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

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with 3 figures

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

Summary

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

The summary will mainly express the important new results and primary conclusions. If possible, it may also provide some brief information on the employed methods. If applicable, please give full names of all relevant taxa, including nomenclatural authorities, in this case *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm. Ram. and *V. palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm. Ram. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

**1. Introduction**

The introduction should explain the purpose of the work and its relations to other studies in this field. From volume 57 onwards, all research contributions will be published in 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).

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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 Do not cite nomenclatural authorities in the title of your paper (unless absolutely necessary, e.g. for ‘Taxonomic notes on *Bellis perennis* L., non Pers.’).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 be sufficient to rely on an easily accessible and citable standard reference work (e.g. flora, checklist), then nomenclatural authorities may be omitted.

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

**2. Materials and methods**

General remarks. Please provide sufficient information to permit repetition of experimental work. The origin of the material investigated, methods of preparation, and herbaria where voucher specimens are deposited should be indicated in a comprehensive manner. We recommend the use of tables to deal with large numbers of specimens/samples. Herbaria are cited by their international acronyms provided by the Index Herbariorum (http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/).

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

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

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3.1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm.-Ram. (Figs. 1, 3)

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Material examined: *Vulgariplanta neotropica* Plantm. Ram., Brazil, ..... (NY 1029384). ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

[Fig. 1.]

3.2. ***Vulgariplanta palaeotropica***Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram., spec. nova (Figs. 2, 3)

?= *Rariplanta palustris* Jacq. (nom. nud.)

Diagnosis: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Holotype: Indonesia, …..; in locis subpaludosis; 12 Nov 2016, leg. A. B. Collector 20345 & C. D. Specialist (UMN 123456). – Isotypes in E, K, OSC 123456, TROM, W.

Description: In longer descriptions, the technical terms for important characters (e.g. flowers, stamens, seeds, etc.) should be spaced (1 pt) to make the description easier to read. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Etymology/Eponymy: Text text text text text text text text text.

Habitats: Text text text text text text text text (text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text textp text text text text text text text text) text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Distribution: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

Additional material examined: *Rariplanta palustris* Huegel [sic!], Australia, ….., 13 Nov 1801, leg. et det. A. O. Collector (W 2013847). ― *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm.-Ram., Congo, ….. (B 1029384). ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. ― etc. etc. etc.

Notes: A preliminary biochemical analysis of the new species is given in Table 1. Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

[Fig. 2.]

[Table 1.]

3.3. Key to the currently known taxa of *Vulgariplantaceae*

1 Petals absent; clonal species, only male plants known, flowers with magenta-spotted pistillodium *Pseudovulgariplanta vegetativa*

1\* Petals present; flowers hermaphrodite 2

2 Petals yellow; odor of crushed leaves like sour cream; stigma green, simple   
 *Vulgariplanta neotropica*

2\* Petals greenish-purple; odor of crushed leaves like French fries; stigma pinkish-white, shaped like a cauliflower *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica*

[Please note that Phyton does not accept indented determination keys.]

**4. Discussion**

The discussion should deal with the interpretation of the results, not only recapitulate them. However, especially in taxonomic papers it can be necessary or more convenient to insert discussions already after the treatments of individual taxa. In such cases this chapter may be obsolete.

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[Fig. 3.]

Acknowledgements

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[Please avoid references to manuscripts in preparation.]

(Received ## ### ####, accepted ## ### ####)

**Figure captions**

Fig. 1. *Vulgariplanta neotropica* (NY 1029384). A. Inflorescence. – B. Single flower. – C. Sepal with glandular hairs. – Scale bar: 5 mm.

Fig. 2. *Vulgariplanta palaeotropica* Plantm. & Plantm. Ram. (holotype, UMN 123456). A. Habit. – B. Inflorescence. – C. Single flower. – D. Sepal with glandular hairs. – E. Ovary with cauliflower-shaped stigma. – Scale bar: 5 mm.

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

Table 1 [prepare tables with the word processing tables feature, do not use tabs or graphics boxes]. Biochemical analysis of *V. palaeotropica*: Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specimen\* | Country\*\* | Substance units | Substancidine units\*\*\* | Substanciol |
| AD 123456 | Australia | 123 | 0.01 | + |
| E 123456 | Sri Lanka | 56 | 0.02 | ++ |
| GZU 12345a | 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 1234b | Gambia | 161 | 1.56 | + |

**a**) Identification uncertain.

**b**) Sampling site no more extant.

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

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

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

[This is the standard form for tables in PHYTON. However, tables with vertical lines may also be suitable, for instance to compare qualitative characters of taxa. For supplementary notes (immediately below the table), use letters or asterisks (a, b or \*, \*\*).]

[If your results require larger tables, please point this out to the managing editor when submitting your manuscript. As a rule, the vertical length of the printing area (23.2 mm) is also the maximum width for any tables.

Large, complicated tables (e.g. in vegetation science) can be submitted as MS-Excel files (extension XLS or XLSX). We recommend to add an identical copy of every large Excel table in PDF format, also as a reference for the printer.]

1. ) The University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address address address [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ) The Other University in the Middle of Nowhere, address address address address address address; corresponding author (e-mail: cecil.diego.plantman@nowhereuniversity2.com) [double family names are usually hy­phenated, meanwhile also the Spanish ones – at least in scientific literature]

   \*) Printed issue published ## ### #### [↑](#footnote-ref-2)