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GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

SCOPE
Thai Forest Bulletin (Botany) (TFB) publishes papers on plant taxonomy (especially of vascular plants), nomenclature, phylogeny, systematics, plant geography, and floristics, and in morphology, palynology, cytotaxonomy, chemotaxonomy, anatomy and other relevant disciplines.
Priority is given to papers written by staff of the Forest Herbarium and by botanists working on the Flora of Thailand project. Limited space is available for other relevant papers.
TFB is published once a year, usually in September-November. Two free copies of the issue in which the manuscript is published are given to each author. The journal makes no page charges.
All manuscripts are peer reviewed. Manuscripts are considered on the understanding that their contents have not appeared, or will not appear, elsewhere in the same or abbreviated form.
To speed up the processing of your manuscript please follow these guidelines precisely. Failure to do so will result in a delay to publication.

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Please note that we do not accept hard copy manuscripts (i.e printed on paper) unless they are accompanied by a copy on CD. Please see the ‘Illustrations’ section below for guidance on submitting illustrations and photographs electronically.
Use MSWord for your manuscript. The work should be set up in A4 format (208 x 298 mm) and double spaced, with margins of at least 25 mm on each side.
A covering email or letter should always be included, with any special instructions and any address changes likely during the months ahead. Phone and fax numbers and an email address for the corresponding author must be provided. When sending CDs by post please include a return address on your envelope in case of non-delivery.
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FORMAT & LAYOUT
General
- All text is double spaced and aligned to the left but not justified.
- Number all pages.
- Footers are in 10 pt Times New Roman.
- All other text is in 12 pt Times New Roman.
The herbarium in which the holotype is deposited is cited, as required by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN).

Herbaria that are definitely known to hold isotypes are listed.

If applicable, lectotypes, neotypes or epitypes that are being designated (‘chosen here’) are indicated as such, or if they have been chosen before a reference is given: ‘Papua, Boridi, Carr 12345 (lectotype K!, selected by Bloggs 1977; isolectotypes BR!, L!).’ Note that an exclamation mark (!) is used to indicate that the author has seen the specimen concerned.

If applicable, the reasons why lectotypes, neotypes and epitypes have been selected and the reasons for selecting a particular specimen are explained.

If applicable, type specimens are seen and are cited for new combinations.

**Citation of specimens**

- For new taxa, all the material seen is cited.
- Only those label data that add significantly to localising the collection or to field knowledge are cited.
- Label data are normally translated into English, but data for types can be left in the original language.
- It may be unwise to give precise localities for rare and horticulturally interesting taxa. This factor should be considered when citing label data.
- If appropriate, the number of collections examined is stated.
- Cite all specimens seen from Thailand in the following format:
  - Thailand.― FLORISTIC REGION: Province [locality, date, collector collection number (Herbarium code)]. e.g., Thailand.― NORTHERN: Chiang Mai [30 km W of Chiang Mai, 8 Nov. 1958, Sorensen, Larsen & Hansen 6072 (C); Doi Suthep, 19 Aug. 1912, Kerr 2622 (BM, K)]; NORTH-EASTERN: Loei [Phu Kradung, near Park HQ, 2 Sept. 2001, Bloggs et al. 2063 (BKF!, L!); Khon Kaen [near Chumphae, 31 Oct. 1993, Bloggs & Smith 102 (BKF!)].
- Cite all specimens seen from outside Thailand in the following format:
  - Country.― Province or State [locality, date, collector collection number (Herbarium code)]. e.g., Myanmar.― Mergui [Yangwa Khlong, 1 March 1927, Parker 2733 (holotype K!); Yangwa Khlong, 1 March 1927, Parker 2736 (K!)].
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- Either an exclamation mark (!) is used to show that a specimen has been seen, or it is stated in the introduction that “All cited specimens have been seen by the author”.
- Spellings of place names should follow those given by the US Board of Geographic names (https://geonames.usgs.gov/) wherever possible.
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- Latitude and longitude (in this order) are cited for obscure localities.

