

# The bracketkey package\*

A L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X class for producing bracketed identification keys

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The use of `bracketkey` is explained below. See also the example in `Malva.tex` for how to use `bracketkey`.

1. Use `\begin{key}{<text>}` and `\end{key}` to define the `bracketkey` environment.
2. The second argument of `\begin key` can be used to pass an abbreviated (genus) name to the ‘`name`’ command.
3. The two alternatives of each couplet are defined by:

```
\leadONE{<backref>}{<text>} and  
\leadTWO{<text>}
```

`<backref>` is an integer which refers to the previous couplet number, in case that the current and the previous couplet numbers are not consecutive.

4. Each ‘`lead`’ command is followed by a ‘`name`’ command:

```
\name{<text>}{<text|integer>}{<text>}
```

`<text>` in the first argument is set in boldface. It can be used for taxon ranks which do not require italicized writing.

`<text>` in the second argument is set in italics. It typically takes names of genus rank and below. Alternatively, `<integer>` refers to the next couplet.

`<text>` in the third argument is set “as is”. It can be used to provide authority names.

Please email commentaries, questions, etc. to `heibl at lmu.de`.

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\*This manual corresponds to `bracketkey v1.0`, dated 2009/09/24.