

Instructions for authors of extended abstracts for GES8

Please note that these instructions are different from those for regular papers for the journal.

Length of abstract

Each abstract can be up to 2000 words long, and can contain figures, tables and references, but must not occupy more than 4 journal pages. In Microsoft Word, a document with 11 pt Times New Roman, 1.5 line spacing and 2 cm top, bottom and side margins will contain about 6 pages of text on A4 pages to make up this number of journal pages. Allow space for inclusion of figures and tables. Abstracts exceeding the page limit may be truncated. MS Word or equivalent is the only acceptable format.

Abstract contents

Your submission must include the following:

Title

Author names (surname first)

Author addresses (in full)

Author e-mail addresses (one per author)

Text, including abstract, introduction, other headings, figures and tables (if desired), conclusions, and reference list (if desired). (Please indicate if your subheadings are different levels by use of “1st level” or “2nd level” in parentheses before the heading.)

All fields should be separated by a single blank line.

Use a single font for your submission. Do not embolden or italicise other than where essential, e.g. italics for “*et al.*”

Figures and tables

Please embed your figures and tables within the Word document.

Line diagrams and greyscale drawings must have a resolution of at least 600 dpi.

Photographs (halftones) must have a resolution of at least 300 dpi. (This applies whether colour is involved or not.)

Bear in mind that the physical size of reproduction of an image and its resolution work hand in hand. An image which has a resolution of 600 dpi, but which is saved at 2 cm wide, will only have a resolution of 120 dpi if it is to be published at 10 cm width.

For legends and other labelling on figures, use Arial or similar sans-serif font. Keep in mind the final size of reproduction of the figure when choosing the font size, i.e. make sure that the final size will be neither too big nor too small, and try to achieve some consistency between each of your figures. Do not use italic for anything other than variables. Do not italicize Greek letters.

Most importantly, if the images you send do not look clear and sharp to you, they won't be usable for publication. If you are unable to match these instructions exactly and produce clear sharp images at the appropriate resolution etc., then please arrange, at an

early stage, to create high-quality printed versions of your figures (print them from the original software in which they were created on high-quality glossy paper) and send them with your manuscript, to Kevin Murphy (Inchafune, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, Ireland).

References

Experience has shown that in many typescripts 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 titles of all papers must be included in the references and should be exactly as in the original. A translation should be appended in the case of 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*). Journal titles must be given in full in the reference list.

Chemical Formulae

Note that a subscript number outside parentheses multiplies everything inside the parentheses. Thus $(\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5})_2$ means Fe_3Mg ; the correct form is $(\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5})_{\square 2.0}$. 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

These 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

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*, *a*, *b*, *c*, (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 a, b, c , (biaxial crystals), e and v (uniaxial crystals) n (isotropic material). The true optic axial angle is $2V_{-}$ or $2V_{+}$ not $2V_{-}$ - or $2V_{+}$. This angle measured in air is $2E$ and, in an immersion medium, $2H$. Dispersion of the angle is written $v > r$, meaning that the angle for violet is greater than for red. Extinction angles should be recorded as in the following example $\psi(110)$, $c':[001] = 10^\circ$ 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 (*Journal of Geology*, 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

P	pressure
V	volume
T	temperature
D	density
<i>REE</i>	rare-earth elements
<i>I/I</i>	relative intensity
d	interplanar spacing
Fe- K radiation	
	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

Publication

Following review by a scientific panel appointed by the conference organizers, the abstracts will be published in paper form at the meeting, and as an addendum to the online version of *Mineralogical Magazine*, i.e. they will be available for reference and citation.

Submission of abstracts

There are two means by which you can submit your abstract:

1. If you are using online registration, please attach the file for your abstract by clicking on the Browse button and locating the completed abstract on your computer's hard disk. *If you are not satisfied that this is the final version of your abstract, but wish to complete registration at this stage, please upload the current version of your abstract now. It will be possible to submit a revised abstract by emailing it to Kevin@minersoc.org, before 15th May 2008. He will be responsible for editing the abstract volume.*
2. If you are using the paper registration form, please send the completed form to the Mineralogical Society office (as outlined on the form) and send your abstract to kevin@minersoc.org as an attachment to an email.