



Word from the President



Dear fellow Entomologists,

It was another profitable year for the Society. SEB recently launched a new journal, "Entomological Communications," devoted to publishing short articles, which is a longstanding demand from members. Neotropical Entomology has a new classification as CAPES/Qualis A2 and increased the impact factor. This year we also created the "SEB Jovem", as a channel for communication and integra-

tion of young people into our society. We organized another excellent Siconbiol, the largest biological control event in Latin America, attended by approximately 800 people.

This issue of the SEB Newsletter includes the reasons for the change in the publication of Neotropical Entomology articles in online format only; the participation of the president in Insetec 2019; what is new for Siconbiol 2021; Entomology in the Press with information about the first South American insect that emits blue light, and Entomology in Focus, with two great notices. Also, check out the sections Nomenclator Ento-

mologicus; Worth Reading; Events in Entomology in 2020; Your picture; EntomoArt; and the Comic Strip.

Our sincere thanks to all members of the board, the board of directors, the financial board, the editors and reviewers of our publications, and all our members who directly or indirectly contributed to the progress of SEB.

We wish you a happy holiday and a great 2020!

Sincerely,

Eliane D. Quintela

Activities of the Board

Interruption of Neotropical Entomology magazine print production

During the 16th Siconbiol, Springer Publishing proposed to stop printing a physical copy of the Neotropical Entomology (NE). Few journals are currently published in print because of the economic and environmental costs, as well as the ease of access and cost-effectiveness of internet production. In 2019, only about 15% of SEB members paid for the print journal. The amount they pay for the annuity covers only the costs to produce and transport the journal, which comes from the United States. The amounts paid to Springer Publisher are:



Print Journal

40 euros - Professionals

30 euros - Students

Online Journal

20 euros - Professionals and Students

As stated above, the costs to SEB of producing only a few volumes in print are high. On the other hand, Springer will suspend, until the end of the year, the charge for online access by professional and student SEB members.

After analysis and consultations with the Advisory board and representatives of SEB plus the Editors and Advisory board of NE, we decided to stop the print production. Beginning next year, Neotropical Entomology will be available in the online version only.

SEB will keep a complete collection of printed Neotropical Entomology in its archives. Some issues of the journal are missing, and soon we will ask you and the libraries for help supplement the missing volumes.

INSETEC 2019

INSETEC combined the I Brazilian Congress of Food Insects and Associated Technologies with the II Brazilian Symposium on Anthro-entomophagy, with the objective of addressing all thematic areas and technologies associated with the production and use of insects as food for animals and humans. The event was held on November 6–8 in Montes Claros, MG. The president, Eliane Quintela, was invited to the opening ceremony as the representative of SEB. The event featured talks, roundtables, short courses, and presentations of academic papers in poster and oral form. We also had the opportunity to taste insects such as Canape with tenebrio beetles, Apricot with cricket, and Chocolate cricket. A round table on food insects and insect tasting are already planned for the XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology.



Opening table of the 1st Brazilian Congress of food insects and associated technologies

Siconbiol 2021 and II Latin American Symposium on Biological Control

The 17th edition of Siconbiol will take place in parallel with the 2nd Latin American Symposium on Biological Control. This was confirmed during the first Symposium,

which took place from October 8 to 10 in Chillán, Chile. The event was organized by the Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA Chile), chaired by researcher Lorena Barra. The president of Siconbiol 2021, Tiago Costa Lima, was at the Symposium to confirm the next event. The second edition, in Brazil, will be held by Embrapa Semiárido and UNIVASF, with support from INIA Chile and IOBC/NTRS.



Lisbeth Lozano (ESPOL, Ecuador), Lorena Barra (INIA Chile), Yelitza Colmenarez (CABI), and Tiago Costa Lima (Embrapa Semiárido)

Tiago Cardoso da Costa Lima – President of the 17th Siconbiol

Entomological Communications

Entomological Communications is SEB's newest journal devoted to Entomology. This new journal is designed to meet growing demand for increasingly dynamically published information and as a new way to disseminate data, protocols, and techniques. Thus, we closed Volume 1 with 15 communications and an editorial, which were published between December 1 and 17. In just 20 days, we reached 1300 downloads, which for us is a very encouraging number for a newly created journal. Finally, we hope that Entomological Communications will be your next choice when it comes to divulging your data quickly, rapidly, openly, and with quality. Visit our website at <https://www.entomologicalcommunications.org/>.

