

PALMS – Journal of the International Palm Society

Instructions to Authors

PALMS is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes high-quality articles on the biology, natural history, horticulture, ethnobotany and human cultural aspects of the palm family. Due to the broad readership of PALMS, authors are encouraged to communicate their work in an accessible style and to illustrate their work with photographs and other figures. Manuscripts must be written in English and must not be under consideration or have been published elsewhere.

The journal includes two main article types – 1) standard articles and 2) palm profiles. Standard articles have no formal word limit, but articles exceeding 5000 words (including references) should be discussed with the Editors before submission. Palm profiles are short communications, generally photo oriented, with a succinct text (up to ca. 500 words) that documents a particular species or observation.

General Guidelines

- Manuscripts should be prepared in MS Word (double-spaced with page numbers) and submitted in .docx format.
- Standard articles commence with a short, accessible summary paragraph (30-80 words, 100 words max).
- Overall structure for standard articles is relatively flexible to suit author needs, but should always include summary, acknowledgements and literature cited.
- Headings are used as the author requires, noting the following heading hierarchy:
 - **Primary** (e.g. Materials & methods, Results, Discussion) [bold, initial capital, own line, left justified]
 - *Secondary*: [italics, initial capital, in-line, colon]
 - Tertiary: [plain font, initial capital, in-line, colon]
- Latin names should be written in italics. Plant names should follow Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org/>).
- All figures and tables must be cited in numerical order within the body of the text.
- Figure captions, numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, should appear on a separate page after the Literature Cited.
- Tables should be placed, one to a page, at the end of the manuscript.
- If your manuscript contains a taxonomic or nomenclatural account of any kind, please see the taxonomy guidelines in the appendix at the end of this document.
- **For review purposes**, please embed small versions of all figures at the end of your manuscript, following the text. Upon acceptance, high-resolution versions will be requested.

Style

- Paragraphs: not indented.
- US spelling is followed (e.g. color, not colour; organize not organise, center, not centre)
- Dimensions: use en-dash and multiplication sign (not letter x), e.g. 7–8 × 4–7 cm.
- Common names: use lower case, e.g. coconut, royal palm, betel nut palm. Non-English common names are italicised.
- Abbreviations: diameter = diam. (with period); circa = ca. (with period); Mister, Doctor [titles] = Mr., Dr. (with period); s.n. (without spaces); USA, UK (without periods).

Literature Cited

- In-text citations follow these examples:
 - *Pinanga* and *Areca* are closely related (Uhl & Dransfield 1987).
 - According to Uhl and Dransfield (1987), they are sister genera.
 - The Calamoideae is a monophyletic group (Baker et al. 2009).
- Multiple in-text citations should be in chronological (not alphabetical) order and separated by commas, e.g.

- The palms are species poor in Africa (Dransfield 1987, Barry 1988, Dransfield 1999).
- Literature cited is listed at the end of the paper using the following format:
 - Please follow the examples below for different citation types.
 - Please note the use of SMALL CAPITALS for authors and editors.
 - Where authors number more than six, please give the first author and “et al.” only (e.g. BAKER, W.J., ET AL.). For six or fewer authors, list all authors.
 - All field codes from referencing software (e.g. EndNote) must be removed prior to submission.
- Journal Article: Article title is in sentence case (only first word capitalized). Binomials are italicized regardless of how they appeared in the original. Journal titles are not abbreviated. DOI (Digital object identifiers) may be used if the journal does not use page numbers or if the article is on-line but not yet published in hard-copy form. Cite volume, but not issue, followed by a colon, space and page range.

MARTIN, A. R. AND THOMAS, S.C. 2011. A reassessment of carbon content in tropical trees. PLoS One 6: e23533.

POORTER, L. 1999. Growth responses of 15 rain-forest tree species to a light gradient: The relative importance of morphological and physiological traits. *Functional Ecology* 13: 396–410.

- Books and Book Chapters: Book titles have all major words capitalized; chapter titles are in sentence case. The publisher and city (and country) are given, but not total page numbers. Page ranges are given only for book chapters. The abbreviations for “editor” (ed.) and “editors” (eds.) are in parentheses, in lower case and followed by a period; these abbreviations are not in small caps.

MCDADE, L.A., BAWA, K.S., HESPENHEIDE, H.A. AND HARTSHORN, G.S. (eds.) 1994. *La Selva Ecology and Natural History of a Neotropical Rainforest*. University Chicago Press, Chicago, USA.

DOWE, J.L. 2010. *Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia.

STAUFFER, F.W., OUATTARA, D. AND STORK, A.I. 2014. *Palmae*. Pp. 326–354, in LEBRUN, J.-P. AND STORK, A.I. (eds.). *Tropical African Flowering Plants: Monocotyledons 2*, vol. 8. Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland.

JOSEPH, E.L. 1838. *History of Trinidad*. Henry James Mills, London, UK.

