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**Title of article in sentence case**

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**Abstract.** [Insert an abstract of not more than 500 words and which summarises the results and conclusions clearly and concisely. No citations should be made.]

**Key words.** [Insert 4–6 key words (in lower case except for those which are proper nouns), not ending with a period]

**INTRODUCTION**

[This template follows the page formatting and typesetting of a standard journal article published in Raffles Bulletin of Zoology. Authors can replace the headings and text in this template when preparing for a manuscript for submission.

**Subheadings and text.** [Subheadings, where applicable, should begin paragraphs as shown.]

**Taxonomy and nomenclature.** All scientific names and their authorship citations must be used in accordance with the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999) which came into effect on 1 January 2000 (for zoological names). Care should be taken when citing other references together with an authorship citation. There should be a clear indication that the cited reference is not a taxonomic authority, either by modification of the citation, e.g., “the intraspecific variation of *Lutra lutra* (see Harries, 1968)”; or by rearrangement of the text “the intraspecific variation of *Lutra lutra* in Asia (Harris, 1968)”.

Common names of organisms should be written in lower case throughout, except for parts which are proper nouns or originated from such, and should therefore be capitalised accordingly, e.g., “common acacia”, “ikan haruan”, “Asian koel”, “Raffles’ pitcher plant”.

**Numbers and units.** All numbers less than 10 should be spelt in full, unless in a measurement, a designator, or in a range (e.g., five species, 4 min, day 2, 2–3 days). A range of values are to be indicated by an en dash (–) and not a hyphen (-), e.g., pp. 1–21, 0800–1000 hours. For ease of reading, use a comma as a thousands separator when representing numbers with four digits or more. E.g., 35090 should be represented as 35,090.

Units should be metric and follow the SI convention throughout the manuscript. Refer to ‘[A Concise Summary of the International System of Units, the SI](http://www.bipm.org/utils/common/pdf/si_summary_en.pdf)’ for clarification. Units should always have a space preceding them (e.g., 240 mm, 1 mg m-3) except when it is used in an adjective (in which case a hyphen is used instead, e.g., 2-day period, 100-m transect), or when it is for degrees of temperature. For degrees of temperature, use a degree symbol (not a superscript lowercase “o”) without a space between the number and the unit. E.g., –10°C.

**MATERIALS & Methods**

[This section should be clear and concise. Lists of abbreviations should appear here.]

[The depositories where zoological specimens are deposited in or distributed to must be clearly stated, along with catalogue (accession) numbers, where possible. These depositories should be responsible public institutions, and not private collections. Abbreviations of depository names should be official ones, and should be listed in this section. Repeated localities should be given locality or station numbers, particularly with expedition material.

**Format for Taxonomic Keys: E.G., A key to species of the *Laccophilus javanicus* group**

1. Smaller species (body length 3.5–4.5 mm), elongate oval (Figs. 3–8, 10, 12–16) 2

– Large species (body length 4.5–5.0 mm), broadly oval (Figs.1, 2, 9, 11, 17)14

1. Apical part of median lobe in lateral view almost straight, narrowing to apex which is bent dorsally (Fig. 22); body length 3.5–3.7 mm; Sabah *L. girardi*

– Apical part of median lobe in lateral view almost regularly curved to apex (Fig. 26); body length 3.6–3.8 mm; Kalimantan *L. kalimantanensis*, new species

**TAXONOMY/SYSTEMATICS**

**Family Sesarmidae Dana, 1851**

***Geosesarma* De Man, 1892**

***Geosesarma noduliferum (De Man, 1892)***

*Sesarma* (*Geosesarma*) *nodulifera* De Man, 1892: 342, pl. 20, fig.16; Nobili, 1900: 512 (part).

*Sesarma nodulifera* – Ortmann, 1894: 56.

*Sesarma* (*Geosesarma*) *noduliferum* – Rathbun, 1910: 309; Serène,1968a: 106.

*Sesarma* (*Sesarma*) *nodulifera* – De Man, 1902: 519; Tesch, 1917: 178.

*Geosesarma noduliferum* – Serène & Soh, 1970: 402, 407; Ng, 1988: 119; Ng et al., 2008: 221.

