PART 2 OF ASTRONOMER'S HANDBOOK

STYLE BOOK

A. HOW TO PREPARE MANUSCRIPTS FOR PRINTING

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The *presentation* of a scientific article is, for the reader, almost as important as its scientific content. Therefore some rules of presentation, based both on experience and logic, should be followed.

A manuscript passes through the following channels:

Author – Prepares manuscript according to rules recommended by the IAU.

Editor – Modifies, if necessary, the manuscript as regards its scientific and formal contents, in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of editorial clarity.

Publisher – Takes responsibility for all sub-editing, printing and distributing of the publication.

II. RULES FOR AUTHORS

(a) *Presentation*

The first imperative requirement is that the manuscript be submitted before the deadline set by the editor, in duplicate; one copy has to go to the referee.

The manuscript should include: title (brief), full name of the author, the author's 'home' institution, country of the author, abstracts (in the case of contributions to a Symposium, but not in the case of reports of Presidents of Commissions), text of the article or report, references, tables, figures, captions.

Texts should be typed double- or triple-spaced, so as to permit the editors and referees to make the necessary corrections in the manuscript. Ample margins of 3 *cm should be provided at both sides of the page.*

Typing on both sides of the paper is strongly discouraged.

(b) *Abstracts*

Articles submitted for publication in a Symposium volume should be accompanied by an abstract in the language used by the author. An English abstract is also recommended if the article is not in English.

An abstract should be concise, clear and comprehensive, in continuous text. It is not a table of contents; it should summarize the substance of the conclusions.

(c) *Figures*

(i) Figures should be drawn in Indian ink on white mat paper, or tracing paper; hatching or cross hatching is permissible but any shading can only be done by indicating the area to be dotted on a separate trace.

(ii) Figures should include accurate and clear lettering.

(iii) *The width of the drawing lines should be calculated in such a way that, after photographic*

reduction, the figure is, at most, about 12 *cm wide and* 8 *cm deep.* Only very detailed figures can be enlarged to a whole page (i.e., 19 cm × 12 cm).

(iv) The author should write his name and the number of each figure lightly in soft pencil in the margin or in the back.

(v) *Captions should be typed on a separate sheet of paper.*

(vi) Plates should be provided on glossy paper, glazed, with normal range of contrast. The top must be indicated.

(vii) The author will mark on his manuscript the location he suggests for figures.

(viii) In the text the reference 'Figure' is to be written in full. In captions the abbreviation 'Fig.' is to be used.

(d) *Tables*

(i) Tables should have titles; they should be numbered by roman numerals.

(ii) Tables should not be too large in width (take into account decimal points, intervals, units, etc). Authors should prepare tables in such a way that the editor is not obliged to suggest a break in the table; such a break is not desirable and it involves an expensive correction. In order to save space, column headings should be abbreviated; lower case letters might be used to refer to useful explanations given as notes at the bottom of the table.

(e) *References*

(See also Section C. III for 'Abbreviations of titles of Scientific Periodicals')

(i) Authors should verify all references by referring back to the original publication and should avoid quoting second-hand references without checking them.

(ii) *References should be in alphabetical order at the end of the article*, as follows:

A single author. If several references are given, they should appear in chronological order. In the text the name of the author appears in parenthesis, followed by the year. If more than one reference correspond to the same year the letters a, b,... follow the year, both in the text and in the list of references.

Two authors. References should appear alphabetically, according to the spelling of the name of the first of the two authors, as they are given in the original article; in each alphabetical group chronological order should be observed. In the text one should mention the names of the two authors, and the date, and should avoid replacing the name of the second author by *et al.*

Three or more authors. Only the name of the first author should be quoted in the text (followed by *et al.*). All the names of authors should appear in the bibliography.

