examined) may be placed under the major heading, APPENDIX, and an appropriate sub-subheading. When institutional abbreviations are used in APPENDIX, and/or in the main text, it is recommended, as far as possible, to follow Leviton et al. (1985) or Leviton and Gibbs (1988) (see example of references above for detailed information on these publications) with an explicit statement in APPENDIX (or otherwise, in MATERIALS AND METHODS of the main text): e.g.,

APPENDIX

Specimens examined

Catalogue numbers of specimens deposited in the zoological collection of Kyoto University Museum are preceded by KUZ. The other acronyms are those suggested by Leviton et al. (1985).

Geoemyda japonica: Okinawajima, Okinawa Pref., Japan, KUZ R36720, NSMT H02083-02086; Kumejima, Okinawa Pref., Japan, KUZ R36721, OMNH-R3334. *G. spengleri*: Vietnam, NSMT H9999,

Use major headings with consecutive Roman numerals, APPENDIX I, APPENDIX II, APPENDIX III, APPENDIX IV, etc., when two or more appendices are needed.

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\bar{x} (mean), n (sample size), N (chromosome number, but see below for the use to refer to "north latitude"), no.

(number), yr (year[s]), mo (month[s]), wk (week[s]), h (hour[s]), min (minute[s]), s (second[s]), P (probability), df (degrees of freedom), SD (standard deviation), SE (standard error), NS (not significant), l (liter), kg (kilogram), g (gram), m (meter), cm (centimeter), mm (millimeter), μm (micron), °C (Celsius), asl (above sea level; given as, e.g., 100 m asl), °, ', and " (degrees, minutes, and seconds in geography, respectively), N, S, E, and W (north and south latitudes, and east and west longitudes, respectively, but only when preceded by values with appropriate geographical units; e.g., 15°25'15" N, 121°43'07" E).

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