Daniell Rodrigo Rodrigues Fernandes & Rafael Major Pitta

Editors-in-chief, entomological Communications
Entomological Society of Brazil



Entomology in Focus

25 years without Fritz Plaumann: a self-taught twentieth-century entomologist

The 22-year-old German immigrant arrived in Brazil in 1924 with an interest in entomology. His studies in the biological field began in Germany, where he emigrated from to escape post-war economic inflation. In Brazil, Fritz Plaumann (1902-1994) and his parents settled in Nova Teutônia, now the Seara district, Santa Catarina. According to Plaumann's descriptions, the first day of 1925 was one of the most important in his life: "This day was triggered for me, metaphorically, the cornerstone for all my research here in Brazil. Naturally, it was a very daring, self-taught venture, in a precarious situation, with no resources, no help from anywhere, far from the cultural centers. I had in mind to do research and take notes on meteorology, fauna, and flora" (Spessatto 2001). From then on, Plaumann began to study intensively, make field observations, record precipitation, and temperature data, as well as plan his future collections. In 1931, he effectively formed a collection of regional entomofauna, which required exchanges of insects collected



for literature and laboratory materials. About two years later, he received the first species identifications sent to taxonomists and began to collect requests from several Brazilian and foreign universities for scientific purposes. In the 1940s, Fritz Plaumann published the book "Die Entstehung des Lebens" (The Origin of Life), which is being translated into Portuguese. In more than 60 years, Fritz Plaumann contributed overwhelmingly to the discovery of some 1500 species and six currently valid insect genera (*Plaumanniana* Malaise, 1942; *Plaumanniella* Fisher, 1938; *Plaumanniola* Costa Lima, 1962; *Plaumannister* Reichensperger, 1958; *Plaumannita* Bechyně, 1954; e *Plaumannocoris* Carvalho, 1947). For description of new species, Plaumann is as co-author of three species of the order Hemiptera *Microvelia novana* (Drake & Plaumann, 1955); *Xiphovelia lacunana* (Drake & Plaumann, 1953); and *Zetekella pulla* (Drake & Plaumann, 1956). In addition to his work in entomology, the scientist also made important contributions in other areas of zoology and botany. Currently, the private collection cataloged by the researcher is on display at the Fritz Plaumann Entomological Museum. A unique cultural and scientific monument for tourists and students to view the collection of approxima-

tinctures, oils, dyes, insecticides and natural essences, medicines, foods, repellents, and other topics of economic interest. Information could also be learned about the behavior and interactions that are still unknown to Western science for most insect species. Research in this area continues to advance around the world, with researchers devoting themselves to the cultural influence of insects in very diverse areas, such as ethnotaxonomy, oral (spoken and sung) and written literature, recreation (including as sports team mascots), food, medicine, representativeness, education, arts (plastic and graphic), music, dance, cinema, theater, technology, rituals (religious and magicians), mythology, omens, psychology, etc. In Brazil, studies on ethnoentomology, although still limited, have been the focus of monographs, dissertations, and theses; moreover, a significant number of researchers have presented the results of their studies in scientific journals. This brief presentation illustrates that insects abound in our lives in a complex, varied, and multifaceted manner. However, the negative aspects of relationships with these animals predominate due to attitudes of fear and repulsion, especially in Western cultures. Admittedly, some species invade our homes and bodies, and others are indeed a serious threat to our health and well-being because of their direct and indirect damage. However, over 99.9% of all insect species are directly beneficial to humans or at least do not harm them. If we are to survive on this planet, we will have to look for more positive and harmonious attitudes toward these wonderful creeping creatures.

Prof. Dr. Eraldo Medeiros Costa Neto (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana)

tely 73,000 specimens of entomofauna, belonging to 19 orders (Silva 1998). The entomological collection of the Museum, maintained by the municipality of Seara, has a fundamental role for knowledge and reflection on biological diversity and environmental, biogeographic, ecological, and taxonomic aspects. In September this year, it has been 25 years since the death of Fritz Plaumann. The scientist, who devoted much of his life to cataloging the upper Uruguayan entomofauna, was considered the largest insect collector in twentieth-century Latin America by the Californian Academy of Science. The man (farmer, teacher, photographer, trader, entomologist, collector, and designer) has passed away, but his work will continue to make a difference to science, education, culture, and knowledge of Brazilian biodiversity. We register here our appreciation of Fritz Plaumann's magnificent scientific and entomological work!

Edilvane Inês Zonta

Fritz Plaumann Entomological Museum (Museufritzplaumann2019@gmail.com), New Teutonia District, Seara, SC.

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II Piauí Entomology Congress (CEP)

The Piauí Entomology Congress (CEP - *II Congresso de Entomologia do Piauí*) is a biennial event held in odd years in the state of Piauí to promote the enrichment of the intellectual capital of those interested in Entomology. The central theme of the II Piauí Entomology Congress (II CEP) was "Science, technology, and sustainability", held from August 18 to 21, 2019, in Teresina, in at the Federal University of Piauí. The II CEP was planned and organized by faculty, staff, and students from the Universidade Federal do Piauí, the Universidade Estadual do Piauí, and the Instituto Federal do Piauí. The organizing committee was Luiz Evaldo M. Padua, Veruska C. Barros, Gilson L. F. Portela, Gerane C. D. Bezerra-Silva, Rodolfo M. Souza, José Claudio B. Ferraz, Luciana B. Silva, and Márcio A. Silva. At the closing ceremony of the II CEP, the city of Florianópolis was selected to host the III CEP in 2021 with the entomologist Élison Fabrício B. Lima as the president. See you in Florianópolis!



