



Instructions for authors

Mycoscience Editorial Office*

The Mycological Society of Japan, AquaHakusan Building 5F, Hakusan 1-13-7, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-0001, Japan

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1. Aims and scope of Mycoscience

Mycoscience is a fully peer-reviewed and open access international journal, which is issued online by the Mycological Society of Japan (MSJ). Readers are able to search publications in Mycoscience via J-STAGE (<https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/mycosci/-char/en>). Mycoscience publishes original research articles and reviews on various topics related to fungi, including yeasts and other organisms, that have traditionally been studied by mycologists.

The research areas covered by Mycoscience encompass basic and applied scientific fields such as: systematics, evolution, phylogeny, morphology, ecology, physiology, biochemistry, genetics, molecular biology, agriculture, medicine, and industry. New and improved applications of well-established mycological techniques and methods are also covered.

2. Types of articles

Mycoscience publishes the articles in the following four categories:

Full Papers are detailed, well-documented reports containing original, comprehensive, and complete work. Therefore, the papers in this category should be original and have scientific merit.

Short Communications, reporting timely novel findings, are brief accounts of original research results and should adhere to a similar standard of quality and scientific rigor as Full Papers.

Notes include fewer novel findings than Short Communications but should have important records or data for Mycology.

Reviews are surveys of recent advances in mycology and related field, appealing to a broad audience. Author should consult the Editor-in-Chief to discuss the proposed review topic. Once received by the Editor-in-Chief, the manuscript will be reviewed and edited as a regular submission.

3. Journal and ethics policies

Mycoscience strives to uphold the highest research and publishing standards, and this comprehensive suite of policies covers the main responsibilities of the journal.

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3.1. Submission

Manuscripts should be submitted as electronic files via Editorial Manager (EM), the online manuscript submission, review and tracking system (<https://www.editorialmanager.com/mycoscience>). If the corresponding author or the first author is a Regular member/Student member/Life member/Honorary member of MSJ, please provide the membership number when submitting a manuscript via EM for a membership discount of the publication charges.

3.2. Duplicate submission

Papers are accepted for review on the understanding that they are not being currently considered or submitted for publication elsewhere. It is improper for authors to submit manuscripts describing essentially the same research to more than one journal. That is, the submitted manuscripts should not have been previously published, should not be currently submitted for review to any other journal, and will not be submitted elsewhere before a decision on the publication is made by the Editor-in-Chief of Mycoscience. Resubmission of a manuscript rejected or withdrawn from publication is permissible.

3.3. Preprint policy

Mycoscience publishes only original, unpublished work; however, manuscripts previously posted on nonprofit preprint servers (e.g., bioRxiv and medRxiv) will be considered. As defined in “Preprints for the life sciences” (2016, *Science* 352: 899–901), preprints are the author’s version of a research manuscript uploaded to a publicly accessible server prior to formal peer review at a journal. During the submission process, authors are required to disclose in their cover letter if their manuscript has been previously posted on a preprint server, including the digital object identifier (DOI). They must also agree, if their manuscript is accepted, to update the archived preprint with a publication reference, including the complete citation, DOI, and a link to the article published in Mycoscience.

3.4. Originality

Submission to the journal implies that the manuscript reflects original work. The journal may use software to screen manuscripts



for unoriginal content. By submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors agree to this screening. Any manuscript with an unacceptable level of unoriginal material may be rejected or retracted at the editors' discretion.

3.5. Authorship

Submission to the journal implies that all authors have seen and approved the author list. Changes to the author list after manuscript submission — such as the insertion or removal of author names, or a rearrangement of author order — must be approved by all authors and the Editor.

Authors are those who have made substantial contributions to the work; have agreed to be held accountable for their own contributions to the work; can identify which co-authors are responsible for other parts of the work; have confidence in the integrity of the work; and have reviewed and approved the final manuscript. Contributors who do not qualify for authorship may be included in the Acknowledgements section instead.

3.6. Reproducing copyrighted material

If a manuscript includes material that is not under the authors' own copyright, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright holder(s) to reproduce it.

If a manuscript includes previously published material, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright owners and the publisher of the original work to reproduce it. The authors must cite the original work in their manuscript. Copies of all reproduction permissions must be included with the manuscript when it is first submitted.