**Format and layout of accounts of new taxa**

- New taxa accounts are laid out in the MSWord document below. Note the positions of indents and use of spaces, bold and italics.
• Latin or English diagnoses compare the new taxon with one or more related taxa, with or without brief Latin descriptions.

• In large genera the diagnosis mentions the infrageneric group to which the new taxon belongs, if such groupings exist. No more than three author names should be cited after the plant name.

• The full description is in English.

• Types of new species are cited in abbreviated form after the diagnoses and repeated in full amongst the cited specimens.


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• Conservation ratings are given wherever possible.

Data

• All DNA sequences must be deposited in one of the international nucleotide sequence databases, either EMBL (www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/) or GenBank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) and the appropriate reference given in the paper.

• For phylogenetic analyses, character state distributions, consistency index, retention index (where appropriate) and a recognised measure of support for clades (e.g., bootstrap values, decay indices [“Bremer support”], jackknife, etc.) should be provided.

• Voucher specimens documenting sources of morphological and molecular data are listed and the herbarium or herbaria in which they are deposited must be cited.

PAPERS SHOULD BE STRUCTURED AS FOLLOWS:

(i) Title

• The wording should be concise but informative and where appropriate should include the family or higher taxon and a geographical area.

• Plant name authors are normally omitted from the title.

(ii) Authors

• Authors’ names are placed below the title.

• Addresses are placed in a footer on page 1; e-mail addresses should be included where available.

• Authors’ names and addresses are linked by a superscript number, e.g., J.M. Lock$^1$.

(iii) Abstract

• Placed below the Authors’ names.

• The heading ‘ABSTRACT’ is in capital letters and on the same line as the text.

• The Abstract should not exceed 200 words. It indicates what the research set out to achieve, how it was carried out and the degree to which the objectives were reached. It should include any authors of plant names omitted from the title, the names of all new taxa described and new combinations unless the number is very large. The methods and main conclusions should also be summarised.
(iv) Key words
• Placed below the Abstract.
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• For longer papers only, a list of contents placed below the abstract should be provided.
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(vi) Introduction
• Contains a clear outline of the rationale for the work and describes essential background information.

(vii) Main text of paper
• Presents the main research findings. With some papers – especially phylogenetic or phonetic ones - it may be appropriate to include sections describing Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. The Materials and Methods section to provide concise and sufficient information to allow the work to be repeated. The Results section to be concise and to avoid repetition of data presented in Tables and Figures. The Discussion section to highlight the significance of the results and place them in the context of other work.

(viii) Acknowledgements
• These are kept brief. The full title of any institute which has an accepted Index Herbariorum Code is not given.

(ix) References
• Abbreviated literature references cited in the text have the following formats depending on the context: Bloggs (1962), Bloggs (1962: 234), (Bloggs, 1962), (Bloggs, 1962: 234), (Bloggs, 1962; Another, 1976).
• For papers with more than two authors, ‘et al.’ is used. All authors are cited in the ‘References’ section.
• Please do NOT use the following abbreviations: loc. cit. [same work, same volume, same page]; tom. cit. [same work, same volume, different page - give page number]; op.cit. [same work; different volume; different page - give volume and page numbers]. Always cite the work being referred to.
• Full literature references are cited in various example formats as follows:
• Page numbers are separated by an en-rule (i.e., 1–2).
• Part numbers of volumes are not included unless the parts are separately paginated.
• Genus and species are italicised in references, whether or not they were in italics in the original reference.
• The total numbers of pages in single works is included.
• Journals and books are cited in full, not abbreviated.