(https://books.google.com.co/books?id=GJNhmgEACAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)

THIERS, B. 2016. *Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff*. New York Botanical Garden’s Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/>. Accessed 1 December 2024.

The two editions of *Genera Palmarum* are cited as:

UHL, N.W. AND DRANSFIELD, J. 1987. *Genera Palmarum. A Classification of Palms Based on the Work of H.E. Moore, Jr. L.H. Bailey Hortorium and the International Palm Society*, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

DRANSFIELD, J., UHL, N.W., ASMUSSEN, C.B., BAKER, W.J., HARLEY, M.M. AND LEWIS, C.E.. 2008. *Genera Palmarum: The Evolution and Classification of Palms*. Kew Publishing, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK.

Image Guidelines

High-quality digital images and figures can be accepted for reproduction in the journal. Please submit only those images and figures that you wish to appear in the published article. One or two extra images may be submitted for consideration to appear on the journal’s covers.

Photographs

- Image files should be saved in TIFF or JPEG format.
- Resolution should be between 300 and 450 dpi (the greater the resolution, the better the image).
- Image size should be approximately 7 × 10 inches (17.5 × 25.5 cm).
- Note that electronic images can be reduced to the space allotted, but they cannot be enlarged.
- Photographs may be cropped during layout. Poor quality images will not be used.

Line Art and Graphs

- Line art should be submitted at 1200 dpi at ca. 7 × 10 inches (17.5 × 25.5 cm), bitmap mode, saved as a TIFF (preferred) or PDF.
- Please note that figures and graphs produced in Word or Excel format cannot be accepted. They must be provided as TIFF or PDF.

Vector Images Created in Adobe Illustrator (or similar programs)

- Line thickness: 0.1 mm (0.3 pt) minimum.
- Fonts should be embedded.
- File format should be EPS (preferred) or PDF.

Submission

Manuscripts should be submitted by email to the address below. Where file size exceeds that which can reasonably be sent by email, please share materials using an online file transfer method (e.g. Google Drive, OneDrive, Dropbox, WeTransfer)

Submit all materials to:
William J. Baker
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AE, UK
w.baker@kew.org

APPENDIX: Formatting Taxonomy for PALMS

Taxonomic accounts vary in scope and objective. To expedite editorial handling, please adhere to the following guidelines as closely as possible.

For accounts of entire genera, please include generic nomenclature and synonymy (adapting nomenclature guidelines below) and a genus description with appropriate notes.

Keys are laid out as follows:

Key to the species of *Pinanga* in Peninsular Malaysia

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Acaulescent palm ... | 1. P. acaulis |
| Palms with visible stems ... | 2 |
| 2. Palm with stolon-like runners ... | 17. P. sarmentosa |
| Palms without stolon-like runners ... | 3 |
| 3. Inflorescence enclosed in a persistent prophyll ... | 4 |
| Inflorescence shedding its prophyll at the onset of flowering or soon after flowering.. | 5 |
| 4. Leaves with rachis 26–40 cm or longer, leaflet lengths 22–47 cm, inflorescences infrafoliar, prophyll 10–19 cm long, male flowers borne on pseudopedicel, fruits 2.5–5 cm long ... | 5. P. cleistantha |
| Leaves with rachis 15–28, leaflet lengths 10–18 cm, inflorescences interfoliar, becoming infrafoliar, bursting through the persistent leaf sheaths, prophyll 2.5–3 cm long, male flowers sessile, fruits 1.4–2 cm long ... | 20. P. simplicifrons |
| 5. Solitary palms ... | 6 |
| Clustering palms ... | 9 |
| 6. Inflorescences spicate ... | 8. P. limosa |
| Inflorescences branched to 2 or more rachillae | 7 |
| 7. Triads spirally arranged ... | 8 |
| Triads distichously arranged ... | 3. P. auriculata |
| 8. Inflorescences erect, rachillae 3–4 ... | 7. P. glaucescens |
| Inflorescences reflexed or pendulous, rachillae (8–)9 ... | 19. P. sembilan |

Taxonomic accounts are laid out as follows:

[Nomenclature (see guidance below)]

Diagnosis: [for new species]

[Description]

Distribution:

Habitat:

Uses: [not obligatory]

Vernacular names: [not obligatory]

Etymology: [not obligatory]

Conservation assessment: [not obligatory]

Specimens examined: [not obligatory, though desirable. Follow conventions described for type citations below, grouping specimens examined first by Country and then State/Province. For some regions of the world (e.g. Malaysia, Indonesia) it may be more appropriate to group by land mass (e.g. Borneo, Sumatra, etc). See example below.]

