

Activities of the Board

CBE 2026: updates, open submissions, and advances in the organization

The XXX Brazilian Congress of Entomology will be held from November 19 to 23, 2026, at the Recife Expo Center, in Recife (PE), bringing together the entomological community around the theme “*Entomology in a changing world.*”

The opening of abstract submissions is one of the most pressing items and is already available in the registrant area on the official website of the event. Each registered participant may submit up to two scientific works, strengthening the meeting as a space for the dissemination and integration of scientific production in different areas of entomology. The novelties of this edition include the unprecedented proposal of **Entoreels**, which seeks to be innovative in scientific communication by encouraging more dynamic and accessible formats for the dissemination of entomology.

Another novelty is the symposia, which in this edition will address various topics, including corn leafhopper control, integrated pest management in fruit trees, integrated pest management in soybean, and insect vectors. And it does not stop there... **BioInsects** presentations will address insect biodiversity in long-term projects!

As part of the preparation, the coordination of the event recently conducted a technical visit to the congress site. During the visit, in addition to evaluating the infrastructure of the Recife Expo Center with the company FB Eventos, meetings were held with local representatives and event committees, including the scientific committee, the abstracts committee, and the Producer Arena committee, enabling further planning of technical-scientific activities and integration with the productive sector. The agenda also included the search for places in the city that may host integrative activities, with emphasis on the traditional **Entomopubs**, which should be included in the program to promote interaction between participants in informal environments. Connections were also made to establish local strategic



José Wagner da Silva Melo - meeting Vice-President (UFPE), Daniele Parizotto - Vice-President of the Scientific Committee (UFRPE), Tathiana Guerra Sobrinho - President of the Scientific Committee (UFES), Paulo Felipe Cristaldo - meeting President (UFRPE), and Angelo Pallini - President of the Entomological Society of Brazil (UFV), visiting spaces that may house some activities for CBE.

partnerships, with the objective of bringing in the rural producer. Negotiations were conducted with institutions such as SENAR (an initiative still under construction), but with great potential to strengthen the participation of the productive sector. We invite the entire entomological community to participate in CBE 2026, submitting their work and following the news about the event. For more information, visit the official website and follow @cbentomologia on Instagram, where updates, deadlines, and program highlights will be announced. There is a lot of news to come... We are waiting for you in Recife for another edition of integration, science, and exchange of experiences.



Neotropical
Entomology

Neotropical Entomology

One more year of great success for Neotropical Entomology! The year 2025 was a milestone for Neotropical Entomology, with metrics reflecting its global reach and the unquestionable quality of its content. The scientific community continue embracing the journal, resulting in an impressive volume of accesses and citations. We had a significant increase in downloads and maintained our **CiteScore**, placing us in the 71st percentile in Insect Science! Here are some more numbers from Neotropical Entomology:

Total Downloads in 2025: 182,893

CiteScore 2024: 3.3

Impact Factor (IF) 2024: 1.7

h5 Index: 25

Acceptance Rate: ~18.8%

Rejection Rate: 73.2%

Average Time Acceptance-Publication: 48.4 days

These numbers are not just statistics. They represent the recognition by the global scientific community of the excellent research published in Neotropical Entomology. The high CiteScore and Impact Factor demonstrate the journal's influence in the field of insect science, while the speed of the publication process ensures that discoveries reach readers quickly.

Furthermore, authors from the different geographical regions (Figure 1) submitted their manuscript to Neotropical Entomology and expressed high satisfaction rates with the journal publication process! 96% of authors rated their experience as excellent or good, and 77% intend to submit new manuscripts making it a major differentiating factor in this year of 2025.

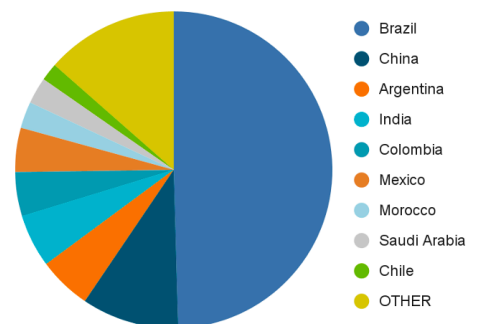


Figure 1: Top 10 countries' acceptances in 2025. Source: Springer Nature report 2025.

Beyond traditional metrics, Neotropical Entomology also excels in the digital age. Engagement on platforms like **Altmetric** and social media has grown exponentially, allowing scientific findings to reach an even wider audience, including policymakers, educators, and the general public.

