

The Wilson Journal of Ornithology

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS (Revised 27 July 2012)

SUBMISSION

For initial submission, e-mail the manuscript, including all tables, figures and illustrations to **Mary Bomberger Brown, Editor, *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology*, School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0931 (wjo@unl.edu)**. The text, tables, figures and illustrations should be combined into one document (MS WORD preferred).

The cover letter with initial submission must include a statement indicating the manuscript reports on original research not published elsewhere and that it is submitted exclusively to *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. The letter should include any special instructions and expected address changes during the next 6 months, as well as a daytime phone number, fax, and e-mail address for the corresponding author. Please include the full names and e-mail addresses for 3-4 possible reviewers of your manuscript. Possible reviewers include individuals with whom you have *not* worked closely and who have expertise in the system/region, taxon, statistical analysis, and/or other major aspect of your manuscript.

Submission Categories.---Manuscripts may be submitted as a Major Article, Short Communication, Review and Synthesis or Book Review. Major Articles and Review and Synthesis generally are longer papers that are >10,000 characters in length including literature cited and figure captions, and excluding tables, figures, and spaces between characters. Short Communications are usually <10,000 characters in length including literature cited and figure captions, and excluding tables, figures, and spaces between characters. The Editors may move a paper from one category to another at their discretion. Book Reviews are published in the Ornithological Literature section. Contact the Book Review Editor for this type of submission (Margaret Voss; e-mail: mav11@psu.edu).

Multi-authored Submissions.---All authors should have contributed in a significant manner to designing and performing the research, writing the manuscript, and reading and approving the manuscript prior to submission.

Non-U.S. Submissions.---Authors whose native language is not English should ensure that colleagues fluent in English have critically reviewed their manuscript before submission.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Carefully read and follow these instructions before submitting your manuscript.

Papers that do not conform to these guidelines may be returned.)

Prepare manuscripts on 8.5 x 11 inch paper with 1-inch (2.5 cm) margins or 21 x 30 cm paper (size A4) with a 4-cm margin at bottom. Double-space all text, including literature cited, figure captions, and tables. Use a font size of 12 point (Times New Roman is preferred). Consult a recent issue of the journal for correct format and style as you prepare your manuscript.

Write in the active voice whenever possible. Use U.S. English punctuation. Use italics instead of underlining (e.g., author names in the running head of major articles, scientific names, third-level headings, and standard statistical symbols). Use Roman typeface (not boldface) throughout the manuscript (an exception is in a table where boldfacing may be used to highlight certain values or elements).

Use the AOU Check-list of North American Birds [1998, 7th Edition, and supplements in *The Auk* (www.aou.org/checklist/north/print.php)] for common and scientific names of bird species that occur in North America, including Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America south through Panama. For South American species, use names from the most current version of the AOU Species Lists of Birds for South American Countries and Territories (www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCCountryLists.html). For species outside the Americas, use the preferred nomenclature of the corresponding country. Use subspecific identification and list taxonomic authorities only when relevant. Give the scientific name at first mention of a species in the abstract and in the body of the paper. Capitalize common names of birds except when referred to as a group (e.g., Hermit Thrush, Wood and Swainson's thrushes, thrushes). The common names of other organisms are lower case except for proper names (e.g., ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Couch's spadefoot).

Cite each figure and table in the text. Sequence tables and figures in the order cited. Use "figure" only outside of parentheses; otherwise, use "Fig." if singular, "Figs." if plural (e.g., Fig. 2, Figs. 2-3, Figs. 3-6). To cite figures or tables from another work write figure, fig. or table in lower case (e.g., figure 2 in Smith 1980; Smith 1980: fig. 2; Jones 1987: table 5).

Use the following abbreviations: sec (second), min (minute), hr (hour); report temperature as °C (e.g., 100 °C). In text, do not abbreviate day, week, month, or year; months should be abbreviated in parentheses, figures, and tables. Define and write out acronyms and abbreviations the first time they appear in text; abbreviate thereafter: "Second-year (SY) birds. We found SY birds in large numbers."

Present all measurements in SI units. Use continental dating (e.g., 29 May 1992), the 24-hour clock without a colon (e.g., 0800, 2315), and local standard time. Specify time as Standard Time (e.g., EST for Eastern Standard Time) at first reference to time of day. Present latitude and longitude with one space between each element (e.g., 28° 07' N, 114° 31' W).

