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### DESCRIPTION

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The *Journal of Human Evolution* concentrates on publishing the highest quality papers covering all aspects of **human evolution**. The central focus is aimed jointly at **paleoanthropological** work, covering **human** and **primate fossils**, and at comparative studies of living species, including both morphological and molecular evidence. These include descriptions of new discoveries, interpretative analyses of new and previously described material, and assessments of the **phylogeny** and **paleobiology** of primate species. Submissions should address issues and questions of broad interest in paleoanthropology.

In addition to original research papers, space is allocated for the rapid publication of short communications on new discoveries, such as exciting new fossils, as well as to lead book reviews and obituaries. All manuscripts are subjected to review by three referees.

Research Areas Include:

- Paleoanthropological work, covering human and primate fossils
- Comparative studies of living species, including both morphological and molecular evidence
- Primate systematics and phylogeny, behavior
- Functional studies, particularly relating to diet and locomotion
- Body size and allometric studies
- Studies in **Paleolithic archaeology**
- **Taphonomic** and **stratigraphical** studies supporting fossil evidence for primate and human evolution
- **Paleoecological** and **paleogeographical** models for primate and human evolution

### AUDIENCE

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Biologists, palaeontologists, anthropologists, archaeologists and geologists interested in all aspects of the evolution of humans and other primates.

### IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Scopus  
Science Citation Index Expanded  
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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

The *Journal of Human Evolution (JHE)* is the premier forum in physical anthropology and paleontology for publishing high quality, peer-reviewed research papers on all aspects relating to human and primate evolution. The central focus is aimed jointly at paleoanthropological work, covering human and primate fossils, and at comparative studies of living species, including both morphological and molecular evidence. These include descriptions of new discoveries, interpretative analyses of new and previously described material, and assessments of the phylogeny and paleobiology of primate species. Submissions should address issues and questions of broad interest in paleoanthropology.

#### *Types of article*

Research papers should be written as concisely as possible and contain the maximum density of information. Submitted manuscripts can be any length up to approximately 150 pages (including tables and references), subject to limitations on space. The Editors of *JHE* will also consider publishing special issues devoted to particular topics or themes that fall within the purview of the journal. Presubmission inquiries to the Editors, including detailed special issue proposals, are mandatory.

In addition to original research papers, space will be allocated in the "News & Views" section of the journal for short communications on new discoveries or critical comments on recently published papers, whether in *JHE* or elsewhere. These are normally less than 3000 words (references excluded) and include up to 4 figures or tables and no abstract. Short research papers are not included in News & Views but will be handled in the regular research paper stream.

*JHE* also publishes peer-reviewed lead reviews of books and obituaries. They are normally less than 4000 words (references excluded). Presubmission inquiries about book review proposals (to the Book Review Editor) and obituaries (to the Editors-in-Chief) are mandatory.

The *JHE* will publish Monographs as separate supplements to the Journal. A maximum of one monograph per year will be published. Monographs are intended to offer a venue for publication of long single papers that provide a comprehensive treatment of topics that fall within the purview of the journal. Proposals for monographs should be submitted to the Editors-in-Chief.

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#### *Submission checklist*

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

**Ensure that the following items are present:**

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

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- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

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- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

*Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files* (where applicable)

*Supplemental files* (where applicable)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
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- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

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Papers should be submitted in English. Manuscripts should use double-spacing throughout (including references, tables, legends and footnotes). The position of tables and illustrations should be indicated in the text; footnotes, tables and legends for illustrations should be typed separately at the end of the manuscript. Figures and tables should be comprehensible without reference to the text. All pages should be numbered serially. Manuscripts must be submitted in a complete and finished form. The Editors reserve the right to return unacceptable material to authors for revision.

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To facilitate this, authors need to ensure that their manuscripts are prepared in a way that does not give away their identity. To help with this preparation please ensure the following when submitting to *Journal of Human Evolution*:

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Make sure figures do not contain any affiliation related identifier

Do not eliminate essential self-references or other references but limit self-references only to papers that are relevant for academic reasons.

Remove any identifying information, including author names, from file names and ensure document properties are also anonymized.

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Section headings should be in bold, lower case font for second and subsequent words; sub-section headings italicized, lower case font for second and subsequent words; sub-subsection headings should be placed left and underlined, lower case font for second and subsequent words, and with text following on the same line (no punctuation following underlined section). See the example below:

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Text begins here.

#### *Sub-section heading*

Text begins here.

