INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

(Revised; March 17, 2005)

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

The Journal of Pesticide Science publishes original scientific papers which address the broad topic of pesticides and their related subjects. Other contributions deemed appropriate by the Editorial Board will also be accepted. Submitted manuscripts will be published upon the approval of the Editorial Board, which will also assign reviewers from among the members of the editorial staff to handle each paper.

(1) The corresponding author must be a member of the Pesticide Science Society of Japan, as a general rule. However, papers may have coauthors who are nonmembers. Papers from nonmembers may be accepted exceptionally, if the paper is judged by the Editorial Board of the Society to be very important.

(2) Papers must be written in either English or Japanese and be submitted for one of the four following classifications: *Original Articles*, *Notes*, *Short Communications* or *Technical Reports*. Reviewers will be the final judge of the classification. Papers are received only when they have not been submitted, accepted or published elsewhere or when they are not considered to be submitted elsewhere.

Original Articles are self-contained, full-length papers with significant conclusions or findings.

Notes are brief papers on experimental results or new experimental methods which will be of value to the readers.

Short Communications are preliminary accounts of new experimental findings of immediate importance to other workers in the field. They should contain sufficient meaningful data to justify rapid publication.

Technical Reports are compilations of experimental and technical data or statistics.

(3) Three copies of the manuscript including Figures and Tables should be submitted together with a completed submittal card to:

Editorial Board,
Pesticide Science Society of Japan,
Division of Applied Life Sciences, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University,
Kyoto 606–8502, Japan
TEL/FAX +81–75–753–6123

Authors should strictly comply with the instructions regarding manuscript preparation. Failure to do so may result in rejection of the manuscript. When the Board considers that a manuscript requires significant correction of its English presentation but is otherwise receivable, such a manuscript will also be rejected.

(4) The Editorial Board has the final responsibility for all editorial decisions, including minor corrections deemed necessary to a paper. When it appears that a manuscript could be improved by revision, it may be returned to the author with specific suggestions; in such cases, it must be returned to the Editorial Board within 40 days or it will be considered withdrawn.

(5) When an author wishes to publish a report in *Short Communications*, a brief explanation of the advantage of urgent publication should be attached.

(6) Manuscripts should be written concisely. *Original Articles* and *Technical Reports* should be within six printed pages (approximately 18 typewritten pages), and *Notes* and *Short Communications* three printed pages (approximately 10 typewritten pages) including figures and tables. A charge of ¥15,000 per page will be levied for extra pages.

(7) The cost of special tracing of figures or tracing found unsuitable for reproduction and requiring reformatting will be borne by the author. Photographs must be positives and submitted in triplicate. Color plates require an extra charge which will be borne by the author. The final size of reproduction in the publication will be decided by the Editorial Office.

(8) After the refereeing process, the author will be noticed to prepare a final manuscript and to submit it to the Editorial Board with a floppy disk or a CD.

(9) A charge of ¥5,000 will be applied for each article on publication.

(10) Author's corrections to the galley proof must be limited to typographical errors or typographical omissions only. No addition to or alteration in text content will be possible.

(11) Reprints can be obtained at cost in units of 50.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(1) The first page should give the title, author name(s), and affiliation(s), and the running title within 75 strokes. The corresponding author should be indicated under a line at the bottom of the page with an asterisk (*). An e-mail address for this author can be submitted. On the second and following papers, all of the manuscripts should first carry SYNOPSIS (approximately 100 words) and Keywords (less than 6 with one or only a few words for each). Subsequent sections should be (in order): INTRODUCTION, MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (if desired), and REFERENCES. *Short Communications* and *Technical Reports* may be presented without sectionalizing. When possible, authors are requested to submit a synopsis within 400 Japanese words on a separate sheet. If this is not possible, SYNOPSIS in English will be translated by the Editorial Board.

(2) Titles should be self-explanatory and concise. A paper submitted as a part of a series should use only the subtitle as its title. The overall series title together with the number of this and previous papers in the series should appear in a footnote with the superior number '1' on the first page, together with the citation number for the previous paper.

(3) The address of the institution with which the author(s) is affiliated should be concise but sufficient for mailing.

(4) Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on paper 21 cm×30 cm with a left-side margin of 3 cm and 25 lines per page with less than 65 strokes per line. Pages should be numbered consecutively at the bottom margin of about 5 cm. Paragraphs except for the first should be indented 5 spaces. Text lines are suggested to be numbered on the left margin, restarting on each page. In the right margin of the text, indicate the position for figures and tables to be inserted. One printed journal page consists of approximately 3 typewritten pages, except in the case of *Notes*, where it corresponds to 3.5 pages of typescript.

