The bracketkey package*

A \LaTeX class for producing bracketed identification keys

Christoph Heibl

2009/09/24

This work may be distributed and/or modified under the conditions of the \LaTeX Project Public License, either version 1.3 of this license or (at your option) any later version. The latest version of this license is in \url{http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt} and version 1.3 or later is part of all distributions of \LaTeX version 2005/12/01 or later.

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 abbreveated (genus) name to the 'name' command.

3. The two alternatives of each couplet are defined by:
   \begin{quote}
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \texttt{\leadONE{<backref}>}{<text>}
   \item \texttt{\leadTWO}{<text>}
   \end{itemize}
\end{quote}

   \texttt{<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 \texttt{\lead} command is followed by a \texttt{name} command:
   \begin{quote}
   \begin{itemize}
   \item \texttt{\name{<text>}{<text|integer>}{<text>}}
   \end{itemize}
\end{quote}

   \texttt{<text>} in the first argument is set in boldface. It can be used for taxon ranks which do not require italized writing.

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

   \texttt{<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.

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