(not *Sesarma* (*Geosesarma*) *noduliferum* – Serène 1968b: 1094, figs. 19, 20 = *Geosesarma confertum* (Ortmann, 1892)).

**Material examined.** Lectotype (here designated): male (11.4 × 10.9 mm) (RMNH 1246a), Tjiparidi River, near Kg. Baruh, near Buitenzorg (= Bogor), coll. M. Weber, July – September 1888. Paralectotypes: 1 male (10.6 × 9.5 mm), 1 female (11.9 × 10.8 mm) (RMNH 1246b), same data as lectotype; 4 males (11.4 × 10.3 mm, 11.8 × 10.4 mm, 11.2 × 10.3 mm, 11.7 × 10.4 mm), 1 female (10.5 × 10.1 mm) (RMNH 2611), same data as lectotype. Other material: 5 females (largest 11.5 × 10.5 mm) (ZRC 1989.2076–2080), rice field behind BIOTROP research station, Bogor, west Java, Indonesia, coll. P.K.L. Ng, 1986; 1 female (11.4 × 10.0 mm) (ZRC 1990.9166), on bank of stream, under rock, Botanical Gardens, Bogor, west Java, coll. P.K.L. Ng, 8 August 1985.

**Subsection 1.**

**Subsection 2.**

**Subsection 3.**

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**Figures and tables.** [Cite each figure and table in the text. Tables and figures must be numbered in the order in which they are cited in the text. Figures and tables should be numbered with Arabic numbers, e.g., ‘Fig. 1’, ‘Figs. 1, 2’, ‘Figs. 5−7’, ‘Table 2’, Tables 3, 12’, ‘Tables 17−19’. Text in tables, table headings, and figure captions should all be in nine-point Times New Roman font. Example table is shown below under the section ‘**Tables**’

[Figures are to be in JPEG (.jpg) format with a minimum resolution of 200 dpi. All figures must have legends or captions, must be self-explanatory, and must not require reference to the text. Please submit figures as separate files. Figure captions to be included in the manuscript after **LITERATURE CITED**. In providing indications of size, scale bars are preferred, and must be inserted close to the relevant figure. A scale bar should be a simple line with the size provided in the caption (e.g., Scale bar = 1 cm). Measurements referring to identifiable parts of any figure (e.g., SL or standard length) may be included in the legend. Magnification factors or numbers are not allowed, except in EM photographs, but the exact value must be inserted by the author(s) in the final proofs. Label the various parts of a figure a, b, c, d, etc.

[For line drawings, the minimum resolution should be 300 dpi, and image size should be at least 800 by 600 pixels (about 210 mm by 157 mm). For axis labels, place any units in parentheses at the end of the labels. Symbols used on maps should preferably be easily available for reproduction in the legend by the typesetter. A symbol should not be used in different sizes to represent different items.]

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

[Acknowledgements should be concise. Present the names without titles (e.g., Prof., Dr, Mr, Ms, etc.).]

**Literature Cited**

[All authors cited, including authorship of taxa, must be included here. The full citations should be listed in alphabetical and chronological orders. There should be a hanging indent of 0.5 cm for all references. The references should follow the formats of the examples listed below accurately, including punctuation, style, and spacing. Examples of citations are below:]

**Books:**

Ng PKL (1988) The Freshwater Crabs of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore. Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore, Shinglee Press, Singapore, pp. i–viii, 1–156, figs.1–63, 4 colour pls.

Burnham KP & Anderson DR (2010). Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach. Springer-Verlag, New York, 488 pp.

**eBooks:**

Tan MK (2012) Orthoptera in the Bukit Timah and Central Catchment Nature Reserves (Part 1): Suborder Caelifera. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University Singapore, Singapore. 40 pp. Uploaded 4 May.2012. <http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/raffles_museum_pub/caelifera_btnr_ccnr.pdf>. (Accessed 8 June 2015).

**Book Chapters:**

Ackerman BB, Lindzey FG & Hemker TP (1986) Predictive energetics model for cougars. In: Miller SD & Everett D (eds.) Cats of the World: Biology, Conservation, and Management. National Wildlife Federation, Washington DC. Pp. 333–352.

