Title of your paper, with taxon names in italics, no authorities cited, higher taxa in parentheses and no full stop at the end

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Short communications have no abstract and commence with text. If you are describing or reinstating a new taxon, it is possible to omit this introductory text and to start your short communication with the taxon treatment.

Nomenclatural authorities must be provided for all scientific names below the rank of family. The genus name is abbreviated to its initial letter when repeated, except at the start of a new sentence. Where required, use the taxonomic abbreviations sect., subsp., *s. lat.* and *s. str.* in conjunction with scientific names. Abbreviate approximately as *c.* noting that the period here, and terminating other abbreviated italicised words, is also italicised. Use single quotation marks (‘ ’) throughout, unless quotes are nested (‘…“x”…’).

Please refer to the *Nuytsia* style template for full length papers for formatting requirements for identification keys.

References should be cited in the text as Wheeler (2004), Wheeler and Marchant (2007) or Wheeler *et al.* (1992) (for 3 or more authors), or alternatively in parentheses in chronological order (Wheeler *et al.* 1992; Wheeler 2001, 2004; Wheeler & Marchant 2007).

**Xandrina guttatum** Espin. & Jacobs, *sp. nov.*

*Type*: Fitzgerald River National Park, Western Australia [precise locality withheld for conservation reasons], 13 August 2023, *J.F. Marston* 1224 *& R.S. Escuella* (*holo*: PERTH 09443313!; *iso*: CANB!, MEL!).

*Xandrina* sp. Newdegate (Z.R. Espinoza 638), Western Australian Herbarium, in *Florabase*, <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/> [accessed 1 March 2024].

Scientific description here. Ensure consistency across all descriptions, and that the descriptive data matches the diagnoses and key. Check your description is unambiguous, paying attention to the order of features and using semi-colons as appropriate (e.g. *Leaves* opposite, linear; petiole red-brown, 1–3 mm long; lamina light green, 10–30 mm long, 0.3–0.6 mm wide, glabrous; apex attenuate, with a 0.3–0.6 mm long acumen; margins with straight, spreading hairs. NOT *Leaves* light green, opposite, 10–30 mm long, 0.3–0.6 mm wide, petiole red-brown, 1–3 mm long, linear, apex attenuate, acumen 0.1–0.3 mm long, glabrous, margins with straight spreading hairs). Remember to use en-dashes between numerical ranges, e.g. 1–6 mm long. Note the correct use of hyphens is red-brown, mid-yellow, reddish brown and creamy yellow but not reddish-brown or creamy-yellow. Any reference to figures should be included after the final full stop. (Figure 1)

*Diagnostic features* [or *Diagnostic characters*, or similar]. Provide an abbreviated list of characters that will assist users to identify your new taxon from allied species. For example: *Xandrina guttatum* may be distinguished from all other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: an annual habit; head-like inflorescences; linear leaves with spreading hairs on the margins and a short acumen; and white petals with red spots near the base. Allied species should not be mentioned here but should be discussed in the *Affinities* or *Notes* section.

*Other specimens examined* [or *Selected specimens*, as appropriate]. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: [localities withheld for conservation reasons] 8 Nov. 2012, *E.T. Aardvark* 570 *& A. Elk* (PERTH); 2 June 2007, *A. Seed* 12 (AD, PERTH); 15 Sep. 2009, *P.M. Fragetti* 229 (CANB, PERTH).

Note the order of items is: locality [if not conservation-listed], date, collector/s and collection number. Locality statements not beginning with a proper noun or compass point abbreviation begin with a lower-case letter (e.g. ‘near…’ or ‘opposite…’). Months with more than four letters are abbreviated, but May, June and July are given in full. Collectors’ names are given in italics but not the collecting number (unless it is *s.n.*). Arrange alphabetically by collector, and chronologically for the same collector, unless otherwise clearly specified.

*Phenology*. Flowering from mid-winter to early spring. Fruiting from mid-spring to late summer.

*Distribution and habitat*. Please check that the full stop at the end of each minor heading is not in italics. You can modify the minor headings (and their order) as you see fit, but please ensure you are consistent between taxa. Authorities are not given for taxa mentioned under habitat.

*Conservation status*. Conservation assessments are provided by Departmental experts as part of the editorial process. Example formats are as follows:

For newly named Priority taxa that are listed on *Florabase* under a phrase name: Listed as Priority One under Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora (Western Australian Herbarium 1998–), as *T.* sp. Middle Creek (M.D. Barrett MDB 3246). Note the genus name is not spelt in full since it is not at the start of the sentence or the first time it is mentioned in the paper.

For newly named taxa that don’t have a phrase name, or taxa that are otherwise not current on *Florabase* (e.g. taxa to be reinstated): To be listed as Priority X under Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora (XXXX pers. comm.). Advice will be provided.

For known Priority taxa that are being revised: Listed as Priority Four under Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora (Western Australian Herbarium 1998–).

For all Threatened taxa, refer to the most recent [Threatened flora list in the *Government Gazette*](https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/threatened-species-and-communities), e.g. Listed as Threatened in Western Australia with a ranking of Endangered (State of Western Australia 2023), under the name *T.* sp. Kununurra (A.N. Start ANS 1467).

In some instances, it may be appropriate to refer to a Commonwealth listing. Advice will be provided.

*Etymology*. The epithet is from the Latin *guttatus* (spotted), a reference to the distinct red markings on the petals (Figure 1B).

*Affinities* [or *Notes*, as appropriate]. Provide details of how to distinguish the taxon from allied species, morphologically similar and/or co-occurring species.

Acknowledgements

As appropriate.

