

## INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

*The Condor* publishes original research reports and review articles pertaining to the biology of wild species of birds. At the time a manuscript is submitted, its author must inform the Editor of the extent to which its data have been used in other papers that are published, in press, submitted, or soon to be submitted elsewhere. For the rationale behind this policy, see Volume 84, page 135.

Submit material to be considered for publication to the Editor, *The Condor*, Biology Dept., Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041.

### ARTICLES

**Script.** Submit the original plus three copies of the text, tables and illustrations for the use of the reviewers. Type the text, tables, legends and literature-cited section **double-spaced** on one side of standard ( $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  in.), good quality bond paper, with at least one-inch margins. Typing or letter-quality printing is strongly preferred over dot-matrix printing. Do not use erasable, light-weight, or mimeo bond. Avoid hyphenating words at the ends of the lines. Put the author's name in the upper right-hand corner of every page. Number text pages through the list of references; combine legends for figures on one unnumbered page. Avoid footnotes. Provide a concise, definitive title, and for regular articles, an abridged title for the running head. Subheadings within the text should have no more than three levels. Keep tables (unruled) to a minimum, using text or illustrations where possible. Put each table on a separate unnumbered page. Material in the tables or graphs should not be repeated in the text. Write mathematical formulas on one line, where possible.

Every longer article should have an abstract designed to acquaint potential readers with the essential points in the text. The abstract should be informative rather than descriptive, and intelligible when divorced from the article itself. It should contain no more than 250 words and should be suitable for use by abstracting services. In addition, 5 to 10 key words should be provided for inclusion at the end of the abstract.

Give the scientific name at first mention of a species, **both** in the abstract and in the article. Scientific and English names of birds should follow the usage of the *AOU Checklist of North American Birds* (6th ed., 1983) or an authoritative source for other regions. Do not give subspecific identification unless it is pertinent and has been critically determined. When both the English and scientific names are given as a paragraph heading (e.g., in regional lists of species), put the scientific name first.

Metric units are strongly favored in all measurements. Abbreviations or symbols for thermal physiology should be based on the International System of Units. Abbreviations of statistical terms and mensural units should conform with the *CBE Style Manual* (see below), except for temperatures, where the degree sign is to be retained. Designate clock time in the 24-hour system and write it as 0800 or 1725. Use the European system of calendar notation (e.g., 1 January 1984).

Give your present address at the end of the article. If you are no longer at the institution where you did the work and you wish to credit that institution, you may mention it first.

**Illustrations.** All illustrative material should be arranged in the form of *figures*, each with an arabic number. Line illustrations (e.g., maps, graphs, drawings) should be designed for reduction by one-third to one-half. The artwork should be no larger than  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches, including labels or coordinates. Artwork for one-column figures ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.), should be no more than 6 inches wide, and for two-column figures ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  in.), no more than 11 inches wide. Design the

illustrations to be compact in order to save space. Try to plan graphs for a single column.

Use mechanical lettering devices or adhesive transfer letters. Typewriter or computer lettering is generally not acceptable. Choose a medium-weight, simple typeface (e.g., Futura Medium, Helvetica), one that is not bold, ornate or compressed. Lettering should be of such a size that it will be about as large as text type (7-10 point) when reduced. The size of the lettering is simple to plan with 50% reduction of the illustration. For patterned lines and areas, printed adhesive tapes and sheets are preferable to handwork. For shading, use a pattern of lines or dots, not a solid tone. Make sure that lettering and patterns will not block up when reduced.

Include a key to symbols in the illustration unless the symbols can be described in the legend. The printer cannot set special symbols in the legends. If a magnification scale is needed (e.g., photomicrograph), put it in the picture, not the legend.

Coordinate paper (light-blue grids only), and smooth-finish drafting paper are suitable. Tracing paper and cloth are not recommended; if submitted they should be mounted on white cardboard. Use only carbon drafting or India ink.

Submit either the original artwork or a crisp, high-contrast photograph, **never larger than  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches**. Copies by duplicating machines are acceptable only for the reviewers, and even then, only if they are clearly legible.

Photographs must be sharp and of good contrast, showing details in important areas. Prints should be made from monochrome ("black-and-white") film whenever possible. If a color transparency must be used, make the print from a custom-made monochrome internegative; prints from color internegatives are seldom acceptable. Photographs or paintings cannot be published in color unless subsidized by the author; ask the Editor for details.

Photographs should be glossy or lustre-finish, on single-weight paper, and preferably mounted on artist's mounting board. Half-tones should be the actual size they are to be reproduced or slightly larger. They must be no larger than  $8 \times 10$  inches and smaller sizes are preferred.

