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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

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cycles per second	cps	microgram	µg	per mille	‰
degrees of temperature	25° C or F	micron	µ	pound	lb.
electrocardiogram	ecg	milliampere	ma	respiratory quotient	RQ
electroencephalogram	eeg	milliequivalent	meq	species (for tax. only)	sp. (spp.)
form (for tax. only)	f.	milligram	mg	subcutaneous	subcut.
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A GUIDE FOR THE PREPARATION OF ABSTRACTS

CONTENT—Include:

1. Name of organism, and objective of the study.
2. Materials, manner of use, or route of administration, principal findings, and results.
3. New techniques, their uses and qualities.
4. New apparatus, its intended use, and if commercially available, name and address of its manufacturer.
5. New or verified data of permanent value, e.g., absorption spectra, chromosome numbers, constants, mathematical or chemical formulae.
6. New genera of animals/plants, new classifications, new distribution records. (For systematic data, see below.)
7. New theories, new interpretations, evaluations, if possible; if not, reference to them.

—Omit:

1. Information contained in the title.
2. Additions, corrections, or any information not contained in the original published paper.
3. Tables and graphs.
4. Detailed descriptions of experiments or organisms.
5. Long lists of names; species or subgenus names without genus name. (See directions for systematic papers, below.)

FORM—1. Begin with a citation in the following form: DOE, JOHN J. (U. Commonwealth, Capitol City), and RICHARD ROE. Metabolism of phosphorus in rats. *Jour. Pest Control Res.* 37(4): 152-165. 1957. (Foreign language titles should be followed by an English translation.)

2. Use abbreviations sparingly, and only as directed.* (See below)
3. For chemicals, use standard rather than proprietary terms; avoid trade names.
4. For organisms, use genus and species names, always underlined, excepting widely used experimental species (dog, rabbit) and commonly cultivated crops (apple, potato). The name should be affiliated, either formally [Vespidae; Hymenoptera] or informally "a leguminous tree," or "a staphylinid beetle," either in the title or in the first sentence.

ABBREVIATIONS—Use sparingly. Consider the reader who is not a specialist, or to whom American English is a foreign language. When in doubt, spell it out.

Do abbreviate or symbolize:

1. Those units of weight and measure listed in the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 35th Edition 1953-1954, pages 3100-3102 (Chemical Rubber Publishing Co.), of which the commonest are listed below;* but only when preceded by numerical amounts. . . . "10 μ g" but "several micrograms." "40%" but "per cent of gain."
2. Numbers, except at the beginning of a sentence.
3. Chemical elements, except when part of the name of a compound. "K deficiency" but "potassium 2-naphthyl sulfate excretion."
4. Names of institutions and journals, as carried in the BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS Journal List.
5. The words species, subspecies, variety, form, but only in taxonomic abstracts.
6. Substantives used repeatedly, such as names of compounds, hormones, genes, but only after they have been spelled out the first time used in each abstract, followed immediately by the symbol in parentheses. "luteinizing hormone (LH)" or "acetylcholine (ACh)" or "crossveinless (cv)." Such symbol-letters should not be spaced, nor underlined. ACTH, not A C T H.

Do not abbreviate:

1. Geographical names.
2. Short words such as day, year, ton.
3. Any special technical terms, no matter how commonly used in your field, unless treated as in number 6 above.
4. Greek letters, except in chemical compounds.

*Abbreviation for both singular and plural, except as noted.

basal metabolic rate	BMR	lethal dose	LD ₅₀	ounce	oz.
chemical elements	use chemical symbols	minimum lethal dose	MLD	parts per million	ppm
cubic centimeter	cc	meter	m	per cent	%
cycles per second	cps	microgram	μ g	per mille	‰
degrees of temperature	25° C or F	micron	μ	pound	lb.
electrocardiogram	ecg	milliampere	ma	respiratory quotient	RQ
electroencephalogram	eeg	milliequivalent	meq	species (for tax. only)	sp. (spp.)
form (for tax. only)	f.	milligram	mg	subcutaneous	subcut.
gram	g	milliliter	ml	subspecies (for tax. only)	ssp. (sspp.)
hydrogen ion concentration	pH	names of months	Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	ultraviolet	UV
kilogram	kg	molar	M	variety (for tax. only)	var. (vars.)
kilovolt	kv	normal (solution)	N	volume	vol.

