

Word from the President

Dear fellow entomologists,

With great enthusiasm, we started 2025 with new perspectives and the desire to further strengthen our Entomological Society of Brazil (SEB) and entomology in the country. This year, the SEB newsletter has a new format, a new team, and a new approach to reach not only our members but also a broader audience interested in the issues surrounding our science.

In addition, the SEB newsletter becomes even more significant for our contributors by obtaining a DOI. Therefore, it will become an official means for the publication and permit citation of the contribu-

tions of those who participate in our community. This change represents a milestone for each of our contributors to have their work formally recognized, adding more value to their contributions and strengthening SEB's role in promoting scientific knowledge.

SEB remains committed to expanding its actions to promote knowledge about entomology and strengthen collaboration within our community. By 2025, we want to build a more integrated and accessible research environment, taking advantage of opportunities to broaden the participation and impact of our science, while seeking to increase the visibility of

our initiatives. Although we face challenges, we are sure that, through the joint effort, we can advance our goals and strengthen our collaboration network. I believe that, with everyone's engagement, SEB will become an even more solid reference in national and international entomological science, representing well the various areas of our operations.

I wish everyone a productive year of great achievements, scientific advances, and stronger collaboration networks.

Sincerely,

Angelo Pallini

Activities of the Board



**ENTOMOLOGICAL
Communications**

Dear readers,

We started 2025 with full steam ahead. Entomological Communications recently became indexed in a new database: Asian Science Citation Index (ASCI). Thus, the journal is now indexed in 15 indexing databases/directories (DOAJ, Google Scholar, PKP Index, BASE, ROAD, SciJoIn, Copernicus, MIAR, Dimensions, Scilit, AGRIS, Miguilim, Latindex, Diadorim, and ASCI). It performed well on the metrics during 2024, with more than 48 thousand accesses, 138 citations (Google Scholar), and 39 published articles. Its h5 index, by Google Scholar (h5=6), also increased. We await the final opinion on indexing in CABI and collecting data for our first attempt at indexing in SciELO. We take this opportunity to say goodbye to section editor Talita Roell. Thank you so much for your collaboration throughout the years! We would also like to welcome the new editor – Daniela Santos Martins Silva. Welcome to the team, Daniela! We hope that Entomological Communications continues to be your choice when disseminating your data in a brief, fast, open-access, and quality way. Visit our website and follow our social networks on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter (you will find a link to the social networks under the "Follow" tab

at the top of our page – <https://www.entomologicalcommunications.org/>).

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

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

Neotropical Entomology

Neotropical Entomology

Another year begins, and with it we begin a new cycle of new opportunities, new beginnings, new plans, and new expectations.

2024 was a year of transitions and continuity for Neotropical Entomology.

In the transition chapter, two main changes occurred during the year. First, 2024 was the first full year for Neotropical Entomology under the editorial board managed by Dr. Khalid Haddi as editor-in-chief and Dr. Juliana Hipólito as associate editor-in-chief. The change came after Dr. Eliana Fontes and Dr. Raul Laumann stepped down at the end of eight years of excellent scientific leadership, which included major achievements for Neotropical Entomology. During the same year, the editorial board was expanded to include seven new associate editors from different countries, providing the necessary expertise.

A second major change was that Neotropical Entomology moved from a six-issue publication format to a Continuous Article Publication (CAP) format

starting in October 2024, with the last edition published in December. The CAP format allows all accepted articles to be immediately published online in their final form, and final citation information is available as soon as the production process is completed.

In the chapter on continuity, the journal strengthens its role as a space of excellence, promoting the dissemination of relevant research and significantly contributing to the advancement of the field of entomology. At the end of 2024, Neotropical Entomology ranked 46th (out of 109), with an impact factor of 1.4. The journal received 514 manuscripts from more than 35 countries, resulting in the publication of 114 articles with an acceptance rate of 23.5%. This year, as in previous years, the editorial team worked hard to maintain a good publishing experience for authors, with a fluid and transparent editorial process. The processing time of submitted manuscripts remained competitive, with the first decision generally made within 20 days of manuscript submission, reflecting the agility and efficiency of the editorial team.

In summary, 2024 proved to be a year of challenges and progress, evidenced by the effective management and vibrant engagement of the scientific community, solidifying the role of Neotropical Entomology as a central platform for disseminating neotropical entomological novelties and increasing the confidence of an ever-growing number of readers.

