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The following style must be adopted in the list of references:

Batham, E. J., Pantin, C. F. A., and Robson, E. A., 1961. *Quart. J. micr. Sci.*, **102**, 143.

Cosslett, V. E., 1951. *Practical electron microscopy*. London (Butterworth).

Robertson, J. D., 1961. In *Electron microscopy in anatomy*, edited by J. D. Boyd and others, p. 74. London (Arnold).

Volume numbers should not be underlined in typescripts, since they are not to be printed in italics.

Authors who wish to do so may number their references serially in the left margin and refer to them in the text by superscript figures, thus ¹⁵.

Illustrations

All figures, both text-figures and plates, must be numbered in a single series (figs. 1, 2, 3, &c.). There must not be one numbered series of text-figures and another separately numbered series of plates. Unless there is good reason to the contrary, the figures should be numbered in the order in which reference is first made to them in the text.

No figure should be sent that will not fit easily into an envelope 40×30 cm (about 16×12 inches).

The magnification of every illustration must be indicated by a scale drawn on it.

The lettering of all figures should be clearly written in lower-case characters on genuine tracing paper bearing accurate outlines of the objects indicated by the lettering.

A typewritten list of the legends of all figures must be provided. Each legend must be complete in itself. Remarks applying to more than one figure will not be printed.

Figures should be referred to in the text in accordance with these examples: (fig. 3), (fig. 3, D), (fig. 5, D, E), (fig. 5, D to F), (figs. 3, 5), (figs. 3, D; 5, D to F).

Text-figures. Line-and-dot drawings in black process ink are preferred. If several drawings or graphs compose a single text-figure, they must be labelled A, B, C, &c. All such drawings or graphs, constituting a single text-figure, must be mounted in their correct positions on a single sheet of cardboard. Text-figures should be made about twice the final size, in linear dimensions. Thus a text-figure destined to occupy a whole page should preferably be about 39×26 cm.

Abbreviations should not be used in the lettering of text-figures if there is room for whole words. Punctuation marks must not be used in abbreviations.

Plates. The micrographs constituting a single plate must be labelled A, B, C, &c. They must be neatly mounted on a single sheet of cardboard. It is desirable (but not obligatory) that plates should be made about 1½ times the final size, in linear dimensions. Thus the micrographs constituting a single plate should preferably occupy an area of about 30×20.5 cm. The scales and any lettering on plates will appear on the micrographs themselves, not in the intervening spaces (which should be narrow, if possible).

The following abbreviations are recommended for use on plates:

a, aster; *ab*, acroblast; *af*, axial filament; *as*, acrosome; *b*, basal granule (blepharoplast); *bb*, brush border; *bm*, basement membrane; *c*, centriole; *ch*, chromosome; *cl*, cilium; *cm*, cell membrane; *ctm*, centromere (kinetochore); *cts*, centrosphere (idiozome); *er*, ergastoplasm (endoplasmic reticulum); *f*, flagellum; *g*, Golgi apparatus; *l*, lipid droplet; *m*, mitochondrion; *n*, nucleus; *nl*, nucleolus; *nm*, nuclear membrane; *s*, spindle; *v*, vacuole.

Authors who express the magnifications of micrographs by numerals in the legends to their plates (in addition to providing scales) must accept full responsibility for checking the final magnifications when they receive their proofs.