SAMPLE ABSTRACTS

TRAVIS, JOHN W., ALEXANDER C. KEYL, and CARL A. DRAGSTEDT. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago.) The effect of pancreatectomy on the toxicity of k-strophanthin in the dog. *Jour. Pharmacol. and Exptl. Therap.* 117(2): 148-150. 1956.—Comparison of the lethal doses of k-strophanthin in normal and depancreatized dogs indicates that the diabetic state raises the resistance of the animals to the toxic effects of the drug as determined by the intravenous lethal dose procedure. The lethal doses for 14 normal and 8 depancreatized dogs were 0.147 and 0.214 mg/kg, respectively, which is a significant difference at the 1% probability level. Animals rendered hyperglycemic by intravenous administration of d-glucose are not afforded similar protection, and these results tend to support the belief that insulin is involved in the transport of k-strophanthin across the cell membrane.—A. C. Keyl.

TRYON, ROLLA M., Jr. *Selaginella rupestris* and its allies.

FOR SYSTEMATIC PAPERS—Additional instructions.

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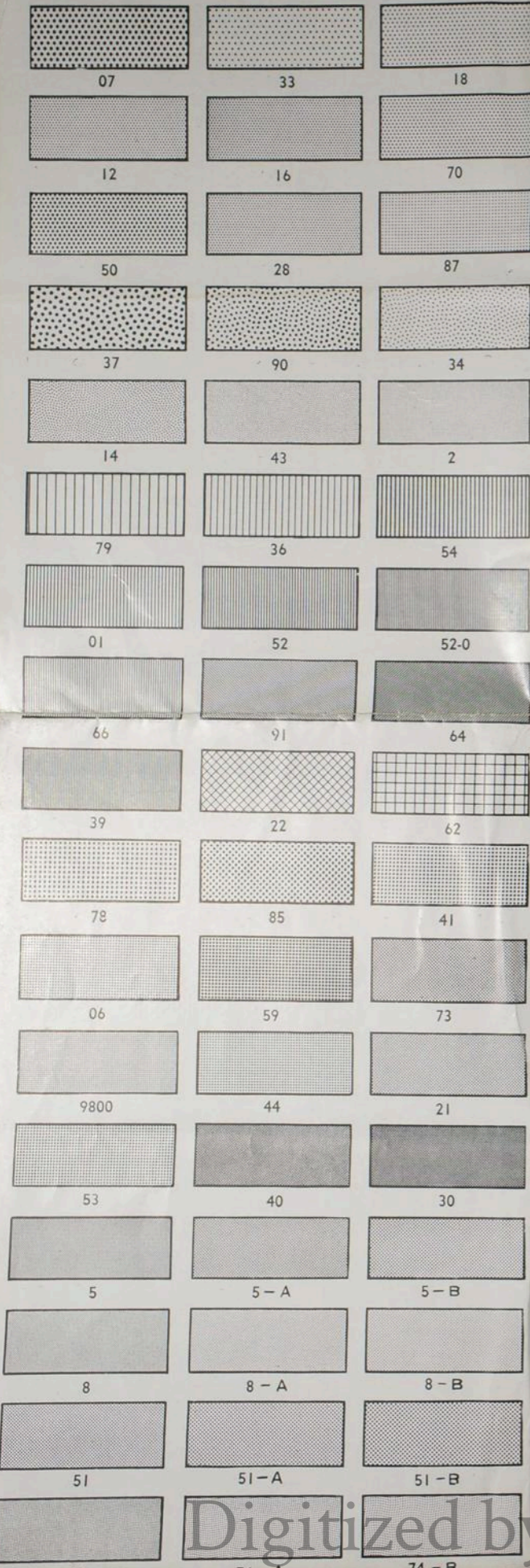
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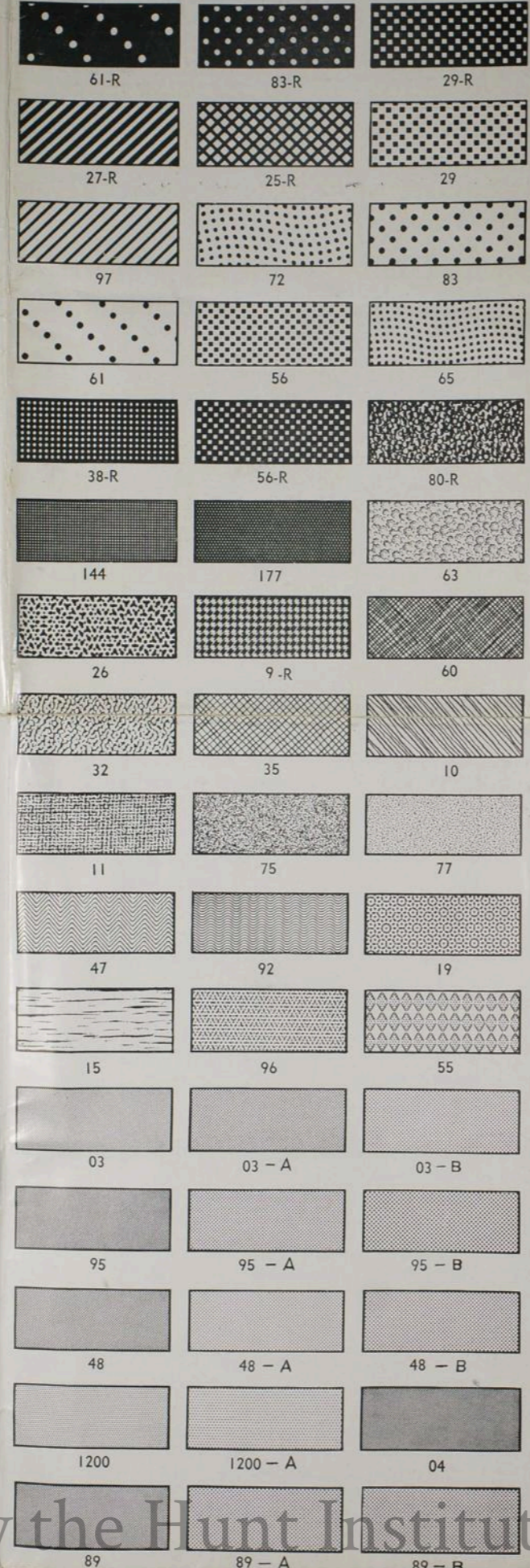
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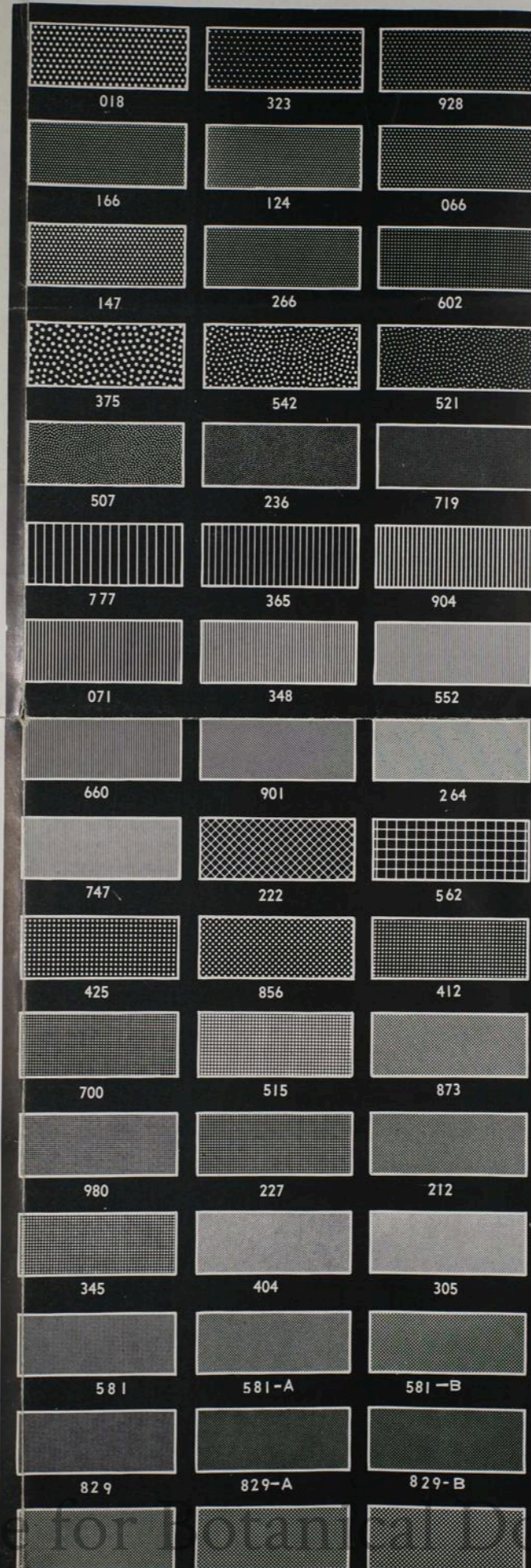
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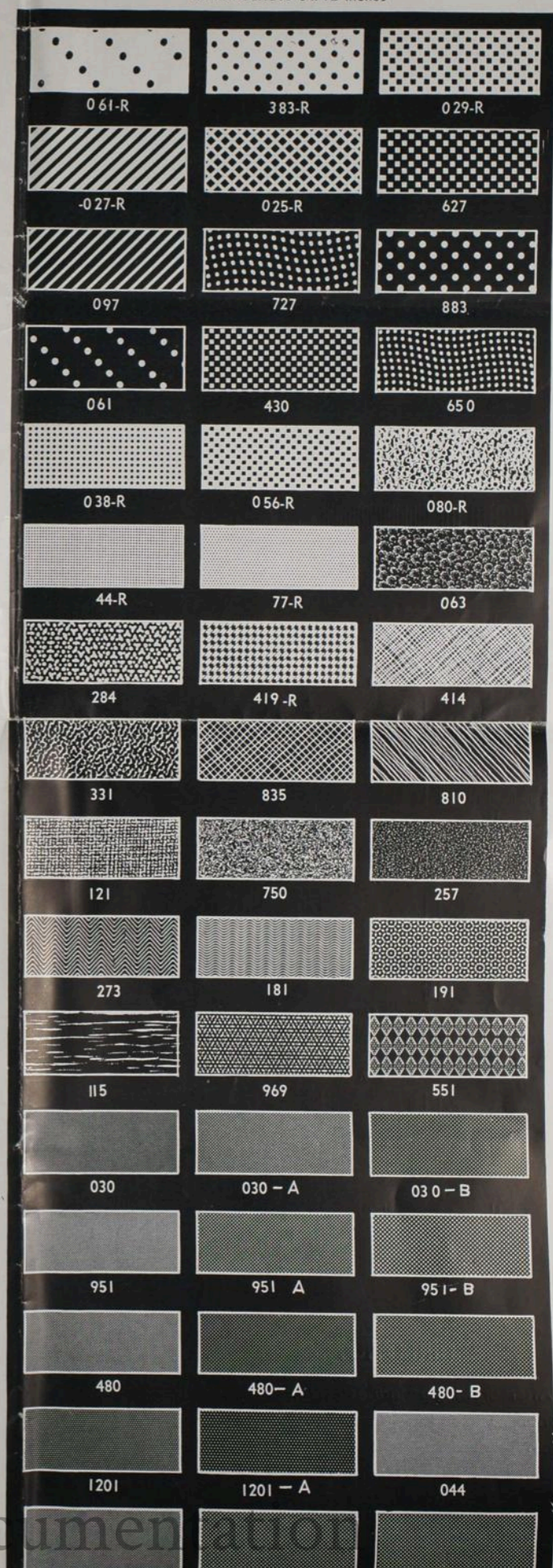
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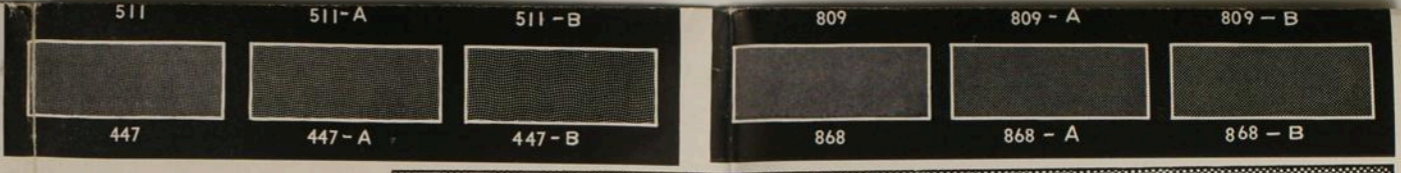
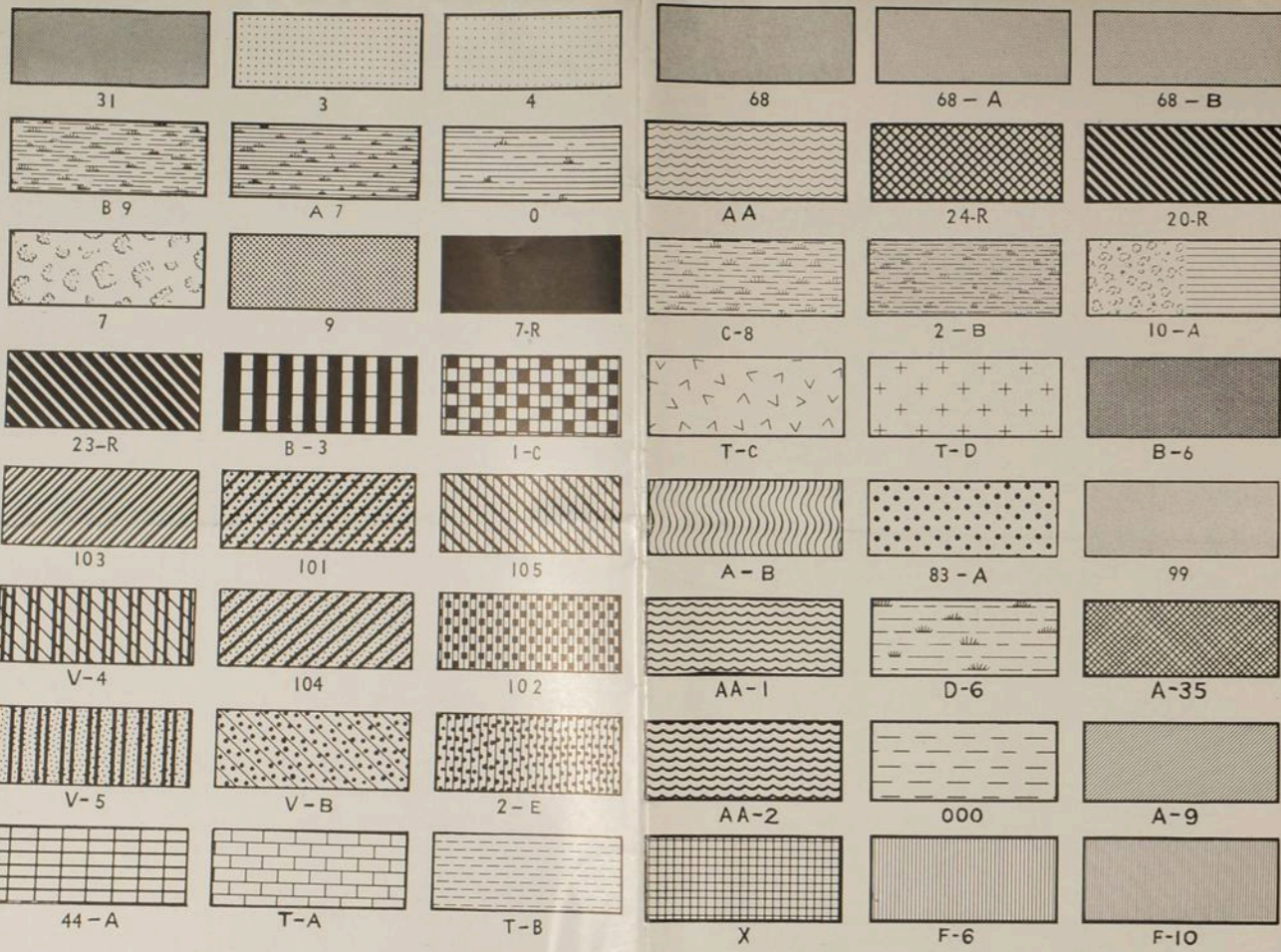