Aware of the continuously challenging review process, especially when it comes to ensuring reviewers are available within the different fields of expertise, we would like to acknowledge the valuable contribution of all the many professionals, including au-



thors, editorial members, and reviewers, who have contributed to Neotropical Entomology.

In 2025, we expect to continue strengthening ties with the Neotropical Entomology editorial team, reinforcing the sense of belonging and satisfaction with the work done. We hope to further increase the impact and reach of Neotropical Entomology this year so that our journal will continue to be an important reference in the field of fundamental and applied research in entomology and acarology.

Dr. Khalid Haddi

Editor-in-chief

Dra. Juliana Hipólito

Associate Editor-in-Chief
Neotropical Entomology



**SEB Panama Meeting:
Central America Discussion**

In December 2024, in Panama City, SEB's president, Angelo Pallini, met with SEB's representative in the country, Bruno Zachrisson, to discuss the Company's performance in Central America. The meeting aimed to strengthen SEB's strategies and actions in the region.



BioAssay

Dear colleagues,

In this first editorial of 2025, we are pleased to announce that BioAssay obtained last year the indexation by two more important indexers of scientific journals – Diadorim and ASCI. Currently, the journal is indexed in nine indexing databases/directories (Google Scholar, Scijoin, Dimensions, RCAA, Miguilim, Scilit, Latindex, Diadorim, and ASCI). In 2024, two articles were published in the Research Article section. We updated the editorial standards to further adapt the journal to Open Science practices. We also participated in the II Brazilian Meeting of Entomology Editors, disseminating our journal and discussing with other editors the use of artificial intelligence in the various stages of scientific publishing. We are continuing our editorial activities and pursuing new indexes to improve BioAssay. We are currently waiting for the result of the indexing request in CABI. This year, we already have articles in progress, but we still need a lot of collaboration from you, SEB partners, in submitting your work to BioAssay. With the end of QUALIS by CAPES, we expect authors' interest will increase in open-access journals without publication fees, such as BioAssay. Access our website, follow our social networks on Instagram, Facebook, and X (you will find a link to social media on our page - <https://www.bioassay.org.br/>), and submit your scientific papers for publication in BioAssay. BioAssay belongs to SEB, and SEB belongs to all of us.

Elio Cesar Guzzo

Editor-in-Chief of BioAssay
Entomological Society of Brazil

Daniell Rodrigo Rodrigues Fernandes

Executive Editor of BioAssay
Entomological Society of Brazil



Come and participate in the 18th Symposium on Biological Control (SICONBIOL!)

From September 14 to 18, 2025, Gramado, RS, will be the epicenter of science and innovation in biological control, and you cannot be left out! The next edition of SICONBIOL will be in the charming Serra Gaúcha and will take place at the Almeri Alfredo Peccin Event Center (ExpoGramado). The organization will be carried out by Embrapa Clima Temperado (Pelotas, RS) and the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM). This event is promoted by the Entomological Society of Brazil.

This edition will explore the theme “The Future of Biological Control is Made of Science and Innovation.” With the constant growth of biological control in Brazil and throughout the world, it is time to solidify the advances already achieved and explore actions for the persisting technological challenges. The synergy between science and innovation is fundamental to overcome the challenges and ensure the sustainability of this essential practice. In addition, we seek to further strengthen the connection between related areas, covering the biological control of phytopathogens and weeds, thus promoting an integrated approach to scientific and technological advances.

The SICONBIOL 2025 logo shows a predatory ladybug, whose body symbolizes the human brain, while the legs and antennae refer to neural networks, incorporating the concept of artificial intelligence.



Organizing committee and participants of the V CEAM at the National Institute of Amazonian Research, Manaus, Amazonas.

The image highlights the importance of knowledge and cooperation networks for science and innovation in biological control.

On the event website www.siconbiol.com.br, registrations can already be made with a promotional discount until 14/03. Abstracts can also be submitted, and the submission of proposals for round tables and lectures is open until the end of February.

Get ready for inspiring discussions about science and the development of new products and processes, and discover how innovation is vital to enabling biological control in practice.

Follow our social media and the news about the event! Do not miss the chance to be part of this transformative experience and contribute to the future of biological control! Join us and make a difference!

