

LITERATURE AND ORGANISM NOMENCLATURE STYLES FOR *PHYTOPATHOLOGIA MEDITERRANEA*

Style for literature cited in *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* papers

For literature citations in the main text of a paper:

- within the text, references should be cited by author and date, and where multiple references are listed these should be in chronological order.
- where cited papers are by more than two authors they should be cited by the name of the first author followed by “*et al.*, [date]”. (“*et al.*” in italic font).

For publications listed in the LITERATURE CITED section at the end of a paper:

References should be listed under the heading “**LITERATURE CITED**”.

- References are in alphabetical order, according to first author’s surname,
- References are in chronological order, if more than one paper by the same author(s) is cited.
- Papers published in the same year by the same author(s) should be distinguished by letters (in alphabetical order) after the year (e.g., 1993a; 1993b; 1993c).
- For citations of publications by the same senior author:
 - o list all the single-author citations in chronological order;
 - o list all the two-author citations alphabetically first and then chronologically;
 - o group all the citations with three or more authors in chronological order only.
- Journal titles **are not** abbreviated.
- When a book is cited, the title should be in italics and capitalized.
- When a book is cited, the town and state where it was published needs to be reported after
- Adding the doi number for publications is recommended.
- List all authors of each cited publication if the author total is six or less. For more than six authors, list the first five authors and the last one.

The styles for different publication types in the **LITERATURE CITED** section are outlined below. These should be meticulously applied, taking note of font styles and punctuation.

Journals

Alves A., Crous P.W., Correia A., Phillips A.J.L., 2008. Morphological and molecular data reveal cryptic speciation in *Lasioidiplodia theobromae*. *Fungal Diversity* 28: 1–13.

Heitefuss R., Stahmann M.A., Walker J.C., 1960. Oxidative enzymes in cabbage infected by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *conglutinans*. *Phytopathology* 50: 370–375.

Serizawa S., Ichikawa T., 1993. Epidemiology of bacterial canker of kiwifruit. 1. Infection and bacterial movement in tissue of new canes. *Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan* 59: 452–459 (in Japanese).

Publications with more than six authors

Almeida R.P.P., Nascimento F.E., Chau J., Prado S.S., Tsai C.W., ... Lopes J.R., 2008. Genetic structure and biology of *Xylella fastidiosa* strains causing disease in citrus and coffee in Brazil. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 74: 3690–3701.

Books and other monographs

Kirk P.M., Cannon P.F., Minter D.W., Stalpers J.A., 2013. *Ainsworth & Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi*. 10th ed. CAB International, Wallingford, United Kingdom, 771 pp.

- Griffing G.J., Baker R., 1991. Population dynamics of plant pathogens and associated organisms in relation to infectious inoculum. In: *Soil Solarization* (J. Katan, J.E. De Vay, ed.), CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, United States of America, 3–21.
- Larignon P., 1991. *Contribution à l'Identification et au Mode d'Action des Champignons Associés au Syndrome de l'Esca de la Vigne*. PhD Thesis, University of Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France, 238 pp.
- Mallams K.M., Petrick J.A., 2004. *Fungicide Trials for Control of Cypress Canker on Port-Orford-Cedar*. Southwest Oregon Forest Insect and Disease Service Center, SWOFIDSC-04-02, 5 pp.
- FAO, 2013. Food security indicators, January 24, 2013 revision. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO). Available at: <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/>. Accessed March 15, 2013.
- GIFruits, 2018. Export Agrumes 2018(T). Available at: <http://gifruits.com/?p=2262&lang=fr>
- Gottwald T.R., Graham J.H., Schubert T.S., 2002. Citrus canker: the pathogen and its impact. *Plant Health Progress*, DOI: 10.1094/PHP-2002-0812-01-RV. <http://www.plantmanagementwork>.

Organism nomenclature conventions in *Phytopathologia Mediterranea*

Names of viruses

The complete rules for **naming virus taxa** are outlined in the *International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Code* (<http://ictv.global/code>). (see also <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-020-0709-x>). In brief, a virus species name is written in italics, with the first word beginning with a capital letter (e.g., *Tobacco mosaic virus*). Other words only begin with a capital if they are proper nouns (including host genus names but not virus genus names) or alphabetical identifiers. A species name should not be abbreviated. When a virus name is used informally it should never be italicized, nor have an initial capital letter, even when it includes the name of a host species or genus. In this case the name should be written in lower case (e.g. "the tobacco mosaic virus polymerase").

Names of other micro-organisms

Following the practice adopted by the *International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi and Plants*, and for international uniformity, **scientific names of all taxonomic ranks should be italicized**. In manuscripts dealing with taxonomy, for every organism, the full genus name and authority of the genus or species should be included at first mention. For manuscripts dealing with subjects other than taxonomy this is desirable but not essential. Thereafter the genus name should be abbreviated to the initial letter if no ambiguity arises, although the full genus name should always be used at the beginning of sentences. For abbreviations of names of authors of species, refer to: Authors of plant names, R.K. Brummitt and C.E. Powell, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK. *Formae speciales* of plant pathogenic fungi do not require authorities. The conventions of modern taxonomy and rules of nomenclature should be strictly adhered to. Relevant strains of microorganisms should be deposited in publicly accessible, internationally recognized culture collections, and appropriate strain numbers cited.

Names of cultivated varieties and cultivars of host plants

Following the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP), cultivar status is to be indicated by enclosing the cultivar epithet within single quotation marks. Double quotation marks, and the abbreviations cv. and var. are not to be used to distinguish a cultivar epithet. Examples:

Example:

V. vinifera 'Cabernet Sauvignon' is correct – *V. vinifera* cv. Cabernet Sauvignon (INCORRECT)
Tomato 'Bonny Best' is correct – Tomato "Bonny Best" (INCORRECT)

xGraptoveria 'Autumn Evening' is correct - xGraptoveria Autumn Evening (INCORRECT)