"... The abundances derived from the chromosphere and lower corona (Pottasch 1963a, 1963b) are of the order of 20 times that given for the photosphere by Goldberg *et al.* (1960). However, Goldberg and Müller (1959), Goldberg and Aller (1960), found that..."
Goldberg, L. and Aller, L. H.: 1960, *Astrophys. J.* **131**, 213.
Goldberg, L. and Müller, E. A.: 1959, *Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc.* **121**, 733.
Goldberg, L., Müller, E. A., and Aller, L. H.: 1960, *Astrophys. J. Suppl.* **5**, 1.
Pottasch, S. R.: 1963a, *Astrophys. J.* **137**, 945.
Pottasch, S. R.: 1963b, *Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc.* **125**, 543.

(iii) A reference contains:

(α) for a *periodical*: surname and initials of the author(s), date, abbreviation of the periodical, volume, page.

(β) for a *book*: surname and initials of the author(s), date, title (in the original language and possibly translated into the language of the author; in the latter case, the translated title should be put in parentheses), publisher, place of publication, and possibly chapter and page.

This reference should be typed as follows, noting carefully the punctuation to be used:

Chandrasekhar, S.: 1961, *Hydrodynamic and Hydromagnetic Stability*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

In the case where the quoted work is part of a collection, this can be indicated after the title.

Thomas, R. N., Athay, R. G.: 1961, *The Solar Chromosphere*, Vol. VI in the series: Interscience Monographs and Texts in Physics and Astronomy, Interscience Publ., New York.

In case where a work is published in translation, and where the reference is made to the translation, this should be noted.

Spitzer, L.: 1959, *Physique des gas complètement ionisés*, Dunod, Paris, transl. from the English by J.-E. Blamont (*Physics of Fully Ionized Gases*, Interscience Publ., New York, 1956).

(γ) For an *article in a book*: surname of the author(s), initials, date, initials and surname of the scientific editor of the book, title of the book (in the original language), publisher, place of publication, and, possibly, chapter and page.

Kuiper, G. P.: 1951, in J. A. Hynek (ed.), *Astrophysics*, McGraw-Hill Co., New York, Toronto, London, Ch. 8, p. 128.

Some series of books are so well-known that they can be referred to only by the Volume and page, as in the case of a periodical.

Becker, W.: 1963, *Stars and Stellar Systems* **3**, 241.
Urey, H. C.: 1959, *Handbuch der Physik* **52**, 363.

(δ) For an *unpublished article* or an *article in preparation* or *in course of publication*: give the year, the title of the paper, possibly the journal, or the Institution, and add any further information in parenthesis, like: (in preparation), (in press), (preprint), (Ph.D. Thesis), etc.

Kalnajs, A.: 1965, 'The Stability of Highly Flattened Galaxies', Harvard University (Ph.D. Thesis).

(iv) References in 'Reports on Astronomy'
Because of the need to shorten the 'Reports on Astronomy', various shorthand methods of references have been proposed. It is recommended to include in the text, after the name, the Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts year and number of reference:

Wilson, P. R. (AAA **1**, 071.026)

(f) *Footnotes*

Footnotes should be avoided as far as possible. They appear at the bottom of the page and are to be indicated by one or two asterisks, daggers, etc.

(g) *Notations and formulae*

(i) The international rules should be generally applied for the *abbreviation of units, for numerical and mathematical formulae, and for notations which are strictly astronomical.*
It is preferable to use the non-abbreviated name of a quantity or unit rather than an obscure or uncertain abbreviation.
Especially dangerous are notations for units such as 'cc' (instead of cm^3), the use of non-metrical units (inches, pounds, etc., which must be written out), the units 'km/sec/sec' which should be written km s^{-2} (because of the ambiguity of fraction lines).

(ii) *Formulae and miscellaneous symbols*

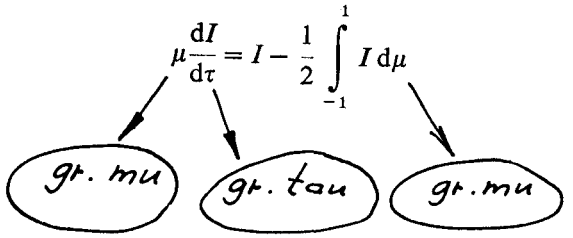
These should be written clearly. If necessary one can add explanations in the margin in black pencil (for example: Greek kappa).
Some symbols that may cause confusion are:
Capital Z, lower-case z, and number 2; K, k and Greek κ; a and α; r and γ; r and ν; v and ν; w and ω; X, x, $\times$ and χ; z (script) and 3; C and c; l (l.c.) and e; u and μ; n and η; Q (script)

and 2; S, s and 5; V and U; q and g; $_1$ (subscript) and , (comma); ^{1} (superscript) and $'$ (prime).

