

1 ***Vulgariplanta palaeotropica spec. nova (Vulgariplantaceae-***
2 ***Vulgariplantoideae)* discovered nearly everywhere in tropical Africa, Asia**
3 **and Australia**

4
5 Alan B. PLANTMAN¹ & C. Diego PLANTMAN RAMÍREZ²

6
7 with 3 figures

8
9 Key words: *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica spec. nova*, *Vulgariplanta neotropica*, *Vulgariplantaceae*,
10 *Vulgariplantoideae*. – New species, biodiversity, taxonomy, chorology, determination key. – Flora of the
11 Paleotropics, Africa, Asia, Australia.

12
13 Summary

14 PLANTMAN A. B. & PLANTMAN RAMÍREZ C. D. 2017. *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica spec. nova*
15 (*Vulgariplantaceae-Vulgariplantoideae*) discovered nearly everywhere in tropical Africa, Asia and Australia. –
16 *Phyton* (Horn, Austria) ## (#): ### –###, with 3 figures.*

17 The summary will mainly express the important new results and primary conclusions. If possible, it may also
18 provide some brief information on the employed methods. If applicable, please give full names of all relevant
19 taxa, including nomenclatural authorities, in this case *Vulgariplanta neotropica* PLANTM. RAM. and *V.*
20 *palaeotropica* PLANTM. & PLANTM. RAM. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
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¹) The University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address address address
²) The Other University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address;
corresponding author (e-mail: cecil.diego.plantman@nowhereuniversity2.com)
*) Printed issue published ## ### #####

1. Introduction

The introduction should explain the purpose of the work and its relations to other studies in this field. From volume 57 onwards, the official journal language of PHYTON is English.

Manuscripts should be concise and consistent in style, spelling, abbreviations, and the language must be correct. Please note the new printing page format (printing area 17.0 x 23.2 cm) and design illustrations and tables accordingly. Mind the resolution of your photos (minimum 300 dpi), and of your graphs and line drawings (minimum 600 dpi).

Use Times New Roman 12 pt for normal print and 10 pt for small print. Do not use macros, automatic paragraph formats, or hyphenation [please disable automatic hyphenation when typing your manuscript]. It will also be useful to disable automatic language recognition.

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How to cite nomenclatural authorities (authors of taxa). As a rule, nomenclatural authorities should be cited when a taxon appears in the text for the first time, in small capitals (e.g. *Carex fuliginosa* SCHKUHR). Occasionally it might be advisable to arrange taxon names with nomenclatural authorities under ‘Materials and methods’. Do not cite nomenclatural authorities in the title of your paper (unless absolutely necessary, e.g. for ‘Taxonomic notes on *Bellis perennis* L., non PERS.’). If possible, nomenclatural authorities should also be avoided in the legends to figures, in tables and in keys. In some cases it could

1 be sufficient to rely on an easily accessible standard reference work (e.g. flora, checklist),
2 then nomenclatural authorities may be omitted.

3 Maps. In papers with geographical components an outline map of the region of interest
4 should be included.

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2. Materials and methods

8 General remarks. Please provide sufficient information to permit repetition of experimental work.

9 The origin of the material investigated, methods of preparation, and herbaria where voucher specimens are
10 deposited should be indicated in a comprehensive manner. We recommend the use of tables to deal with large
11 numbers of specimens/samples. Herbaria are cited by their international acronyms provided by the Index
12 Herbariorum (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/>).

13 Measurements, color, abbreviations. For microscopic characters, numerical data (μm)
14 should be rounded to one decimal place. For colour notations, the use of colour codes is suggested (e.g.
15 KORNERUP & WANSCHER 1978). Measurement results should be given in metric system units according to the
16 SI unit rules and style conventions (<http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/checklist.html>). Not commonly used
17 abbreviations should be explained at the end of this chapter.

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3. Results [or a suitable alternative title, e.g. Taxonomy]

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1 3.1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* PLANTM. RAM. (Figs. 1, 3)

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4 text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

5 Material examined: *Vulgariplanta neotropica* PLANTM. RAM., Brazil, (NY 1029384). — etc. etc.
6 etc.
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2 Fig. 1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* (NY 1029384). A. Inflorescence. – B. Single flower. – C. Sepal with glandular

3 hairs. – Scale bar: 5 mm.

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4 Additional material examined: *Rariplanta palustris* HUEGEL [sic!], Australia,, 13 Nov
5 1801, leg. et det. A. O. Collector (W 2013847). — *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* PLANTM. & PLANTM. RAM.,
6 Congo, (B 1029384). — etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
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10 Notes: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
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2 Fig. 2. *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* PLANTM. & PLANTM. RAM. (holotype, UMN 123456). A. Habit. – B.

