

***International Journal of Primatology***

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS**

This document includes a statement on publication ethics, details of open practices disclosure, details of the types of submission we consider and manuscript length, a statement on taxonomy, a statement on good statistical practice, details of how to prepare a manuscript for submission to the *International Journal of Primatology*, details of the review process, and what happens after acceptance. This is followed by generic instructions from Springer Nature. We begin with a list of the most common editorial requests for revision.

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# THE MOST COMMON REQUESTS FOR REVISION

* Add the general context to the beginning of the abstract, and general conclusions to the end.
* Use the active voice, not the passive throughout the text (e.g., “I ate the donut” not “the donut was eaten”).
* Organize the introduction with the general context, then the specific context of your study, rather than interweaving the two.
* Maintain the same order of material throughout your manuscript. For example, if you set out 3 aims, organize the data analysis section, the results, and the discussion, in the same way.
* Keep methods (what you did) in the methods (not the results) and discussion (what the results mean) in the discussion (not the results).
* Do not repeat values presented in tables in the text.
* Include full results of all statistical tests.
* Include information concerning the biological, as well as statistical, significance of any findings by presenting summary statistics or a figure.
* Use proper paragraphs in the Introduction and Discussion. Avoid orphan sentences (a single sentence as a paragraph).
* Always specify which type of “average” you report (mean, median, mode, etc.)
* Be consistent in the use of scientific and common names. If using common names, give the scientific name for a species the first time you mention the common name in the abstract and in the main text. If using scientific names, there is no need to give the common name.

# STATEMENT ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

The *International Journal of Primatology* participates in the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE http://publicationethics.org/) and acts in accordance with their guidelines relating to the integrity of the work submitted to, or published in, the journals.

This journal is committed to upholding the integrity of the scientific record. As a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) the journal will follow the COPE guidelines on how to deal with potential acts of misconduct.

Authors should refrain from misrepresenting research results which could damage the trust in the journal and ultimately the entire scientific endeavor. Maintaining integrity of the research and its presentation can be achieved by following the rules of good scientific practice, which includes:

* The manuscript has not been submitted to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration.
* The manuscript has not been published previously (partly or in full), unless the new work concerns an expansion of previous work (please provide transparency on the re-use of material to avoid the hint of text-recycling (“self-plagiarism”)).
* A single study is not split up into several parts to increase the quantity of submissions and submitted to various journals or to one journal over time (e.g., “salami-publishing”).
* No data have been fabricated or manipulated (including images) to support your conclusions.
* No data, text, or theories by others are presented as if they were the authors’ own (“plagiarism”). Proper acknowledgements to other works must be given (this includes material that is closely copied (near verbatim), summarized and/or paraphrased), quotation marks are used for verbatim copying of material, and permissions are secured for material that is copyrighted. The journal may use software to screen for plagiarism.
* Consent to submit has been received from all co-authors and responsible authorities at the institute/organization where the work has been carried out *before* the work is submitted.
* Authors whose names appear on the submission have contributed sufficiently to the scientific work and therefore share collective responsibility and accountability for the results.

If we suspect misconduct, the Editor-in-Chief will conduct an investigation following the COPE guidelines. If, after investigation, the allegation seems to raise valid concerns, the Editor-in-Chief will contact the accused author and give them an opportunity to address the issue. If misconduct is proven, this may result in the implementation of the following measures, including, but not limited to:

* Rejecting the article, if it is still under consideration.
* If the article has already been published online, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction, the Editor-in-Chief will either place an erratum with the article or, in severe cases, retract the article. The reason will be given in the published erratum or retraction notice.
* Informing the author’s institution.

## Authorship

The International Journal of Primatology recommends the COPE document “How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers” as a guide to good authorship practice.

* We do not accept changes of authorship or in the order of authors *after* acceptance of a manuscript.
* Requests to add or delete authors at revision stage or after publication are a serious matter, and may be considered only after receipt of written approval from all authors and detailed explanation about the role/deletion of the new/deleted author. The decision on accepting the change rests with the Editor-in-Chief of the journal.
* Upon request authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data in order to verify the validity of the results. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc.