**ILLUSTRATIONS**

• All taxa newly described in the manuscript should be accompanied by a good quality line drawing or photograph.
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• Line drawings and maps in Indian ink are drawn on smooth white card or plastic film, one-third larger than they are to appear. Figures are clearly labelled. Lettering and scale bars are clearly indicated on a good-quality photocopy (these will be added electronically after the original is scanned). When lettering figures, “I” or “O” are not used).
• Photographs (‘Plates’) for continuous tone reproduction are of the highest quality. They show good tonal range and are absolutely sharp. They are either at the final size or slightly larger. Two copies of each are required. Good photocopies will suffice for the review process, but transparencies or sharp prints are needed for reproduction. In composite ‘plates’ the individual photographs will be butted together unless that would create confusion, in which case a white space will be interposed. It is usually simpler and quicker for composite plates to be made up electronically at BKF, but a clear mock-up must be provided.
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• All illustrations and parts of composite artwork are referred to in the text.
THAI FOREST BULLETIN: EXAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS FOR A NEW TAXON AND NEW COMBINATION

(1) NEW TAXON

**Neohouzeoua kerriana** S. Dransf., R. Pattanavibool & S. Sungkaew, sp. nov., auriculis vaginae culmi magnis erectis, setis longis praeditis, setis 12 mm longis, laminis foliorum grandibus, auriculis grandibus stramineis, setis brevibus, lemmatis dense hirsutis, apice lemmatis apicem paleae longiore/superanti distincta. Typus: Thailand, **Kerr 12070** (holotypus K!). Fig. 1.

Sympodial bamboo. *Culms* straight and erect, tips arching almost to the ground or leaning on nearby vegetation, about 4(–8) m long, 1.1 cm in diam., with relatively thick walls, about 2 mm thick, internodes 20–25 cm long, covered with appressed pale hairs, the upper parts covered with dark brown hairs, becoming glabrous and smooth, the hollow internodes layered/lined with a white membrane (easily removed), girdle present. *Branches* several at each node, the same size, no dominant primary branch. *Culm-leaves* rigid, 8–12 by 4–5 cm, top horizontal or slightly curved in the middle, covered with light caducous brown hairs, becoming glabrous; blades lanceolate, tapering to long tips, spreading or deflexed, 12–15 cm long, 5–6 mm wide near the base, junction with sheath 4 mm wide, usually glabrous, pubescent near the base abaxially; auricles large, erect, 6 mm tall/wide, 21 mm long, glabrous, fringed with long bristles, bristles 12 mm long; ligule very short, minutely serrate. *Leaf-blades* 22–30 by 4–7 cm, glabrous, tapering to long tips, up to 7 cm long, base attenuate or slightly rounded, petiole 10–15 mm long; auricles large, thin or stramineous, glabrous, 10 by 4–5 mm, fringed with short curly hairs, hairs up to 5 mm long; sheaths glabrous; ligule very short, entire. *Inflorescences* borne terminally on leafy branches, or on leafless branches, up to 36 cm long, axis glabrous, internodes up to 9 cm long; pseudospikelets 2–3 cm long, cylindrical, arranged in a group (usually of four) at nodes of the main or/and branch axis, subtending bracts/sheaths up to 25 mm long, glabrous or glabresent, bearing modified blades and erect auricles, auricles with short bristles. *Spikelets* ca. 25 mm long, cylindrical, with light brown hairs; lemma 16–18 by 8 mm, densely hairy towards the apex, otherwise glabrous, 13-nerved, acuminate, with long slender tips of ca. 6 mm long (resembling an awn), often exceeding palea apex; paleas not-keeled, 15–20 by 4–6 mm, glabrous, densely hairy near the apex, apex bifid, two tips of ca. 2 mm long, 12-nerved, connected with transverse nerves; lodicules not present; stamens 6, filaments joint, anthers with two short apiculate tips; ovary short, with long slender style, stigmas 3, erect/straight at the bases, tops plumose, spreading.

Thailand.— PENINSULAR: Chumphon [Langsuan, Khao Nam Sao, alt. 800–1000 m, fl., 21 Feb. 1927, **Kerr 12070** (holotype K!)]; Ranong [Muang, along the route Ranong-Chumphon Det, alt. 58 m, sterile, 24 Feb. 2001, **Sungkaew & Pattanavibool 13** (BKF!, K!)].

