

## Notes for authors submitting papers to the Mineralogical Magazine

The *Mineralogical Magazine* publishes, in English, the results of original scientific research in the fields of mineralogy, geochemistry and petrology, including extra-terrestrial materials. Membership of the Mineralogical Society is not a prerequisite, but free reprints will only be provided when at least one of the authors is a Society member.

*Conditions of acceptance.* Papers and notes will only be published if they have not previously been published and will not be published in substantially the same form elsewhere. Copyright of all papers accepted for publication shall be transferred to the Society.

*Manuscripts* must be submitted in duplicate and supplied with double line spacing throughout, with ample (4 cm) margins. All pages must be numbered and there should be enough space above the title for the editor to insert the running heads. The text (including title, headings and subheadings) should be in lower case except for initial letters of personal and place names. Items to be printed in italic should be underlined, but no other underlining should be used. Please refer to a recent issue of the Magazine for the requisite layout, especially for the title, authors' names and addresses, abstract and references.

*Submission of electronic text.* In order to publish the paper as quickly as possible after acceptance, authors are encouraged to submit the final text also on PC formatted 3.5" diskette. Both Double Density (DD) and High Density (HD) diskettes are acceptable. Ensure, however, that the diskettes are formatted according to their capacity (HD or DD) before copying the files onto them. Details of acceptable electronic formats are given at the end of these Notes.

Papers should be written in a free literary style, but should be as concise as is consistent with clarity. Unnecessary detail should be avoided and complex data (such as crystallographic structure factors) should be deposited with the editor who will make copies available on request. Publication delays and

much extra work for the editors often result from a lack of attention to proper presentation. It is useful to persuade a colleague who is not a specialist in the subject under discussion to read the paper before it is submitted and to criticize it for style as well as content. Normally a paper should not exceed 12000 words and most will not approach this length (see also Short Communications and Mineralogical Notes). The manuscript should be in its final form when submitted and modifications are not normally possible after acceptance for publication.

The editor should be consulted at once if serious errors are noticed after submission of a typescript. Do not delay notifying such errors until the proof stage, otherwise the authors may be asked to pay for alterations.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary will be taken as standard for spelling and H.W. Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English usage for grammar and punctuation.

*Abstract.* An abstract of not more than 200 words, and preferably less, must accompany all papers apart from Short Communications and Mineralogical Notes. This should state the principal results of the work, conclusions drawn and new mineral names proposed. New data presented should be mentioned.

*Short Communications.* Short articles (generally less than about 1500 words) and important corrections may be published. The same format as full papers is required, but no abstract is needed; there should generally be no sub-headings. The authors' names go at the end to the right, and their addresses to the left.

*Mineralogical Notes.* This section is devoted to items on topographical mineralogy and short nomenclature contributions. Articles should be less than 1000 words; tables and figures are not generally included, but otherwise the format is similar to the Short Communications.

*Footnotes* should be avoided where possible. When necessary, they should be inserted on the same manuscript pages as the passage to which they refer.

*Headings.* Normally a maximum of three levels of sub-heading is used: the major sub-heading is printed in bold, centred (do not underline in the manuscript); the two lower orders are centred italic (underlined) and italic run on with text (underlined). All headings should be given in lower case.

*Mineral Names.* New mineral names will not be finally accepted for publication until they have been approved by the Commission on New Mineral Names of the International Mineralogical Association. Papers including new names may be accepted provisionally, pending the Commission's decision. Names of rocks and minerals should not be written with initial capitals.

*Place Names* should not be abbreviated. It should always be possible to find them in a good atlas unless the locality is given as part of the text description.

*Data* should not be repeated from the literature unless they are from inaccessible journals and are discussed in the text. It may be appropriate for papers on rare or obscure minerals to contain a concise summary of available data. The publication of new data is encouraged, although certain large data sets, as mentioned earlier, may be filed with the editor. X-ray powder diffraction data will normally only be published for new minerals, for new compositions in an isomorphous series, or when they are an improvement on those already in the PDF. Where powder data are used for identification, a statement that they are very similar or identical with those in the literature is sufficient.

*Numbers.* Large numbers and very small numbers should either be quoted in the form of powers or by grouping the digits in threes without the insertion of commas. With decimal numbers less than 1, the zero before the decimal point must be included.