Sub-subsection heading Text begins here.

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In taxonomic papers, a section of Systematics (for extant taxa) or Systematic paleontology (for extinct taxa) is required, either before or in substitution for the Results section (see specific guidelines for taxonomic papers below).

### *Results*

Results should be clear and concise.

### *Discussion*

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion or Discussion and Conclusions section is sometimes appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of the Discussion section.

### *Appendices*

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: [example Highlights](#).

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

### **Abstract**

An abstract will be printed at the head of all papers; this should not exceed 300 words, and should be intelligible to the general reader without reference to the main text. Abbreviations and literature citations should be avoided in the abstract.

### **Keywords**

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

### **Abbreviations**

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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### **Formatting of funding sources**

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It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

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Please list funding sources within the Acknowledgments.

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Specifying author contributions is not mandatory, but if such statement is used, then it must be placed in a different section immediately after the acknowledgements and before the references list

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Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: with some exceptions (e.g., geological time), use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

Time units (Ma, ka, cal BP, etc.), mammalian dental nomenclature (upper and lower teeth denoted by superscripts and subscripts) and taxonomic abbreviations (see specific guidelines for taxonomic papers below) are considered standard abbreviations and need not be defined. Other common standard abbreviations that are accepted and should not be written in italics are the following: 'et al.' (et alii: and others), 'e.g.' (exempli gratia: for example; always followed by comma), and 'i.e.' (id est: that is to say; always followed by comma). Similarly, other words of Latin origin that are not abbreviated should not be italicized either (e.g., 'a priori', 'a posteriori', 'per se', 'contra').

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#### *Electronic artwork*

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- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
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A detailed [guide on electronic artwork](#) is available.

**You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.**

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Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.

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- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
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#### *Journal article*

Demes, B., O'Neill, M.C., 2013. Ground reaction forces and center of mass mechanics of bipedal capuchin monkeys: implications for the evolution of human bipedalism. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 150, 76-86.

El Zaatari, S., Grine, F.E., Ungar, P.S., Hublin, J.-J., 2016. Neandertal versus modern human dietary responses to climatic fluctuations. *PLoS One* 11, e0153277.

#### *Journal article in press*

Benazzi, S., Gruppioni, G., Strait, D.S., Hublin, J.-J., In press. Virtual reconstruction of KNM-ER 1813 *Homo habilis* cranium. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*.

#### *Journal article first published online*

Benazzi, S., Gruppioni, G., Strait, D.S., Hublin, J.-J., 2013. Virtual reconstruction of KNM-ER 1813 *Homo habilis* cranium. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. DOI: 10.1002/ajpa.22376.

#### *Authored book*

Larsen, C.S., 2010. *Essentials of Physical Anthropology. Discovering Our Origins*. Norton, New York.

*Edited volume*

Slice, D.E. (Ed.), 2005. *Modern Morphometrics in Physical Anthropology*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.

*Book chapter*

MacLatchy, L., DeSilva, J., Sanders, W., Wood, B., 2010. Hominini. In: Werdelin, L., Sanders, W. (Eds.), *Cenozoic Mammals of Africa*. University of California Press, Berkeley, pp. 471-540.

*Ph.D. dissertation*

O'Malley, R.C., 2011. Environmental, nutritional and social aspects of insectivory by Gombe chimpanzees. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California.

*References by same first author from same year*

Raichlen, D.A., 2005a. Effects of limb mass distribution on the ontogeny of quadrupedalism in infant baboons (*Papio cynocephalus*) and implications for the evolution of primate quadrupedalism. *Journal of Human Evolution* 49, 415-431.

Raichlen, D.A., 2005b. Ontogeny of limb mass distribution in *Papio cynocephalus*. *Journal of Human Evolution* 49, 452-467.

*\*Dual-authored references by the same first author should be arranged **alphabetically**, not chronologically*

Nekaris, K.A.I., Bearder, S.K., 2007. The loriform primates of Asia and mainland Africa. In: Campbell, C.J., Fuentes, A., Mackinnon, K.C., Panger, M., Bearder, S.K. (Eds.), *Primates in Perspective*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 24-45.

Nekaris, K.A.I., Rasmussen, D.T., 2003. Diet of the slender loris. *International Journal of Primatology* 24, 33-46.

*Multiple-authored references by the same first author should be arranged chronologically*

Rothman, J.M., Van Soest, P.J., Pell, A.N., 2006. Decaying wood is a sodium source for mountain gorillas. *Biological Letters* 2, 321-324.