Participation of SEB in the V course of Entomology in the Amazon

The Fifth Course of Entomology in the Amazon (V CEAM) was held between August 7 and 12 in Manaus, AM. The event was designed and organized by students of the Graduate Program in Entomology of the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA), coordinated by Professor Rosaly Ale-Rocha. It targeted undergraduate students and recent graduates in the biological sciences and related areas, who are interested in studying arthropods, especially the Amazonian fauna. The V CEAM addressed topics, such as taxonomy, systematics, biogeography, ecology, and biology, as well as more applied areas, such as biological control, agricultural, medical, and forensic entomology, and the importance of insects as models in the various areas of biological knowledge. The event had 30 participants, selected from 47 registered for the full course, and 14 presenters from various regions of the country. In addition to lectures and short courses, students also had the opportunity to visit the Ducke Reserve to learn the principles of action of various models of insect trapping. The course was conducted by the PPG Entomology of INPA with support from INCT BioDossel (funded by CNPq), the Laboratory of Systematics of Diptera, the Laboratory of Urban and Forensic Systematic Entomology (LESUF), and the Laboratory of Cytotaxonomy and Aquatic Insects (LACIA), as well as sponsorships from companies such as Saniteck, Patamar Engenharia, and Servterra Terraplenagem Locações LTDA.

Daniell Rodrigo Rodrigues Fernandes

Luana Machado Barros

Rosaly Ale-Rocha



Society Members

Madelaine Venzon is a member of the Agronomy Advisory Committee of CNPq

The researcher Madelaine Venzon, adviser in the Graduate Program in Entomology at the Federal University of Viçosa (UFV), was recently invited to join the Agronomy Advisory Committee of CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico). This scientist is now part of a select group of 12 experts from renowned institutions, responsible for evaluating and advising on proposals to support research and training of human resources.

With a solid background in entomology and significant experience in FAPEMIG committees, Madelaine will bring her expertise to contribute to discussions on the development of agronomy in Brazil. She indicated that

her performance on the committee will be guided by the practice and experience acquired throughout her career, helping to enrich the decisions made within CNPq.

The committee, which plays an essential role in evaluating and approving scientific projects, comprises researchers with diverse profiles, which guarantees a diversified and in-depth analysis of the proposals received. Its work ranges from project analysis to the definition of financing opportunities for agronomy and related sciences.

The invitation to Madelaine Venzon reflects the importance and recognition of her scientific contribution, as well as an opportunity to directly influence the direction of science and research in Brazil.



Entomology in Focus

Fear of insects is not just cultural

In informal circles of conversation, entomophobia – fear or aversion to insects and similar organisms – is often treated as a widespread cultural phenomenon, with obvious exceptions in societies in which insects are part of the diet (entomophagy). This view is not incorrect, but it is far from the whole story.

For some time now, evolutionary psychologists have found evidence that entomophobia may have deep roots in the evolutionary history of our species and is therefore written in our biology. Rather than simply determining our relationship with insects, culture seems

to modulate our ingrained affective responses. Studies indicate that humans tend to feel greater attraction and positive emotional engagement with animals closer to us on the evolutionary tree. Sympathy and interest decrease further from this axis of proximity. Compounding the plight of insects, our **behavioral immune system** – an evolved psychological mechanism – triggers emotions of disgust and fear in the face of these organisms, interpreting them as potential disease vectors.

Thus, transforming this relationship requires more than simple awareness campaigns. It demands an

approach that takes into account this biological predisposition and seeks effective strategies to reframe the presence of insects in our daily lives.

Ulysses Paulino de Albuquerque

Albuquerque, U. P., & Silva, J. V. M. (2024). Why do we love pandas and hate cockroaches?. *Ethnobiology and Conservation*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.15451/ec2024-07-13.22-1-7>

Albuquerque, U. P., & Silva, J. V. M. (2025). Fofura ou nojo? *Ciência Hoje* 417: Resultados Imediatos. Janeiro/Fevereiro.

Entomology in the Press

Voracious insect transforms organic waste into sustainable fertilizer

The black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) plays a crucial role in converting food waste into high-quality organic fertilizer. Their larvae rapidly consume large volumes of organic matter, reducing decomposition time to about a week. In addition, after completing their cycle, they can be used as a sustainable source of protein for animal feed. Companies have adopted this innovative approach to minimize food waste and promote environmentally responsible practices.

