

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

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Abstract.—*Herpetological Conservation and Biology* is an open-access, peer-reviewed, international journal that publishes original research, reviews, perspectives, and correspondence on the ecology, natural history, management, and conservation biology of amphibians and reptiles. The journal's focus stresses the importance of natural history to conservation efforts. Manuscript topics considered for inclusion include all aspects of natural history (e.g., behavior, parasitology, and physiology), ecology, sampling design and techniques, field studies, inventories, long-term monitoring, and management case studies. Manuscripts with strong applied conservation objectives or implications that employ genetic techniques as tools will be considered for publication. Authors who are unsure of the suitability of their manuscript for submission to *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* should contact the appropriate Section Editor for guidance. Upon final acceptance, articles are published electronically in a portable data file (.pdf) format with full pagination. Articles will be published and archived at <http://www.herpconbio.org>. An archival copy will be provided *gratis* to a network of key university libraries and public institutions.

Key Words.—citations; formatting; grammar; manuscript; style; syntax; topics (note alphabetical order)

Short Title.—Instructions for Authors (put at top of manuscript)

Scope of Journal

Herpetological Conservation and Biology is an open-access, peer-reviewed, international journal that publishes original research, reviews, perspectives, and correspondence on the ecology, natural history, management, and conservation biology of amphibians and reptiles. The journal's focus stresses the importance of natural history to conservation efforts.

Submission and Format

Manuscripts must be submitted electronically as Microsoft Word (MSWord) documents to the appropriate Section Editor:

Frogs, Toads, and Caecilians:	David F. Bradford – dbradfo@herpconbio.org
Salamanders and Newts:	Brian T. Miller – bmiller@mtsu.edu
Freshwater Turtles (North America):	Will Selman – will.selman@millsaps.edu
Freshwater Turtles (International):	J. Daren Riedle – daren.riedle@ks.gov
Tortoises:	Ken Nussear – knussear@mac.com
Sea Turtles:	Erin Seney – erin.seney@ucf.edu
Lizards, Amphisbaenians, Crocodilians:	David J. Germano – dgermano@csub.edu
Snakes:	Michael J. Dreslik – dreslik@illinois.edu
General Herpetology:	Ann V. Paterson – distichus@herpconbio.org
Special Publications:	Stanley E. Trauth – strauth@astate.edu
Photo Gallery:	Raymond Saumure – insculpta@gmail.com

Each manuscript submitted must be accompanied by an “Author Submission Form,” which is available in portable document file (PDF) format on the *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* website. Failure to provide the Author Submission Form will result in the manuscript being returned without review. Section Editors should acknowledge receipt of a manuscript within 7 d of submission; should the corresponding author not receive a timely response, please contact a Managing Editor to confirm receipt.

Upon final acceptance, articles are published electronically as a PDF file with full pagination. Articles will be published and archived at <http://www.herpconbio.org>. Moreover, the journal is archived electronically at <http://www.archive.org>. Offprints will not be produced; however, authors can download a PDF for distribution. There are no page charges. Upon final acceptance, manuscripts will be published in the next available issue. *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* publishes three issues per calendar year. Articles are indexed currently in Biology Browser, CAB Abstracts, Current Contents, Directory of Open Access Journals, EMBiology, Google Scholar, Scopus, Wildlife Review Abstracts, and Thomson Reuters. *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* papers should be cited using the following format:

Bury, R.B. 2006. Natural history, field ecology, conservation biology and wildlife management: time to connect the dots. *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* 1:56–61.

Types of Contributions

Herpetological Conservation and Biology welcomes the submission of original experimental, descriptive, and/or inferential research. Manuscripts categories include:

- (1) Research Articles (includes techniques papers);
- (2) Forums (invited contributions only: critical reviews, rebuttals);
- (3) Invited Papers;
- (4) HerpSpectives (open to contributions: historical reviews, commentaries on HCB articles);
- (5) Point-Counterpoint;
- (6) Classics in Herpetology; and
- (7) Special Issues (symposia and monographs).