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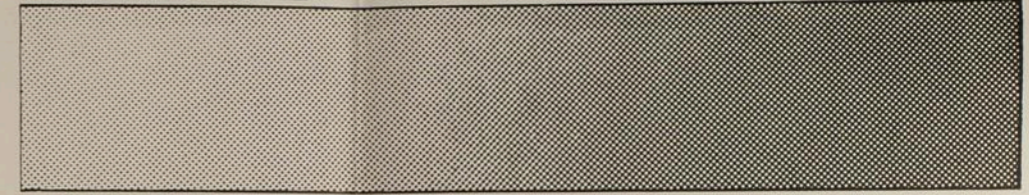
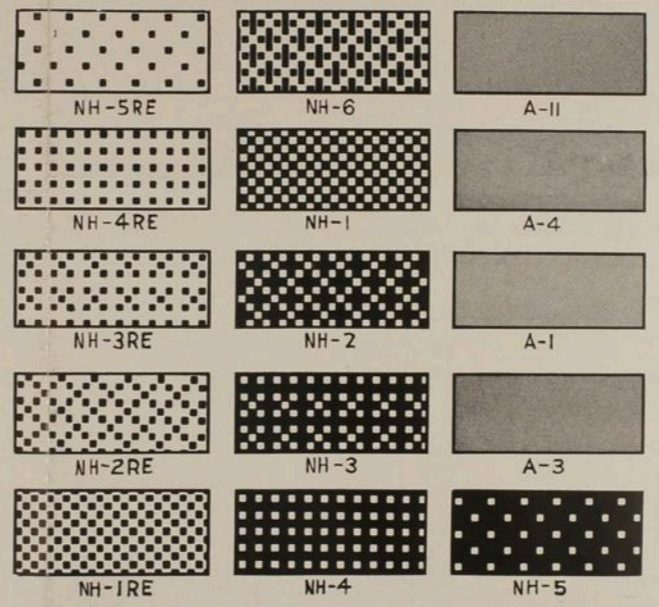
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