Distribution.— Peninsular Thailand.

Ecology.— Primary or secondary/disturbed forest, on slopes or river banks, up to 1000 m. alt.

Vernacular.— Phai racha wang (from **Kerr 12070**).

Etymology.— This species is named in honour of Dr A.F.G. Kerr.
Notes.— In the field this species can be recognised by its bushy habit with arching slender young culms emerging over the clump, and large leaf-blades; the hollow internodes are lined with white membrane, and the auricles of culm leaves are large, erect, and fringed with long bristles. The sheath of the leaf-blade possesses a large auricle fringed with bristles.

*N. kerriana* can be found growing abundantly near streams along the road in Ranong. The type was collected from higher altitude. We believe this bamboo is widespread from Langsuan to Ranong.

(2) NEW COMBINATION

*Clerodendrum farinosum* (Roxb.) Walp. var. *pubescens* (H.R.Fletcher) Leerat. & Chantar. comb. nov.—

(The rest of the description is the same as for the new taxon).
Dioscorea inopinata Prain & Burk. in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. (Calcutta) 14(1): 134. 1936. Type: Thailand, Prachuap Khiri Khan (Prachuap), Sam Roi Yot (Sam Roi Yawt), on rocky limestone hill, ♂ fl. 13 July 1926, Kerr 10978 (holotype K; isotypes BK!, BM!). Fig. 1.

Slender climber to 4 m. Underground parts unknown. Indumentum absent. Stem 1.25–3 mm in diam. towards base, twining to the right, annual, unarmed, terete with shallow longitudinal ridges, usually wine-red in colour, sometimes green with scattered red-brownish blotches. Leaves simple, alternate, blades (2.2–)3–7 by (0.8–)1–3.5 cm, ovate to narrowly ovate, base cordate, sinus 0.1–4 mm deep, apices 1.5–6 mm long, acute to acuminate, margins entire; 5–7-nerved, only main vein and first vein pair reaching apex; chartaceous, green to dark green and glossy above, paler below; forerunner tips 1.5–3 mm long, brown to dark brown; petioles 5–10 mm long, shallowly angled, channelled above, colour as stem, lateral nodal flanges/spines absent. Cataphylls (Fig. 1B) 2–3.5 by 3–3.6 mm, ovate, apex obtuse, chartaceous, pale brown to brown. Bulbils absent. Inflorescences spicate, axes slender, angled, colour as stem; all bracts chartaceous, tepals inserted on a small discoid torus, erect, free, fleshy in texture with inner whorl tepal slightly thicker than outer, green-yellow. Male inflorescences (Fig. 1A, 1C) simple or compound (Middleton et al. 1181 only), compound inflorescences 2–3.5 cm long, 1(–2) per axil, primary bracts (Fig. 1D, at inflorescence bases) 1.3–1.5 by 0.5–0.6 mm, elliptic-oblong, apices 0.2–0.4 mm long, acuminate; simple/partial inflorescences 1–2 per axil, peduncles 0.8–1.2 mm long, axes 0.7–2.6 cm long. Flowers ± patent to axes; floral bracts (Fig. 1F) 0.6–0.8 by 0.6–0.9 mm, ovate, apices 0.1–0.2 mm long, acuminate; bracteoles (Fig. 1G) 0.5–0.9 by 0.3–0.6 mm, ovate, apices 0.1–0.15 mm long, acuminate; outer tepals (Fig. 1H) 1.5–1.9 by 0.6–1.1 mm, ovate-lanceolate to narrowly so, apex acute; inner tepals (Fig. 1I) 1.4–1.8 by 0.4–0.5 mm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic-oblong or lanceolate, apex acute to obtuse; stamens 6 (Fig. 1E), inserted on torus, filaments 0.3–0.6 mm long, anthers 0.2–0.4 by 0.2–0.3 mm; pistilodes (Fig. 1E) 0.15–0.2 by 0.2–0.25 mm, erect, 3-lobed. Female inflorescences not seen. Old female flowers (Thapayi & Wilkin 513) with floral bracts (Fig. 1L) 1.4–1.5 by 1.1 mm, broadly ovate, apices 0.1–0.2 mm long, acuminate; bracteoles (Fig. 1M) 1–1.2 by 0.6–0.7 mm, ovate-lanceolate, apices 0.1–0.3 mm long, acuminate; outer tepals (Fig. 1N) 1.5–2 by 0.8–1.1 mm, ovate, apices to 0.14 mm long, acute to acuminate; inner tepals (Fig. 1O) 1.4–1.8 by 0.4–0.7 mm, elliptic to narrowly so, apex obtuse; ovaries (Fig. 1J) 3–5.3 by 0.9–2.3 mm, elliptic in outline, with 3 longitudinal ridges, green to dark green, glossy; staminodes 6 (Fig. 1K), 0.15–0.45 mm long, staminiform, inserted on torus; styles (Fig. 1K) 0.3–0.8 by 0.5–0.7 mm, fused for most of their length, erect; stigmas (Fig. 1K) 0.3–0.6 mm long, recurved. Infructescences (Fig. 1P) 6–8 cm long; capsules (Fig. 1Q) 1.8–2.1 by 2.5–3 mm, broadly obovate in outline, base truncate, apices retuse, 0.7–1.4 mm deep sinus, capsular stipes 3–4 by 2–3.5 mm, obconic; immature capsules pale green to dark green and glossy, darker along axis and margins, sometimes with purple streaking or blotching; mature capsules deflexed at angle of 25°–45° to axis. Seeds (Fig. 1R) 3.5–5.3 by 4.5–6 mm, ovoid-lenticular; wings 14–15.5 by 13–14 mm, extending all around seed margin, broadly ovate to rounded with a straight margin along capsule axis.