Forums are invited contributions that focus on the review or synthesis of a topic within the focal areas of the journal *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*. Authors should indicate in the introduction why such a review is needed at this time. An example is “the concept is subject to controversy and distinction between the different theories is needed.” Articles are typically large and culminate in a comprehensive address of literature for that field. Reviews that simply duplicate previous reviews and/or books, or that do not add significantly to the status of the science, will not be accepted.

The HerpSpectives manuscript category is open to contributed manuscripts. HerpSpectives focus on viewpoints, summaries of current research, and commentaries on articles previously published in *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*. These articles address broad-ranging methodology and/or concepts of importance to the focal areas of the journal. HerpSpectives may be review articles. Still, *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* expects a balanced approach that fairly evaluates analyses of

data, logic, and/or interpretations of other published works. Tirades or one-sided manuscripts will be rejected by the Editors.

Point-Counterpoint articles or notes challenge or provide additional perspective to a previously published *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* research, forum, or HerpSpective article. Point-Counterpoint articles are similar to HerpSpectives, except that they are focused upon the results or deductions made in a single paper. Articles should be written in a literary reporting style. Most importantly, the attitude of these articles must be professional, informative, and non-confrontational.

Forums, HerpSpectives, and Point-Counterpoint articles must be balanced (e.g., pertinent citations listed with no bias toward one view). Authors are asked to support their arguments logically with their own published data on the subject, if appropriate. Discussions should be approached in a persuasive or reporting scientific literary style. Authors should also be aware that well-supported views could become the topic of Point-Counterpoint articles challenging the views put forth. Style and formatting for these types of manuscripts should follow those of [Steen and Smith \(2006\)](#) or [Altig \(2007a\)](#).

Suitable Topics

Manuscript topics considered for inclusion in *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* include all aspects of natural history (e.g., behavior, parasitology, and physiology), ecology, sampling design and techniques, field studies, inventories, long-term monitoring, and management case studies. Manuscripts with strong applied conservation objectives or implications that employ genetic techniques as tools will be considered for publication in *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*. Authors who are unsure of the suitability of their manuscript for submission to *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* should contact the appropriate Section Editors listed above for guidance.

Unsuitable Topics

Short notes describing unique or rare observations, such as those published in the Natural History Notes section of *Herpetological Review*, are not accepted. Moreover, book reviews, species descriptions, checklists, species accounts, county records, or manuscripts with a focus on systematics and/or phylogeny are not accepted. We no longer accept ecological modeling papers unless the study includes extensive new field sampling.

Statement of Authorship

Authors must attest that manuscripts submitted to *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* are original and that no portion of a given work has been published elsewhere, in any language. Moreover, the corresponding author must affirm that the manuscript, or parts thereof, are not under consideration for publication in another journal. Theses and dissertations do not normally constitute prior publication. The corresponding author must also assure that every author listed contributed significantly to the manuscript and that each one has read and approved of the manuscript. A significant contribution implies that authors actively participated in at least three of the following five phases of a research project: (1) conceptual; (2) data collection; (3) analyses; (4) writing the manuscript; and (5) editing the manuscript.

Submission of a manuscript implies that, if accepted, the authors consent to the open-access distribution of the published paper, including any photographs contained therein. The first author of a manuscript published in *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* retains copyright.

Review of Manuscripts

The editorial staff of *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* will consider requests to avoid specific parties as peer reviewers; however, they provide no guarantee that these requests will be honored. Authors are asked not to submit names of potential peer reviewers, unless requested by the editorial staff. Acceptance of a manuscript is contingent upon at least two favorable recommendations from anonymous peer reviewers and the concurrence of the Associate and Section Editors assigned to the manuscript. Should a manuscript receive both positive and negative reviews, the Associate Editor may submit the manuscript to a third peer reviewer. Alternatively, the Associate Editor may choose to review the manuscript. Final acceptance rests with the Section Editor.

