Instructions to Contributors

Scope

This journal aims to provide information relating to conservation of the primates of Asia. We welcome manuscripts on any relevant subject, including taxonomy and genetics, biogeography and distribution, ecology and behaviour, active threats and primate-human interactions. Submissions may include full articles, short articles and book reviews.

Submissions

Manuscripts and all editorial correspondence should be directed to Dr Ramesh Boonratana (ramesh.boo@mahidol.edu or rboonratana@gmail.com). Manuscripts are to be submitted to the journal on the understanding that they have not been published previously and are not being considered for publication elsewhere. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that the submitted manuscript has been seen and approved by all cocontributors, and the covering letter accompanying it should be signed to this effect. It is also the responsibility of the contributor to ensure that manuscripts emanating from a particular institution are submitted with the approval of the necessary authority. The editors retain the right to modify the style and the length of a contribution and to decide the time of publication; they will endeavour to communicate any changes to the contributors. The full name and address of each contributor should be included. Please avoid the use of unexplained abbreviations and acronyms.

Contributions

Manuscripts should be submitted in UK English. Manuscripts must be in electronic format in MS-Word or a compatible program, double- spaced and left-justified. The first page should include a concise title, up to seven keywords not found in the title, full names and addresses of all authors, current addresses if different, email addresses, and indication to whom queries and proofs should be sent. In-text citations should use comma and ampersand and follow first chronological, then alphabetical, sequence: (Matsuzawa & MacKinnon, 1980; Marsh, 1998; Matsuzawa, 1998a, 1998b). All pages including tables should be numbered. Footnotes should be avoided.

Full articles will be sent out for peer-review and should contain significant new findings. They should not exceed about 20 pages in length (double-spaced), including references. Please include an abstract of no more than 200 words, placing the work in conservation context and summarising what it has contributed, and subheadings (e.g. Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References) as appropriate.

Taxonomy

Both the common name and the scientific nomenclature should be used at the first mention of any species or subspecies. The scientific nomenclature at first mention should also include its taxonomic authority, e.g., Bornean Orangutan Pongo pygmaeus (Linnaeus), Sumatran Orangutan Pongo abelii Lesson, North-east Bornean Orangutan Pongo pygmaeus morio (Owen). Subsequent mention should include only the scientific nomenclature, i.e., Pongo pygmaeus or Pongo pygmaeus morio at start of a sentence, or P. pygmaeus or P.p. morio within the sentence. Authors are referred to IUCN (or more recent/ authoritative sources) for up-to-date animal nomenclature and the World Flora Online (www.worldfloraonline.org) for up-to-date plant nomenclature. The up-to-date common name and the scientific nomenclature of Asian primates acceptable to the Asian Primates Journal are available at the journal's webpage (www.primate-sg. org/asian_primates_journal/).

Numbers

Measurements should always be metric, or where this is inappropriate, the metric equivalents given in parentheses. Time

should be designated in the 24-hour system (as e.g. 17:30 h) and date in the European system (e.g. 7 December 2011). Summary statistics should include measures of both central tendency and dispersion where appropriate, e.g. means and standard deviations (SD). Reports of all statistical tests should include the name of the statistical test, the name and value of the test statistic, the degrees of freedom, the probability value used to determine significance and the authors' interpretation. Probabilities should be reported as exact values if not significant, otherwise rounded off to either p<0.05, 0.01 or 0.001.

Figures, maps and tables

Articles may include photographs, high-quality figures, high-quality maps and tables. Please keep these to a minimum. We stress the importance of providing maps which are publishable, with clear explanation of features shown, scale and orientation. Please number tables and figures (as Table 1, Fig. 1 etc.) and provide clear concise captions. Please submit the tables and figures as separate files.

Acknowledgements

Remember to thank those who have contributed substantially to your paper, not forgetting (in the final submission) the reviewers.

References

Examples of house style may be found in the latest volume of this journal. Please refer to these examples when listing references:

Journal article

Lappan, S. 2009. Flowers are an important food for small apes in southern Sumatra. *American Journal of Primatology* **71**: 624–635.

Roos, C., Boonratana, R., Supriatna, J., Fellowes, J.R., Groves, C., Nash, S.D., Rylands, A.B. and Mittermeier, R.A. 2014. An updated taxonomy and conservation status review of Asian primates. *Asian Primates Journal* **4**(1): 2–38.

Journal article with an article number

Boonratana, R. 2020. Asian primates in fragments: Understanding causes and consequences of fragmentation, and predicting primate population viability. *American Journal of Primatology* **82**(4): e23082. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajp.23082

Chapter in book

Hohmann, G.M. and Fruth, B. 1995. Loud calls in great apes: Sex differences and social correlates. In: Current Topics in Primate Vocal Communication, Zimmerman, E., Newman, J.D. and Juergens, U. (eds.), pp. 161–184. Plenum Press, New York, USA.

Book

Niemitz, C. 1984. The Biology of Tarsiers. Gustav Fischer, Stuttgart, Germany.

Thesis/Dissertation

Barrett, E. 1984. The Ecology of some Nocturnal, Arboreal Mammals in the Rainforests of Peninsular Malaysia. PhD dissertation, Cambridge University, UK.

Report

Eudey, A.A. 1987. Action Plan for Asian Primate Conservation: 1987–1991. IUCN/SSC (Species Survival Commission) Primate Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland.

Electronic reference

Nowak, M.G., Rianti, P., Wich, S.A., Meijaard, E. and Fredriksson, G. 2017. *Pongo tapanuliensis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T120588639A120588662. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS. T120588639A120588662.en. Downloaded on 09 September 2020.