Numbers.---Write out numbers one to nine unless a measurement; use numerals for numbers ≥ 10 .

Measurements: use numerals (6 m, 8 sec, 2 years). Non-measurements: (a) if 0-9, write out number (eight nests); (b) if ≥ 10 , use numeral (10 nests). Series: (a) for a series of related numbers (≥ 2 numbers), with at least one number being ≥ 10 , use all numerals (2 marked individuals, 22 marked pairs, and 8 unmarked pairs); (b) if all numbers are <10 , then write out the numbers (six males and eight females). Treat ordinal numbers as cardinal numbers (third, but 33rd).

Units of measurement include sec, min, hr, day, week, month, and year. Use these examples to present numbers: 1,000 not 1000; 0.01 not .01; 50% not 50 percent; 40-50%; 2001-2004; 20 and 40%, respectively; from 40 to 50%; from 20 April to 5 June; between 7 June and 9 July. Round percentages to the nearest whole number unless there is a compelling reason not to do so. Use a forward slash or the word *per* between units (e.g., 34 pairs/ha, 9% per year).

Statistical Abbreviations.---Italicize the following abbreviations: *F, G, H, k, n, P, R, r², t*-test, *U*-test, *Z, z*. Use Roman type for these abbreviations: AIC, ANOVA, A^2 , CI, CV, df, SD, SE, X^2 . Carefully note that subscript typeface may differ from that of the abbreviation (e.g., AICc).

Reporting P-values.---If $P > 0.10$ then report to two decimal places (e.g., $P = 0.27$); if $0.001 \leq P \leq 0.100$ then report to three decimal places (e.g., $P = 0.057$); if $P < 0.001$, report as " $P < 0.001$." Do not report P as " $P < 0.05$ " or " $P > 0.05$ " unless referring to a group of tests (e.g., "all $P < 0.05$ ").

All gene or amino acid sequences must be deposited in GenBank or an equivalent repository, and the accession number(s) reported in the Methods.

Use the term "sex" rather than "gender" to refer to the male or female division of a species.

MANUSCRIPT

Assemble manuscript for a Major Article or Review and Synthesis in this sequence: title page, abstract, text (includes introduction, methods, results, and discussion), acknowledgments, literature cited, tables, figure captions, and figures. Short Communications can be subdivided into sections (optional), including Methods (only if needed), Observations, and Discussion but must include an abstract.

Title Page.---At top of page place running head for Major Article: author(s) name(s) in upper- and lower case italics followed by shortened version of title (45 characters) in caps and Roman type. The running head for Short Communications is RRH: SHORT COMMUNICATIONS.

Put title in all caps for a Major Article or Review and Synthesis and upper and lower case for a Short Communication. Follow with author names in all caps for a Major Article or Review and Synthesis and upper and lower case for a Short Communication.

Author addresses should be footnoted with numbers and presented in the following sequence: the address of each author (from first to last) at the time of the study, the current

address (if different from above) of each author (first to last), any special essential information (e.g., deceased), and the corresponding author and e-mail address. Use two-letter postal codes (e.g., CO, SK) for U.S. states and Canadian provinces. Spell out countries except USA. Consult a recent issue if in doubt.

Abstract.---Begin a new page and number as page 1 in the lower right corner. Heading should be caps, indented, and followed by a period, three dashes, and the first sentence of the abstract (ABSTRACT.---Text ...). Major Articles, Review and Synthesis and Short Communications must include an abstract. Currently, *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* does not publish Spanish abstracts.

Keywords.---Include five (5) to seven (7) keywords that summarize the results of the study after the abstract.

Text.---Begin a new page (page 2). Text, except for headings, should be left justified. Indent each paragraph with a 0.5-inch tab.

Up to three levels of headings may be used. First level: centered, all caps (includes METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, and LITERATURE CITED). There is no heading for the Introduction. Second level: flush left, initial cap significant words. Third level: indent, italics, initial cap each word, followed by a period, three dashes, and then the text. In Major Articles, use headers in this sequence: First level, third level, and then second level (if needed). Keep headings to a minimum. Major Articles typically contain all first-level headings. Short Communications may or may not have these headings, depending on the topic and length of paper. Typical headings under Methods may include "*Study Area*" and "*Statistical Analyses.*" Consult a recent issue for examples.