Peer reviewers will be asked to complete the Confidentiality Form provided by the editor upon accepting to review a given manuscript. Comments by peer reviewers will be submitted to the Associate Editor on the Peer Review Form in PDF format. Upon receipt of the reviews, the Associate Editor handling the manuscript will revisit the Author Submission Form to identify inconsistencies between the manuscript and *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* guidelines. To be able to save the PDF forms, reviewers and editors must have a recent version of Adobe Reader installed on their computers (i.e., Version 8 or later). This free software is available at: <http://www.adobe.com>. Finally, the Associate Editor makes his/her recommendation for acceptance pending revisions/rejection of a given manuscript in consultation with the appropriate Section Editor. Revisions received after six months will be treated as new submissions; however, the corresponding author may request an extension from the appropriate Section Editor.

Galley proofs will be provided to the corresponding author prior to publication. Authors must respond within 48 h with any corrections required or the manuscript may be withheld until the next issue. In recent years, the acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted to *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* was 50%.

Language and Style

Manuscripts must be written in English. Moreover, manuscripts must be clear, concise, and written primarily in the active voice.

Active voice: "We set traps at random locations..."

Passive voice: "Traps were set at random locations..."

Authors who fail to use an active voice will be required to rewrite entire sections of their manuscript, even if such changes are only detected at the final copy edit stage. This will likely cause substantial delays. Publication of the manuscript would likely be delayed to a future issue.

A second abstract in a language other than English may be included at the discretion of the authors. Upon acceptance, authors may choose to include a non peer-reviewed appendix containing a foreign

language version of the manuscript. Authors whose first language is not English are strongly encouraged to have the manuscript proofed by an English-speaking colleague prior to submission.

Please use the United States spelling of words, e.g., color rather than colour. Also, common Latin abbreviations such as et al., i.e., and e.g. should not be italicized; whereas, all others are italicized (e.g., *in vitro*, *ad libitum*, *in situ*, *op. cit.*, and *sensu stricto*). Acronyms should be defined upon first use in the manuscript, e.g., snout-vent length (SVL), temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD), or *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (*Bd*). Note that the latter example is an abbreviation of a scientific name and thus retains italics. Do not start sentences with abbreviations; write out the word in full. Similarly, sentences beginning with a number should always be spelled out. When using numbers in running text, spell out numbers one through nine and use numerals for 10 onward (e.g., three lizards, nine toads, and 11 salamanders). When numbers are followed by units of measurement, however, the numbers should not be spelled out (e.g., 1,968 ha, 0.3 kg, 3.7 m, 11 km, and 5-y period). Use the *Système International d'Unités* (SI) when describing units of measure. Temperature should be presented in Celsius (25° C) and geographic coordinates can be submitted as either Latitude and Longitude (41°25'01"N, 120°58'57"W or decimal degrees) or as Universal Transverse Mercators (UTMs) and should include the zone (11S 0527892, 3887215).

The standard reference for English stylistic and grammatical conventions is the Chicago Manual of Style published by the University of Chicago Press. Moreover, authors may wish to consult Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers compiled by the Council of Science Editors and published by Rockefeller University Press in 2006.

The Manuscript

The whole manuscript must be double-spaced; this includes tables, table and figure headings, and the Literature Cited section. Use Times New Roman and a font size of 12, including figures (axis labels) and tables. Text should be left justified. Do not right-justify any portion of the manuscript. All manuscript pages are to be consecutively numbered at the bottom center of each page. Prospective authors are encouraged to consult recently published *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* articles for style. Manuscripts that do not follow closely the style guidelines and format set forth herein will be returned to the corresponding author without review.

Short title.—Provide a short title (i.e., maximum 60 characters including spaces) to be used as a running header.

Title (not given a heading). Be brief yet informative. Titles should convey the focus of the investigation and preferably include the scientific name(s) of the species studied. Although *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* prefers that common and binomial scientific names for North American species follow Crother et al. (2008), authors may choose to use alternative taxonomic designations. Scientific names should be in *italics*. The first letter of each word composing a specific common name should be capitalized (e.g., American Crocodile, Pygmy Short-horned Lizard, and Timber Rattlesnake), but not when referring to the group (e.g., painted turtles, garter snakes, or spadefoot toads). Titles should be centered, 16 point font, bolded, and in large and small capitals Times New Roman font (see this title on first page).