3.7. Animal/human experimentation

Studies related to human subjects, human material, or human data must have been performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and must have been approved by an appropriate ethics committee. A statement detailing this, including the name of the ethics committee and the reference number, must appear in all manuscripts. Manuscripts may be rejected if the Editor considers that the research has not been carried out within an appropriate ethical framework. Persons being tested have a right to privacy that should not be infringed upon without informed consent. Identifying information should not be published in written descriptions or photographs unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the study participant (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Identifying details should be omitted if they are not essential.

All work on animal or human subjects must provide appropriate detail, demonstrating compliance with the relevant ethical approval committees and with current legislation in the country where the work has been undertaken. All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines. Authors should also state whether experiments were performed in accordance with relevant institutional and national guidelines and regulations for the care and use of laboratory animals.

3.8. Compliance of the ABS regulation

Based on the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the authors are required to properly comply with the international legislation concerning the use of genetic resources, along with the legislation of the country

where the specimens are collected. It is also recommended that, in the manuscript, the authors include proper evidence of the correct compliance of the ABS regulation (e.g. code numbers of official documents, names of local institutional contacts, etc.). If necessary, the ABS advisory editor will provide suggestions and recommendations on the correct compliance of the ethical responsibilities conducted by the authors.

3.9. Conflicts of interest

The corresponding author is required to disclose any actual or perceived conflicts of interest on the part of any author when submitting a manuscript. Potential conflicts of interest include affiliations, financial relationships, personal relationships, or funding sources that could be perceived as influencing an author's objectivity regarding the manuscript content. The existence of a conflict of interest does not preclude publication. If there are no interests to declare then please state: "Declarations of interest: none."

4. Editorial and peer review process

This journal operates a single blind-review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the Editor-in-Chief for suitability for the journal and can be declined at this stage if they do not fit to the scope of this journal. The quality of the manuscript is also validated after the automatic similarity checking by an on-line submission system. Further evaluation is performed by an assigned Editor. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editors may change or unify wording, figures and/or tables. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor-in-Chief's decision is final. The decision letters, along with the comments of the Editors and reviewers, will be sent to the corresponding author via e-mail.

The revised manuscript must be returned within two months (or within periods indicated by the Editor) of the authors' receipt of the Editors' report. The revised manuscript should be attached with a letter providing a point-by-point explanation of all changes to the manuscript and how the authors have addressed the concerns expressed by the reviewers. Revised manuscripts not returned within two months (or within periods indicated by the Editor) are considered to have been withdrawn.

4.1. Editorial board

The Mycoscience editorial board has several senior editors and a few dozen editors, who were selected as experts in Mycology. The current editorial board members are shown in the journal overview at https://www.editorialmanager.com/mycoscience/journal_overview.html.

5. Open access, copyright and publication charges

5.1. Open access

Mycoscience is fully open access and uses Creative Commons (CC) licenses, CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution- NonCommercial-NoDerivative) 4.0 international license. This license allows users to non-commercially distribute and reproduce the unmodified article, provided the original source and authors are credited.

5.2. Copyright

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If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners of these works and credit the source(s) in the article.

5.3. Publication charges

Mycoscience has an article processing charge (APC). Authors must be aware that they are responsible for APC if their submission is accepted for publication. APCs are based on the typeset journal pages. Accepted manuscripts will not move into production until payment has been received. The invoice and other details will be sent to the corresponding author by the officer of MSJ.

Regular members/Student members/Life members/Honorary members of the MSJ as corresponding author or first author: Authors will not be charged APC for manuscripts with eight typeset journal pages for a Full Paper and Review, or four printed pages for a Short Communication and Note. Non-member authors will be charged JPY 6,000 for each of the first eight typeset journal pages for a Full Paper, or for each of the first four typeset journal pages for a Short Communication and Note. In addition, all authors will be charged JPY 15,000 for each extra typeset journal page.

6. Manuscript style

6.1. Title page, abstract and keywords

- A concise and informative title.
- Full names of all authors; their complete affiliations and full postal addresses.
- One author is designated as the corresponding author with contact details.
- Abstract and Keywords in the required format.

6.2. All necessary files have been uploaded and contain

- Text in the required format (Note: recheck the headings, references, fungal nomenclature and descriptions, etc.)
- All figure legends in the required format.
- All tables (including title, description, and footnotes) and figures in the required format and of appropriate high quality.
- Authors' response to reviewers' comments (only for the revised manuscript).

6.3. Further considerations

- Manuscript has been spell-checked and grammar-checked in Microsoft Word or some other word processor.
- References are in the correct format for this journal.
- All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text and vice versa.
- Permission is obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web) and documentation for this permission is available upon request.
- Color figures are clearly marked as being intended for color reproduction on the Web and in print.

