Special Instructions for Authors using LaTeX

For quickest processing, we prefer to receive final manuscripts from authors in Word or WordPerfect format. If you wish to submit your final manuscript files in LaTeX, please observe the guidelines on this page in setting up your paper. It is particularly important that these guidelines be followed for manuscripts in the revision (i.e., post-peer-review) stage.

The downloadable files listed to the right will help you set up your manuscript.

Downloadable files:

texguide.pdf -- PDF rendering of this page scifile.tex -- LaTeX template for Science manuscripts scifile.dvi -- Compiled .dvi version of LaTeX template scifile.pdf -- PDF rendering of compiled LaTeX template scicite.sty, Science.bst, scibib.bib -- Style and .bib files used to compile scifile.tex

- Use LaTeX2e. Manuscripts should be marked up in LaTeX2e, not LaTeX 2.09 or any earlier release.
- 2. **Keep it simple**. Our routine for converting LaTeX files to Word format relies on a DOS-based utility that converts to HTML as an intermediate format. This utility works best if the following procedures are observed:
 - Keep all filenames -- the base .tex file and associated .bib and .sty files -- at eight characters or less (excluding extensions).
 - Keep your LaTeX files as simple as possible; do not use elaborate local macros or highly customized style files. Please use the simple scifile.tex template for fomatting your paper. (This is actually a perfectly good template to use both for the review draft and the final, revised copy. The source document includes additional instructions on setting up your manuscript.)
 - Source code should be set up so that all .sty and .bst files called by the main .tex file are in the same directory as the main .tex file.
 - For the final, revised draft (i.e, after peer review), do not include commands inserting PostScript or other graphics (using, for example, the graphix package). Instead, save your figures as separate files, using Science's guidelines for preparing figures, and generate figure captions at the end of your LaTeX file as ordinary text (i.e., do not use the {figure} environment).
 - Use the \$ delimiter for in-line equations and the \$\$ delimiter or the {equation} environment for displayed equations. Avoid using LaTeX subenvironments such as {array}, {eqnarray}, and {tabular} within math environments. Instead, use plain TeX commands to the extent possible (e.g., for generating matrices, use the TeX \matrix command in preference to the LaTeX {array} environment).
 - Please do *not* use AMS-LaTeX or other specialized macros for generating math.
 - Simple (i.e., non-nested) tables can be generated using the {tabular} environment. For nested tables, you may want to generate the table using a word processor and send it as a separate file.
- 3. **References**. The most trouble-free approach to referencing (from our perspective) is to enter the figure calls manually in the text, in Science style, i.e.

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(\{ \{ 1, 2 \})
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and then set up the reference list at the end using a simple {itemize} environment:

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\subsection*{References and Notes}
\begin{itemize}
\item[1.]
J. Wynckin, L. Blinckin, F. Nodd, {\it J. Geophys. Res.} {\bf 103},
727 (1998).
\item[2.]
Of course, these people really don't exist.
\end{itemize}
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Alternatively, generate your references using the {thebibliography} environment or

1 of 2

BibTeX. In any event, the references must be in Science style. (BibTeX users might try the <u>Science.bst</u> style file available here.) If you use BibTeX for your revision manuscript (i.e., after peer review), be sure to include all relevant style and bibliography files, including files generated by the compilation, with your upload (see below).

Important: Use only the generic $\cite{}$ command for referencing in the text, not other commands built on special macros. Also, make sure that there is no space between reference keynames within the braces (i.e., $\cite{refone, reftwo, refthree}}$, not $\cite{refone, reftwo, refthree}$). If these guidelines aren't followed, some reference calls could get lost in the translation to HTML.

4. **Compilation**. Compile your LaTeX as many times as necessary to get a clean compilation. For those not using BibTeX, two compiles should do the trick; those using BibTeX should run the standard LaTeX --> BibTeX --> LaTeX --> LaTeX sequence. Be sure to save the .aux and .bbl files generated by the compilation. After your compile, use dvips (or another driver) to convert your .dvi file to PostScript, and (if possible) distill the PostScript to PDF.

5. Your upload.

Important: The files that you should upload depend on whether your manuscript is an initial submission, or sumbission of a revision after peer review.

- For an initial submission, you should upload only the PostScript or PDF version of your compiled file (including figures, tables, and references).
- For submission of a revision after peer review, your upload should include the following files:
 - LaTeX source file.
 - Any additional style files referenced in the source code (please avoid using these if possible).
 - The .aux file generated from the compilation
 - BibTeX users: The .bib and .bst files used in compilation, plus the .bbl file generated by compilation.
 - .dvi, PostScript, and PDF files generated from the compilation.
 - Figure files (uploaded to separate figure area, as detailed in instructions for figures).

Good luck, and thanks for publishing in Science.

2 of 2