McKay GM & Eisenberg JF (1974) Movement patterns and habitat utilization of ungulates in Ceylon. In: Geist V & Walther F (eds.) The Behavior of Ungulates and its Relation to Management. IUCN Publication, Morges, Switzerland. Pp.708–721.

**Journal Articles:**

Ng PKL, Guinot D & Davie PJF (2008) Systema Brachyurorum: Part I. An annotated checklist of extant brachyuran crabs of the world. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology, Supplement 17: 1–286.

Corlett RT (1992) The ecological transformation of Singapore, 1819–1900. Journal of Biogeography, 19: 411–420.

Schubart CD & Ng PKL (2014) Two new species of land-dwelling crabs of the genus *Geosesarma* De Man, 1892 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Thoracotremata: Sesarmidae) from Bintan Island, Indonesia. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology, 62: 615–619.

**Unpublished Thesis:**

Petdee A (2000) Feeding Habits of the Tiger *Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus) in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary by Fecal Analysis. Unpublished MSc Thesis, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, 92 pp. [In Thai]

**Website:**

R Core Team (2012) R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. <http://www.R-project.org>. (Accessed 06 September 2013).

**Figure Captions: E.g.,**

Fig. 1. A, B, *Geosesarma noduliferum* (De Man, 1892), lectotype male (11.4 × 10.9 mm) (RMNH 1246a), Bogor, Java; C, D, *G. bicolor* Ng & Davie, 1995, holotype male (11.0 × 10.5 mm) (ZRC 1995.279), Ujung Kulon, Java; E, F, *G. confertum* (Ortmann, 1894), male (10.7 × 9.7 mm) (ZRC 1970.3.7.11), Tjibodas, Java. A, C, E, overall view; B, D, F, dorsal view of carapace.

Fig. 2. A–E, *Geosesarma noduliferum* (De Man, 1892), lectotype male (11.4 × 10.9 mm) (RMNH 1246a), Bogor, Java; F–J, *G. bicolor* Ng & Davie, 1995, holotype male (11.0 × 10.5 mm) (ZRC 1995.279), Ujung Kulon, Java. A–C, F–I, left G1 (drawn from different angles); D, left G2; E, male abdominal somites 2–6 and telson; J, male abdominal somites 3–6 and telson. All structures denuded. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

**Tables**

All tables to be inserted into the manuscript after **Figure Captions.** [Tables must be with single spacing, and formatted with no vertical lines and minimal horizontal lines (see Table 1). They should be organised to fit the page format. All tables must have their own headings, must be self-explanatory, and must not require reference to the text. Lengthy headings should be avoided, but supplementary notes are allowed. Headings should be places above tables with a three-point space.]

Table 1. An example of a table. Its caption should be in nine-point font and placed above the table. The bottom line of the caption should have a line spacing. The text in the table should be in nine-point font. Place units, if any, in parentheses.

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**APPENDIX: AUTHOR’S CHECKLIST**

**Page Layout**

* The page is A4 size, with 2-cm margins on all four sides.
* The text is in Times New Roman, font size 10, right justified.
* The page number is added to bottom of each page (Times New Roman, font size 10, centred).

**Compulsory Elements and Style Conventions**

* The article has an Introduction.
* The article has a section for Acknowledgements.
* The article has a section for Literature Cited.
* Scientific names follow the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN)
* Common names are not capitalised unless they are proper nouns.
* Units used follow the SI convention.
* For in-text citations listing more than one reference, they are arranged in chronological order, with the earliest published article cited first.
* All in-text citations have their full citations included in the Literature Cited section.
* All citations in the Literature Cited section correspond to at least one in-text citation (reference not cited in the text are excluded from Literature Cited).
* The citation format consistently and strictly follows that of the given examples.
* British and not American English spelling is used throughout.

**Figures and Tables**

* Figures, when applicable, have scale bars placed closed to the subject, or measurements referring to identifiable parts included in the figure captions.
* All figures and tables are mentioned in the main text.
* All figures and tables are enumerated according to their sequence of appearance in the text.
* Figure captions and table headings are numbered according to its sequence of appearance in the text, are of font size 9.