- Use italic font for genera, species and other all taxonomic ranks. Do not abbreviate genus names in the paper title and at the beginning of sentences.
- Authors must deposit information on newly recognized taxa in MycoBank or in another nomenclatural registry accepted by the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN) and to indicate the accession number below the new taxon name.
- Molecular sequence data must be deposited in a molecular sequence repository (DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank); the accession numbers must be cited in the manuscript.
- Authors are requested to deposit sequence alignments in TreeBASE or in other public databases and to indicate the accession number in the manuscript.

6.4. Submission declaration

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, refer to "duplicate, multiple publication or simultaneous submission" for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder.

6.5. Language

Please write your text in English (American usage is preferable). Authors will be responsible for ensuring that papers are written clearly and are advised to use a language editing service before submission. If the manuscript is difficult to understand due to poor English, it will be rejected without review.

7. Preparation of manuscript

An extensive guide for Mycoscience manuscript preparation is available for download at https://www.mycology-jp.org/_userdata/mycoscience/oamycos_extguide.docx. Please review this document when preparing your manuscript for submission.

7.1. Title

Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. Omit names of authors of taxa.

7.2. Author names and affiliations

Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English translation. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name.

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addi-

tion, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor.

7.3. Corresponding author

One author is designated as the corresponding author who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Authors have a responsibility to give due acknowledgement to all workers contributing to the work, including technical staff and data professionals. Those who have contributed significantly to the research should be listed as co-authors. On submission of the manuscript, the corresponding author attests to the fact that those named as co-authors have agreed to its submission for publication and accepts the responsibility for having properly included all (and only) co-authors. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.

7.4. Present/permanent address

If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a “Present address” (or “Permanent address”) may be indicated as a footnote to that author’s name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

7.5. Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The abstract should not exceed 200 words in Full Papers and Review, or 150 words for Short Communications and Notes.

7.6. Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords in alphabetical order, using American spelling and avoiding words already present in the title, general and plural terms and multiple concepts (e.g., “and”, “of”, should be avoided). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

7.7. Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

7.8. Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate back-

ground, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

7.9. Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

7.10. Results

Results should be clear and concise.

7.11. Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

7.12. Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or “Results and discussion” section.

7.13. Disclosures

All potential conflicts of interest must be disclosed in this section. Potential conflicts of interest include all financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) your work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding (from the private sector).

7.14. Acknowledgments

Collate acknowledgments in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof-reading the article, etc.).

7.15. Scientific names

Scientific names (genus, species and all taxon ranks) in Mycoscience must be italicized in text, tables, and figures (Note: scientific names in second-level or third level heading should be given in roman). Author names of all taxa must be provided at first mention in taxonomic works. Genus names must not be abbreviated when they are first mentioned in the text, tables, and figures, at the beginning of a sentence, and title. Where the name is repeated, the genus name is abbreviated to its initial letter.

7.16. Quantity and units

All measurements should be expressed in the metric system and abbreviated. Use the recommended SI units (Système International d’Unités) as a general rule. When non-SI units are used, they must

be explained clearly to avoid ambiguity.

Use Roman-type for units and abbreviated units, without periods. Care should be taken to italicize only the units for absorbance, gravitational acceleration, and water activity. The abbreviated units should not be provided in the plural form, that is, an “s” should not be added to the unit (e.g., 2 weeks is 2 wk, not 2 wks).

Units should be abbreviated as follows:

length: nm, μm , mm, cm, m
 mass: pg, ng, μg , mg, g, kg
 amount of substance: nmol, μmol , mmol, mol; molar concentration: μM , mM, M
 area: mm^2 , cm^2 , m^2
 volume: μL , mL, L (capitalize L, to avoid confusion with number 1), cm^3 , m^3
 time: s, min, h, d, wk, mo, y
 names of months by first three letters: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec
 temperature: $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (example: 37°C), K
 absorbance: A (example: A_{260})

gravitational acceleration: g (example: 10,000 g)
 light: J, lx, lm, W
 molecular weight: Da, kDa
 water activity: A_w

Concentrations of solutions are preferably expressed in terms of molarity (M). The percentage symbol “%” must be used in its correct sense, e.g., g/100 g; otherwise it must be defined as “% (v/v)” or “% (w/v)”, e.g., 5% (v/v). Use $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ in place of the ambiguous “ppm”.

7.17. Measurements

Record measurements as length by width (or diameter). Place exceptional dimensions in parentheses. Indicate mean values separately.