Some of the most accessed articles in 2025 include open access articles from diverse areas of Entomology: from biological control, conservation and public policy to taxonomy.

The 2025 data confirm Neotropical Entomology's status as a leading and essential journal for insect and mite research in the Neotropical region. We invite all researchers, especially those participating in ISEB and CBE 2026, to consider Neotropical Entomology



as the ideal vehicle for their upcoming publications. Your studies on biodiversity, ecology, pest control, taxonomy, or any other aspect of Neotropical entomology are welcome and will find an engaged and global audience.

Dr. Khalid Haddi

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Juliana Hipólito

Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Neotropical Entomology



Dear readers,

We kicked off 2026 with some changes to our publishing standards. These changes aim to bring our journal even closer to the Open Science movement and follow new editorial trends. Thus, we implemented version 1.6 (February 2026) of the journal's guidelines. From now on, all articles must include the following sections (**Ethical Approval**, **Data Availability**, and **Generative AI Statement**). This information aims to give more transparency to the articles regarding the approval of ethics committees (in the case of the use of animals and humans in experiments), the availability of data, and the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the development of the work. Furthermore, we have great news about the visibility of our journal; in 2025, there were 121,550 accesses to our articles, which more than doubles the number of accesses in 2024 (48,433). This is the result of a greater adoption of the journal by the scientific community, the performance of area editors, reviewers, and authors. We are currently registered in 15 indexing databases/directories (DOAJ, Google Scholar, PKP Index, BASE, ROAD, SciJoIn, Copernicus, MIAR, Dimensions, Scilit, AGRIS, Miguilim, Latindex, Diadorim, and ASCI). We would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the two new area editors, Aline Priscila Félix and Paulo Felipe Cristaldo. A warm welcome to you! We hope that Entomological Communications will continue to be your choice when it comes to disclosing your data briefly, quickly, with free access, and with quality. Go to our website and follow our social networks on Instagram, Facebook, and X (you will find a link to the social networks in the "Follow" tab at the beginning of our page - <https://www.entomolo->

[gicalcommunications.org/](https://www.entomologicalcommunications.org/)).

**Daniell Rodrigo Rodrigues Fernandes
& Rafael Major Pitta**

Editors-in-Chief, Entomological Communications
Entomological Society of Brazil

Entomology featured at CBZ: SEB symposium discusses challenges of biodiversity deficits

The Entomological Society of Brazil (SEB) organized a symposium for the first time during a Brazilian Congress of Zoology, which was held this year in Foz do Iguaçu.

The symposium "Brazilian entomology and the challenges of biodiversity deficits" was coordinated by Prof. Dr. Frederico Salles (UFV) and brought together researchers from different areas of entomology to discuss gaps in knowledge about insect diversity and its impacts on science and conservation.

During the event, different dimensions of so-called biodiversity deficits were addressed, including taxonomic, ecological, and functional gaps that limit our understanding of entomological diversity. The presentations ranged from conceptual reflections on knowledge production about biodiversity to applied studies involving global diversity patterns, national taxonomic initiatives, and advances in insect chemical ecology.

The symposium featured lectures by:

Dr. Maria Fernanda Peñaflor (UFLA)

* Dr. Thiago Gechel Kloss (UFV)

* Dr. Fernando Zagury Vaz de Mello (UFMT)

* Dr. Luiz Roberto Ribeiro Faria Junior (UNILA)

The activity enjoyed great public participation. The room, with a capacity for 160 people, remained practically full during the entire symposium (from 3:30 to 7:00 pm). Many participants highlighted the quality of the presentations and commented that it was one of the best symposia of the meeting.



The initiative highlighted the importance of Brazilian entomology to reduce knowledge deficits about biodiversity and contribute to conservation and sustainable management strategies.



Nomenclator entomologicus

128. Species in the genus *Spalangia* are idiobiont ectoparasitoids, which develop in several hosts, including fruit flies (Diptera, Tephritidae). Traditionally, the genus *Spalangia* was classified in the family Pteromalidae, subfamily Spalangiinae. However, the Pteromalidae family was revised, and many subfamilies were elevated to the category of families. Thus, *Spalangia endius* Walker, *S.*

gemina Bouček, and *S. simplex* Perkins, idiobiont ectoparasitoids from *Anastrepha* spp. and *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann) currently belong to the Spalangiidae family. However, *Pachycrepoides vindemmiae* (Rondani), which is also idiobiont ectoparasitoids of fruit flies, continues in the family Pteromalidae, subfamily Pachyneurinae.