Most typewriters do not distinguish between l and 1, or between 0 (zero) and O. Also distinction should be made between hyphens (-) and dashes, or minus signs (−).

It is recommended to write all mathematical formulae carefully by hand. Sometimes it is necessary to be precise in noting what is in exponent and what is in subscript.

In cases of ambiguity formulae should be presented by the author as follows (all indications not to be printed should be encircled and marked in black pencil):



Accumulations of exponents should be avoided: e^{-t} is correct, but $e^{-(t_1)^2}$ is difficult to read without error of interpretation. Instead, it should be written: $\exp(-t_1{}^2)$.

Vectors should be written clearly and indicated by wavy underlining (to point out that they should be printed in bold face), or this indication may be given in a marginal note.

The arguments of operators: exp, sin, etc. when they contain several terms, should be placed in brackets.

In complicated formulae, use

$$(x/y) \quad \text{which is preferable to} \quad \frac{x}{y}.$$

It is also recommended to use

$$\left(\frac{\sin(a+b)}{a^2+b^2+c^2}\right)^{1/2} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \sqrt{\frac{\sin(a+b)}{a^2+b^2+c^2}}$$

$$x^{1/n} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \sqrt[n]{x}$$

(iii) *Numbers*

Groups of three figures, before or after the decimal point, are separated by a space and never by a period or a comma.

Correct: 38932.071172.

To be avoided: 38,932.071,172, or 38.932.071.172, or 38932.071172.

An exception is made for groups of four figures; one has to write 3759 Å but 12133 Å.

Only small numbers (smaller than 12), when they do not appear in formulae or are not followed by the name of a unit, should be written in full: three observatories, but 3 cm, or 3 kT.

(iv) *Algebraic symbols*

All symbols are in italics; the operators are in roman:

Example: x, y, t, z, etc. but $\cos t$, $\exp(a+bt)$, $\mathrm{tg}\,z$, dx/dt, etc.

Vectors are in bold-face type: **B**, **H** $\cos wt$, etc.

Thus, it is unnecessary to underline x, a and y in $\cos(ax+y)$; however in ambiguous cases it is necessary to indicate italics in black pencil in the margin.

(v) *Brackets*

The normal order of brackets is as follows: parentheses (), the usual brackets [], braces {}, angular brackets ⟨⟩, followed by large parentheses, etc.

$$\left\langle\left\{\left[\left(\langle\{[()]\}\rangle\right)\right]\right\}\right\rangle$$

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(vi) *Units and prefixes*

For physical symbols and units the rules given by the International Union of Physics should be adhered to. For a complete list see the *Document UIP* **11** (SUN 65-3) 1965. A few examples and *specific* astronomical units are given below. Note that symbols are never followed by a period, neither are they given in the plural: 7 cm and NOT 7 cm. or 7 cms. or 7 cms

ångström unit	Å	hertz (not c/s)	Hz
Astronomical Unit	AU		
		gram	g
bar	bar	kilogram	kg
atmosphere (pressure)	atm		
		dyne	dyn
second	s		
ephemeris time, universal time	ET, UT	degree centrigrade	°C
steradian	sterad	degree Fahrenheit	°F
		degree Kelvin	K
		gauss	G

The use of the following prefixes is acceptable:

T	tera	$=10^{12}$	d	deci	$=10^{-1}$
G	giga	$=10^{9}$ (not B = Billion)	c	centi	$=10^{-2}$
M	mega	$=10^{6}$	m	milli	$=10^{-3}$
k	kilo	$=10^{3}$	μ	micro	$=10^{-6}$
h	hecto	$=10^{2}$	n	nano	$=10^{-9}$
D	deca	$=10^{1}$	p	pico	$=10^{-12}$
			f	femto	$=10^{-15}$
			a	atto	$=10^{-18}$

The symbol μm for 10^{-6} m is preferred to μ (micron).