## Declaration of Authorship

Authorship means holding responsibility for a written piece of text or artwork. In science, it implies personal involvement in the design, conduct and reporting of new research. An author must have participated in the research, understand the data and the text, and be able to present the contents to others. Principles of authorship are sometimes neglected, leading to questionable assignment of authorship and diminution of the credit for those who deserve authorship.

Providing funds, supervising or hosting researchers, belonging to a research consortium, attending a meeting or a workshop, offering access to samples, organisms or sites, providing technical assistance or preparation of diagrams and tables deserve appropriate acknowledgement, but do not commonly entitle one to authorship. Exceptions are contributions that involve highly technical skills (methodology) or intellectual input (e.g. statistical expertise) that were key to the final product.

All *International Journal of Primatology* submissions are required to include a declaration of authorship, including submissions with a single author. The declaration must include an explanation of the contribution or activity of each author to the final product. Submit the declaration of authorship as a footnote on the manuscript title page, using capital initials of authors. When two or more authors share the same initials spell out the last (or middle) name of each to distinguish them.

Please follow the format of the following examples:

Author Contributions: AJT and SSW conceived and designed the experiments. AJT and CR performed the experiments. AJT, CR, FKB analyzed the data. AJT, CR, SSW wrote the manuscript; other authors provided editorial advice.

Author Contributions: JM originally formulated the idea, BLZ developed methodology, PDT conducted fieldwork, BLZ generated sequencing data and molecular analyses, TT and BLZ collaborated in imaging analysis, ISS developed the mathematical models, BLZ and ISS performed statistical analyses, and BLZ and ISS wrote the manuscript.

For manuscripts with a single author, please use the following statement:

Author Contributions: SGJ conceived, designed, and executed this study and wrote the manuscript. No other person is entitled to authorship.”

The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject manuscripts that do not comply with the above- mentioned requirements. The author(s) will be held responsible for false statements or for failure to fulfill the above-mentioned requirements.

## Disclosure of potential conflict of interests

Authors must disclose all relationships or interests that could influence or bias the work. Although an author may not feel there are conflicts, disclosure of relationships and interests affords a more transparent process, leading to an accurate and objective assessment of the work. Awareness of real or perceived conflicts of interests is a perspective to which the readers are entitled and is not meant to imply that a financial relationship with an organization that sponsored the research or compensation for consultancy work is inappropriate. Examples of potential conflicts of interests *that are directly or indirectly related to the research* may include but are not limited to the following:

* Research grants from funding agencies (please give the research funder and the grant number)
* Honoraria for speaking at symposia
* Financial support for attending symposia
* Financial support for educational programs
* Employment or consultation
* Support from a project sponsor
* Position on advisory board or board of directors or other type of management relationships
* Multiple affiliations
* Financial relationships, for example equity ownership or investment interest
* Intellectual property rights (e.g. patents, copyrights and royalties from such rights)
* Holdings of spouse and/or children that may have financial interest in the work

In addition, interests that go beyond financial interests and compensation (non-financial interests) that may be important to readers should be disclosed. These may include but are not limited to personal relationships or competing interests directly or indirectly tied to this research, or professional interests or personal beliefs that may influence your research.

The corresponding author collects the conflict of interest disclosure forms from all authors. In author collaborations where formal agreements for representation allow it, it is sufficient for the corresponding author to sign the disclosure form on behalf of all authors.

The corresponding author will include a summary statement in the text of the manuscript in a separate section before the reference list, that reflects what is recorded in the potential conflict of interest disclosure form(s).

Examples of disclosures:

**Funding**: This study was funded by X (grant number X).

**Conflict of Interest**: Author A has received research grants from Company A. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

If no conflict exists, the authors should state:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

# OPEN PRACTICES DISCLOSURE

Articles accepted by the *International Journal of Primatology* after 1January 2017 are eligible to earn **badges that recognize open scientific practices**: publicly available data and publicly available material. Please read more about the badges in our editorial “Changes and clarifications to the policies of the *International Journal of Primatology* to promote transparency and open communication” (Setchell et al, in press. DOI: 10.1007/s10764-016-9925-x**)**. You can also find more information on the Open Science Framework wiki (<https://osf.io/tvyxz/wiki/home>).

