

Abstract Preparation Guide

All abstracts must be in English, using metric units. Do not include illustrations, figures, or photos. Use a single space between sentences.

The title of the abstract must be in all caps and must not exceed 160 characters. The body of the abstract must adhere to a maximum count of 1600 characters (including spaces), exclusive of title and author citations. Please use initials only for authors' first and middle names. If individuals are authors on multiple abstracts, please be consistent in the formatting of their names (i.e., use of middle initial, suffixes such as Jr., III, etc.).

Because program abstracts are now being archived along with meeting Web sites, they have become a resource to be consulted by the psychological community. Thus, the Scientific Program Committee is resolved to pay close attention to all submitted abstracts. An abstract should be informative and representative of the presentation, emphasizing data and results rather than methodology. Abstracts containing text such as "...data will be presented..." or "...conclusions will be discussed..." will be returned to submitters for revision.

The abstract submittal system uses the UTF-8 (Unicode) character set. Submitters may use HTML coding to set italics or display special characters. Please do not use bold or underline formatting however, as this will be stripped out in the final, printed version of your abstract. Make sure you properly close your HTML tags.

Some examples:

- **Italics:** `Synechococcus` yields *Synechococcus*
- **Sub/superscript:** `CO₂` = CO₂ and `10⁻¹` = 10⁻¹
- **Greek:** `µ` = μ , `Σ` = Σ , `δ` = δ
- **Math:** `≈` yields \approx , `≠` yields \neq , `≤` yields \leq
- **Non-English Characters:** `á` = á, `ñ` = ñ, `ü` = ü, `Č` = Č

A good reference for finding and using codes can be found at:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_symbols.asp

Important! Special characters and formatting are not required. Every abstract will be considered equally.

We offer the opportunity for authors who want to take the extra steps or who want to more properly submit personal and family names or the name of their organization.

Sample Abstract

Krueger-Hadfield, S. A., Marine Biological Association of the UK, United Kingdom, stakru@mba.ac.uk;
Roze, D., Station Biologique de Roscoff, France, roze@sb-roscoff.fr; Mauger, S., Station Biologique de Roscoff, France, mauger@sb-roscoff.fr; Destombe, C., Station Biologique de Roscoff, France, destombe@sb-roscoff.fr; Valero, M., Station Biologique de Roscoff, France, valero@sb-roscoff.fr

O FATHER, WHERE ART THOU? PATERNITY ANALYSES IN A NATURAL POPULATION OF THE RED SEAWEED `CHONDRUS CRISPUS`

`Chondrus crispus` follows an isomorphic haploid–diploid life history in which male gametophytes release non-motile spermatia and fertilization is followed by zygotic amplification. The objective of this study was to understand the impacts of haploid-diploidy, male gamete dispersal and the intertidal shorescape on the genetic structure of `C. crispus`. Individual fronds were sampled every 25 cm in two 5m \times 5m grids located high and low on the shore. Fronds (N=472) and cystocarps

(N=565, excised from 29 female gametophytes) were genotyped using polymorphic microsatellite loci. The maternal allele at each locus can be determined from the haploid female thallus. The remaining allele is the paternal contribution. Large levels of inbreeding detected using indirect methods were supported by the paternity analyses. Larger kinship coefficients were detected between males siring cystocarps on the same female than between males in the entire population. However, only 1 of 424 sires was sampled in the populations suggesting fertilization distances of less than 25 cm. More detailed sampling of genets is necessary to resolve the high levels of inbreeding associated with low levels of genetic differentiation.