Each reference cited in text must be listed in Literature Cited section and vice versa. The exception is unpublished materials, which occur only in the text. Cite literature in text as follows:

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- Three or more authors: Able et al. (1989) or (Able et al. 1989).
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- When citing a direct quote, insert the page number of the quote after the year: (Smith 1983:77).

Acknowledgments.---For individuals, use first and middle initials followed by last name; do not list professional titles and institutions for individuals. Accepted manuscripts should acknowledge peer reviewers (by name if known).

Literature Cited.---Verify all entries against original sources, especially journal titles, volume and page numbers, accents, diacritical marks, and spelling in languages other than English.

Cite references in alphabetical order by first, second, third, etc., authors' surnames and then by date. References by a single author precede multi-authored works by the same first author, regardless of date. List works by the same author(s) in chronological order, beginning with earliest date of publication. If a cited author has two works in same year, place in alphabetical order by first significant word in title; these works should be lettered consecutively (e.g., 1991a, 1991b). Write author names in upper and lower case (e.g., Hendricks, D.P. and J. B. Smith). Insert a period and space after each initial of an author's name.

Journal titles and place names should be written out in full and not abbreviated; however, do not use abbreviations for Editor, Edition, number, Technical Coordinator, volume, version, but do abbreviate Incorporated (Inc.). Cite papers from *Current Ornithology*, *Studies in Avian Biology*, and *International Ornithological Congresses* as journal articles.

Tables and Appendices.---Each table and appendix must start on a new page and contain a caption that is intelligible without recourse to the text. Kroodsma (2000; Auk 117:1081-1083) provides suggestions to improve table and figure captions. Tables/appendices should supplement, not duplicate, material in the text or figures. Indent and double-space captions, beginning with TABLE 1 (if only one appendix is included, label as APPENDIX). Indicate footnotes by lower case superscript letters.

Develop tables/appendices with your word processor's table format, not a tab-delimited format. Do not use vertical lines in tables/appendices. Include horizontal lines above and below the box head, and at end of table/appendix. Use the same font type and size as in text. Consult a recent issue for style and format.

Figures.---Type captions in paragraph form on a page separate from and preceding the figures. Indent and double-space captions, beginning with FIG. 1. Do not include symbols (lines, dots, triangles, etc.) in figure captions; either label them in a figure key or refer to them by name in the caption. Consult a recent issue for style and format.

Use a consistent font and style throughout (e.g., size 12 font, Times New Roman is preferred). Do not use boldface font for figure keys and axis labels. Capitalize first word of figure keys and axis labels; all other words are lower case except proper nouns. Handwritten or typed symbols are not acceptable.

Routine illustrations are black-and-white half-tones (photographs), drawings, or graphs. Consult the Editor about color images for the frontispiece. Copies of halftone figures and plates must be of good quality (final figures must be at least 200 dpi). Figures in *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* are virtually identical to those submitted (little degradation occurs, but flaws will show). Thus, illustrations should be prepared to professional standards. Drawings should be on good-quality paper and allow for about 20% reduction. Do not submit originals larger than 8.5 x 11 inches in size, unless it is impractical to do otherwise. Illustrations should be prepared for one- or two-column width, keeping in mind dimensions of a page in *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. When possible, try to group closely related illustrations as panels in a single figure. Figures should be submitted with the manuscript on computer disk, in JPG, TIFF, or GIF format, or embedded in the manuscript document.

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Last update: 28 July 2012. Effective 30 July 2012.

(The Wilson Journal of Ornithology: example of a single-author title page for a Major Article or Review and Synthesis)

RRH: *Yahner* • BIRD COMMUNITIES IN A MANAGED LANDSCAPE

RESPONSES OF BIRD COMMUNITIES TO EARLY SUCCESSIONAL
HABITAT IN A MANAGED LANDSCAPE

RICHARD H. YAHNER¹

¹ School of Forest Resources, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA
16802, USA; e-mail: rhy@psu.edu

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RRH: *Ryder and Rimmer* • YELLOW WARBLER MOLT

LATITUDINAL VARIATION IN THE DEFINITIVE PREBASIC
MOLT OF YELLOW WARBLERS

THOMAS B. RYDER¹ AND CHRISTOPHER C. RIMMER¹³

¹ Vermont Institute of Natural Science, 27023 Church Hill Road, Woodstock, VT 05091,
USA.