Abstract.—An abstract is required for all manuscripts. It should be a concise summary of the objectives of the manuscript, results, and conclusions written in layman's terms (i.e., avoid all technical jargon so as to be easily understood by the public and press). The abstract text should be bolded, begin with “**Abstract.**—” in boldface italics, and should not exceed 250 words.

Key Words.—A maximum of eight key words should reflect the main aspects of the investigation. Key words should not include words already used in the title. Please note that short phrases or names such as “Eastern Garter Snake” would count as one key word. The title or keywords should include the common and scientific names of the amphibians and/or reptiles studied as well as the primary topics of the investigation. Key words should be listed in alphabetical order, in plain font, and separated by semi-colons. They should form a new paragraph that follows immediately after the Abstract. The heading should be two words, in italics (but not bolded), and followed by a period and em dash (—).

Format as shown:

Key Words.—amphibians; biology; conservation; international; journal; reptiles; research; success

Text.—Each research manuscript should be composed of the following sections. The first page should be composed of: *Short Title*, title (no heading callout), **Abstract**, and *Key Words*. Subsequent pages should have the following sections: **INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, Acknowledgments, LITERATURE CITED**, Tables, Figures, Author Photographs and Biosketches, and, if applicable, Appendices. HerpSpectives and other contributions may have fewer categories, as needed. The preceding major section headings should be in small caps, boldface, and centered. The *Short Title*, **Abstract**, *Key Words*, and *Acknowledgments* should be lower case, italicized, and followed by a period and em dash. Acknowledgments should also be indented by 0.33 cm (0.13 inches). Section sub-headings should begin a new paragraph after a space, boldface, italicized as shown below:

Study site.—Our study site was located on Salado Creek, Independence County, Arkansas, USA. This lowland creek is characterized by its turbid waters and lack of a floodplain...

In-text citations should be in chronological order and separated by a semicolon (e.g., Iverson 1991; McCallum and Trauth 2000; Steen et al. In press). Citations published in the same year should then be alphabetical for that year (e.g., Gibbons 1991; Iverson 1991). Multiple papers by the same author(s) should be cited by chronologically listing the years, separated by a comma (e.g., Gibbons 1983, 1990). Do not include a comma between the author and year of publication. Equipment and/or software providers that you believe deserve special mention should be cited in running text (e.g., Holohil Systems Ltd., Carp, Ontario, Canada; SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). Numbered lists should be: (1) more than two items long; (2) have semi-colons between items; and (3) have parentheses on both sides of the numbers. Authors should verify that there are exactly two spaces between all sentences. There are no sentences in the Literature Cited; therefore, nothing should be separated by two spaces in this section.

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should not be exhaustive; rather it should acquaint the reader with the present state of knowledge through the judicious use of relevant citations. A more complete argument within the framework of published knowledge should be included in the Discussion. In most cases, five citations are sufficient to make a point; alternatively, authors may cite a single review article or an example (e.g., Plummer 1979). Next, authors should state the significance of their work (i.e., how the manuscript addresses a void in the present state of knowledge). Lastly, the introduction should end with a clear statement of the specific objective(s) of the study. In some cases, these would include the specific hypotheses tested.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section should provide a level of detail sufficient to ensure future repeating of the study. If particularly lengthy, such information can be provided as an appendix. Descriptions of study sites belong in this section. Precise locality data such as latitude and longitude for Special Concern, Threatened, or Endangered species should not be included in the manuscript. Instead, these data should be deposited at an established museum or secure institution that is referenced in the text. Dates in running text should be formatted as 29 March 2006. Units of time such as year, month, day, hour, minute, and second should be abbreviated as y, mo, d, h, min, and s, respectively. Use the 24-hour system to specify a given time (e.g., 0956, 1645); please note the absence of colons and units.