Reference

Burks, R.; Mircea-Dan, M.; Fusu, L.; Heraty, J. ... et al. 2022. From hell's heart I stab at thee! A determined approach toward a monophyletic Pteromalidae and reclassification of Chalcidoidea (Hymenoptera). *Journal of Hymenoptera Research* 94: 13–88.

Roberto A. Zucchi, ESALQ/USP



Entomology in Focus

Butterfly deemed extinct returns to the UK after being absent for decades.

After more than half a century without confirmed records, a species of butterfly previously considered extinct in the United Kingdom has been re-registered as part of the country's resident fauna. The species *Nymphalis polychloros* had not been seen in the region since the 1960s, but recent observations have confirmed that populations have re-emerged in different areas of southern England.

The species belongs to the Nymphalidae family and has predominantly arboreal habits. The caterpillars develop on trees such as elm, willow, and poplar, common in temperate forest environments. Adults can be observed in clearings and forest edges, where they feed on sap, fermented fruits, and other sources of carbohydrates. Historically, the decline of this butterfly in the United

Kingdom was specifically associated with the spread of elm disease, which drastically reduced the availability of host plants in several European regions during the twentieth century. The country's geographical position at the limit of the species' distribution may also have contributed to the decline of its populations.

In recent years, however, observations of adult individuals and, more recently, of developing caterpillars indicate that the species has returned to reproduce naturally in Britain. Confirmed records have been made in several regions of southern England, suggesting that the species may be expanding its range again.

Researchers indicate that the recent increase in average temperatures in Europe may have favored this recolonization, allowing continental populations to expand to more northerly latitudes. This type of change in the geographic distribution of insects has been increasingly

documented and is being associated with climate change. The return of the species also highlights the importance of monitoring programs. Conservation organizations have encouraged naturalists and citizens to record observations of butterflies through digital platforms, allowing them to track the species' expansion and assess the stability of their populations over time.

From a scientific standpoint, cases like this illustrate the dynamic nature of species distribution and demonstrate how populations can locally disappear and later recolonize certain regions. For conservation biology, such events provide valuable opportunities to understand the ecological and climatic factors that influence the persistence and expansion of insect populations.

Source of the report:

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2026/mar/09/large-tortoiseshell-butterfly-no-longer-extinct-uk>

Insects in the Media

"Bone-collecting" caterpillar surprises scientists

Researchers have described an unusual species of caterpillar that lives in spider webs and uses the remains of dead insects—such as wings, heads, and fragments—to build a protective structure. The behavior, considered unique among known caterpillars, can function as a camouflage strategy or protection against predators. The study was published in the journal *Science* and gained major resonance in the international scientific media.

Report: <https://veja.abril.com.br/columa/almanaque-de-curiosidades/lagarta-colecionadora-de-ossos-usa-restos-de-suas-presas-para-camuflagem/>

New aquatic insect species is registered in the Northeastern Brazil

Brazilian researchers recently described a new species of aquatic insect found in rivers in the Northeast. The organism belongs to the group of Chironomidae, dipterans widely used as environmental quality bioin-

dicators. The discovery expands knowledge about the diversity of aquatic insects in the region and reinforces the importance of biological inventories in tropical ecosystems.

Link to the report: <https://aventurasnahistoria.com.br/noticias/historia-bole/pesquisadores-descobrem-nova-especie-de-inseto-no-rio-grande-do-norte.shtml>

Microplastics have already reached the only insect native to Antarctica

A recent study revealed that the non-flying mosquito *Belgica antarctica*, considered the only insect native to Antarctica, is already ingesting microplastics present in the environment. Researchers have observed that larvae of the species can survive exposure to plastic particles, but individuals subjected to higher concentrations showed a reduction in energy reserves, which can affect development and survival. The discovery shows that even ecosystems considered remote and relatively pre-

served are already influenced by global plastic pollution. Link to the report:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2026/02/260212234214.htm>

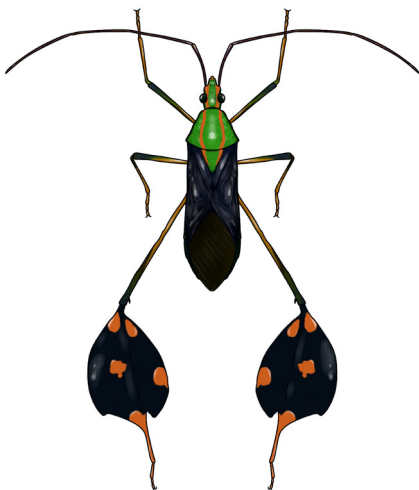
New aquatic insect species may already be threatened with extinction

Scientists recently identified a species of tricopter (*Tinodes lumbardhi*) in a river in the Balkans region. The insect was found in an extremely restricted area and already faces a high risk of disappearance due to the degradation of aquatic habitats. The case draws attention to an increasingly common situation in conservation biology: species being described by science when their populations are already threatened by environmental changes.

