

1. 期刊基本信息

刊名: MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

影响因子: 6.275

PISSN: 0962-1083

EISSN:

核心刊收录:

版本:

出版频率: Semimonthly

学科:

主题: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY; ECOLOGY; EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

出版社: WILEY-BLACKWELL, 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN, USA, NJ, 07030-5774

出版网址: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>

期刊网址: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1365-294X](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1365-294X)

2. 期刊简介 About the journal

Molecular Ecology

Molecular Ecology publishes papers that utilize molecular genetic techniques to address consequential questions in ecology, evolution, behaviour and conservation. We discourage papers that are primarily descriptive and are relevant only to the taxon being studied. Studies may employ neutral markers for inference about ecological and evolutionary processes or examine ecologically important genes and their products directly. Research areas of interest to the journal include:

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population structure and phylogeography

reproductive strategies

relatedness and kin selection

sex allocation

population genetic theory

analytical methods development

conservation genetics

speciation genetics

individual and species identification

microbial biodiversity

genetic marker development

evolutionary dynamics of QTLs

ecological interactions

molecular adaptation and environmental genomics

impact of genetically modified organisms

3. 投稿指南 Instructions to Author

General Information

Molecular Ecology publishes papers that utilize molecular genetic techniques to address consequential questions in ecology, evolution, behaviour and conservation. We discourage papers that are primarily

descriptive and relevant only to the taxon being studied. Studies may employ neutral markers for inference about ecological and evolutionary processes or examine ecologically important genes and their products directly. *Molecular Ecology* concentrates on primary research articles (i.e. Original Articles) but operates a flexible policy regarding other submissions, including Reviews, Opinion Articles and Comments. We also publish articles, notes and reviews on technical methods, genetic resource development, DNA barcoding and computer programs in our companion journal, [Molecular Ecology Resources](#). We recommend that papers with a strongly applied focus be directed to [Evolutionary Applications](#). We typically provide an editorial decision on new submissions within 4 to 8 weeks, and papers usually appear in print 6 to 10 weeks after receipt of the final manuscript.

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Types of articles published

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In spring 2008, we moved from an e-mail-based manuscript management system to a web-based system. An unexpected consequence of this transition has been a substantial increase in the speed of the review and publication process for all papers submitted to ***Molecular Ecology***, essentially rendering our separate 'Fast Track' editorial process obsolete. Nonetheless, we feel that there is a need to accommodate high impact, short format research papers. Thus, we have replaced the Fast Track category with a new 'From the Cover' section.

As with Fast Track, the 'From the Cover' section contains papers of exceptional interest to a wide audience and that address significant questions in ecology, evolution, behaviour or conservation. We will consider papers previously reviewed by other high impact journals, with the added innovation that we will utilize all documents associated with the previous review process. The use of these review materials does not guarantee acceptance or that the manuscript will not receive external review. However, papers with largely positive reviews from leading general science journals will receive immediate consideration for publication and may not require additional review. If the authors hope to avoid additional review they need to revise the manuscript according to reviewers' comments and submit a cover letter that describes these changes and explains why their paper would be appropriate for publication as a Cover article in ***Molecular Ecology***. Upon receipt, Senior Editor Bob Wayne will immediately review submissions for content and impact. Submissions that do not meet stringent standards will be returned at that stage without review, or they will be invited for resubmission as regular full papers.

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press alerts.

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Cover Letter

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The first text page should contain: 1. Title; 2. Author's names with initials; 3. Full postal address(es); 4. Four to six keywords for indexing purposes; 5. Name, address, fax number and electronic mail address of corresponding author, to whom proofs will be sent; 6. Running title of no more than 45 characters, including spaces.

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In-text citation:

(Sambrook et al. 1989)

Reference list:

Sambrook, J, Fritsch, EF, & Maniatis T 1989, ***Molecular Cloning a Laboratory Manual***, 2nd ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York.

Chapter within an edited volume

In-text citation:

(Milligan 1992)

Reference list:

Milligan, B 1992, 'Plant DNA isolation', in AR Hoelzel (ed) ***Molecular genetic analysis of populations: a practical approach***, IRL Press, Oxford, pp 59-88.

Journal Articles

In-text citation:

(Saito & Stark 1986)

Reference list:

Saito, I & Stark GR 1986, 'Charomids: cosmid vectors for the efficient cloning and mapping of large or small restriction fragments', ***Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA*** vol. 83, no. 22, November, pp 8664 - 68.

Thesis

In-text citation:

(Gray 1991)

Reference list:

Gray, IC 1991, Polymorphic tandemly repeated sequences in human DNA, PhD thesis, University of Leicester.

Database entries

In-text citation:

(GenBank [accession number AC017046])

Reference list:

GenBank, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/> (for RP11-322N14 BAC [accession number AC017046]; accessed August 6, 2001).

References in Articles

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Due to concerns about the availability and preservation of data from ecological and evolutionary studies, most of the leading journals in ecology and evolution will soon be introducing a new data archiving policy (Whitlock *et al.* 2010). Our current archiving policy applies only to DNA sequence data, which must be made available on GenBank or another public archive. However, the new policy will be applicable to all data supporting results in papers published in **Molecular Ecology**. A more lengthy rationale for the policy can be found in Whitlock *et al.* (2010).

Molecular Ecology's policy will read as follows:

Molecular Ecology expects, as a condition for publication, that data supporting the results in the paper should be archived in an appropriate public archive, such as GenBank, Gene Expression Omnibus, TreeBASE, Dryad, or the Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity. Data are important products of the scientific enterprise, and they should be preserved and usable for decades in the future. Authors may elect to have the data publicly available at time of publication, or, if the technology of the archive allows, may opt to embargo access to the data for a period up to a year after publication. Exceptions may be granted at the discretion of the editor, especially for sensitive information such as human subject data or the location of endangered species.

Our policy will not go into force until January 2011, but in the meantime, we encourage authors to submit their data to the relevant repositories. DNA sequence data from either Sanger or next generation sequencing should continue to be archived in GenBank or another public database. Expression data should be submitted to the Gene Expression Omnibus or an equivalent database, whereas phylogenetic trees should be submitted to TreeBASE. More idiosyncratic data, such as microsatellite allele frequency data, can be archived in a more flexible digital data library such as the U.S. National Science Foundation-sponsored Dryad archive at <http://datadryad.org>.

Once the policy is in force in 2011, authors will be expected to archive the data supporting their results and conclusions, along with sufficient details so that a third party can interpret them correctly. As discussed by Whitlock *et al.* (2010), this will likely "require a short additional text document, with details specifying the meaning of each column in the data set. The preparation of such shareable data sets will be easiest if these files are prepared as part of the data analysis phase of the preparation of the paper, rather than after acceptance of a manuscript."

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