

# An example manuscript using the `zootaxa.bst` reference style for Bib<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>

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This example uses `natbib` for handling taxonomic author citations, that behave a bit different from usual bibliographic citations. For details see this blog post: <https://gaballench.wordpress.com/2019/03/22/referencing-zoological-name-authorships-in-latex/>

The usage is pretty simple: Just install `zootaxa.bst` in a place where `bibtex` can find it and then compile a couple times with `bibtex` before compiling with `latex`. Rinse and repeat if needed. Also, don't forget to create your `bibtex.bib` bibliography file. Please note that three lines are absolutely necessary for this:

```
\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{natbib}
...
...
...
\bibliographystyle{zootaxa}
\bibliography{example-refs}

\end{document}
```

The command `usepackage` activates the `natbib` package necessary for managing references. The command `bibliographystyle` will tell the system to use `zootaxa.bst`. The command `bibliography` points to the `.bib` file. Please note that the fact that we are not indicating paths indicates that 1) the files are in the path (in the case of the package if it was installed where the system can find it), or the in working directory where the remaining files are found (e.g., the bibliography file).

The Instructions for Authors on `zootaxa`'s website indicate that:

A) Journal paper: Smith, A. (1999) Title of the paper. Title of the journal in full, volume number, page range.

B) Book chapter: Smith, A. & Smith, B. (2000) Title of the Chapter. In: Smith, A, Smith, B. & Smith, C. (Eds), Title of Book. Publisher name and location, pp. x–y.

C) Book: Smith, A., Smith, B. & Smith, C. (2001) Title of Book. Publisher name and location, xyz pp.

D) Internet resources Author (2002) Title of website, database or other resources, Publisher name and location (if indicated), number of pages (if known). Available from: <http://xxx.xxx.xxx/> (Date of access).

Dissertations resulting from graduate studies and non-serial proceedings of conferences/symposia are to be treated as books and cited as such. Papers not cited must not be listed in the references.

Also, the separator between authors should be the ampersand (&), and the abbreviation *et alii* should be italicized (*et al.*)

All of these aspects are handled automatically by `zootaxa.bst`. For instance, the following text will make use of several references that will be rendered into text according to rules of `zootaxa`, while generating the references also in the appropriate format.

## 1 Live example

Seven genus-group names based on extant taxa have been allocated to the Sphyraenidae: *Agriosphyraena* Fowler, 1903 (type *Esox barracuda*), *Australuzza* Whitley, 1947 (type *Sphyraena novaehollandiae*), *Callosphyraena* Smith, 1956 (type *Sphyraema toxoema*, junior synonym of *Sphyraena forsteri*), *Indosphyraena* Smith, 1956 (type *Sphyraena africana*), *Sphyraenella* Smith, 1956 (type *Sphyraena flavicauda*), and *Sphyraena* Artedi, 1793 (type *Esox sphyraena*). All of these genera are currently considered synonyms of *Sphyraena*. Smith (1956) elevated all the previous names to subgeneric rank, while de Sylva (1963) deemed such actions unjustified, synonymizing all of these into *Sphyraena* Röse (correct authorship is by Artedi instead).

Santini *et al.* (2015) has presented an overview of six fossil species names associated with *Sphyraena*; these authors mentioned *Sphyraena fluctuosa* as a Sphyraenid species based on otoliths; however, such species was originally described by Nolf (1972) in the genus *Platycephalus* (Scorpaeniformes) and subsequently ratified in that genus (e.g., Huyghebaert & Nolf, 1979). It is herein excluded from the Sphyraenid fossil species. *Sphyraena intermedia* Bassani, 1889 was mentioned also by Santini *et al.* without noting that another species of extant *Sphyraena* was described with the same specific epithet (Pastore, 2009); therefore the latter species by Pastore is herein found to be primary homonym of *Sphyraena intermedia* (Bassani, 1889), a fossil species known from the Oligocene of Italy and consequently the name by Pastore is deemed permanently invalid under Article 57.2 of the ICZN (1999).

The style handles properly situations just like web pages through the `@misc` tag (e.g., Fricke *et al.*, 2019) and book sections (Switchenska, 1968; Böhm, 1926).

## 2 Acknowledgements

First of all to the open source community for doing all this sharing and modification possible for newer and case-specific uses. I never thought there will be the day that one could prepare a manuscript for zootaxa entirely in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and this is a step forward. This lat-hours project was indirectly funded by FAPESP through a doctoral scholarship. Many thanks to the Stack Overflow community. This as much of the software projects are speeded up a lot by its existence.

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