Link to the report:

<https://www.earth.com/news/insect-species-new-to-science-tinodes-lumbardhi-is-already-on-the-edge-of-extinction/>

EntomoArt



The elegance of the passion fruit bug (*Diactor bilineatus*)

Artist: Maria Gabriela Castro
PhD Student in Entomology at ESALQ/USP



Suelanne De Araújo Ribeiro
Graduate student in biological sciences, UFPI



Suelanne De Araújo Ribeiro
Graduate student in biological sciences, UFPI

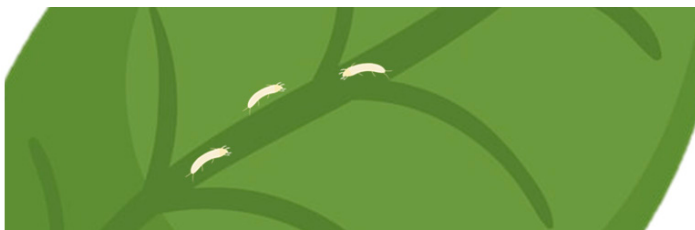


Popularization of science

In this edition we present the results of innovative research entitled: “First record of Eriophyoidea (Acari: Prostigmata) mites associated with stingless bees (Apidae: Meliponini)”, published by Daniele Ramalho de Siqueira, Mércia Elias Duarte, and Antônio Carlos Lofego, in *Systematic and Applied Acarology* (<https://doi.org/10.11158/saa.30.7.2>).

What does the survey show?

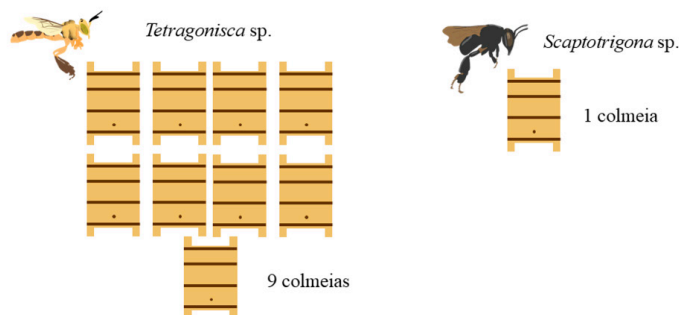
This study reveals an unprecedented association between eryophid mites (Eriophyoidea) and stingless bees (Apidae: Meliponini). These mites are tiny, feed exclusively on plants, and many species are agricultural pests. To disperse, they rely on wind, rain, or hitchhiking on animals, a process called phoresis.



Although these mites have already been recorded in common stinging bees (*Apis mellifera*), a relationship between them and stingless bee species had never been documented. Thus, the study sought to analyze stingless bee hives to verify the existence of this interaction.

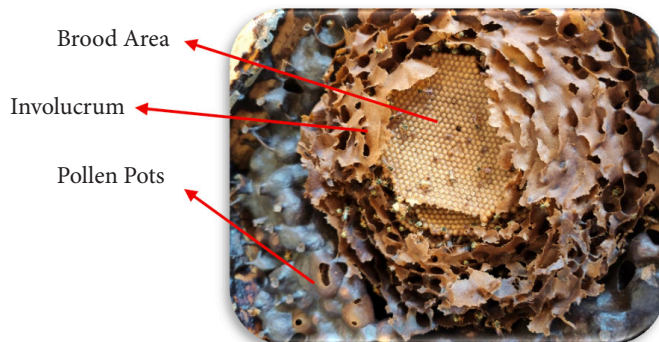
How was the study conducted?

For the study, samples were collected from 10 hives in the region of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo: nine of the bee *Tetragonisca* sp. (Jataí) and one of *Scaptotrigona* sp.



