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DESCRIPTION

Fungal Biology publishes original contributions in all fields of basic and applied research involving fungi and fungus-like organisms (including oomycetes and slime moulds). Areas of investigation include biodeterioration, biotechnology, cell and developmental biology, ecology, evolution, genetics, geomycology, medical mycology, mutualistic interactions (including lichens and mycorrhizas), physiology, plant pathology, secondary metabolites, and taxonomy and systematics. Submissions on experimental methods are also welcomed. Priority is given to contributions likely to be of interest to a wide international audience.

Fungal Biology is the international research journal of the British Mycological Society.

AUDIENCE

Mycologists, Microbiologists, Plant Scientists, Biotechnologists.

IMPACT FACTOR

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

*Fungal Biology* is the international research journal of the British Mycological Society. It publishes original contributions in all fields of basic and applied research involving fungi and fungus-like organisms (including filamentous fungi, yeasts, lichens, oomycetes, and slime moulds). These fields include biochemistry, biodeterioration, biotechnology, cell biology, developmental biology, disease control, ecology, environment, evolution, fungal physiology, genetics, genomics, geomycology, insect pathology, medical mycology, molecular genetics, mutualistic interactions, physiology, plant pathology, secondary metabolites, taxonomy and systematics, and techniques.

**Types of paper**

*Fungal Biology* publishes papers reporting original research which makes a significant contribution to mycology. Review articles on themes of *topical* interest are welcome.

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**Scientific Names**
In accordance with the changes made in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature at the St Louis Congress in 1999, author citations of scientific names are not used in *Fungal Biology* unless the papers are taxonomic or nomenclatural. Further, in those cases author citations are only used where either the date of publication of the name, or the full bibliographic reference to the place of original publication is given. Where only the year is given, it is not placed in parenthesis and the reference is not given in full in the list of References (details can be located through the Index Fungorum database if required).

Author citations for the names of host plants, insects and other organisms mentioned are not given under any circumstances.

Scientific names of all ranks are placed in italic type (e.g. *Ascomycota*, *Boletales*, *Fungi*, *Glomaceae*), as in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. For consistency, this practice is followed for all groups of organisms in *Fungal Biology*, including those covered by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Names not used as formal scientific ones are placed in regular type and do not start with a capital letter (e.g. ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, fungi, penicillia, pyrenomycetes). Names of cultivars (cultivated varieties) of cultivated plants are not placed in italic type but prefixed by 'cv.' without single inverted commas (e.g. *Triticum aestivale* cv. Golden Ear). Names of hybrids are indicated by a multiplication sign in Roman type immediately in front of the hybrid genus or specific name, with no space (e.g. *Melampsoraxcolumbiana*).

When first used in the paper, and at the start of each new section, the genus name is to be given in full. Where the name is repeated, the genus name is abbreviated to its initial letter (e.g. *Chaetomium globosum* to *C. globosum*) except at the start of a new sentence.

Common names of fungi and hosts should not be capitalised or placed in quotation marks, and where available follow standard lists of common names or ones used in quarantine or conservation legislation (e.g. British Society for Plant Pathology, 1984; Stace, New Flora of the British Isles, 1991; Holden, Recommended English Names for Fungi in the UK, 2003).

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In order for the researchers to verify results reported in the journal, voucher material must be both permanently preserved and accessible. Dried reference specimens, slides, and (or) living cultures should be deposited in a public institution, for example ones recognised in the *Index Herbarum* or the World Directory of Collections of Cultures of Microorganisms. Where a large number of collections was used, the deposit of a representative selection of strains is acceptable. Deposited materials should be indicated by the accepted acronym for the collection, followed by the accession number allocated to the strain (e.g. CBS116947). In the case of living cultures, where technically feasible these should be cryopreserved in liquid nitrogen or lyophilized.

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**Taxonomic Data**

*New scientific names*

These are placed in bold Roman type, followed by the author citation in normal type, and then an indication of the rank or transfer in bold (e.g. *sp.nov.*; *comb.nov.*) as shown in Fig. 1.