RESULTS

The results section should include neither raw data nor interpretations or conclusions. Authors should strive to summarize data using statistics, tables, and/or figures. Statistical results should be presented in the following format: ($Z = 1.395$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.040$). Capitalize and italicize statistical test statistics except those that require lower-case and use subscript where appropriate (e.g., t -test or Pearson's correlation; $t = 2.453$, $df = 4.5$, $P = 0.031$ or $r = 0.13$, $t = 3.142$, $P < 0.001$). Do not capitalize or italicize degrees of freedom. Mean plus or minus Standard Deviation or Standard Error (range) should be reported as: mean SVL = $14.3 \pm$ (SE) 1.6 mm (range, 12.2–16.5 mm) with sample sizes presented as $n = 25$. Separate number ranges with an en dash and make sure all significant figures are consistently detailed across reports. Standard error and standard deviation need to be identified in the text and should be represented without periods as SE and SD, respectively.

Use Arabic numerals to number sequentially each table and figure. Use Times Roman font for all lettering and numerals and axes must be black. Self-explanatory captions should accompany each table and figure and should be capable of standing alone without the accompanying text. Include species common and scientific names and location of study in captions, if appropriate. Such detailed captions are placed at the top of the table(s); whereas, those for figures should be placed below the appropriate figure(s). There is no need to list them sequentially on a separate page that precedes the figures. Footnotes may be used sparingly for tables; although they are not permitted elsewhere in the manuscript. Figures containing histograms, pie charts, line graphs, etc. must have legible text when reduced to the appropriate width for the material, which is often one published column wide. Check your figure(s) prior to submission to ensure that they are of sufficient clarity at the journal size by selecting the graph/photo in MSWord, selecting the Format tab, then in the Size box change the width

to the recommended size; single column figures should be approximately 80 mm (3.18 inches) while double column figures should not exceed 165 mm (6.5 inches). Photographs may be in color or black and white. Multiple graphs or photographs submitted as one figure should be laid out and formatted by the authors and saved and inserted into the manuscript as one image, with letters A, B, C, D, etc. used to reference to them in the figure title. Figures should be high-resolution (approx. 1 MB) .png, .tif, or .jpg files embedded within the manuscript submitted for consideration; see additional details below. Maps should include a legend, scalebar, and cardinal direction indicator. Maps are figures and should include data source information in the title.

DISCUSSION

An ideal Discussion interprets the relevance of data presented in Results and is a logical conclusion to the Introduction. Authors should strive for the truth rather than present biased discussions in favor of a preferred theory. A discussion should present both sides of an argument and draw upon all relevant publications. Speculative statements that go beyond the scope of a given investigation are strongly discouraged. Still, authors should strive to interpret results that exhibit no clear trend or that contradict their initial suppositions. Authors should indicate aspects of studies that would benefit from further research. For articles with implications for conservation or resource management, these should be stated.

Acknowledgments.—These should appear in the last paragraph prior to the Literature Cited section. The section heading should be indented, italicized, and followed by a period and em dash. Authors should acknowledge full names of individuals and organizations that contributed materially or financially to the project. Also, colleagues that contributed to only one or two of the aforementioned phases of a research project should be acknowledged using full names. Authors should not acknowledge editorial staff or anonymous peer reviewers. Where applicable, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) protocol and/or research permit numbers must be stated here. Be direct. For example, for the current work: We thank David Bradford, Robert Brodman, R. Bruce Bury, Andrea Currylow, Sean Doody, Andrew Walde, Malcolm L. McCallum, Brian Miller, Nancy Karraker, Brian Smith, Stan Trauth, and Elizabeth Walton for reviewing drafts of this manuscript and pointing out errors and/or omissions. Please do not abbreviate first names.

LITERATURE CITED

Authors should strictly adhere to the citation formats presented below; otherwise, authors demonstrate a lack of attention to detail and expose themselves to increased scrutiny by editors and peer-reviewers. Likewise, authors should verify that the Literature Cited section contains all in-text citations and vice-versa. This section should be formatted such that there are no empty lines between references and the first line should be left justified with all other lines hanging by 0.33 cm (0.13 inches). Note that there should be only one space between elements of a given citation (e.g., between date and title, title and journal name) and no spaces between author initials. In citation titles, the first word following a colon should only be capitalized if it begins a complete sentence or is in a book title. Authors using bibliographic software (e.g., EndNote, Reference Manager, Zotero, Mendeley, or Sente) should remove all bibliographic formatting from the manuscript prior to submission as editors and reviewers cannot edit or make comments in the Literature Cited section when program codes are present. Failure to remove this formatting will result in manuscripts being returned without review.