3 Inflorescence. – C. Single flower. – D. Sepal with glandular hairs. – E. Ovary with cauliflower-shaped stigma. –

4 Scale bar: 5 mm.

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1 Table 1 [prepare tables with the word processing tables feature, do not use tabs or graphics
 2 boxes]. Biochemical analysis of *V. palaeotropica*: Text text text text text text text text
 3 text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
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Specimen*	Country**	Substance units	Substancidine units***	Substanciol
AD 123456	Australia	123	0.01	+
E 123456	Sri Lanka	56	0.02	++
GZU 12345 ^a	Uganda	789	0.05	–
K 123456	Malaysia	101	0.23	+
L 123456	Indonesia	112	0.03	+
MO 123456	Kenia	131	0.17	+
P 123456	Cameroon	415	0.82	n. d. [= no data]
TROM 1234 ^b	Gambia	161	1.56	+

5 *) This column shows herbarium acronyms with specimen numbers.

6 **) As a rule, all entries should be left-aligned.

7 ***) For numerical values, the columns should be aligned by their decimal points using word
 8 processor decimal tabs. Do not omit the zero before the decimal point of values less than
 9 1 (e.g. 0.1).

10 ^a) Identification uncertain.

11 ^b) Sampling site no more extant.

12 [This is the standard form for tables in PHYTON. However, tables with vertical lines may
 13 also be suitable, for instance to compare qualitative characters of taxa.

14 For supplementary notes (immediately below the table), use letters or asterisks (^a, ^b or *, **).]

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1 3.3. Key to the currently known taxa of *Vulgariplanta*

- 2 1 Petals yellow; odor of crushed leaves like sour cream; stigma green, simple
- 3 *V. neotropica*
- 4 1* Petals greenish-purple; odor of crushed leaves like French fries; stigma pinkish-white,
- 5 shaped like a cauliflower *V. palaeotropica*

6 **[Please note that PHYTON does not accept indented determination keys.]**

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9 **4. Discussion**

10 The discussion should deal with the interpretation of the results, not only recapitulate them.

11 However, especially in taxonomic papers it can be necessary or much more convenient to

12 insert discussions already after the treatments of individual taxa. In such cases this chapter

13 may be obsolete.

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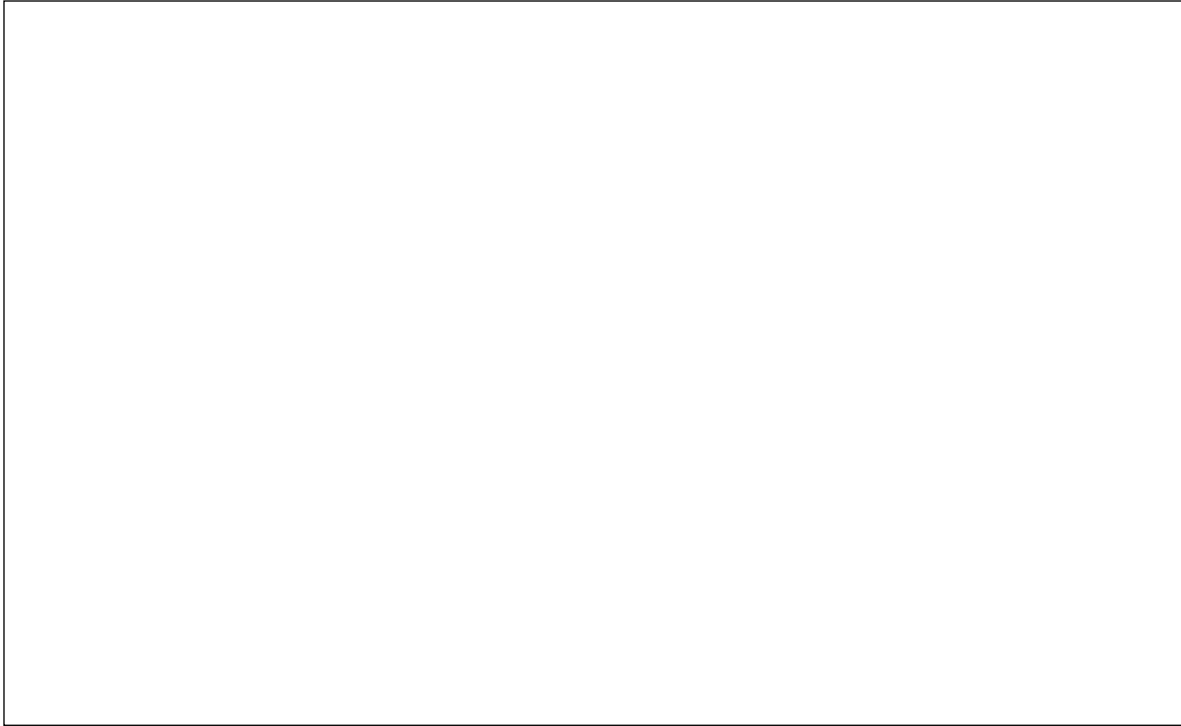
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2 Fig. 3. Mixed stand of flowering *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* and *V. neotropica* in the greenhouse of the
3 Botanical Garden of The University in the Middle of Nowhere (1 Apr 2017).

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1 Acknowledgments

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7 References

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10 which the site was put on the web. If not given use '[n. d.]' = not dated.]

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15 accessible standard, for instance 'IPNI' or 'B-P-H'. If no standard abbreviation is available, please use the
16 abbreviation suggested by the journal/the publisher. Alternatively, please feel free to cite all journals with
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23

24 [Please avoid references to manuscripts in preparation and to personal communications.]