*Half-tone Illustrations and Figures.* These should be used only when absolutely necessary; the principal criterion for their acceptance is the amount of important information they convey. Many illustrations can be replaced by a short sentence in the text; on the other hand, a single line drawing can often summarise the data in an extensive table or detailed text passage. When photographic prints are submitted, care should be taken to ensure that the detail they are intended to show will be visible after reduction. X-ray powder photographs are particularly difficult to reproduce. Prints should be trimmed properly; the inclusion of areas of no special interest often leads to a degree of

reduction that spoils the illustration. Material that carries no scale bar should be marked with the degree of magnification on the back. Do not enter the magnification of a half-tone in the caption as very few such illustrations are reproduced at the same size as the submitted item. A scale bar is greatly to be preferred as it is not subject to the degree of reduction of the original. Photographs should not be mounted.

The standard of drawings from which figures are to be reproduced must be that of a skilled draughtsman. Authors may therefore find it useful to submit rough drafts in the first place, and have the final versions prepared after the number and size of the figures has been decided in consultation with the editor. Full consideration should be given to the fitting of figures into the Magazine page; they should be designed to fill the full page width of the page of 14 cm or the single column width of 6.7 cm (both on reduction). The height should not exceed 20 cm on reduction (including the caption). Originals should be about twice the size at which they will be printed; letters and numbers will only be visible if they are more than 1 mm in height after reduction. Uniformity of line thickness and of the style and size of letters adds greatly to the appearance of a paper, and a uniform degree of reduction will help greatly in this respect. Figures should be drawn in Indian or other fully black ink, on white board, tracing cloth or matt-plastic tracing materials. Titles should not be included on figures, but should form part of the explanatory caption, which will be printed with the figure. Captions should be collected on a separate sheet of typescript at the end of the paper. Figures are printed as near as possible to their first text reference, so it is advisable to avoid bunching too many figure references together in a text passage, but to space them out evenly through a manuscript.

*Colour Plates.* Illustrations in colour are not generally accepted, but if an author or his sponsoring institution can confirm in writing that they are able to pay for such items, the editor will provide them with a quotation from the printer.

*Tables.* These should be supplied either on disk (see end of Notes) or as copy suitable for OCR (Optical Character Recognition) scanning, preferably output from a laser printer or typed. Follow the style used in current issues of the Magazine in drafting tables and always consider carefully the space they will

occur on a printed page. Please ensure that any rules drawn on the table are well separated from the characters.

**References.** These should be supplied typed with double line spacing. If appropriate, references to *Mineralogical Abstracts* in the form (M.A. 90M/2823) should be added. Experience has shown that in many type-scripts the references have not been checked. No reference should be cited that has not been seen by the author, unless it is distinguished by square brackets and the source seen is quoted. References are arranged alphabetically, although some historical papers may give them in chronological order with the date first. For several publications of an author with different co-authors the following order must be followed: (a) publications of the author alone, in chronological order; (b) publications of the author with a single co-author, in alphabetical order of co-authors; (c) publications of the author with more than one co-author, in chronological order (as they are cited in the form 'Jones *et al.*' in the text). Authors must check that all references listed are cited correctly in the text, and vice-versa.

The inclusion of titles of papers is optional but if these are given they should be exactly as in the original. A translation should be appended in the Teutonic or Romance languages. References that have gone through many editions under different editors should be referred to under the original author (e.g. *Dana's System of Mineralogy*).

Follow a recent issue of the Magazine for the style of references and for the common abbreviations used. If authors are unsure how to abbreviate a journal title they should quote it in full.

**Mathematical Expressions** are often written in a form unsuitable for printing. Short, simple expressions and equations should be set on line with the text unless they are numbered, when they should be on lines of their own. Fractions should normally be written with the solidus (/) and all algebraically necessary brackets must be used. A common error is to write  $Fe/Fe + Mg$  for  $Fe/(Fe + Mg)$ .

**Chemical Formulae.** Note that a subscript number outside parentheses multiplies everything inside the parentheses. Thus  $(Fe_{1.5}Mg_{0.5})_2$  means  $Fe_3Mg$ ; the correct form is  $(Fe_{1.5}Mg_{0.5})_{\Sigma 2.0}$ . Ionic charge is indicated by a superscript plus or minus sign following the symbol for the ion; for multiple charges an Arabic superscript numeral precedes the sign, e.g.  $K^+$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ .

**Hyphens** often cause trouble; they are necessary between the members of a compound adjective ('the unit-cell contents', but 'the unit cell contains', and 'high-temperature polymorph' but 'reaction at high temperatures'). Double barrelled names or adjective noun pairs cannot be hyphenated ('the boundary between New York and New Jersey' not 'the New York-New Jersey boundary'). In lists of minerals in parageneses and associations a hyphen with spaces before and after will be printed as an en-rule.

**Diacritical Marks** (accents, umlauts, etc.) should never be omitted, nor should the German modified vowels be written as ae, oe, and ue unless they are so written in the original. Both forms are used in personal names.

**Symbols, Units and Abbreviations.** The International System of Units (SI) is to be used, although certain widely used and convenient derived or special units are retained: e.g. centimetre, Ångstrom, litre, calorie and kilocalorie, bar and kilobar (the latter must be abbreviated as kbar). The micron is replaced by the micrometre and the millimicron by the nanometre. Millions of years are denoted Ma (or m.y.).

Sides and angles of the crystallographic unit cell are denoted  $a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , (not  $a_0, b_0, c_0$ , etc.). Co-ordinates of atoms in a crystal structure are given as fractions of the cell sides:  $x, y, z$ . Crystallographic axes are also labelled  $a, b, c$  (in the hexagonal system  $a_1, b_2, c_3, c$ ). The Miller axes should be used for crystals having a rhombohedral lattice. The Hermann-Mauguin symbols should be used for the 32 crystal classes and the 230 space groups; the Schoenflies symbols may be added if desired. If the space group has been newly determined or re-determined, the systematic absences should be cited as well as the space-group symbol.

All the X-ray spacings should be given in Å; when quoting from old data, care should be taken to ascertain whether the units are true Å or kX (Siebahn units). Face-indices are enclosed in parentheses ( ), form-indices in braces { }, zone-indices in brackets [ ], a form of zones in carets < >, while X-ray diffractions are not enclosed. When hexagonal indices are given the third index should not be omitted and, where one index exceeds 9, it should be written as e.g. 4.6.10.0. Refractive indices and principal axes of indicatrix are  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  (biaxial crystals),  $\epsilon$  and  $\omega$  (uniaxial crystals)  $n$  (isotropic material). The true optic axial angle is  $2V\alpha$  or  $2V\gamma$

not  $2V^-$  or  $2V^+$ . This angle measured in air is  $2E$  and, in an immersion medium,  $2H$ . Dispersion of the angle is written  $\nu > r$ , meaning that the angle for violet is greater than for red. Extinction angles should be recorded as in the following example ' $(110), \gamma': [001] = 10^\circ$  in the obtuse angle  $[001]:[110]$ .

Normative symbols should be those defined by the authors of the normative system, e.g. Cross, Iddings, Pirsson and Washington (*J. Geol.*, 1902) but where the norm is less familiar the abbreviation should be defined. Other widely used contractions may be employed but *ad hoc* contractions should have at least three letters.

#### *Other abbreviations and symbols*

<i>P</i>	pressure
<i>V</i>	volume
<i>T</i>	temperature
<i>D</i>	density
<i>REE</i>	rare-earth elements
$I/I_0$	relative intensity
<i>d</i>	interplanar spacing
Fe-K	radiation
$\perp$	perpendicular to
	parallel to
p.	page
pp.	pages
c.	circa
calc.	calculated
meas.	measured
obs.	observed
vs.	versus
<i>et al.</i>	et alii = and others
i.e.	id est = that is

e.g.        *exempli gratii* = for example  
cf.        *confer* - compare

#### *Requirements for submission of electronic manuscripts*

*Text* should be typed with one hard return between paragraphs and one space between sentences. N-rules and minus signs should be entered as a double hyphen. Styles and layout commands such as indent and tab, should not be used, but for individual characters bolding, italics, superscript and subscript authors should use their word processor's usual commands. Files made using the following word processors are acceptable (in addition to ASCII): Wordperfect 4, 5, Wordstar 3, 4, 5, MS Word(RTF), Xywrite, Displaywrite(RTF), Multimate, Tex. It is essential to state the word processor and version used and (except for special characters and complex formulae, which may be written in by hand) *to ensure that the hard copy and electronic versions are identical.*

*Tables.* If possible, tables should be supplied in the same file format as the text. Rows should be separated by hard returns and columns by tabs.

*Line art.* The formats acceptable are: Adobe Illustrator EPS (this is the best option to use if it is available), Mac Pict, DXF, GIF, HPGL, GEM. Please submit files set up for Postscript printers.

All files must be saved on to diskettes formatted for use with IBM-compatible computers.