References

Ensure your references are cited in the text, and vice versa. Note the use of ‘&’ between authors and en-dashes for page ranges. Book titles are in sentence case with only proper nouns capitalised and a full stop is placed inside the parentheses including the publication information. Include access dates for websites.

*Journal article examples*

Lacey, L.M., Cantley, J.T. & Martine, C.T. (2017). *Solanum jobsonii*, a novel andromonoecious bush tomato species from a new Australian national park. *PhytoKeys* 82: 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.82.12106>

Mast, A.R. & Thiele, K. (2007). The transfer of *Dryandra* R.Br. to *Banksia* L.f. (Proteaceae). *Australian Systematic Botany* 20(1): 63–71. <https://doi.org/10.1071/SB06016>

*Book examples*

Erickson, R. (1969). *The Drummonds of Hawthornden*. (Lamb Patterson: Perth.)

Mabberley, D.J. (2008). *Mabberley’s plant-book: a portable dictionary of plants, their classification and uses*. 3rd edn. (Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.)

*Book chapter example*

Beard, J.S. (1984). Biogeography of the Kwongan. *In*: Pate, J.S. & Beard, J.S. (eds) *Kwongan—plant life of the sandplain: biology of a south-west Australian shrubland ecosystem*. pp. 1–26. (University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, Western Australia.)

*Flora examples*

Bentham, G. (1868). *Flora Australiensis*. Vol. 4. (Reeve and Co.: London.)

George, A.S. (1999). *Dryandra*. *In*: Wilson, A. (ed.) *Flora of Australia*. Vol. 17B. pp. 251–363. (Australian Biological Resources Study: Canberra.)

*Web page examples*

Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2012). Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), version 7. Canberra, ACT. <https://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra> [accessed 12 January 2024].

State of Western Australia (2023). Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2023. *Western Australian Government Gazette* 2022(144): 3402–3408. <https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/gazettes2023.html> [accessed 13 March 2024].

Western Australian Herbarium (1998–). *Florabase—the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/> [accessed 12 January 2024].

*How to cite the National Species List (Australian Plant Name Index and Australian Plant Census)*

Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (2006–). *National Species List*. Insert appropriate web address (see below) [accessed day month year].

National Species List

The *Australian Plant Name Index* (APNI) and *Australian Plant Census* (APC) are now available through the *National Species List* (NSL). The web address that you include in your reference citation will be unique to the taxon that you are referring to. After performing an APNI or APC query, click on the link icon [] to retrieve a citable link for that name. Here are example web addresses for citing a taxon name:

*Leucopogon* R.Br. <https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/rest/name/apni/104277>

*Leucopogon paradoxus* Hislop <https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/rest/name/apni/224054>

Notes on preparing Figures

Figures are time consuming to produce and page set, so must be taxonomically informative and of high quality. Repeated images or similar images of the same taxon will not be accepted. Images of type specimens are also generally no longer accepted given their online availability through *Global Plants* (exceptions are occasionally made so please contact the Managing Editor if in doubt).

When preparing plates, bear in mind the *Nuytsia* page width is now a standard A4 size. Images need to be of a high resolution, usually 600 dpi minimum for coloured photos. If including lettering the font should be Arial Bold in 12pt or 14 pt and black or white.

To facilitate the review process, original submissions should include low resolution versions of the figures embedded at the end of the manuscript or supplied as a separate pdf document, with appropriate captioning and lettering. High resolution copies of the figures (without lettering) should also be supplied individually in addition to prepared full plates (without lettering). Note that the Managing Editor will provide a Dropbox link to enable large image files to be transferred over the internet.

Caption example:

**Figure 1.** *Xandrina guttatum*. A – flowering plant *in situ* showing the prostrate habit and solitary flowers; B – flower, with blue arrow highlighting the characteristic red markings on the petals; C – leaf, showing the smooth surface and mucronate tip; D – ovary; E – fruit. Scale bars = 10 mm (C); 1 mm (D, E). Images from *Z.R. Espinoza* 578 *& T.L. Jacobs* (A–D) and *E.T. Aardvark* 570 *& A. Elk* (E). Photographs by Z.R. Espinoza.

Notes on preparing Tables

The table caption format is the same as figures (e.g. ‘nFigureCaption’ style). The content style is ‘nTable’ and should be 10pt. The header row is in bold. Do not add any tabs or extra spaces.

**Table 1**. New records added to Western Australia’s vascular plant census during 2023. *in litt.* = in correspondence; *in sched.* = on herbarium sheet/label; \* = naturalised; T, P1–P4 = Conservation Codes for Western Australian flora (State of Western Australia 2023; Western Australian Herbarium 1998–).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **New Name** | **Status** | **Comments** |
| *Acacia* sp. Badgingarra (F. Hort & J. Hort FH 4636) | P2 | R. Davis *in. litt.* (16/12/2022). |
| *Acrotriche platycarpa* Hislop | P1 | See Hislop *et al.* (2023). |
| *Alternanthera denticulata* R.Br. var. *denticulata*  |   | New record for WA.See CHAH (2006a). |
| *Bonnaya ciliata* (Colsm.) Spreng. subsp. *ciliata* | \* | New naturalised record for WA.See CHAH (2016). |
| *Caladenia citrina* Hopper & A.P.Br. × *Caladenia* *rhomboidiformis* (E.Coleman) M.A.Clem. & Hopper |   | See Brown *et al.* (2008). |
| *Caladenia flava* R.Br. × *Caladenia reptans* Lindl. |   | See Brown *et al.* (2008). |
| *Caladenia hoffmanii* Hopper & A.P.Br. × *Caladenia longicauda* Lindl. |   | See Brown *et al.* (2008). |