(vii) *Chemical and spectroscopic symbols*

Chemical elements: roman capitals Cu; H; O; N, etc.
Ions: the degree of ionization in small capitals: Ca II; Fe XIV, etc.
Spectral lines: in general roman capitals: H, Hα, Hβ, K, Lα, etc.
The symbols α, β are not in index.
Energy levels: in italics: *s*, *p*, *S*, etc.
Atomic weight: The atomic number is placed as a left subscript: ^{198}Hg.
Wavelengths: to be indicated in a homogeneous fashion within an article, either by λ 5303 or by 5303 Å.

(viii) *Astronomical symbols*

Spectral classifications: in roman: B 5, cG2, Me 5, etc.
Abbreviations such as: pe (photo-electric), pg (photographic): in roman.
Magnitudes: the abbreviation 'mag' can be used, or the word 'magnitude' written out in full; another alternative is to use the superscript *m*
To note: $B = 12.3$ mag or $B = 12^{m}.3$.
An hour can be written as $14^{h}36^{m}$ or 14 36 or 14:36.

(ix) *Constellations*

The three-letter abbreviation adopted by the IAU* should be used, preceded by the name of the star (Greek letters, numbers, etc.).

* *Trans. IAU* **4** (1932), 221.

(h) *General organization of articles*

It is important to respect the hierarchy in the numbering of paragraphs. Numbering is as follows: 1, A, I, a, i, α. It is important to use this sequence in order to avoid errors of subordinations from one paragraph to another. The use of the symbols 1 and A should be reserved, in principle, for parts, sections, or chapters of a volume. The symbols I, a, i and α should generally be used within individual articles.

B. SPELLING AND TRANSLITERATION

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In *Transactions of the IAU*, the scientific and administrative reports are in English or in French. However, certain speeches (official opening ceremonies, in particular) can be in other languages (Russian, German, etc.). In the Symposium volumes the same rule is generally followed.

II. ACCENTS AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

In French, a careful use of accents is recommended, even in the use of capitals.

As far as possible, diacritical marks in Czech, Turk, Spanish, etc., proper names will be included.

III. USE OF CAPITALS

Initial capitals are common in English and are the rule for all German substantives; they are, on the other hand, very rare in French.

The rules below will be applied in both English and French texts. The following words should begin with a capital and used as a name or title: *President, Vice-President, Commission, Committee, Members* (of the Union) (but *members* of Commissions), *Resolution* (when specifically designated: 'Resolution No. 17', but 'the *resolutions* voted by the General Assembly'), *Appendix*.

The names of individual objects (Sun, Moon, Galaxy) are to begin with a capital. On the other hand, one should speak of *minor planets*, of *spiral galaxies*, without capitals. *The* Galaxy should not be confused with *a* galaxy.

The physical effects named after scientists are written with capitals: Rayleigh, Doppler, etc. The units named after scientists are not, however, capitalized: ampere, joule, watt, ångström, etc.

IV. USE OF NUMBERS

Texts published by the IAU are almost exclusively of a scientific nature; therefore numbers should be written in figures. An exception is made for numbers expressed in a single word, provided that the unit is also expressed without abbreviation: *three dimensions, three cubic centimetres*, (but 3 cm^3); *millions of stars* (but some 10^6 cm); *six per cent* (but 6%), etc.

The Commissions of the IAU are designated by arabic numerals (Commission 36), the General Assemblies of the Union by roman numerals, or written in full: *Xth General Assembly or Tenth General Assembly*.

V. SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION OF THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

IAU Commission No. 5 recommended the following scheme for transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet which has been endorsed by the XIVth General Assembly (Resolution No. 12).

а	a	к	k	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e	п	p	ъ	″
ё	e	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	′
з	z	т	t	э	eh
и	i	у	u	ю	yu
й	j	ф	f	я	ya

Authors are asked to use this scheme in all IAU publications.