(5) Subdivisions within a section should be numbered as 1., 2., 3., *etc*. Numbering of further divisions should therefore be 1.1., 1.2., 1.3., *etc*.

(6) Each Figure and Table should be on a separate sheet with the author's name.

(7) Tables and Figures should be carefully prepared to comply with the following requirements:

1) They should be in a form suitable for reproduction. Figures should be clearly drawn in black indelible ink either on white or light blue paper with the same size as the text using 3 cm margins. Letter size should be in proportion to the Figure itself. If a world processor or equivalent cannot be used, a pencil is acceptable; however, the cost of preparation in a form suitable for printing will then be borne by the author.
2) The list of titles and legends for Figures should be given on a separate sheet. Figure legends should be written on a separate sheet, not on the sheet with the figure itself. Leave two blank lines between the legends of different figures.

(8) Either the scientific or common name can be used for species. When first mentioned, a common name should preferably be accompanied with the scientific name.

(9) Equations in the text should be expressed as $(RT/nF)\cdot\ln(a/a_0)$ instead of $\frac{RT}{nF}\ln\frac{a}{a_0}$.

(10) Chemical structures should be clearly and accurately drawn. The marks of stereo-structures such as ▬, ||||||, ···||| and ◄ must be clearly distinguishable.

(11) References in the text should be made using consecutive superior numbers: [1,2] or [3–5], *etc*. References must be listed on a separate sheet in numerical order in accordance with their order of citation in the text. Journal names and patent names should be abbreviated according to the latest edition of the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index. Reference titles should be abbreviated, except those of books, following the examples below:

a) For journals
1) I. Minamida, I. Aoki and T. Okauchi: *J. Pestic. Sci*. **18**, 41–48 (1993).
2) M. Tomizawa and I. Yamamoto: *J. Pestic. Sci.* **18**, 91–98 (1993) (in Japanese).
3) S. Kagabu and M. Tanaka: *Chem. Abstr.* **129**, 12781c (2000).

b) For bibliographies
1) I. Yamamoto and J. E. Casida (eds.): "Nicotinoid Insecticides and Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor," Springer, Tokyo, 1999.
2) T. Yamada, H. Takahashi and R. Hatano: "Nicotinoid Insecticides and the Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor," ed. by I. Yamamoto and J. E. Casida, Springer, Tokyo, pp. 149–176, 1999.
3) J. K. Seydel: "Drug Design," Vol. 1, ed. by E. J. Ariens, 2nd Ed., Academic Press, New York, Chap. 3, pp. 343–379, 1971.

c) For others
1) K. Ishimitsu, J. Suzuki and H. Ohishi (Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.): *Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho* JP 4–154741 (1992) (in Japanese).
2) Y. Ishiguri, H. Takano and Y. Funaki (Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.): *Eur. Pat. Appl.* EP 92961 (1983).

3) A. Elbert, K. Iwaya and S. Tsuboi: *Brighton Crop Protection Conference—Pests and Diseases*, 2–1, 21–28 (1990).
4) M. Sukekawa, T. Kishimoto, A. Nakayama, T. Tanaka and Y. Oohashi: *Abstr. 22nd Annu. Meeting Pestic. Sci. Soc. Jpn.*, p. 40, 1997 (in Japanese).
5) http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/pestics/

(12) Footnotes in the text should be indicated by *, **, *etc.* and the corresponding symbol, separated by a line from the text itself, should appear with the details at the bottom of the same page.

(13) Type face may be indicated by — for italics, ~~ for gothics, and ═ for small capitals. Scientific names must be underlined or in italics. Greek letters must be clearly indicated to avoid misprinting.

(14) S.I. units should be used to express quantities. Decimal system abbreviations such as M (mega), k (kilo), d (deci), c (centi), m (milli), μ (micro), n (nano) and p (pico) should be used without adding "s" to plural nouns in principle. Examples of other abbreviated units and technical terms are given below:

Length:	Å (angstrom), m (meter)
Area:	m^2 (square meter), a (are), ha (hectare)
Volume:	l (liter) (Note: spell out 'liter' in full if there is any chance of being misread as the numeral 'l') mm^3 (cubic millimeter)
Mass:	g (gram), ton (ton)
Time:	msec (millisecond), sec (second), min (minute), hr (hour)
Temperature:	°C (centigrade), K (kelvin)
Concentration:	M (molar), %, ppm, weight/volume
Amounts of substances:	mol (mole)
Energy:	cal (calorie), J (joule), erg (erg), eV (electron volt)
Force:	N (newton), dyn (dyne), S (svedberg), F (farad)
Pressure:	mm Hg, torr, atm (atmosphere), Pa (pascal)
Electricity and magnetism:	V (volt), W (watt), A (ampere), Ω (ohm), C (coulomb), G (gauss)
Radioactivity:	Bq (becquerel), cpm (counts per minute)
Revolutions and frequency:	rpm (revolutions per minute), Hz (hertz)
Angles:	°(degree), radian