Prof. Dr. José Roberto Postali Parra at the opening lecture of the II Piauí Entomology Congress

Márcio Alves Silva



Organizing Committee of the II Piauí Entomology Congress



Entomology in Press

First South American insect that emits blue light is described

The Atlantic Forest reserves maintain secrets yet to be discovered by science. This is the case of a new species of diptero, *Neoceroplatus betaryiensis*, family Keroplatidae. Larva with blue bioluminescence was found in bioluminescent mushrooms. The specific epithet of the new species takes its name from the Betary Reserve, a private area of Atlantic Forest located in the municipality of Iporanga, neighboring the Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira (Petar) in São Paulo State.

According to Cassius Stevani, professor of the Institute of Chemistry of the Universidade de São Paulo (IQ-USP) and coordinator of the work, fungi and fireflies do not emit light blue color, but green, yellow, or red. Thus, the finding is unheard of in South America, as blue light-emitting species have only been identified in North America, New Zealand, and Asia. The research is part of the Thematic Project "Electronic Chemistry in Biological Systems: Bioluminescence and 'Photochemistry in the Dark,'" which is coordinated by Etelvino José Henriques Bechara, professor at IQ-USP.

The forest reserve not only led to the discovery of the new species of diptero, described by Rafaela Falaschi, but also a new species of wasp of the family Ichneumonidae found parasitizing specimens of *Neoceroplatus betaryiensis*.

In addition to contributing to biodiversity, the discovery of the blue light-emitting species brings the possibility of investigating a new bioluminescence system that may lead to analytical or biotechnological applications, such as the marking of specific cells or genes in biological studies or pollution biosensors.

The new species of Diptera was described in the journal Scientific Reports: "*Neoceroplatus betaryiensis* nov. sp. (Diptera: Keroplatidae) is the first record of a bioluminescent fungus-gnat in South America," by Rafaela L. Falaschi et al., which can be read at: www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-47753-w

Source: André Julião - FAPESP Agency (<http://agencia.fapesp.br/descoberto-o-primeiro-inseto-sul-americano-que-emite-luz-azul/31485?fbclid=IwAR0WiUC8XBgtkmv-QstZRr-rIXNto-ivEqwHu3rGmS-fE8EDOF41b8YTzI>)

Nomenclator entomologicus

104. Termites have traditionally been classified as a separate order (Isoptera). Their proximity to cockroaches has long been known, and all recent phylogenies have confirmed that the sister group to termites is Cryptocercidae, which is a family of cockroaches. The tendency is to treat termites as part of the order Blattaria (=

Blattodea). The preference of termitologists is to classify termites as Infraorder Isoptera (Krishna et al. 2013). However, many authors have treated termites as the Termitidae epifamily. For now, there is no consensus between these two alternatives, and both are in use. The families remain the same.

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Reginaldo Constantino



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Entomology Events 2020

- IX Entomology Course (PPG Entomologia – UFPR) – February 3 to 8, 2020, Curitiba, PR, Brazil
- XXXIII Brazilian Congress of Zoology - March 2 to 6, 2020, Águas de Lindoia, SP, Brazil
- IX Symposium of the European Association of Acarologists – July 13 to 17, 2020, Bari, Italy.
- XXVI International Congress of Entomology – July 19 to 24, 2020, Helsinki, Finland
- XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology – August 31 to September 3, 2020, Fortaleza, CE, Brazil.

Tirinha

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Giulianne Simizu Calizotti

Collaborating Entomologist - UEL



Your picture

Hemiptera: Scutelleridae

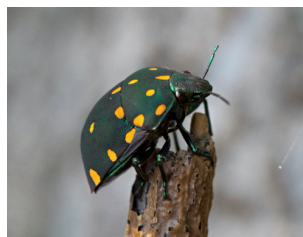
Photographer: Marcelo Luiz Quirino

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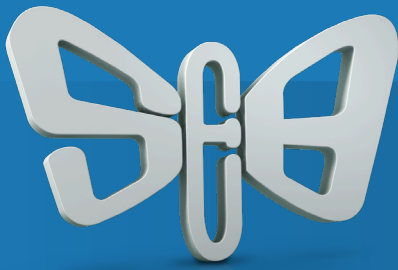
Title: *Polistes versicolor*

Artist: João Vitor de Oliveira

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Entomological Society of Brazil

NEWSLETTER



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