To apply for one or more badges acknowledging open practices, please use the “Open Practices Disclosure" form, available at [www.springer.com/10764](http://www.springer.com/10764).

# TYPES OF SUBMISSION AND MANUSCRIPT LENGTH

The *International Journal of Primatology* is a multidisciplinary forum devoted to the dissemination of current research in fundamental primatology. Publishing peer-reviewed, high-quality original articles which feature primates, the journal gathers laboratory and field studies from such diverse disciplines as anthropology, anatomy, ecology, ethology, paleontology, psychology, sociology, and zoology.

Original ***Research Articles*** address various aspects of primatology and the conservation of primates and their habitats. Articles reporting on Endangered or Vulnerable species are highlighted, to raise awareness of the plight of primates. A Research Article should not normally exceed 35 pages in total, including the title page, abstract, text, acknowledgements, references, tables, figure legends, and figures. Research Articles

A ***Review Article*** should not normally exceed 45 pages in total. For longer manuscripts, please contact the Editor-in-Chief prior to submission.

***Book Reviews*** are solicited by the Book Review Editor. We also consider unsolicited reviews for publication. A book review should begin by stating the title, author(s), publisher, date, page count, price, and ISBN number of the work reviewed. The review should include no other front matter (title, abstract, key words), headings, tables, or illustrations. Place the reviewer's name and address at the end of the review.

**News & Views** pieces are either short communications reporting new brief observations or results or critical commentaries on recently published papers in the *International Journal of Primatology* or other journals. These are limited to 1000 words and 5 references, with a maximum of one figure or table and no abstract. Short communications should have important implications for our understanding of primates and have theoretical significance beyond the species involved. The author of the article that a commentary critiques will be given an opportunity to read the commentary and to respond. If the two manuscripts are found acceptable following review, the reply is published with the letter, usually in the same issue of the journal.

We welcome proposals for guest-edited ***Special Issues*** or ***Special Sections***on a particular theme. A Special Issue is one whole issue of the journal and should include approximately 12-14 articles. A Special Section is a smaller collection of articles. Articles in a Special Issue or Section can include original research articles, reviews, commentaries and guest editorials. To propose a Special Issue, please send the following information to the Editor-in-Chief, Prof Jo Setchell (joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk):

1. A proposed title
2. Proposed Guest Editors
3. A 250 word abstract that explains why the topic is important
4. A list of the intended contributions
5. An estimated timeline for submissions

If you have questions about our Aims & Scope, please contact the Editor-in-Chief (joanna.setchell@durham.ac.uk).

# STATEMENT ON TAXONOMY

* Statements regarding primate taxonomy should be supported with references to the primary, peer-reviewed, scientific literature.
* Use strepsirrhine; do not use prosimian.
* Be consistent in your use of latin and common names. Do not use them interchangeably. If using common names, give the latin name for a species the first time you mention the common name, both in the abstract and in the main text.
* Do not abbreviate taxa except within a paragraph in which you have already written out the same taxon.
* Avoid nicknames such as chimps for chimpanzees, orangs for orangutans, ringtails for ring-tailed lemurs.
* The International Union of Geological Sciences have recently moved the Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary from 1.8 to 2.6 Ma, but there is opposition to that move among many researchers who work on late Cenozoic (post-Miocene) topics. We do not endorse either the old or the new definition, but ask authors who use the terms Pleistocene and Pliocene to state in their Introduction which of the two current options they use, citing the relevant reference. The recognition of Neogene and Quaternary is at the discretion of the author.

# STATEMENT ON GOOD STATISTICAL PRACTICE

The International Journal of Primatology endorses the 2016 statement of the American Statistical Association on the use of p-values (Wasserstein RL & Lazar NA. 2016. The ASA's statement on p-values: context, process, and purpose. The American Statistician, DOI: 10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108).

