My Title

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Running headline: Headline title

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0.1 Summary

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0.2 Introduction

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MYTEXT.
A & B (2011).
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Biodiversity assessment aims at sampling individuals in collections and determining the number of species represented. Given that, by definition, samples are incomplete, these collections enumerate a lower number of the species actually present. The ecological literature dealing with robust estimators of species richness and diversity in collections of individuals is immense, and a number of useful approaches have been used to obtain such estimates (**?????**). Recent effort has been also focused at defining essential biodiversity variables (EBV) (**?**) that can be sampled and measured repeatedly to complement biodiversity estimates. Yet sampling species or taxa-specific EBVs is just probing a single component of biodiversity; interactions among species are another fundamental component, the one that supports the existence of species. For example, the extinction of interactions represents a dramatic loss of biodiversity because it entails the loss of fundamental ecological functions (**?**). This missed component of biodiversity loss, the extinction of ecological interactions, very often accompanies, or even precedes, species disappearance. Interactions among species are a key component of biodiversity and here I aim to show that most problems associated to sampling interactions in natural communities have to do with problems associated to sampling species diversity. I consider pairwise interactions among species at the habitat level, in the context of alpha diversity and the estimation of local interaction richness from sampling data (**?**). In the first part I provide a succinct overview of previous work addressing sampling issues for ecological interaction networks. In the second part I discuss specific rationales for sampling the biodiversity of ecological interactions.

0.3 Material and Methods

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0.4 Results

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0.5 Discussion

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0.6 Acknowledgements

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0.7 Data archiving

0.8 Tables

Table 1.

Table 1: Table 1. Simple_table.

First Header	Second Header	Third Header
First row	Data	Very long data entry
Second row	**Cell**	*Cell*

Table 2.

Table 2: Table 2. Prototype table

	Grouping	
First Header	Second Header	Third Header
Content	*Long Cell*	
Content	**Cell**	Cell
New section	More	Data

0.9 Figures

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

0.10 Supplementary Material