Conference abstracts and submitted manuscripts that are not yet accepted should not be cited. Personal communications, as well as unpublished and non peer-reviewed reports, should be cited sparingly in running text rather than be included within the Literature Cited section (e.g., David Germano, pers. comm.; Patrick Gregory, pers. obs.; Raymond Saumure et al., unpubl. report; Ray Ashton, unpubl. data). Authors should not cite their own unpublished reports; rather, they are encouraged to summarize the information or place it within an appendix. Alternatively, authors may submit such pertinent data in manuscript form to *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*. Websites are to be cited sparingly in running text using the following format: (IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. Global Amphibian Assessment. Available from <http://www.globalamphibians.org> [Accessed 22 December 2007]). If a particular website is cited more than once, please abbreviate to (IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. *op. cit.*) for all subsequent citations. Please ensure all hyperlinks work prior to submittal.

Order of citations is alphabetical, and then chronological, with citations of three or more authors after those with two authors, and so on (see Dodd example below). Please note the use of en dashes without adjacent spaces to separate numerals, whether the numerals represent statistics or a range of page numbers. As done in text, capitalize all specific common names of species in citations. If a citation has more than 10 authors, write out the first 10 names and then use et al. List the first author by last name, followed by a comma and first initials. If more than one author, list all subsequent authors by initials and then last name, and separate each name using a comma. Use “, and” before the last author. For books, theses, dissertations, and some serials, include the country of publication. Spell out country names entirely, except USA and UK.

Citation Formats

Journal Article:

- Dodd, C.K., Jr. 1991. The status of the Red Hills Salamander *Phaeognathus hubrichti*, Alabama, USA, 1976–1988. *Biological Conservation* 55:57–75.
- Dodd, C.K., Jr., and B.S. Cade. 1998. Movement patterns and the conservation of amphibians breeding in small, temporary wetlands. *Conservation Biology* 12:331–339.
- Dodd, C.K., Jr., and R.A. Seigel. 1991. Relocation, repatriation, and translocation of amphibians and reptiles: are they conservation strategies that work? *Herpetologica* 47:336–350.
- Dodd, C.K., Jr., W.J. Barichivich, and L.L. Smith. 2004. Effectiveness of a barrier wall and culverts in reducing wildlife mortality on a heavily traveled highway in Florida. *Biological Conservation* 118:619–631.
- Dodd, C.K., Jr., K.M. Enge, and J.N. Stuart. 1989. Reptiles on highways in north-central Alabama, USA. *Journal of Herpetology* 23:197–200.
- Germano, D.J., and R.B. Bury. 1998. Age determination in turtles: evidence of annual deposition of scute rings. *Chelonian Conservation and Biology* 3:123–132.
- Iverson, J.B. 1991. Patterns of survivorship in turtles (order Testudines). *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 69:385–391.
- Iverson, J.B., S.J. Converse, G.R. Smith, and J.M. Valiulis. 2006. Long-term trends in the demography of the Allen Cays Rock Iguana (*Cyclura cyclura inornata*): human disturbance and density-dependent effects. *Biological Conservation* 132:300–310.

- Latch, E.K., W.I. Boarman, A.D. Walde, and R.C. Fleischer. 2011. Fine-scale analysis reveals cryptic landscape genetic structure in Desert Tortoises. PLoS ONE 6:e27794. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0027794
- McCallum, M.L., and S.E. Trauth. 2000. Curly-tail malformity in hatchlings of the Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macroclemys temminckii* (Testudines: Chelydridae), from northeastern Arkansas. Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science 54:150–152.