This statement identifies six principles:

1. P-values can indicate how incompatible the data are with a specified statistical model.
2. P-values do not measure the probability that the studied hypothesis is true, or the probability that the data were produced by random chance alone.
3. Scientific conclusions and business or policy decisions should not be based only on whether a p-value passes a specific threshold.
4. Proper inference requires full reporting and transparency
5. A p-value, or statistical significance, does not measure the size of an effect or the importance of a result.
6. By itself, a p-value does not provide a good measure of evidence regarding a model or hypothesis.

The statement concludes “Good statistical practice, as an essential component of good scientific practice, emphasizes principles of good study design and conduct, a variety of numerical and graphical summaries of data, understanding of the phenomenon under study, interpretation of results in context, complete reporting and proper logical and quantitative understanding of what data summaries mean. No single index should substitute for scientific reasoning.

See the editorial “**Changes and clarifications to the policies of the *International Journal of Primatology* to promote transparency and open communication**” (forthcoming)for further details.

See below for details of how to report statistical methods and results.

# PREPARING A MANUSCRIPT FOR SUBMISSION

The *International Journal of Primatology* uses double-blind review. This means that both the reviewer and author identities are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa, throughout the review process. Double-blind peer review aims to make the review process as fair as possible by addressing issues relating to personal biases, such as those based on gender, seniority, reputation and affiliation. We acknowledge that the methods section, in particular, may help to identify authors. Nevertheless, most manuscripts submitted to the International Journal of Primatology are multi-authored, and employing double-blind review serves to remind reviewers of the need to avoid bias. Remember that guesses may be wrong.

To facilitate double-blind review, ensure that your manuscript does not reveal your identity. To do this, submit the following as separate files:

* the Title Page and Acknowledgements
* the Complete Anonymous Text with no author details

# TITLE PAGE and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Submit a full cover page with the title and the authors' names and affiliations followed by a page with the full acknowledgments.

## 

## Cover page

The cover page should include the title; the full names of all authors (first and last) as they wish them to appear in print; the authors' institutional affiliations; the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the author responsible for receiving proofs, correspondence, and reprint requests; and the current address of any author(s) whose institutional affiliation has changed since the work reported was performed.

## Acknowledgments

The acknowledgements should include a statement of grant and other support, with the full names of funding organisations. Include any disclaimers, conflicts of interest, and acknowledgement of contributions that do not attain the level of co-authorship. All individuals acknowledged should be aware of the fact and agree to inclusion. You may include a statement of the contributions made to the study by each of the listed authors. Acknowledge comments from reviewers and editors in any revision. This includes comments on previous drafts submitted to other journals.

# COMPLETE ANONYMOUS TEXT

Remove names and affiliations from the Complete Anonymous Text. In addition:

* remove phrases like “as we have shown before”.
* name files with care.
* remove the acknowledgements.