Example: (10–)13–16(–18.5) \times 7–8(–9) μm , 15.5 \times 7.5 μm on average. Use en-dash, not hyphen, for measurements.

7.18. Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Citations are arranged in alphabetical order. Multiple works by the same author(s) in the same parenthetical citation, give the author’s name only once and follow with years. If there is more than one reference by the same author(s) in the same year, then “a”, “b”, etc. should be placed after the year. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list but may be mentioned in the text. Citation of a reference as “in press” implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

7.19. Reference style

References should be arranged in alphabetical order by authors’ last name in the Reference section. If there are several references by the same author(s), then citations are listed in order by the date of publication. The list of references should include only works that are cited in the text and have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should be mentioned only in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the authors and their

initials (priority: the first author, the second author, the third author, and so on). If the same author is present in more than one source, these entries should be listed in chronological order. Journal names are not to be abbreviated. Citation by DOI is strongly recommended. For the reference list entry in Mycoscience, “APA Style 7th ed.” has been generally adopted. See [our extensive guide](#) and [the website of APA Style](#) for details. The following are some examples for the list in Mycoscience.

7.19.1. Single author

Horn, W. B. (1989). Ultrastructural changes in trichospores of *Smitium culisetae* and *S. culicis* during *in vitro* sporangiospore extrusion and holdfast formation. *Mycologia*, 81, 742–753. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00275514.1989.12025816>

Morimoto, Y. (1953). Notes on species of the rust fungi collected in the island of Yakushima, Kiusiu [In Japanese]. *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 28, 313–316. http://www.jjbotany.com/pdf/JJB_028_313_316.pdf

7.19.2. Two authors

Hughes, S.J., & Seifert, K. A. (2012). Taxonomic and nomenclatural notes on sooty mould names based on species mixtures: *Horrmiscium handelii* and *Torula lechleriana*. *Mycoscience*, 53, 17–24. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10267-011-0133-4>

LoBuglio, K. F., & Pfister, D. H. (2008). A *Glomerella* species phylogenetically related to *Colletotrichum acutatum* on Norway maple in Massachusetts. *Mycologia*, 100, 710–715. <https://doi.org/10.3852/07-192>

Takeshita, N., & Fischer, R. (2011). On the role of microtubules, cell end markers, and septal microtubule organizing centres on site selection for polar growth in *Aspergillus nidulans*. *Fungal Biology*, 115, 506–517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.funbio.2011.02.009>

7.19.3. Multiple authors (up to 19 authors)

de Hoog, G. S., Nishikaku, A. S., Fernandez-Zeppenfeldt, G., Padín-Gonzalez, C., Burger, E., Badali, H., Richard-Yegres, N., & Gerrits van den Ende, A. H. G. (2007). Molecular analysis and pathogenicity of the *Cladophialophora carrionii* complex, with the description of a novel species. *Studies in Mycology*, 58, 219–234. <https://doi.org/10.3114/sim.2007.58.08>

Niinomi, S., Takamatsu, S., & Havrylenko, M. (2008). Molecular data do not support a southern hemisphere base of *Nothofagus* powdery mildews. *Mycologia*, 100, 716–726. <https://doi.org/10.3852/08-030>

Pota, S., Chatasiri, S., Ono, Y., Yamaoka, Y., & Kakishima, M. (2013). Taxonomy of two host specialized *Phakopsora* populations on *Meliosma* in Japan. *Mycoscience*, 54, 19–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.myc.2012.07.004>

Van de Putte, K., Nuytinck, J., De Crop, E., & Verbeken, A. (2016). *Lactifluus volemus* in Europe: Three species in one revealed by a multilocus genealogical approach, Bayesian species delimitation and morphology. *Fungal Biology*, 120, 1–25. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.funbio.2015.08.015>

7.19.4. Multiple authors (20 or more authors)

Schardl, C. L., Young, C. A., Hesse, U., Amyotte, S. G., Andreeva, K., Calie, P. J., Fleetwood, D. J., Haws, D. C., Moore, N., Oeser, B., Panaccione, D. G., Schweri, K. K., Voisey, C. R., Farman, M. L., Jaromczyk, J. W., Roe, B. A., O’Sullivan, D. M., Scott, B., Tudzynski, P., ... Zeng, Z. (2013). Plant-symbiotic fungi as chemical engineers: Multi-genome analysis of the Clavicipitaceae reveals dynamics of alkaloid loci. *PLoS Genetics*, 9, e1003323. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1003323>