C. ABBREVIATIONS

I. MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS

(a) There is no separation between letters in such cases as UNESCO, IAU, ESO, ESRO, FK_3, PZT, IGY, BD, etc.

The names of countries are written with separating periods: U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. For East and West Germany D.D.R. (G.D.R.) and B.R.D. (F.R.G.) should be used.

(b) Proper names of persons and countries: titles are omitted in scientific reports, but may be included in formal and administrative reports. Usual abbreviations are:

Prof, Dr, Mr, Messrs, Mrs, Miss (without a period in English); M., MM., Mme, Mlle (in French). Initials are given in the bibliographies. In the text (and except in cases of possible confusion, such as authors bearing a very common name) they are omitted if an author is quoted, but retained when the reference is related to a definite action. Example: "In his presidential address, R. W. Jones referred to..."; "the partition function has been computed by Matsushima and by J. J. Smith..."

In the text, names of cities and countries should be expressed in the language of the author (London or Londres, Lyons or Lyon, etc.); in mailing addresses the local spelling of the city should be used (London, Lyon, etc.).

II. LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

The list below gives a table of the principal abbreviations found in publications of the IAU and of the ICSU. Obviously such a list cannot be comprehensive; it does not include abbreviations used in restricted fields by specialists only.

AAA	Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts
AAS	American Astronomical Society
AGK	Astronomischer Gesellschaft Katalog
APFS	Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars
BD	Bonner Durchmusterung
BIH	Bureau International de l'Heure
CCIR	Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications
CETEX	Committee on Contamination by Extraterrestrial Exploration
CIG	Comité International de Géophysique
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
CODATA	Committee for Data for Science and Technology
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research
CPD	Cape Photometric Durchmusterung
CST	Committee on Science Teaching
EPS	European Physical Society
ESO	European Southern Observatory
ESRO	European Space Research Organization

FAGS	Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services
FK	Fundamental Katalog
GC	General Catalogue
GCVS	General Catalogue of Variable Stars
HD	Henry Draper Catalogue
HR	Hertzsprung-Russell
IAB	ICSU Abstracting Board
IAG	International Association of Geodesy
IAGA	International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy
IAU	International Astronomical Union
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IPMS	International Polar Motion Service
IQSY	International Quiet Sun Years
ISO	International Standardization Organization
ITA	Institute of Theoretical Astronomy (Leningrad)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCAF	Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radioastronomy and Space Science
IUCI	Inter-Union Committee on the Ionosphere
IUCS	Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy
IUCSTP	Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IUHPS	International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science
IUPAP	International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
IUTAM	International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics
IUWDS	International Ursigram and World Days Service
JOSO	Joint Organisation for Solar Observations
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NRL	National Research Laboratory
PZT	Photographic Zenith Tube
RAS	Royal Astronomical Society
SPARMO	Solar Particles and Radiation Monitoring Organization
SUN	IUPAP Commission for Symbols, Units and Nomenclature
UIP	Union Internationale de Physique
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URSI	Union Radio-Scientifique Internationale
WDC	World Data Center
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

III. ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES OF SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS

For abbreviations of titles of scientific periodicals *Access* should be followed. *Access* is being published by Chemical Abstracts Service and has replaced the former *Chemical Abstracts' List of Periodicals.*

(a) *Principal Abbreviations*

- *Abstr.*: Abstract
- *Accad.*: Accademia
- *Acad.*: Academy, Academie, Academia, Academica
- *Ann.*: Annalen, Annaler, Annales, Annali, Annals, Annuae, Annual, Annuel
- *Anuar.*: Anuario
- *Annu.*: Annuaire
- *Astron.*: Astronomia, Astronomie, Astronomy, Astronomical, etc.
- *Astrofis.*, *Astrofiz.*, *Astrophys.*: Astrofisica, Astrofizika, Astrophysics, etc.
- *Ber.*: Bericht
- *Bol.*: Boletim, Boletin
- *Boll.*: Bollettino
- *Bull.*: Bulletin
- *Compt. Rend.*: Compte(s) Rendu(s)
- *Commun.*: Communications