Book:

- Gibbons, J.W. 1983. Their Blood Runs Cold: Adventures with Reptiles and Amphibians. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA.
- Gibbons, J.W. (Ed.). 1990. Life History and Ecology of the Slider Turtle. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.
- Sokal, R.R., and F.J. Rohlf. 1995. Biometry: The Principles and Practices of Statistics in Biological Research. 3rd Edition. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, New York, USA.

Book Chapter:

- Brodman, R. 2005. *Ambystoma laterale*, Blue-spotted Salamander. Pp. 614–616 In Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species. Lannoo, M. (Ed.). University of California Press, Berkeley, California, USA.
- Moore, M.C., and J. Lindzey. 1992. The physiological basis of sexual behavior in male reptiles. Pp. 70–113 In Biology of the Reptilia 18. Gans, C., and D. Crews (Eds.). The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, USA.
- Plummer, M.V. 1979. Collecting and marking. Pp. 45–60 In Turtles: Perspectives and Research. Harless, M., and H. Morlock (Eds.). John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, New York, USA.

Thesis or Dissertation:

- Bjorndal, K.A. 1979. Nutrition and grazing behavior of the Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, a seagrass herbivore. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA. 73 p.
- Saumure, R.A. 1997. Growth, mutilation, and age structure of two populations of Wood Turtles (*Clemmys insculpta*) in southern Québec. M.Sc. Thesis, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada. 70 p.

Published Report/Serial:

- Crother, B.I., J. Boundy, F.T. Burbrink, J.A. Campbell, K. de Queiroz, D. Frost, R. Highton, J.B. Iverson, F. Kraus, R.W. McDiarmid, et al. 2008. Scientific and standard English names of amphibians and reptiles of North America north of Mexico, with comments regarding confidence in our understanding. 6th Edition. SSAR Herpetological Circular 37. 84 p.
- Graves, B.M., and S.H. Anderson. 1987. Habitat suitability index models: Snapping Turtle. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Report 82 (10.141). 18 p.
- Nicoll, M.E., and O. Langrand. 1989. Madagascar: Revue de la conservation et des aires protégées. World Wildlife Fund, Gland, Switzerland.

In Press:

Steen, D.A., M.J. Aresco, S.G. Beilke, B.W. Compton, E.P. Condon, C.K. Dodd, Jr., H. Forrester, J.W. Gibbons, J.L. Greene, G. Johnson, et al. In press. Relative vulnerability of female turtles to road mortality. *Animal Conservation*.

Tables and figures.—Authors must create tables using the Tables function in MSWord (or similar). Authors should submit low-resolution figures/images in .png, .tif, or .jpg format imbedded within the MS Word manuscript submitted for consideration. High-resolution images will be required by the Section Editor upon manuscript acceptance. Illustrations in color are accepted at no cost to the author(s) and we encourage photographs of subject animals taken by the author(s) if a good quality. Electronic manipulations and/or enhancement to original digital photographs must be disclosed in the figure title. Photographic data must also include the photographer's full name, which should be listed as: (Photographed by John L. Behler).

Author photographs and biosketches.—Authors should provide a photograph of each author as an image in .png, tif, or .jpg format imbedded in the manuscript, accompanied by a brief biography (maximum 180 words). If more than three authors, limit biosketches to 90 words or fewer. For manuscripts with many authors, one or more group photos can be submitted; alternatively, only the most prominent authors of manuscripts with more than five authors can be featured. Include photographer's name as described above.

Appendices.—If appendices are > one page, then author biographies should precede the appendices. If, however, the appendices are ≤ one page, then author biographies should follow them. Appendices may include a variety of additional data: (1) large data sets; (2) translation of manuscript in a language other than English; and (3) additional illustrations (e.g., photographs, graphs, and/or maps). Please contact the appropriate Section Editor concerning guidelines for appendices.

Supplemental information.—The author may choose to provide additional information that may be useful to a reader, but not necessary to understand the paper. This material will not be reviewed or edited. At the discretion of the Section Editor in consultation with the Copy Editor, supplemental information may be placed at the end of article and not paginated or, if particularly long, will be accessed by a link within the article to a separate PDF file.

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