## Overall style and format

* Read your manuscript through carefully before submission.
* Submit manuscripts in Word. Save your file in .docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or .doc format (older Word versions).
* Number pages consecutively. Use continuous line numbers starting on the first page. Do not use footnotes.
* Double-space the text throughout. Distinguish new paragraphs clearly with either an empty line or a clear indent.
* Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
* Use the equation editor or MathType for equations. Define all variables used in an equation.
* Use abbreviations sparingly. If you invent new ones, they will be familiar to you, but not to your reader, who will need to go back and look them up. Define all abbreviations at first mention in the abstract and in the main text by giving the full term, then the abbreviation in parentheses, and use them consistently thereafter. Use abbreviations that are self-explanatory to the reader rather than those that are not (e.g., “wet season” rather than “period 1”).
* The text should be clear, readable, and concise. Manuscripts should be well presented, with correct grammar, spelling and punctuation. You should not expect reviewers and editors to correct the English. Authors who are native English speakers must take responsibility for checking the submission for errors. Authors whose first language is not English should ask a native English speaker with experience in writing for scientific journals to verify their use of English prior to submission and confirm this in the letter to the Editor. If the English is unsatisfactory, we will return the manuscript for correction without review.
* Always consider your reader. Make sure that the order and flow of your ideas is logical, and follow the same order throughout, i.e., in the Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.
* Avoid colloquialisms, jargon and journalism.
* Capitalize IUCN threat categories, such as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered.
* Be consistent with the use of tense. In general, use past tense for the Methods (what you did), the Results (what you found) and Discussion.
* Avoid beginning sentences with “Author (year) found…” Phrase this as “The finding you wish to highlight (Author, year).”
* Use the active voice throughout, not the passive. In other words, employ I/we in relating what you did, observed, etc. Every sentence should have an explicit subject. Use “I” or “we” as appropriate for the number of actors.
* Avoid parenthetic instructions to readers. In other words, avoid embedded fragments such as (see Darwin, 1859 for fuller discussion on the origin of species). The citation (Darwin, 1959) is sufficient to direct the reader to the source of information.
* Refer to Figures and Tables using an Arabic number (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the text and include them in the text, following the paragraph in which you refer to them.
* Do not write “Results are presented in Table/Figure 1”; instead summarize the content of the table or figure and cite it parenthetically, for example: We found a significant difference in body mass between the sexes (Figure 2)”.
* Insert a space between numbers and the unit of measure (6 m, 14 ml).
* Use no more than three levels of headings. Do not number headings. Ensure headings are clear.

Please consult papers of similar length and topic in a recent issue of the International Journal of Primatology when preparing your manuscript.

## Title

Provide a concise and informative title. We do not encourage journalistic or colloquial titles. If you include a species name in the title, also include the corresponding latin name. Include a short running title.

## Abstract

* The abstract should constitute a single paragraph of not more than 250 words that is complete without reference to the text.
* Do not use acronyms or complex abbreviations. The abstract must summarize the entire paper, including the general context to the research context, your aim, a concise account of the methods, a clear description of the most important results, and a brief presentation of the conclusions, including broad conclusions for Primatology, in that order.
* Do not begin the abstract with your aim or study taxon.
* Avoid vague statements such as: "We discuss the implications of our findings". Instead give a brief summary of that discussion.
* The abstract should not contain unexplained abbreviations or terms.
* The abstract should not normally contain citations, but if it does, then these should be included in full, as not all readers are able to access the full text.

## Keywords

* Provide 4 to 6 keywords for indexing purposes. These should not repeat the title.

## Introduction

* The Introduction should put your study into context. It should begin broadly, with the general context of your study, and focus down to the specific question that you address. It is not normally appropriate to begin with your study species.
* Begin with a brief summary of current understanding of the question that you address.
* Review the literature that reports previous research on the subject, highlighting why the question is important and what is not yet known. The number of papers published on a topic is not usually a good way to begin a review.
* Once you have reviewed the general context, introduce your model system (e.g., your study taxon), and describe why it is a particularly suitable choice to advance our knowledge of the question in hand. No further general context should appear after this point.
* Lead up to a clear statement of your aim and explain your approach to the question and rationale succinctly. The introduction should normally finish with clear predictions regarding the outcomes of your study. Do not add your conclusions here.
* Avoid listing articles but providing no information about their content. Cite reviews where appropriate, rather than long lists of articles.
* Cite the original author for a hypothesis. Ensure that you cite the literature fairly. It is not appropriate, for example, to cite only work by your group when other groups also work on the same topic.
* Avoid self-promotion and unnecessary claims of novelty (e.g., “we provide the first evidence” or “we are the first to show”. All studies present new findings, so such claims are not necessary. Instead, explain to the reader how the study contributes new understanding of a question and explain why the findings are of interest.
* Remember that we build on previous work. Review previous work fairly, rather than highlighting only any limitations of earlier work.