7.19.5. Book

- Domsch, K. H., Gams, W., & Anderson, T.-H. (1980a). *Compendium of soil fungi* (Vol. 1). Academic Press.
- Domsch, K. H., Gams, W., & Anderson, T.-H. (1980b). *Compendium of soil fungi* (Vol. 2). Academic Press.
- Gams, W., Christensen, M., Onions, A. H., Pitt, J. I., & Samson, R. A. (1985). Infrageneric taxa of *Aspergillus*. In: R. A. Samson, & J. I. Pitt (Eds.), *Advances in Penicillium and Aspergillus systematics* (pp. 55–62). Plenum.
- Ribeiro, O. K. (1978). *A source book of the genus Phytophthora*. J. Cramer.
- Swofford, D. L. (2003). *PAUP 4.0b10: Phylogenetic analysis using parsimony*. Sinauer Associates.
- White, T. J., Bruns, T., Lee, S., & Taylor, J. (1990). Amplification and direct sequencing of fungal ribosomal RNA genes for phylogenetics. In: M. A. Innis, D. H. Gelfand, J. J. Sninsky, & T. J. White (Eds.), *PCR protocols: a guide to methods and applications* (pp. 315–322). Academic Press.

7.19.6. Online resource

- Succinate Dehydrogenase Inhibitor Working Group. (2020). General use recommendations (all crops). *FRAC recommendation for SDHI fungicides*. Fungicide Resistance Action Committee. Retrieved Aug 15, 2020, from <https://www.frac.info/frac-teams/working-groups/sdhi-fungicides/recommendations-for-sdhi>
- Phytopathological Society of Japan. (2020). *Common names of plant diseases in Japan* (Aug 2020, ed.) [In Japanese]. Phytopathological Society of Japan. <https://www.ppsj.org/pdf/mokuroku/mokuroku202008.pdf?0911>

8. Tables and figures

8.1. General points

All figures and tables should be numbered respectively in a serial manner by the order they appear in the text. They should have a short title and a short legend. Avoid abbreviation in the short title. Legends for figures should be assembled on separate sheets.

For a composite figure, each section should be labeled A, B, C and so on (use uppercase letters).

8.2. Tables

Use the table function of Microsoft Word. Include footnotes if necessary and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters (not asterisks).

Avoid vertical lines and unnecessary horizontal lines. Use tables sparingly and make sure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Upload tables in separate files from the main body of text.

8.3. Figures

Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork. Embed the fonts if the software provides that option. Submit each illustration as a separate file. Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF, EPS, JPEG, PDF or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. Color or grayscale photographs (halftones); keep to a minimum of 300 dpi. Line drawings; keep to a minimum of 1,000 dpi. The figures should be 84 mm, 131 mm, or 174 mm wide and not higher than 240 mm. The publisher reserves the right to reduce or enlarge figures.

8.4. Supplementary material

Supplementary material can support and enhance your scientific research. Please note that such items are published online exactly as they are submitted; there is no typesetting involved (supplementary data supplied as an Excel file or as a PowerPoint slide will appear as such online).

Please submit the supplementary material and supply a concise and descriptive caption given directly on each file in a readable format, not in the main body of the text. Please also make sure to switch off the “Track Changes” option in any Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published supplementary file(s).

9. After Acceptance

9.1. Proofs

One set of page proofs (as PDF files) will be sent by e-mail to the corresponding author or, a link will be provided in the e-mail so that authors can download the files themselves. You will need to download the latest Adobe Reader available free from <https://get.adobe.com/reader> and use the correct version of the program, although PDF files can be read by other programs. Instructions on how to annotate PDF files will accompany the proofs (also given online). The exact system requirements are given at the Adobe site: <https://www.adobe.com/products/reader/tech-specs.html>.

If you do not wish to use the PDF annotations function, you may list the corrections (including replies to the Query Form) and return them to Editorial office by e-mail. Please list your corrections quoting line number. If, for any reason, this is not possible, then mark the corrections and any other comments (including replies to the Query Form) on a printout of your proof and return by post. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor-in-Chief. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately — please let us have all your corrections within 48 hours. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication; please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is the corresponding authors responsibility.

9.2. Advance online publication

After proofreading by the authors, the article will be opened for public as an advanced online publication.

9.3. Long-term digital archiving

J-STAGE preserves its full digital library, including Mycoscience, with Portico in a dark archive (q.v., <https://www.portico.org/publishers/jstage/>). In the event that the material becomes unavailable at J-STAGE, it will be released and made available by Portico.