Thailand.—SOUTH-WESTERN: Prachuap Khiri Khan [Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, ♂ fl. 13 July 1924, Kerr 10978 (holotype K; isotypes BK!, BM!); idem, ♂ fl. 8 Aug. 1966, Larsen et al. 1257 (AAU); Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, Pak Tawan, ♂ fl. 29 July 1931, Kerr 20512 (BK, BM, K); Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, trail from Tham Sai to Tham Phraya Nakhon, 12° 11ʹ N, 100° 01ʹ E, ♂ fl. 18 Aug. 2002, Middleton et al. 1181 (A, BKF, K); idem, 12° 10ʹ 53.9ʺ N, 100° 00ʹ 9.8ʺ E, ♀ fr. 2 Dec. 2002,**

Distribution.— Restricted to Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.

Ecology.— In open vegetation on and around rocky limestone hills and outcrops, from near sea level to about 150 m. Flowering July to August, fruiting October to December. The flowering period is early in the year; most Thai yams from north of the Isthmus of Kra have their peak flowering period in September and October. This is probably a response to water availability at Khao Sam Roi Yot declining rapidly once the rains stop, necessitating early fruit development.

Vernacular.— Man nok (มันนก) (Prachuap Khiri Khan) (Man Tam Rak according to Prain & Burkill (1936), in error).

Conservation.— An endemic of very restricted range. During the 2002 fieldwork one apparently small population (less than five plants seen) was found on the trail from Tham Sai to Tham Phraya Nakhon and a second larger one of about 20 plants at Khao Khan Bandai, Ban Na Thung. Of course, D. inopinata may occur on many of the other “300 hills” of Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park. The protection afforded by the park should assure its future. IUCN red list category VU D1 (IUCN 2001).

Notes.— The distinguishing characters of D. inopinata are leaves with very short petioles and alternate leaf arrangement on right-twining stems. The male inflorescence axis does not exceed 2.6 cm long, and its flowers are held more or less patent to the axis. The tepals of both sexes are elliptic-oblong and the female infructescences are not more than 8 cm long, bearing five capsules at most. The tubers of D. inopinata remain unknown; like those of all limestone species, they are difficult to obtain.