## Methods

* The Methods should describe clearly how you carried out your study, including a description of your study site, details of the study subjects, study design and data collection, laboratory analysis and statistical analysis, as appropriate.
* Provide details of how you collected all data reported in the Results but do not include additional data collection for which you do not report findings. Define all terms. Use sub-headings to organize the content.
* Data collection and laboratory analyses should be described in sufficient detail such that other researchers could repeat your work. This may involve repeating material from previous publications. Include how you summarized data (means, etc.) and report variability (SEM, SD, etc.), any transformations used and all statistical tests with reference to the particular. Do not include results in the methods, with the exception of preliminary results that were used to design your study.
* Describe statistical analyses in a sub-section entitled “statistical analysis”. Describe how you tested your predictions in the same order as you introduced them, to help the reader. Justify the choice of all tests and provide details of all tests conducted.
* The *International Journal of Primatology* requires comprehensive details of data selection, data manipulation and all data analyses conducted as part of a study, such that analyses can be reproduced, replicated and fully understood.
* Authors using generalized linear models (GLMs), generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) and the like should provide a statement in their methods to indicate that they have considered the assumptions of their models and have tested their datasets to ensure these assumptions are not violated.

## Ethical Note

* Address the ethical considerations of your study in a separate subsection of the Methods headed “Ethical Note”. Identify any ethical implications of the experimental design and procedures, and specify any licenses acquired to carry out the work.
* Describe procedures that were taken to minimize the welfare impact on subjects, including choice of sample sizes, use of pilot tests and predetermined rules for intervention, where relevant. Include any steps taken to enhance the welfare of subjects. If the study involved keeping wild animals in captivity, state for how long the animals were captive and whether, where and how they were returned to the wild. If you use radio-telemetry, give details of capture methods, and include how you removed collars at the end of the study.
* Where relevant, include a statement that (1) the research complied with protocols approved by the appropriate Institutional Animal Care Committee (provide the name of the committee); and that (2) the research adhered to the legal requirements of the country in which the research was conducted.
* Consult relevant guidelines, including the IPS Code of Best Practices for Field Primatology. "Guidelines for the treatment of animals in behavioural research and teaching" in ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR, 2006, 71, 245–253 253 and the ARRIVE guidelines for the Reporting of In Vivo Experiments in Animal Research published in PLoS Biology 8 (6): e1000412. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412.

## Results

* The results section should report your findings succinctly in a logical sequence. It should not contain introductory material, methods or discussion.
* Support your statements with data. Present data in tables or figures where appropriate. Summarize the findings in words, and refer to the table or figure, but do not repeat values presented in tables.
* Report summary rather than raw data. Do not use “average”. Instead, specify which type of “average” you report (mean, median, mode, etc.).
* Present means and standard deviation/standard error in the format X ± SD/SE unit (i.e., mean body weight = 6.38 ± SD 1.29 kg or mean head-trunk length = 425 ± SE 3.26 mm).
* Present ranges as “range: 15-29”.
* Write sample sizes as “N=731”.
* Write numbers less than 1 as 0.54 not as .54.
* Present all P values, including non-significant outcomes, using an exact probability value whenever possible. Thresholds are acceptable for highly significant values (e.g., P ‹ 0.001).
* Capitalize the P value (P) and sample size (N). Write degrees of freedom in lower case (e.g., df = 4). For example: ANOVA: F = 2.26, df = 1, P = 0.17.
* Results should include the name of the statistical test, followed by a colon, the test statistic and its value, degrees of freedom or sample size (depending on which is most appropriate for that test), and the P value, with indication if it is one-or two-tailed (unless you address this issue in the methods). These entries should be separated by commas, e.g. Wilcoxon signed-ranks test: Z=3.82, P‹0.001, N=20; ANOVA: F=2.26, df=1, P=0.17. There is no need to repeat the name of the test if you report similar tests in the same paragraph.
* When using generalized linear models (GLMs), generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs), and the like, ensure that you report the results of the full model before reporting the significance of each predictor tested.
* Remember that the P value does not measure the magnitude of an effect, so ensure that you include information concerning biological, as well as statistical, significance of any findings by presenting summary statistics or a figure. Report effect sizes (means, slopes of regressions, correlation coefficients, Cohen’s *d*, odds ratios, etc.) in addition to the statistical significance of analyses.
* The *International Journal of Primatology* requires numerical or graphical summaries of data that show the full distribution of the data rather than summary statistics for small sample sizes.
* Report full outcomes from all statistical analyses conducted in the results, including alternative tests of the same hypothesis and all covariates tested.