Research of this type should be encouraged and funded by both public agencies and the private sector due to the strong impact it could have on society. And entomologists are strong candidates to lead and coordinate these initiatives.

Read more at:

Source: <https://g1.globo.com/meio-ambiente/noticia/2025/02/13/o-pequeno-inseto-com-grande-apetite-que-transforma-residuos-organicos-em-fertilizante-sustentavel.ghtml>

Expansion of the *Wolbachia* method for dengue control in 2025

The Ministry of Health plans to expand the *Wolbachia* method to 40 more Brazilian cities in 2025. This technique is currently employed in 11 municipalities, including Niterói (RJ), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), and Foz do Iguaçu (PR). The strategy consists of releasing *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes infected with *Wolbachia* bacteria, making them unable to transmit diseases such as dengue, Zika, and chikungunya. Positive results have already been observed; for example, Niterói recorded a 69.4% reduction in dengue cases in 2021. In addition to this expansion, the Ministry is implementing other control technologies, such as Larvicide Disseminator Stations and Sterile Insects.

Research like this requires specialized technical-scientific support, and entomologists are the main professionals trained to conduct these initiatives.

Source: <https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202501/meta-e-expandir-wolbachia-para-mais-40-cidades-em-2025-diz-secretario-adjunto-de-vigilancia-em-saude>

Yellow-spotted sink bug could be a new pest in Brazil

The yellow-spotted sink bug (*Erthesina fullo*), originally from China and considered a pest in Asia, was recently identified on the coast of São Paulo, with 22 records in the Baixada Santista, especially in Santos. This insect has glands that release a liquid with an unpleasant odor to ward off predators, a mechanism that acts against various threats, from other insects to larger mammals. Although it has not yet caused significant damage in Brazil, experts warn of the potential for environmental imbalances if its spread is not monitored.

Currently, agricultural pests, especially invasive ones, have a huge potential to cause damage to Brazil's production chain. Entomologists are instrumental in providing advice, expert technical guidance, and conducting research to control or minimize the impact of these insects.

Source: <https://g1.globo.com/sp/santos-regiao/noticia/2025/01/27/praga-asiatica-que-ameaca-se-espalhar-pelo-brasil-libera-cheiro-desagradavel-para-afastar-predadores-diz-biologo.ghtml>



Divulgue Sua Página



LEQIIP – Laboratory of Chemical Ecology of Insect-Plant Interactions – coordinates research investigating the chemical relationships between insects and other organisms. Coordinated by Professor Maria Fernanda Peñaflo, at the Universidade Federal Fluminense. Instagram. Link: <https://www.instagram.com/leqiip?igsh=MXkyN2U2eXk2bm05dw==>



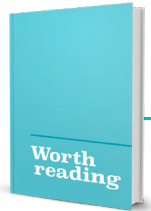
LEAF – Laboratory of Agricultural and Forest Entomology – coordinates research on entomology, especially in forest environments, seeking to understand the relationships of insects in this ecosystem, encouraging sustainable forms of management. Coordinated by Professor Mariana Breda at the Universidade Federal de Alagoas. Instagram. Link: <https://www.instagram.com/leaf.ceca.ufal?igsh=MWgweW9meDdkcTI3MQ==>



Insect with Science – Extension initiative aimed at disseminating information about insects. Itinerant Museum of Entomology and Art. Linked to the Laboratory of Entomology and Phytopathology, connected with the Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense. Instagram. Link: <https://www.instagram.com/insetoscomciencia?igsh=M2V3cWhjcGh3aDJq>



Nucleus of Research on Aquatic Insects NUPEIA – Laboratory for the study of aquatic insects, at the Universidade Estadual do Piauí. The Page publishes the results of the laboratory's research and curiosities about entomology. Instagram. Link: https://www.instagram.com/nupeia_?igsh=MnJjY2hocDI2c2Nr



Moraes G J, Castilho RC, Flechtmann CHW (2024) Manual de acarologia: acarologia básica e ácaros de plantas cultivadas no Brasil. Piracicaba: Fealq.