**Following the acceptance of a paper with new scientific names, authors must register the names in MycoBank and obtain MycoBank numbers for each new name (see [http://www.MycoBank.org](http://www.MycoBank.org)). These are to be given immediately below the name, and the actual numbers can be added in proof if not already secured. This registration became a condition of publication of all new scientific names in the journal on 1 January 2007.**

Note that in the spirit of the current International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, it is not the policy of *Fungal Biology* to publish papers introducing new formal names for the anamorphs of already described teleomorphic fungi. Further, authors are expected to use the full provisions of the Code, as revised in Vienna in 2005, to avoid the unnecessary creation of new names in pleomorphic fungi.

The derivation of new scientific names is to be given before the diagnosis description in 1-2 lines starting with 'Etym.:'. Latin diagnoses should be brief and concentrate on the characters differentiating the new taxon from others. Latin descriptions that are merely translations of the English description included are not acceptable.

The use of paragraphs starting with italicised topic heads such as 'Anamorph:', 'Host range:', 'Distribution:', 'Nomenclature:', or 'Observations:' is encouraged.

**Basionyms**

The basionyms of new combinations are indicated below the formal transfer after the line with the MycoBank number, and on a new line starting with 'Basionym'; this must include the full bibliographic details of the place of publication of the basionym (Fig. 1B).

**Synonyms**

In formal taxonomic presentations, synonyms should be listed in order of date, and grouped as that homotypic (obligate, nomenclatural) synonyms occur together. Each should appear on a new line, with any over-run indented (Fig. 1A), and the type details can be placed immediately after the appropriate name or under *Specimens examined* at the end of the account of that fungus. See Fig. 1A.

'\#' and '=' are not to be used in presentations of lists of synonyms.

The place of publication of scientific names given in the body of the paper must be abbreviated, following Stafelu & Cowans's *Taxonomic Literature* (for books), and any of *Botanico Periodicum Huntianum* or *The World List of Scientific Periodicals* or the *Catalogue if Scientific Periodicals in the British Museum* (*Natural History*) for journals.

Contrary to the general practice in the journal, abbreviations of authors' names are always to be cited after scientific names in formal presentations of synonymy. Abbreviations must follow the system used in the *Index Fungorum* database (available free on the internet). If an author's name is not in the database, the surname should be given in full, and also full initials if there is a different person with the surname already in the system (in some cases forenames are spelled out in full to avoid confusion).

The use of ':' to indicate the sanctioned status of a name in author citations is not recommended, but should always be employed after the full bibliographic reference to the place of publication of a name. The ':' is only correctly used before a 'Fr.' Or 'Pers.' and has a space either side (i.e. 'Bolt. : Fr.' not 'Bolt.: Fr.') as shown in Fig. 1A. Note that in some cases 'ex' may also be correct in the same position where the name was not validly published by the first indicated author.
Where epitypes, neotypes or lectotypes are being designated for the first time, the phrase 'lectotypus hic designatus' (or with a different prefix depending on the kind of type) should appear in bold italic type after the citation of the name or specimen being selected as the nomenclatural type. This is not necessary where taxa are being described for the first time and a holotype (and any isotypes) is being designated.

**Keys**

Keys are presented at full-page width and must be strictly dichotomous. The characters in each half of a couplet must match, though supplementary information may also be added where a taxon keys out. The number of the couplet from which a particular point was reached is indicated in parenthesis, turn-overs are indented, and there is a line space between each couplet. Taxon names are printed in bold Roman where they key out, and without the generic name if the key relates only to species in the same genus. An example of an extract from a key is shown in Fig. 2.

**Specimen citations**

Details of specimens and cultures examined are grouped at the end of species accounts and printed in smaller type. The information should be organized in the following way: Specimen examined: United Kingdom: South Devon (V.C. 3): Slapton, Slapton Ley National Nature Reserve, 'The Causeway', 20(SX)/821442, alt. 10 m, on thallus of Parmelia sulcata on Salix sp., 25 Jun. 1974, D. L. Hawksworth 3762 (IMI 186831 - holotype of Cornutispora lichenicola). Material from different countries is arranged alphabetically by country, with a separating bold 'd' between records from different countries. Different states or counties within a country are separated by a '.', and material from the same state or county is separated by a ';'. Citations of holotype collections of newly described species are to be arranged in the same way, but are placed immediately after the Latin diagnosis.

Appendix:

Fig. 1
Fig. 2
Table 1

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

**Online proof correction**

To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors. If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

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