- *Contr.*: Contributions
- *Geofis.*, *Geofiz.*, *Geofys.*, *Geophys.*: Geofisica, Geofizika, Geofysik, Geophysics, etc.
- *Inst.*: Institut, Institute, Institution
- *Int.*: International, etc.
- *Ist.*: Istituto
- *J.*: Journal
- *Jahrb.*: Jahrbuch
- *Jahresber.*: Jahresbericht
- *Mem.*: Memoirs, Mémoires, Memorias, Memorie, etc.
- *Monthly Notices:* Monthly Notices
- *Nachr.*: Nachrichten
- *Natl.*: National
- *Naut.*: Nautical
- *Obs.*: Observatoire, Observatory
- *Oss.*: Osservatorio
- *Proc.*: Proceedings
- *Pubbl.*: Pubblicazione
- *Publ.*: Publicaciones, Publicationes, Publications, Publikationer
- *Quant.*: Quantitative
- *Quart.*: Quarterly
- *Rend.*: Rendiconto, Rendu
- *Rept.*: Report
- *Repr.*: Reprint
- *Res.*: Research
- *Result.*: Resultados, Resultats
- *Rev.*: Review, Revue, Revista
- *Roy.*: Royal
- *Schr.*: Schriften
- *Sci.*: Science, Sciencia, Scienze, etc.
- *Ser.*: Serie, Series, Serija, etc.
- *Soc.*: Societa, Société, Society, etc.
- *Supl.*: Suplemento
- *Suppl.*: Supplément, Supplement, Supplemento, etc.
- *Trans.*: Transactions
- *Transl.*: Translation
- *Un.*: Union, etc.
- *Univ.*: Universidad, Université, University, etc.
- *Z.*: Zeitschrift
- *Ztg.*: Zeitung
- *Zh.*: Zhurnal

(b) *Some Important Journal Abbreviations*

Abastumansk. Obs. Bull.
Acad. Roy. Belg. Bull. Cl. Sci.
Acta Astron.
Acta Astron. Sinica
Adv. Astron. Astrophys.
Am. J. Math.
Am. J. Sci.
Am. Scientist
Ann. Astrophys.
Ann. Geophys.
Ann. Obs. Roy. Belg.
Ann. Harv. Coll. Obs.
Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.
Ann. Phys. N.Y.
Ann. Physik
Ann. Phys. Paris
Ann. Tokyo Astron. Obs.
Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.
Arkiv Astron.
Arkiv Fysik
Astrofizika
Astronaut. Acta
Astron. Astrophys.
Astron. J.
Astron. Mitt. Zürich
Astron. Nachr.
Astron. Zh.
Astrophysics
Astrophys. J.
Astrophys. J. Letters
Astrophys. J. Suppl.
Astrophys. Letters

Astrophys. Norv.
Astrophys. Space Sci.
Atti Accad. Nazl. Lincei. Rend.
Australian J. Phys.
Australian J. Phys. Astrophys. Suppl.

Bol. Obs. Tonantzintla Tacubaya
Bull. Am. Astron. Soc.
Bull. Astron.
Bull. Astron. Inst. Czech.
Bull. Astron. Inst. Neth.
Bull. Astron. Obs. Roy. Belg.
Bull. Classe Sci. Acad. Roy. Belg.
Bull. Geodes.
Bull. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège
Bull. Signal.

Can. J. Phys.
Celes. Mech.
Coll. Astrophys. Liège
Comments Astrophys. Space Phys.
Comm. Pure Applied Math.
Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris
Contr. Oss. Milano-Merate
Cosmic Electrodyn.
COSPAR Symp.

Dokl. Akad. Nauk

Earth Extraterrest. Sci.
Earth Planet. Sci. Letters

Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta
Geomagnetizm i Aeronomiya
Geophys. J.

IAU Circ.
IAU Inform. Bull.
IAU Symp.
Icarus
Izv. Krymsk. Astrofiz. Obs.