Del-Claro K (2024) Ecologia Comportamental: uma conversa sobre biologia evolutiva. Belo Horizonte: EDUFU e Editora UFMG.

Become a Member

The Importance of Being a Member of a Scientific Society

Science advances through collaboration, the exchange of knowledge, and the engagement of people committed to the progress of knowledge. In the field of entomology, this dynamic is even more essential, given the vastness and relevance of insects to ecosystems, agriculture, public health, and technological innovation.

Being a member of a scientific society, such as the Entomological Society of Brazil (SEB), is much more than being part of a group. It provides access to a network of experts, students, and professionals who share common interests, driving research, education, and the application of entomological knowledge. SEB offers valuable opportunities, including scientific events, access to quality publications, awards, and incentives for training new researchers. In addition, the Society works in the defense and appreciation of science, contributing to public policies and disseminating entomological knowledge in Brazil and around the world.

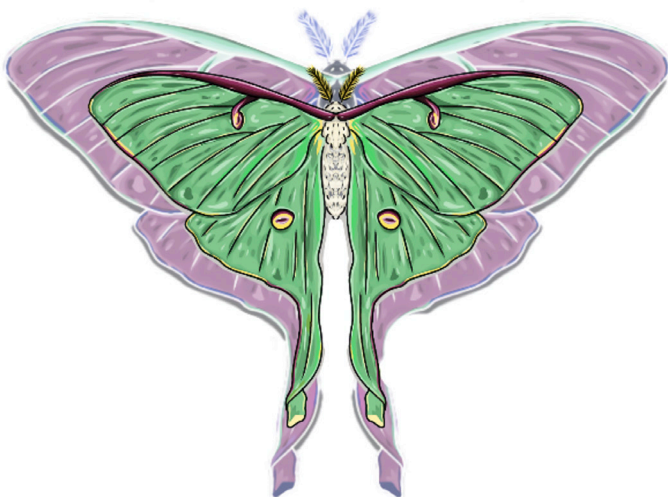
By joining, you strengthen the scientific community and actively participate in developing entomology in the country. If you are a student, teacher, professor, researcher, professional, entrepreneur, or simply a lover of insects, come and be part of SEB! Together, we can amplify the impact of our work and foster a future where knowledge about insects continues to generate benefits for society and the environment.

Join SEB and be part of this transformation!

EntomoArt!

Author: Maria Gabriela Castro

Maria Gabriela Castro – PhD Student in Entomology – ESALQ/USP
Digital representation of the subtlety of the moon moth (*Actias luna*), with its unique and striking colors



Eventos em Entomologia

BioSummit 2025 – June 4 to 5, 2025, Campinas (SP)

XVII Winter Workshop in Agricultural Entomology (WIEA) – June 30 to July 3, 2025, Jaboticabal (SP)

VIII International Symposium on Entomology of Viçosa (SIEV) - August 23 to 28, 2025, Viçosa (MG)

XVIII Symposium on Biological Control (SICONBIOL) - September 14 to 18, 2025, Gramado (RS)

XXVII Myrmecology Symposium – November 2 to 6, 2025, Recife (PE)

MedTrop - November 2 to 5, 2025, João Pessoa (PB)

Meeting on Bees - November 19 to 22, 2025, Ribeirão Preto (SP)



Popularização da Ciência

Science is strengthened when its findings extend beyond the walls of academia and reach the general public. With this in mind, the Newsletter of the Entomological Society of Brazil inaugurates the Popularization of Science section, a space dedicated to disseminating entomological research and/or actions in accessible and engaging language. Our goal is to bring insect knowledge closer to

everyone — students, teachers, farmers, and biodiversity enthusiasts. Here, you will find written information in a clear and dynamic format, highlighting entomology's relevance to society and environmental conservation.

This first edition presents the results of the study “Ant community recovery in regenerating Caatinga dry forest following slash-and-burn agriculture

culture”, published by *Katherine Bombi-Haedo, Fernanda M.P. Oliveira, Xavier Arnan, José Domingos Ribeiro-Neto, and Inara R. Leal* in the **Journal of Arid Environments** (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2024.105298>).

Welcome to this new initiative! Follow along and share what science has to reveal about the fascinating world of insects.

Research shows how ant communities recover in the Caatinga after slash-and-burn agriculture

What does the survey show?