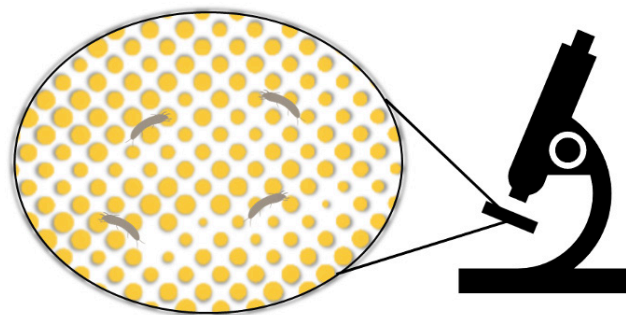
The colonies were distributed in three different environments: the edges of native forest, eucalyptus plantations, and urban areas with ornamental plants.

Inside the hives, the team searched for mites in three locations: brood cells, protective involucrum of the nest, and pollen pots.



What did the study find?

A total of 912 mites were found inhabiting 9 of the 10 hives studied. The most intriguing finding was that all the mites were restricted to pollen pots, indicating that they likely came into contact with the bees during food collection in the forests.



In the hive of *Scaptotrigona* sp., a single species of the genus *Porcupinotus* was found in large quantities, with 93 individuals.

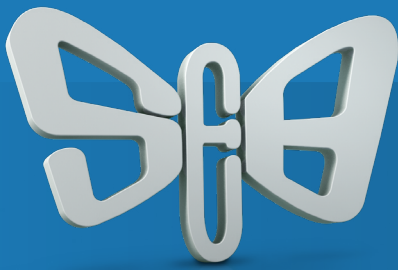
The *Tetragonisca* sp. hives that were close to eucalyptus trees harbored by far the greatest number and diversity of mites, including a species already known to be a pest of this tree (*Rhombacus eucalypti*).

Key Point

The fact that researchers have found such a large abundance of these mites hidden specifically in the pollen pots of hives strongly suggests a new ecological interaction.

Conclusions

The research concludes that the presence of these mites in large quantities in the nests of stingless bees indicates that it is not a mere accident. The data suggest new and strong evidence of ecological interaction in the Neotropical region, in which mites may be actively taking advantage of bees as vectors (foresia) to transport themselves and find new specific host plants. However, the study indicates that future investigations are needed to detail how this “ride” occurs on the bee’s body and confirm if it is an intentional behavior.



SEB MEMBERSHIP 2026

Professional	Student	Postgraduate Students	Foreigners
Online Journal R\$ 300,00	Online Journal R\$ 85,00	Online Journal R\$ 100,00	Foreign Professional R\$ 550,00 Foreign Student R\$ 400,00

To join or renew SEB membership, visit www.seg.org.br or contact us by mail secretaria@seb.org.br

Entomological Society of Brazil NEWSLETTER



Editors

José Wagner da Silva Melo (coordinator)
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (UFPE)

Gabriel Silva Dias
Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ/USP)

Mércia Elias Duarte
Universidade Federal de Alagoas (UFAL)

Wendel J. Teles Pontes
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (UFPE)

Av. Peter Henry Rolfs, s/n,
Campus Universitário, Viçosa - MG.
CEP: 36570-900

www.seb.org.br
informativo@seb.org.br

Entomological Society of Brazil - Board of Directors 2024 - 2026

PRESIDENT

Angelo Pallini
Universidade Federal de Viçosa

VICE PRESIDENT

Paulo Fellipe Cristaldo
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco

SECRETARY

Solange Cristina Augusto
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Frederico Falcão Salles
Universidade Federal de Viçosa

YOUNG SEB

Douglas da Silva Ferreira
Universidade Federal de Viçosa

COUNSELORS

Adalécio Kovaleski
Embrapa Uva e Vinho

Antônio Ricardo Panizzi

Embrapa

Eliane D. Quintela

Embrapa Arroz e Feijão

Evaldo F. Vilela

Fundação Araucária - Paraná

Jocélia Grazia

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

José Roberto P. Parra

Universidade de São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz"

Pedro M. O. J. Neves

Universidade Estadual de Londrina

Roberto A. Zucchi

Universidade de São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz"

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATE

Jason M. Schmidt
Universidade da Geórgia - EUA

NEOTROPICAL ENTOMOLOGY

Khalid Haddi
Universidade Federal de Lavras

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Daniell R. R. Fernandes
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia

Rafael M. Pitta

Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril

BIOASSAY

Élio César Guzzo
Embrapa Tabuleiros Costeiros



Entomological Society of Brazil INFORMATIVE