J. Astronaut. Sci.
J. Atmospheric Sci.
J. Atmospheric Terrest. Phys.
J. Geophys. Res.
J. Obs.
J. Opt. Soc. Am.
J. Phys. A General Phys.
J. Physique
J. Phys. Soc. Japan
J. Plasma Phys.
J. Res. Natl. Bur. Std.
J. Roy. Astron. Soc. Can.

Komety i Meteory
Koninkl. Ned. Akad. Wetenschap.

Math. Rev.
Mem. Br. Astron. Assoc.
Mem. Roy. Astron. Soc.
Mem. Soc. Astron. Ital.
Meteoritics
Meteoritika
Mitt. Astron. Ges.
Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc.
Moon

Natl. Bur. Std. U.S. Monograph
Nature
Naturwissenschaften
Nucl. Fusion
Nuovo Cimento
Nuovo Cimento Letters

Observatory
Oss. e Mem. Oss. Arcetri

Phil. Mag.
Phys. Abstr.
Phys. Ber.
Phys. Blätter
Phys. Earth Planet. Interiors
Phys. Rev.
Phys. Rev. Letters
Phys. Fluids
Phys. Today
Planetary Space Sci.
Proc. Inst. Elec. Engrs. London
Proc. Inst. Elec. Electron. Engrs.
Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.
Proc. Phys. Soc. Japan
Proc. Phys. Soc. London
Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh
Proc. Roy. Soc. London
Prog. Theor. Phys. Kyoto
Publ. Astron. Inst. Prague
Publ. Astron. Soc. Japan
Publ. Astron. Soc. Pacific
Publ. Dominion Astrophys. Obs.

Quart. Bull. Solar Activ.
Quart. J. Roy. Astron. Soc.

Ref. Zh.
Rev. Geophys.
Rev. Mod. Phys.
Roy. Observ. Bull.

Science
Sci. Am.
Sitzber. Deut. Akad. Wiss. Berlin
Sky Telesc.
Smithsonian Contrib. Astrophys.
Solar Phys.

Soobshch. Byurakansk. Obs. Akad. Nauk Arm. S.S.R.
Soviet Astron.
Soviet Phys. Dokl.
Soviet Phys. JETP
Soviet Phys. Usp.
Space Sci. Rev.
Stockholm Obs. Ann.

Tokyo Astron. Bull.
Trans. IAU
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh
Trudy Inst. Teor. Astron.

U.S. Naval Obs. Repr.
Usp. Fiz. Nauk

Veroeffentl. Astron. Rechen-Inst. Heidelberg
Vestn. Leningr. Gos. Univ.
Vistas Astron.

Z. Angew. Phys.
Z. Astrophys.
Z. Geophys.
Z. Naturforsch.
Z. Phys.
Zh. Eksperim. Teor. Fiz.

D. SIGNS USED IN CORRECTING PROOFS

	Delete; take out.
	Turn inverted letter right side up.
stet	Let it remain; change made was wrong.
	Indent one *em*.
	Insert a period.
	The type line is uneven at the side of the page; straighten.
	A broken letter.
	A hyphen.
ital.	Use italics.
	Join together.
	Take out letter and close up.
center	Put in middle of page, or line.
	Straighten lines.
	Insert an apostrophe.
	Insert a comma.
	Raise the word or letter.
	Lower the word or letter.
	Bring matter to the left.
	Bring matter to the right.
#	Make a space.
	Insert a superior letter or numeral.
	Insert an inferior letter or numeral.
lead	A thin metal strip used to widen the space between the lines.
space out	Spread words farther apart.
¶	Make a paragraph.
no ¶	Run on without a paragraph.
cap.	Use a capital.
l.c.	Use the lower case (small type), *i.e.*, not capitals.
s.c.	Small capitals.
w.f.	Wrong font—size or style.
font	Kind of type.
tr.	Transpose.
rom.	Use roman letter.
	Indicates where an insertion is to be made.
Q.y. or (?)	Doubt as to spelling, etc.
	Indicates CAPITAL letters.
	Indicates SMALL CAPITAL letters.
	Indicates *italic* letters.
	Indicates **boldface** letters.
	Indicates **BOLDFACE CAPITALS**
	Indicates ***Boldface italic***.

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