If a figure is to contain two or more photographs, cut them squarely and mount them neatly together so that no white space shows between them. (The engraver will insert a hairline.) Identify the pictures and label the structures as necessary using adhesive transfer letters.

Write the author's name and the figure number on the back of each photograph, using a soft pencil or special marker, never a ballpoint pen. Do not fold photographs or use paper clips or staples on them. Attach a protective overlay.

For sound spectrograms (sonograms), use the actual tracing if it is sharp, clear, and relatively short. If intensity differences are not important, submit a high-contrast photograph of the lettered sonogram. If the graph is long, faint, or blurred, make a pen-and-ink tracing if possible.

Faulty illustrations may be returned to the author. If they are fixed by a scientific illustrator under the Editor's direction, the author will be charged.

**Literature cited.** Make sure that all citations in the text are listed at the end of the paper, and that all papers listed have been cited. If three or fewer references are cited, put them in the text, following these examples: (Brown and Amadon, Eagles, hawks and falcons of the World. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1968), or Crowell (Auk 85:265, 1968). Check the accuracy of citations against original sources. Cite the original version instead of a reprint, wherever possible (e.g., Bent *Life Histories*). In-text citations of publications by three or more authors should be in the

form "Jones et al." A series of citations should be listed in chronological order (e.g., Moreau 1944, Lack 1974). For abbreviations and forms of titles of serial publications, follow the *Serial Sources for the BIOSIS Data Base* (BioSciences Information Service, 1982). Consult recent issues of *The Condor* for additional details.

**Proofs and reprints.** Proofs, typescript, and reprint order forms will ordinarily be sent to the senior author. Please inform the Editor well in advance of any change in address or system for handling proofs. Check proofs carefully against typescript for errors. Examine illustrations to be sure that press-on materials have not been accidentally lost. Corrections will be made without charge but revisions that are an author's doing will be charged to the author at \$2.00 per revision line. If a change is needed, try to make the replacement the same length as the deletion. Otherwise, it may be necessary to reset additional lines. Return proofs and typescript promptly to the Editor. Order reprints directly from Allen Press.

**Guidance.** For further instruction, see the following:

- ALLEN, A. 1982. Steps toward better scientific illustrations. 2nd ed. Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, KS 66044.
- CBE STYLE MANUAL COMMITTEE. 1983. CBE style manual. 5th ed. Council of Biology Editors, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814.
- DAY, R. A. 1983. How to write and publish a scientific paper. 2nd ed. ISI Press, 3501 Market St., University City Science Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104.
- MACGREGOR, A. J. 1979. Graphics simplified/How to plan and prepare effective charts, graphs, illustrations, and other visual aids. Univ. of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- O'CONNOR, M., AND F. P. WOODWARD. 1975. Writing scientific papers in English. American Elsevier, New York.
- THOMPSON, W. L. 1979. Suggestions for preparing audiospectrograms for publication. *Condor* 81:220-221.

#### ALLEN AWARD

Robert S. Arib and Susan Roney Drennan, editors of *American Birds*, shared the 1985 Arthur A. Allen Award presented by the Laboratory of Ornithology of Cornell University. The annual award is named for Arthur A. Allen, an ornithologist who taught at Cornell for nearly 50 years.

The award was presented on October 18, 1985, by Roger Tory Peterson, who received the first Allen Award in 1967.

#### COMMENTARY

The Editor invites letters that comment on articles published in *The Condor*. Letters should be submitted in duplicate so that one copy can be forwarded to the person whose work is being discussed. The recipient will be invited to reply. Letters should be as brief as possible; they are subject to editing. They must be typed double-spaced and signed.

#### NEWS AND NOTES

This section is for noncommercial ornithological news, announcements, and requests for assistance. Submitted items should be concise, in *Condor* format and typed **double-spaced**. Announcements that carry a deadline should be submitted at least **six months** beforehand to allow enough time for publication and response. Announcements of more immediate events should be submitted to the *Ornithological Newsletter* (edited by Dr. Richard C. Banks, Bird and Mammal Laboratories, U.S. National Museum, Washington, DC 20560), which is published more frequently and more quickly than *The Condor*.

#### BULLETIN BOARD

Every member of the Society may publish free of charge one short advertising notice (six lines or less) in any issue of *The Condor*. This service is reserved for the convenience of members and is not available for regular commercial purposes. Copy must be typed **double-spaced** in *Condor* format and should be sent to the Editor. Inquiries about display advertising should be sent to the Advertising Manager at the editorial office.

Guest speaker was Carl E. Bock of the University of Colorado. Arib and Drennan were selected for working "effectively as a team to maintain a strong link between amateur and professional ornithologists." Among numerous contributions, they were cited for improving the value of the Breeding Bird Census and the Winter Bird-Population Study and for publishing the Blue List, an early warning system for detecting declining species.