



SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BOTANY

An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Plant Sciences

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The *South African Journal of Botany* publishes original papers that deal with the classification, biodiversity, morphology, physiology, molecular biology, ecology, biotechnology, ethnobotany and other botanically related aspects of species that are of importance to **southern Africa**. Manuscripts dealing with significant new findings on other species of the world and general **botanical** principles will also be considered and are encouraged.

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AUDIENCE

Plant biochemists, physiologists, molecular biologists, taxonomists, ecologists and ethnobotanists

IMPACT FACTOR

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Descriptions of new species should form part of a revision of a genus or infrageneric taxon. If the author(s) can give a reasonable motivation why this is not possible, then new species descriptions will be considered for publication only as Research Notes, with a maximum of one title page and two additional pages per species (including illustrations and maps, both of which should preferably be designed for printing in single column width). The author(s) are encouraged to submit multiple new species from the same genus in one article. Only new species from the Flora of southern Africa region will be considered for publication.

Authors of botanical names are abbreviated according to Authors of Plant Names (Brummitt and Powell 1992, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew). Authors should be given the first time a name is mentioned, or alternately in a table where all relevant names are listed (e.g., table of voucher specimens).

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Herbarium acronyms follow *Index Herbariorum*.

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GPS co-ordinates are to be excluded from all specimens cited.

Examples: Type: South Africa. Western Cape, Beaufort West (3222): 'Renosterkopf' [Renosterkop] (-BB), 1850, *Zeyher 854* (TCD, lecto.- image!, here designated; SAM!, P - image! [2 sheets], isolecto.).

Type: South Africa. Western Cape, Caledon (3419): Ratelrivier flats (-DC), 12 Feb 1958, *Willems 19* (NBG, holo.!, NBG!, K!, iso.).

Type: South Africa. Precise locality unknown: 'Cap. Bonae Spae' [Cape of Good Hope], *Thunberg s.n.* THUNB-UPS 20137 (UPS, holo. - microfiche!).

Type: South Africa. KwaZulu Natal, Stanger (2931): Natal, near 'Port Natal' [Durban] (-CC), *Krauss 418* (MO, sheet with collection label in bottom left corner, lecto.!, here designated; BM!, K! [2 sheets], MO!, NBG!, S!, isolecto.).

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Distributional data for each of the species should be recorded using Quarter Degree Grid Cells (outlined in Leistner and Morris 1976). In this system, the basic unit is the one-degree square of latitude and longitude, which is designated by a degree reference number (viz., degrees of latitude and longitude of the north-west corner) and the district name of that square.

EXAMPLES:

Additional specimens examined.

Botswana. **2615 (Luderitz)**: Diamond Area No. 1, Sperrgebiet, south of Rotkuppe gate (-CD), 2 Aug 2001, *Mannheimer 1391* (WIND); Road to Grillenthal from Kaukausib, Blue ridge (-DC), 5 Sep 2002, *Mannheimer 2200* (WIND). **2715 (Bogenfels)**: Diamond Area No. 1, en route from Tsabiams to Grillenthal (-BA), 5 Sep 2002, *Bartsch, Loots and Mannheimer 1028* (WIND); Approach to Kaukausib Plain to south (-BA), 5 Sep 2002, *Mannheimer 2195* (WIND); Sandy-gravel plain east of Kaukausib Fountain (-BA), 12 Sep 2005, *Mannheimer 2769* (WIND, JRAU); Karas district, Sperrgebiet, Kaukausib Drainage (-BA), 3 Mar 2007, *Burke 7001* (PRE).

South Africa. WESTERN CAPE: **3218 (Clanwilliam)**: Near Eendekuil, western foot of Piekenierskloof Pass (-DB), 28 Aug 2009, *Magee, Boatwright, Manning and Goldblatt 161* (NBG, PRE, K, BOL). **3319 (Worcester)**: Tulbagh (-AC), Sep 1919, *Bolus 16734* (BOL); roadside near Gouda (-AC), 9 Sep 1951, *Esterhuysen 18840* (BOL [3 sheets], K, PRE).

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Each country has its own rights on its biodiversity. Consequently for studying plants one needs to follow the international, national and institutional rules concerning the biodiversity rights.

All Editors and Authors are requested to ensure that suitable taxonomic works are cited in support of the identification of ANY organism named in their publications.

New species descriptions - Descriptions of new species should form part of a revision of a genus or infrageneric taxon. If the author(s) can give a reasonable motivation why this is not possible, then new species descriptions will be considered for publication only as Short Communications, with a maximum of one title page and two additional pages per species (including illustrations and maps, both of which should preferably be designed for printing in single column width). The author(s) are encouraged to submit multiple new species from the same genus in one article. Only new species from the Flora of southern Africa region will be considered for publication.

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