## Illustrating your findings

* Use figures to facilitate the readers’ ability to evaluate the data and findings.
* Plot data such that the reader can examine the distribution, for example by using scatterplots and indicating paired or matched data, particularly where sample sizes are small. Consider illustrating the differences between matched pairs where appropriate. Boxplots are more informative than bar charts. Ensure that you describe all aspects of the plot in the legend or notes.
* Figures for studies with small sample sizes should show the full distribution of the data, rather than summary statistics.
* Report medians when using nonparametric statistical tests. When reporting nonparametric statistics for paired or matched data report the median difference instead of the median values for each condition (unlike means, medians are not additive, thus the median difference is not the same as the difference between the medians for each condition).
* For more on this topic, please see Weissgerber et al 2015. Beyond bar and line graphs: time for a new data presentation paradigm. PLoS Biol 13(4): e1002128. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002128.

## Discussion

* The Discussion should summarize and interpret your main findings and place them in the context of what was already known. It should link back to the question(s), hypotheses and predictions in the Introduction, examine whether the findings support the hypotheses and compare your findings with those of previous studies.
* Begin the Discussion with a summary of your findings. There is no need to repeat your aim.
* The Discussion should not repeat the results, but may summarize them. It should not include further results that are not reported in the Results section. Include discussion of any limitations to your study.
* It is often useful to address each major finding in a separate paragraph, comparing your results with previous studies, and giving potential explanations for any differences. As a general rule, a paragraph that does not refer to your results does not belong in your discussion.
* End with the broader implications of your results for Primatology (not only for your study taxon).

## Citations

* Cite references in the text by name and year in parentheses, e.g.:

Negotiation research spans many disciplines (Thompson 1990).

This effect has been widely studied (Abbott 1991; Barakat et al. 1995; Kelso and Smith 1998; Medvec et al. 1993).

* Avoid beginning sentences with “Author (year) found …”. This is usually better phrased as “The finding you wish to highlight (Author, year).”

## Reference list

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list.

Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work.

Harris, M., Karper, E., Stacks, G., Hoffman, D., DeNiro, R., Cruz, P., et al. (2001). Writing labs and the Hollywood connection. *Journal of Film Writing*, 44, 213–245.

Slifka, M. K., & Whitton, J. L. (2000) Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *Journal of Molecular Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s001090000086

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

O’Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men’s and women’s gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender Issues Across the Life Cycle* (pp. 107–123). New York: Springer.

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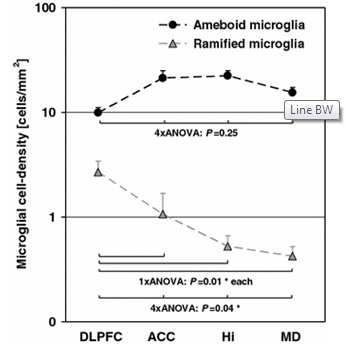
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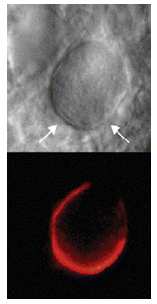
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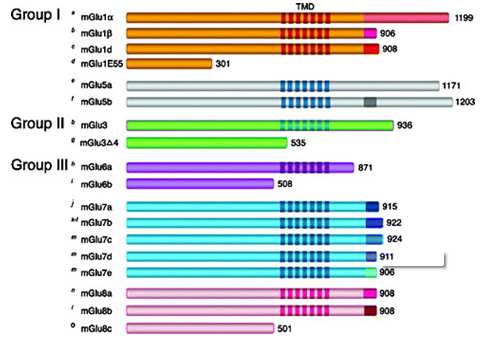
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