Notes: [general discussion of any aspect of the species]

Nomenclature should be formatted according to the examples below. Please observe use of bold, italics, capitals, etc. Key features:

- Synonymy is grouped in indented, homotypic paragraphs (i.e. all names in one paragraph relate to a single type), with the type given at the end of each paragraph. With the exception of the accepted name, names within paragraphs are ordered chronologically by date of publication. Paragraphs of synonymy are also ordered chronologically by date of publication of basionyms.
- Abbreviations for botanical authors and publications follow the International Plant Names Index (<https://www.ipni.org/>).
- Insert (in bold) "**sp. nov.**", "**synon. nov.**", "**comb. nov.**", "**nom. nov.**", "**stat. nov.**", etc. as required.
- Type citations should be laid out according to the following convention – include all information available:
 - “Type: COUNTRY. State/Province: Secondary locality details, elevation in m, geolocation, date, *Collector & Number* (holotype X; isotypes Y, Z).”
 - Use ! to indicate that authors have seen a duplicate.
 - Use † to indicate that a specimen has been lost or destroyed.
 - Give date as Day Month Year in full, e.g. 12 January 1998.
 - For example:
 - “Type: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: Sri Aman Division, Lubok Antu District, Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, ridge-top path east of Nanga Segerak Research Station, 452 m, 1°24'42"N 112°0'36"E, 4 November 2018, *Kuhnhäuser et al.* 35 (holotype K!; isotypes AAU!, SAR). “

Example nomenclature:

Hydriastele pinangoides (Becc.) W.J.Baker & Loo, Kew Bull. 59: 66 (2004). *Nenga pinangoides* Becc., Malesia 1: 28 (1877). *Leptophoenix pinangoides* (Becc.) Becc., Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 2: 82 (1885). *Nengella pinangoides* (Becc.) Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 315 (1936). *Gronophyllum pinangoides* (Becc.) Essig & B.E.Young, Principes 29: 135 (1985). Type: INDONESIA. Papua Barat Province: Ramoi, *Beccari 430* (holotype FI!).

Nenga calophylla K.Schum. & Lauterb., Fl. Schutzgeb. Südsee: 208 (1900). *Nengella calophylla* (K.Schum. & Lauterb.) Becc., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52: 27 (1914). Type: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Morobe Province: Sattelberg, *Lauterbach 564* (holotype B†; type photo FI!).

Leptophoenix brassii Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 12: 339 (1935), *synon. nov.* *Nengella brassii* (Burret) Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 13: 316 (1936), *Gronophyllum leonardii* Essig & B.E.Young, Principes 29: 134 (1985). Type: PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Western Province: Kubuna, *Brass 5631* (holotype A!; isotypes BRI!, BO, NY).

Example new combination:

Calamus acamptostachys (Becc.) W.J.Baker, **comb. nov.** *Daemonorops acamptostachys* Becc., Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 12: 209 (1911).

Example new species:

Plectocomiopsis hantu Kuhnhäuser, J.Dransf. & W.J.Baker, **sp. nov.** Type: MALAYSIA. Sarawak: Sri Aman Division, Lubok Antu District, Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, ridge-top path east of Nanga Segerak Research Station, 452 m, 1°24'42"N 112°0'36"E, 4 November 2018, Kuhnhäuser et al. 35 (holotype K!; isotypes AAU!, SAR!).

Diagnosis: Distinguished from other species of *Plectocomiopsis* by the discoloured leaflets. Additional distinguishing characters are the thin leaflet texture, pronounced leaflet mid-vein and inconspicuous transverse leaflet veins.

Example specimens examined:

Specimens examined: AUSTRALIA. Queensland: Cape York Peninsula, Iron Range, 12°45'S, 143°15'E, 17 September 1974, *Irvine 1011* (BRI, CNS, K!); Same locality as preceding, 30 m, 12°45'S, 143°15'E, 17 October 1974, *Irvine 1020* (BRI, CNS, L!). INDONESIA. Maluku Province: Aru Islands, Wokam, 5°45'S, 134°30'E, 1873, *Beccari s.n.* (FI!, K!). PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Central Province: Road from Mori River to Yano Village, 15 km NE of Cape Rodney, 30 m, 10°4'S, 148°32'E, 5 September 1969, *Pullen 8218* (BH, CANB, L!, LAE). East Sepik Province: Pieni River, near Walwali Village, Aitape Subdistrict, 30 m, 3°11'S, 142°4'E, 20 June 1961, *Darbyshire 7971* (A, BRI, L!, LAE); Prince Alexander Range, SE side of Mt. Turu above Ambakanja Village, 700 m, 3°37'S, 143°22'E, 25 August 1959, *Pullen 1597* (L!, LAE); 5 miles N of Timbunke, 30 m, 4°7'S, 143°30'E, 12 October 1959, *Pullen 1717* (CANB, L!, LAE). Gulf Province: Kikori District, Bank of Kikori River near Kopi, 13 km N of Kikori, 40 m, 7°22'S, 144°14'E, 19 November 2000, *Baker et al. 1095* (AAU, K!, LAE).

Example of a digital specimen examined:

Specimens examined: USA. Florida: Lee County, western Sanibel Island, 13 Oct 1973, *Brumbach 8457* (FLAS, NY!, US [image!]).