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Information for Contributors

1. **Scope:** A manuscript should be an original research on any aspect of botanical science from worldwide.
 2. **Submission of manuscripts:** Submission of a paper to the Editor, Department of Botany, National Taiwan University, ROC will be held to imply that it has not previously been published; that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; and that if accepted it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the Editors. The original and two copies of the manuscripts should be submitted.
 3. **Form of Manuscript:** A manuscript must be in English. Manuscripts should be typewritten, with wide margins of high quality bond paper, using double or triple spacing throughout. Subdivision of articles into Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, and Literature Cited is recommended. The manuscript must begin with an English Abstract, and include a Chinese Abstract at the end. A proposed running head of no more than 30 characters should be included in Chinese and English.
 4. **Tables:** Tables should be typed on separate pages, numbered consecutively with Arabic numbers and arranged at the end of the manuscript if possible. All tables must have descriptive headings and should be understandable without reference to the text.
 5. **Illustrations:** Illustrations should be limited to materials essential for the text, and line drawings should be used wherever possible. Colored or previously published illustrations are not accepted except under special circumstances. All figures, whether photographs, graphs or diagrams, should be numbered consecutively. Please submit on separate sheets. Photo or micrographs which are to appear as a group should be mounted together, with no spaces between the individuals. Line drawings should be submitted as original drawings. They should be drawn clearly in deep-black Indian ink on smooth white paper or Bristol board, the whole no more than the size of 18×14cm. Each illustration should be provided with a concise but descriptive caption.
 6. **Nomenclature of organisms:** Binomial Latin names, with authorities, should be used in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Binomials should be underlined in the type-written copy. A brief Latin diagnosis for each new taxon is preferred to a complete Latin description and should be accompanied by appropriate illustrations. A specific name should not be used without an accompanying capitalized generic name. The generic name for each species should be written in full where it first occurs in the text, and again in the summary or abstract. Where the generic name appears frequently in the text it may be abbreviated by using the initial letter.
 7. **Citation of specimens:** The citation of specimens should be concise. Geographic names are put in order of decreasing political magnitude. Only the barest essential data concerning each specific locality should be given. Collectors are cited by family name and collection number. If there is no collection number, the year of collection should be given. Herbaria are designated according to the current edition of *Index Herbarium*.
 8. **Abbreviation:** Only standard abbreviations should be used. Abbreviations should be checked for consistency. Periods are used after all abbreviations except metric measures, compass directions, and herbarium designations.
 9. **Literature Cited:** The list of references should include only publications cited in the text. Their references should be cited in alphabetical order under the first author's name, listing all authors, the date of publication, the full title of the paper, the abbreviated title of the journal, the volume number and the first and last page numbers. References to books should include the number of edition, the name of the publisher and town of publication. In the text a reference should be quoted by the author's name and the date placed in brackets, e. g. Chen & Huang (1980) or both author's name and the date placed in brackets, e. g. (Chen & Huang, 1980).
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10. **Proof and Reprints:** Author will receive page proof. Authors will be charged for alternations on illustrations. Reprints over 50 must be purchased at cost plus postage.



LI SIAO-JONG

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
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Professor Li Siao-Jong was born in 1923 in Kai-Feng, an ancient capital of China. In his childhood, he was brought up during a period of violence right after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. This was followed by a period of tranquillity that enabled him to complete his elementary school (1930-1937) with high distinction. He entered the National Central University in Chungking in 1942. Because of the Sino-Japanese War, his undergraduate study was not as smooth and suffered from occasional interruptions. Immediately after completing his bachelor degree in agriculture in 1946, he came to Taiwan and worked as a teaching assistant (1947-49) in the Department of Horticulture at National Taiwan University.

While at National Central University as a horticulture major, he made a conscientious effort to broaden his scope by taking courses in a variety of subjects ranging from basic botany and horticulture to plant taxonomy, plant morphology, plant physiology, and genetics. This training reinforced his interest in plant science and inspired him to pursue research and teaching career in research institutes and universities. After teaching at vocational high schools for several years, he was employed by the Taiwan Sugar Research Institute in Tainan to study physiology and production problems of sugar cane, sugar beet, and soybean.

In 1963, Prof. Li returned to National Taiwan University as a lecturer to teach general botany in the Department of Botany. During his tenure at the University, his research focused on reproductive biology of several economic plants in Taiwan, which include: mahogoni (*Swietenia mahogoni*; *Swietenia macrophylla*), Taiwan ceders (*Chamaecyparis* spp.), Taiwan acacia (*Acacia confusa* Merr.), and nanmu (*Machilus* spp.). He was promoted to associate professor and professor in 1968 and 1976, respectively. Before his promotion to full professor, he was awarded a one-year fellowship to study forest genetics in the College of Forestry and Range Management at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, USA. He obtained his M.S. degree in 1974.

His teaching assignment at National Taiwan University included population genetics and economic plants. Years of research and interest in Darwinism also led him to offer a popular service course, Evolution and Humanity, to students across all colleges in the university. Prof. Li has numerous publications pertaining to science and education. His articles published in the Science Monthly have resulted in a great interest and debates in Darwinism among the scientific community.

Recently, Prof. Li has devoted himself to study the history of science, especially the Darwinism. He believes that coexistence, but not competition, is the rule for survival of organisms, including human being.

Prof. S. J. Li served the Department for 30 years and retired in August 1993.