

# Notes for authors submitting papers to the *Mineralogical Magazine*

From March 2007 onwards, manuscripts are to be submitted online at <http://minmag.allentrack2.net>. PLEASE SEE THE SECTION ON "MANUSCRIPTS" ON PAGE 2.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED USING DIFFERENT FILE FORMATS. PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS SUBJECT ON PAGE 6.

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.

## *Conditions of acceptance*

Papers and Letters will only be published if they have not previously been published and will not be published in substantially the same form elsewhere.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.

## *Style*

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 invite 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. 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.

### *Manuscripts*

These must be submitted online at <http://minmag.allentrack2.net>. and supplied with double line spacing throughout, with ample (4 cm) margins. All pages must be numbered. The text (including title, headings and subheadings) should be in lower case except for initial letters of personal and place names. Please refer to a recent issue of the Journal for the requisite layout, especially for the title, authors' names and addresses, abstract and references.

### *Letters*

This new format of paper is introduced to offer authors the opportunity to have important new work reviewed and published quickly. A review will be sent to the authors within four weeks of receipt of the paper and accepted letters will be published within 1–2 months. Letters will not normally exceed 4000 words or 5 printed journal pages (including figures and tables).

### *Short Communications and Mineralogical Notes*

Both of these formats have been discontinued as of 1 January 1998.

### *Manuscript*

#### *Title*

Only papers containing a significant element of new information will be published and the titles of all papers should reflect this. Papers merely reporting new occurrences of a previously discovered mineral will not normally be considered for publication unless adhering to the first condition in this paragraph. The editor's decision will be final in this regard. An alternative avenue for publication may be suggested in such cases.

#### *Running title*

An abbreviated form (no more than forty characters) of the title should be provided to be used as a running title at the top of right hand pages.

#### *Abstract*

An abstract of not more than 200 words, and preferably less, must accompany all Papers and Letters. This should state the principal results of the work, conclusions drawn and new mineral names proposed. New data presented should be mentioned.

#### *Headings*

Normally a maximum of three levels of sub-heading is used: the major sub-heading is printed in bold and ranged left, the second order is italic and ranged left, and the third order indented and italic and followed on the next line by indented body text. All headings should be given in lower case.

#### *Data*

These 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. SUBMISSIONS CONTAINING DATA ON NEW MINERALS OR CRYSTAL STRUCTURES MUST INCLUDE A .CIF (CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FILE) TO BE CHECKED BY THE EDITORS. (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 Powder Diffraction data file. 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.

### *Tables and illustrations*

Figures and tables should be kept to a minimum and will only be printed if essential. Tables should be prepared or saved using a word processing package with entries in adjacent columns separated by tabs. Authors should use footnotes to the tables to provide ancillary information rather than add such text to the title.

Since use of authors' electronic figures for publication became common, we have encountered many difficulties with file type, image size, image format and image resolution. Please follow the guidelines below closely when creating your figures.

1. The following formats are acceptable: .tif, .bmp, .eps, .ai (Adobe Illustrator) and .cdr (Corel Draw). **Do not** send figures which are embedded in MS-Word or other Microsoft files.
2. Line diagrams must be saved as 1-bit, i.e. bitmapped, or as vector images. Drawings which include grey shading must be saved as greyscale images. Photographs (otherwise known as halftones) must be saved as greyscale images. Unless the editor has agreed with the author that colour publication is essential, and a means of paying for reproduction of the image in colour has been confirmed, do not save your files as colour images. This makes the files unnecessarily large. If we are to print a figure in colour, use CYMK as the colour type rather than RGB.
3. 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.

4. 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.

5. When creating your e-files remember to embed all fonts in all figures (e.g. in Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator). If you don't, we won't be able to read any text you add to the figures unless your fonts match exactly those we have on our computers.

Remember, 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 to the editor.

#### *Footnotes*

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

#### *References*

These should be supplied in double line spacing. 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. This is a change implemented at the start of 2002.**

#### *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*

These should not be abbreviated. It should always be possible to find them in a good atlas.

#### *Mathematical Expressions*

These are often written in a form unsuitable for printing. Short, simple expressions and equations should be set on a 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  $(\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5})_2$  means  $\text{Fe}_3\text{Mg}$ ; the correct form is  $(\text{Fe}_{1.5}\text{Mg}_{0.5})\Sigma_{2.0}$ . 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.  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ .

### *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  $2V\alpha$  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  $v > r$ , meaning that the angle for violet is greater than for red. Extinction angles should be recorded as in the following example  $\backslash(110)$ ,  $c':[001] = 10^\circ$  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*

<i>P</i>	pressure
<i>V</i>	volume
<i>T</i>	temperature
<i>D</i>	density
<i>REE</i>	rare-earth elements
<i>I/I<sub>0</sub></i>	relative intensity
<i>d</i>	interplanar spacing
Fe- <i>K</i> radiation	
	parallel to
p.	page
pp.	pages
<i>c.</i>	circa
calc.	calculated
meas.	measured
obs.	observed
<i>vs.</i>	versus
<i>et al.</i>	et alii = and others
i.e.	id est = that is
e.g.	exempli gratii = for example
cf.	confer - compare

*Electronic submission of manuscripts*

**MS Word or equivalent is the only acceptable format for the text and tables. For figures, all line diagrams must be of at least 600 dpi resolution and for half-tones (photographs) the resolution must be at least 300 dpi, at the size of final reproduction. The acceptable file formats are .tif, .bmp, .eps, .ai (Adobe Illustrator), .psd (Photoshop) or .cdr (Corel Draw). We do not accept image files embedded in MS-Word documents, or .jpg or .gif files. Delays can be caused by inappropriate files and artwork at this stage. Please pay special attention to this point.**