Rothman, J.M., Dierenfeld, E.S., Hintz, H.F., Pell, A.N., 2008. Nutritional quality of gorilla diets: consequences of age, sex and season. *Oecologia* 155, 111-122.

Rothman, J.M., Chapman, C.A., van Soest, P.J., 2012. Methods in primate nutritional ecology: a user's guide. *International Journal of Primatology* 33, 542-566.

*Computer programs*

Swofford, D.L., 2002. PAUP\*: Phylogenetic analysis using parsimony (\*and other methods). Version 4.0b5. Sinauer Associates, Sunderland.

R Core Team, 2017. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna.

*Journal titles*

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## SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR TAXONOMIC PAPERS

### ***Taxonomic papers***

All manuscripts should adhere to the last edition and subsequent amendments of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (hereafter, the Code), which can be accessed online (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted-sites/iczn/code/>). However, taxonomic papers should follow particular rules that are outlined below (manuscripts will be considered 'taxonomic papers' when new taxa are erected, when amended diagnoses of taxa are provided, or when the main aim of the paper is taxonomic at the Editor's discretion).

### ***Structure of the paper***

A separate section entitled Systematics (for extant taxa) or Systematic paleontology (for extinct taxa) is mandatory. This section may substitute the standard Results section; if not, then the latter must be placed immediately after the systematic section. This section primary heading should be followed by successive taxonomic subheadings in round type that do not adhere to the style of secondary or tertiary headings of the journal, and which must include rank (but see below), taxon name, and taxonomic authorships and/or specifications about the novelty of taxa (see abbreviations below), without dot at the end. For example:

### ***Systematic paleontology***

Order Primates Linnaeus, 1758

Infraorder Catarrhini . Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812

Superfamily Cercopithecoidea Gray, 1821

Family Cercopithecidae Gray, 1821

Subfamily Colobinae Blyth, 1863

Genus *Mesopithecus* Wagner, 1839

*Mesopithecus pentelicus* Wagner, 1839

Studied specimens Text follows here in the same line, with the heading underlined and not followed by a dot. When necessary, such as when describing new taxa, tertiary headings of Holotype, Type locality, Diagnosis, Distribution, Etymology, etc., can be provided here.

### ***Description***

Text begins here, indented, and with the heading in italics on the previous line. Tertiary headings can be added below to separate the description of different anatomical parts. Additional secondary headings (in italics) may be added below, as required (Comparisons, Remarks, etc.).

The use of taxon ranks is mandatory when ruled by the Code (i.e., family-, genus- or species-group taxa), and optional for higher-level ranks not ruled by the Code (e.g., class, order). New taxa must be explicitly denoted as such after taxon name (e.g., sp. nov.), whereas new rank must be explicitly specified after taxonomic authorship. A taxonomic subheading can be followed, on next line, by another taxonomic subheading (of lower rank), a synonyms list, or one or more secondary or tertiary headings (in accordance to the journal style), depending on the case. Tertiary headings will be used except for longer sub-sections of 'Description', 'Comparisons' or 'Remarks', which must be under secondary headings and may be alternatively placed within a separate Results section (if any). The erection of new family- and genus-group taxa must be accompanied at least by a designation of the type genus or species, respectively, whereas the erection of new species-group taxa must obligatorily include a succinct diagnosis (without references, and preceded by a tertiary heading), which must be differential unless a separate differential diagnosis is provided.

## **Synonyms**

If applicable, systematic headings of species-group taxa may be followed by a synonyms list with references. References cited within the synonyms list(s) must be included in the references list of the paper, but their citation does not adhere to the standard citation style of the journal. Only relevant synonyms must be included (e.g., original description, new rank, genus transfer, etc.). Each synonym must be placed on a text line of its own, flushed to the left, beginning with year, followed by colon, taxon name, authorship without year, semicolon plus citation (if different from authorship), colon, plates and/or figures and comma (if applicable), and page range.

## ***Taxonomic authorities***

Taxonomic authorities (or authorships) should be provided following a taxon name (especially for ranks of the genus-and species-groups) when it is first mentioned in the text, as well as within systematic headings within a formal Systematics or Systematic paleontology section. References for taxonomic authorships used in the text must be included in the references list following the same style as other references. Within the text, taxonomic authorships should follow the recommendations of the Code if they go against the journal's citation style. Therefore, the name of author(s) must be separated from year of original description with a comma, but parentheses can only be used for species-group names when they were originally erected within a different genus from that currently used. For authors, only surnames will be used, unless initials are required to distinguish different authors. For two authors, names must be separated by 'and' (instead of ampersand); for three or more authors, the name of first author followed by 'et al.' should be used as long as the full list of authors can be unambiguously identified in the references list.