² Current address: Department of Biology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis,
MO 63121, USA.

³ Corresponding author; e-mail: crimmer@vinsweb.org

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RRH: *Jones et al.* • SPARROW HYBRID

A PROBABLE GRASSHOPPER X SAVANNAH SPARROW HYBRID SINGING A SONG
SPARROW SONG

ANDREA L. JONES,^{1,4,6} W. GREGORY SHRIVER/ NATALIE L. BULGIN,² RONALD
LOCKWOOD,³ AND PETER D. VICKERY^{1,4,5}

¹ Massachusetts Audubon Society, 208 South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773, USA.

² Department of Biology, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, ON L8S
4K1, Canada.

³ 65 Bare Hill Road, Bolton, MA 01740, USA.

⁴ Department of Natural Resources Conservation, University of
Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, USA.

⁵ Current address: Center for Ecological Research, P. O. Box 127, Richmond, ME
04357, USA.

⁶ Corresponding author; e-mail: ajones@massaudubon.org

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Intergroup Infanticide in Cooperatively Polyandrous
White-winged Trumpeters (*Psophia leucoptera*)

Peter T. Sherman¹

¹ Department of Biology, Transylvania University, Lexington, KY 40508, USA; e-mail:
psherman@transy.edu

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Novel Nesting Behavior in Cave Swallows

Karl L. Kosciuch^{1,2,3} and Keith A. Arnold¹

¹ Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, 2258 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843, USA.

² Current address: 232 Ackert Hall, Division of Biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506, USA.

³ Corresponding author; e-mail: kosciuch@ksu.edu

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Body Sway Foraging by a Yellow-crowned Night-heron

Victor H. Hutchison,^{1,4} James Laze11,² and Ronald Javitch³

¹ Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, USA.

² The Conservation Agency, 6 Swinburne Street, Jamestown, RI 02835, USA.

³ P.O. 67, Station H, Montreal, QC H3G 2K5, Canada.

⁴ Corresponding author; e-mail: vhutchison@ou.edu

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Birds of North America accounts:

Shane, T. G. 2000. Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*). The birds of North America. Number 542.

Books, chapters, theses, dissertations:

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Burns, R. M. and B. H. Honkala (Technical Coordinators). 1990. Silvics of North America. Volume 1. Conifers. Volume 2. Hardwoods. Agriculture Handbook Number 654. USDA, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., USA.

Franzreb, K. E. 1990. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants – determination of threatened status for the Northern Spotted Owl: final rule. Federal Register 55:26114-26194.

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MacLean, G. L. 1976. Arid-zone ornithology in Africa and South America. Proceedings of the International Ornithological Congress 16:468-480.

Payne, R. B. and L. L. Payne. 1998. Brood parasitism by cowbirds: risks and the effects on reproductive success and survival in Indigo Buntings. Behavioral Ecology 9:64-73.

Remsen Jr., J. V. and S. K. Robinson. 1990. A classification scheme for foraging behavior of birds in terrestrial habitats. Studies in Avian Biology 13:144-160.

Internet sources (Try to avoid as web sites are often ephemeral):

Sauer, J. R., J. E. Hines, and J. Fallown. 2003. The North American Breeding Bird Survey, results and analysis 1966-2003. Version 2003.1. USGS, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA. www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/bbs.html (accessed 5 May 2004).

In press citations:

Date unknown:

Miller, M. R., J.P. Fleskes, J. Y. Takekawa, D. C. Orthmeyer, M. L. Casazza, and W. M. Perry. In Press. Spring migration of Northern Pintails from California's Central Valley wintering area tracked with satellite telemetry: routes, timing, and destinations. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*.

Date known:

DeCandido, R., R. O. Bierregaard Jr., M. S. Martell, and K. L. Bildstein. 2006. Evidence of nighttime migration by Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) in eastern North America and Western Europe. *Journal of Raptor Research*. In Press.

Date and volume number known:

Poling, T. D. and S. E. Hayslette. 2006. Dietary overlap and foraging competition between Mourning Doves and Eurasian Collared-Doves. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 70: In Press.