Follow the examples below in expressing symbols:

Na^+, Cl^-, Mg^{2+}, SO_4^{2-}, mp, bp 72°C (4 mm Hg), t_R (retention time), d (density), c (concentration), $s_{20,W}$ (sedimentation coefficient), n_D^{20} (refractive index), E, E_0 (extinction coefficient), LD_{50}, LC_{50}, KT_{50}, I_{50}, TLm, ED_{50}, pH, fp (freezing point), vp (vapor pressure), p*K*a, p*K*1, R_f, K_m, OD_{280}, ppm, ppb, eq (equivalent), TLC, HPLC, GC, GC-MS

(15) The results of analytical tests should appear in the Experiment section. Write in a simple form, using abbreviations for the names of methods, units, values, and assignments.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$+30° (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)
UV λ_{max} (EtOH) nm (ε): 246 (11,000), 296 (8250)
IR ν_{max} (nujol) cm^{-1}: 1764 (C=O), 1638 (O−C=O)
^{1}H NMR δ_H ($CDCl_3$): 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz, CH_3–CH_2–O)
^{13}C NMR δ_C (C_6D_6): 218.8, 165.4, 67.8

When the chemical shifts are shown with δ, show the nuclei measured as δ_H, δ_C, *etc.* When there is no possibility of misunderstanding, δ alone can be used.

ORD (*c* 0.124, MeOH) $[\alpha]^{31}$ (nm): −20° (578), −42° (360)
X-ray 2θ Cu–Kα: 16.8° (d=4.71 Å), 21.2° (d=...)
MS *m*/*z*: 156 (M^+), 141 (M^+-CH_3)
The ionization conditions can be written as EIMS, CIMS, FABMS, *etc*.
HRMS *m*/*z* (M^+): Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{29}N_3O_3$: 359.2209, Found: 359.2195
Elemental analysis: Found: C, 48.23; H, 6.17; N, 26.55%. Calcd. for $C_{17}H_{26}N_8O_5$: C, 48.33; H, 6.20; N, 26.53%

(16) The description of labeled compounds should be in the Roman alphabet as follows.

[carbonyl-^{14}C]acetone, [ring-^{14}C]phenylalanine, [U-^{14}C]aniline, L-[2,3-^{3}H]alanine, $^{14}CO_2$, ^{14}C-ribosome, ^{32}P-labeled.

(17) When writing large numbers, commas should separate every three digits (*i.e.*, 86,547,000), except when only four figures are used (*i.e.*, 5490). Page numbers or patent numbers appearing in the References should be written without commas (as shown in the examples for (11)). Other quantities should follow these examples: 0.3–0.5 g, 4.5×21 cm, 6.02×10^{23}. A sentence should not begin with Arabic figures, and zero (0) must always be spelled out in the text.

(18) Nomenclature for inorganic and organic compounds should be in accordance with the rules set by IUPAC in principle. Suffixes such as allo, bis, cyclo, des, etio, homo, iso, neo, pseudo, *etc*. used in the names of chemical compounds are regarded as part of the name and should not be hyphenated with the name of the original compound but written as one word in Roman letters. Italics should be used in printing *o* (ortho), *m* (meta), *p* (para), *n* (normal), *sec* (secondary), *cis, trans*, *gauche*, *erythro*, *threo*, *syn*, *anti*, and also when indicating optical activity and optical inactivity, namely, *d* (dextro), *l* (laevo), *dl* (racemic), *i* (inactive), *etc*. *N*, *O*, and *C* indicating substituent(s) should also be in italics. In order to express stereoconfigurations in saccharides, amino acids and the like, D, L (small cap.) and DL (small cap.) should be used. Absolute configuration should be indicated by (*R*) or (*S*) and geometrical isomers by (*E*) or (*Z*).

(19) Simple conventional solvents, chemical reagents and inorganic compounds may be expressed as, *e.g.*, MeOH, EtOH, AcOH, NaOH, HCl and PhCl. However, either the molecular formula or the substance name should be used throughout the text.

(20) As a general rule, those symbols used for the quantities listed in (14), those listed in (18) and abbreviations such as Expt (Experiment), Fig. (Figure) and Eq. (Equation) may be used in the text.

(21) Abbreviations to be used are: *et al.*, *i.e.*, *e.g.*, *in vacuo*, *etc.*, *viz.*, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, *via*, *de novo*, *ca.*, max, min, mol. wt., No., fraction No., conc. (the word “concentration” should be spelled out), dil., abs., aq., anhyd., and Figs. 1 and 2.