## ***Taxon names***

Genus- and species-group names must be italicized (including tables and figures), whereas taxon names from higher ranks must be in round type and with the first word capitalized. Using the English version of formal family-group (or higher-level rank) taxon names is allowed except in systematic headings, but they must be clearly denoted as such by not being capitalized and by transforming the formal Latin ending of each rank into its standard English version (e.g., -ids instead of -idae for families, -oids instead of -oidea for superfamilies, etc.). Authors should be aware that species names are binomina composed by a genus name and a species epithet, so that the use of isolated species epithets is not warranted; the same applies to subspecies trinomina. Genus names within species binomina must not be abbreviated when they are first mentioned in the text (even if implicit), at the beginning of a sentence, or within a heading (systematic or otherwise). The same applies to species epithets in subspecies trinomina when first mentioned in the text. Genus names must be abbreviated (when necessary) preferentially by using the first (uppercase) letter of the genus name (in italics) followed by a dot. However, different abbreviations must be used for different genera within a paper, so that additional (lowercase) letters must be employed to distinguish abbreviations of genus names beginning with the same letter. For example, genus *Australopithecus* will be only abbreviated as 'Au.' if *Ardipithecus* is abbreviated in the same paper as 'A.', although they might be alternatively abbreviated as 'A.' and 'Ar.', respectively. The use of subgenus names (with uppercase first letter) and names of superspecies or groups of species (with lowercase first letter) is optional, but when used, they must be obligatorily within parentheses before the species epithets; only these taxon names, not the parentheses, must be in italics.

## ***Standard abbreviations and open nomenclature***

When new taxa are erected, their name must be followed by an expression that unambiguously denotes that they are new (e.g., 'sp. nov.', 'gen. nov.', 'gen. et sp. nov.', 'fam. nov.', etc.) in the title, the abstract, the systematics section, and the first time they are mentioned in the text. Expressions 'sp. nov.' and 'gen. nov.' will be used instead of other equivalents, such as 'n. sp.' and 'n. g.', respectively. Authors are encouraged to use open nomenclature modifiers to express doubts in taxonomic assignments. Indeterminate species must be denoted by 'sp.' after genus name, indeterminate subspecies by 'subsp.' after species name, and 'indet.' for after the family-group taxon name in the remaining instances. When a taxon may be assigned to two different species, separate the two binomina by 'vel' (meaning 'or') or slash, not the species epithets by a slash or an hyphen (e.g., *Homo erectus vel Homo ergaster* or *Homo erectus/H. ergaster*, instead of *Homo erectus/ergaster*

or *Homo erectus-ergaster*). Other standard abbreviations are 's.l.' (sensu lato, in broad sense), 's.s.' (sensu stricto, in strict sense), 'cf.' (confer, compare with), 'aff.' (affinis, closely related to) and '?' (question mark). The latter three conventions should not be mistaken with one another: 'cf.' means that a particular specimen is likely to belong to the taxon, but the assignment cannot be confidently confirmed due to the lack of enough data; 'aff.' means that a particular specimen appears most closely related to that taxon but probably represents a different one (likely to be new); the question mark indicates that the taxonomic (not nomenclatural) validity of a particular taxon is doubtful. These conventions must precede the relevant taxonomic rank, separated by space in the case of 'cf.' and 'aff.', and without space in the case of question marks. Therefore, uncertainty at the species rank should be denoted by putting these modifiers before the species epithet without repeating the genus name (e.g., *Australopithecus cf. afarensis*, not *Australopithecus cf. A. afarensis*); if taxonomic uncertainty applies to the genus rank as well, then the modifier must be written only once (e.g., cf. *Australopithecus afarensis*). When the inclusion of a particular species within a genus is questioned but there is no better alternative, then the genus name must be written within simple (not double) quotation marks, which should not be italicized (e.g., 'Sivapithecus' *occidentalis*). All the taxonomic abbreviations and symbols mentioned above are standard in taxonomy; hence, they should not be italicized, and their meaning should not be further specified anywhere in the manuscript. The same applies to other taxonomic terms, such as 'nomen nudum', 'nomen dubium', 'nomen oblitum', etc.

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