



STUDIES IN MYCOLOGY

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DESCRIPTION

The Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute - an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and situated in Utrecht, The Netherlands - maintains a world-renowned collection of living filamentous fungi, yeasts and bacteria. The institute's research programmes principally focus on the taxonomy and evolution of fungi as well as on functional aspects of fungal biology and ecology, incorporating molecular and genomics approaches. The Westerdijk Fungal Biodiversity Institute employs circa 70 personnel, among whom circa 24 scientists.

Studies in Mycology is an international peer-reviewed journal which publishes systematic monographs on the biodiversity of filamentous fungi and yeasts. The first issue was published in 1972. The journal is open-access, and from January 1 2016 it will change to the continuous publishing model, with one volume per year. The emphasis of papers should be on fungal taxonomy and biodiversity. Accepted papers will appear immediately online. Authors who intend to submit monographs should contact the Executive Editor in advance. There are no restrictions of length, though it is generally expected that manuscripts should be at least 50 A4 pages in print. The publication fee is € 1000 per paper.

Authors who intend to submit monographs or topical issues should contact the Executive Editor in advance. Authors are obliged to meet the requirements as set out in our Instructions for Authors.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Instructions for Authors

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- Black JA, Taylor JE (1999b). Article title. *Mycological Research*: In press.
- Black JA, Taylor JE, White DA (1981). Chapter title. In: *Book title* (Seifert S, Seifert KA, eds). Press, Country: 11–30.

- Crous PW, Wingfield MJ, Mansilla JP, *et al.* (2006c). Phylogenetic reassessment of *Mycosphaerella* spp. and their anamorphs occurring on *Eucalyptus*. II. *Studies in Mycology* **55**: 99–131.
- Hoog GS de, Gerrits van den Ende AHG. 1998. Molecular diagnostics of clinical strains of filamentous Basidiomycetes. *Mycoses* **41**: 183–189.
- Simpson H, Seifert KA (2000). *Book title*. 2nd edn. Press, Country.
- White DA (2001). *Dissertation title*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department, University, Country.

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- Farr DF, Rossman AY, Palm ME, *et al.* (2008). Fungal databases, systematic mycology and microbiology laboratory, ARS, USDA. <http://www.nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/>.
- Oksanen J, Blanchet FG, Kindt R, *et al.* (2013). Vegan: community ecology package. R package version 2.0-7. <http://vegan.r-forge.r-project.org/>.
- Revkin AC (2014). Can Congress Act to Block Fungal Threat to U.S. Amphibians? The New York Times. 31 October 2014. <http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/10/31/can-congress-act-to-block-fungal-threat-to-u-s-amphibians/>

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