Running head: Name et al.: Insert the running head here

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Financial contact for invoice: name, complete mailing address, and e-mail address

(if same as corresponding author, write “Same”)

[BLANK LINE]

**Insert the title in sentence case, 16 pt bold font, centered here**

[BLANK LINE]

JoAnn **Smith**1, Given Name **Family Name**2, and Given Name **Family Name**3\*

1University of xxx, Department of xxx, City, State Zip code, Country

[BLANK LINE]

2 University of xxx, Department of xxx, City, State Zip code, Country

[BLANK LINE]

3 University of xxx, Department of xxx, City, State Zip code, Country

[BLANK LINE]

\*Corresponding author; E-mail: xxx@xxx.xxx

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**Abstract**

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Insert your text here.

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Key Words: word; word; word; word; word; word

[BLANK LINE]

**Resumen**

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[to be added after review]. If you have a Spanish Resumen or Portuguese Resumo, insert your text here.

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Palabras Clave: [to be added after review]

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Insert the text of the introduction. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented (0.5 inches).

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**Materials and Methods** [16 pt bold font]

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Insert text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented.

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REPLACE TEXT WITH YOUR HEADING [general 2nd-level heading, all capital letters]

[BLANK LINE]

Insert text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented.

[BLANK LINE]

Replace Text with your Heading [general 3rd-level heading; capitalize first letter of major words; do not capitalize first letter of an article, conjunction, preposition, or pronoun]

[BLANK LINE]

Insert text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented.

*Replace Text with Your Heading*. [This 4th-level heading is indented and italicized; it is followed immediately by the text. Do not insert a blank line above this heading.] Insert text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented.

[BLANK LINE]

**Results** [16 pt bold font]

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Insert text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented. Use headings as necessary.

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*Goniagnathus* (*Tropicognathus*) *keralensis* Meshram **sp. nov.** 2014(Figs. 1-7, 15-22) [This is a typical 2nd-level heading in a taxonomic paper. Start all synonymies at the left margin with a hanging indent (0.5 inches). Include authorities and year.]

[BLANK LINE]

MALE [This is a typical 3rd-level heading in a taxonomic paper.]

[BLANK LINE]

Insert text here.

[BLANK LINE]

TYPE MATERIAL [This is another typical 3rd-level heading in a taxonomic paper.]

[BLANK LINE]

Insert text here. For example:

HOLOTYPE 1 male INDIA: Kerala, Wayanad, Kuppadei, 03-V-11, from grasses, N.M. Meshram (NPC). PARATYPE 1 female data same as Holotype (NPC).

Taxonomic manuscripts describing new taxa should contain a key, either new or modified from an existing key. Long keys should include numbers in parentheses to refer the reader back to earlier couplets as in the following modified excerpt of a key published by Porter & Pesquero (2001) in Florida Entomologist 84, pp. 696-697.

3. (2) Ovipositor approximately linear in lateral view; Figs. 2-3 .................................... 4

3'.— Ovipositor angled or curved in lateral view; Figs. 4-5 .......................................... 5

4. (3) Ovipositor lanceolate with a small membranous extension near terminus; 4 medium hairs or setae under abdomen just before ovipositor; Fig. 2 .......................   
............................................................................................ *P. solenopsidis* Schmitz

4'.— Ovipositor blunt, broadly rounded on dorsum; flat or somewhat concave on ventral surface; 8 stout socketed hairs under abdomen before ovipositor, about ½ the length of the ovipositor (probably accidental over *Solenopsis* ants); Fig. 3 .......  
...................................................................................... *P. convexicauda* Borgmeier

5. (3) Ovipositor short with the dorsal surface truncated and directed downward; with several stout hairs extending out under ovipositor, almost as long as the ovipositor; Fig. 4 ................................................................ *P. borgmeieri* Schimitz

5'.— Ovipositor long, curved downward, with a large ventral tooth near base; hairs on last abdominal segment not unusually long; Fig. 5 ............. *P. curvatus* Borgmeier

6. (1) Ovipositor bilobed with a small central projection; Fig. 6 .......................................  
........................................................................................... *P. nudicornis* Borgmeier

6'.— Ovipositor trilobed or not bilobed; Figs. 7-19 ....................................................... 7

Next is an example of a short revised key.

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Revised key to the *Goniagnathus* species (modified from Viraktamath 2009)

[This is a special heading in a taxonomic paper. It is “Sentence case” and centered (and not left-justified), because it represents the title of the new taxonomic key.]

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In the key given by Viraktamath (2009), the new species will key in at the couplet no. 5 leading to *G*. (*T*.) *nemalicus*, *G*. (*T*.) *anufrievi*, and *G*. (*T*.). *punctifer*. This is to be modified as follows:

5.— Aedeagus with pair of processes ............................................................................ 6

5'.— Aedeagus with 2 pairs of processes ....................................................................... 7

6.— Aedeagus with long processes at midlength; subgenital plants truncate ..................  
.......................................................... *G*. (*T*.) *nepalicus* Virktamath & Gnaneswaran

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Insert more text here. Hit enter to start a new paragraph that is indented.

[BLANK LINE]

**Discussion** [16 pt bold font]

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[BLANK LINE]

**Acknowledgments** [16 pt bold font]

[BLANK LINE]

Insert text here.

[BLANK LINE]

**References Cited** [16 pt bold font]

[BLANK LINE]

Jones JL, Smith SR. 2012. This is a chapter title, pp. 200-210 *In* White MM, White-Brown AS [eds.], The Big Bug Book. Academic Press, London, United Kingdom.

Jones JL, Smith SR, White-Brown AS. 2009. The title of a journal article. Crop Protection 28: 223-229.

[PAGE BREAK before 1st table]

**Table 1.** Mean (± SD) weight gain in *Diaprepes abbreviatus* larvae that survived oral treatment with *Helicosporidium* cysts at 2.5 ×105 cysts per larva.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatment | Infection | N | Weight (mg)a | | |
|  |  |  | Initial | After 3 wk | After 6 wk |
| Control | No | 67 | 15 ± 4a | 228 ± 75a | 480 ± 149a |
| Isolate A | Yes | 32 | 15 ± 4a | 191 ± 82b | 251 ± 112b |
|  | No | 6 | 16 ± 3a | 192 ± 85ab | 441± 21ab |
| Isolate B | Yes | 39 | 15 ± 4a | 105 ± 78c | 255 ± 130b |
|  | No | 5 | 13 ± 3a | 229 ± 55ab | 472 ± 86a |

a Means in a column followed by different lowercase letters are significantly different (*P* ≤ 0.05; ANOVA and LSD test).

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

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**Fig. 1.** This is a figure caption. Include enough information so that the reader can understand the contents of the figure without having to refer to the text. Explain the meaning of symbols, bars, letters, etc. Include brief information on statistical analyses if applicable.

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**Fig. 2.** This is another figure caption. Spell out species names, for example *Drosophila melanogaster*, if you use the Latin binomial.

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[Place a medium-resolution copy of Figure 1 here.]

**Fig. 1.** This is a figure caption. Include enough information so that the reader can understand the contents of the figure without having to refer to the text. Explain the meaning of symbols, bars, letters, etc. Include brief information on statistical analyses if applicable.

[PAGE BREAK]

[Place a medium-resolution copy of Figure 2 here.]

**Fig. 2.** This is another figure caption. Spell out species names, for example *Drosophila melanogaster*, if you use the Latin binomial.

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