The transformation of primary forests into agricultural areas and their abandonment have led to the emergence of secondary forests.

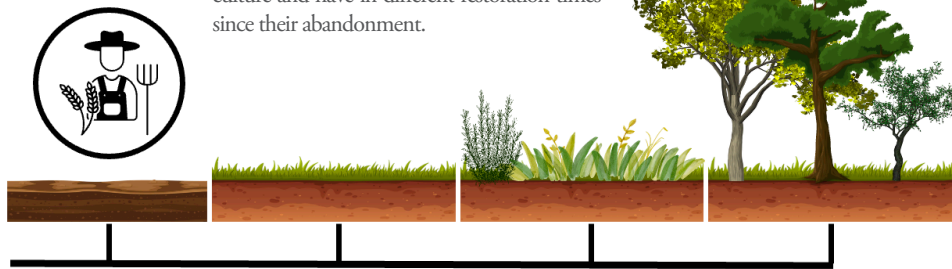
These areas may recover some of the lost biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, studies often focus on plants and do not consider the animals.

This study investigated whether terrestrial and arboreal ant species and functional groups recover during secondary succession in a dry forest of the Caatinga.



How was the study carried out?

The study compared areas of primary forests with areas that suffered slash-and-burn agriculture and have in different restoration times since their abandonment.

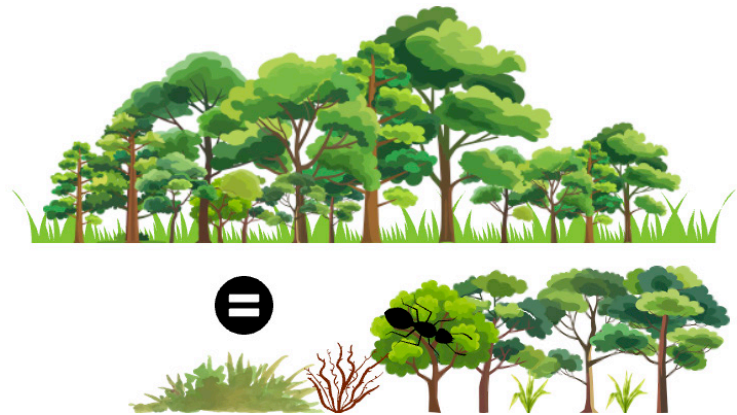
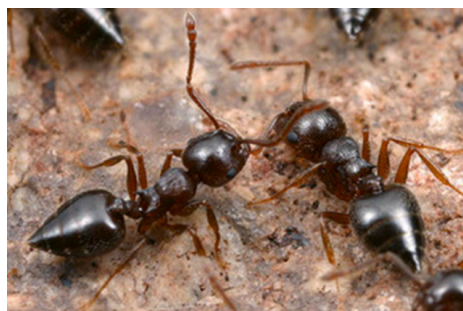


Ants were collected and identified in areas that underwent slash-and-burn agriculture.



What did the study find?

The study found 71 species of ants from 26 genera and 6 subfamilies, occupying both soil and trees.

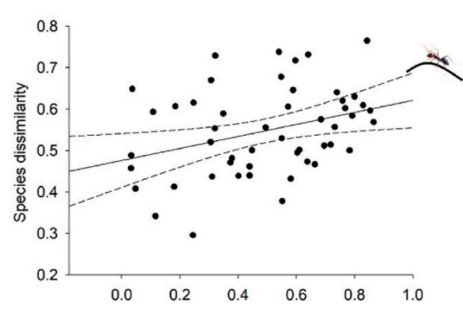
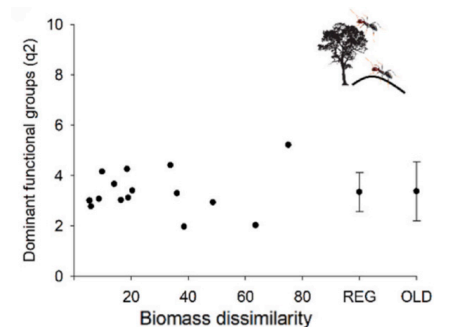


Key Point

An increased similarity in plant biomass between restoring forests and mature forests was associated with greater similarity in species composition for soil ants and the entire ant community.

Tree ants maintain their diversity and taxonomic and functional composition, regardless of the type of forest or the stage of restoration.

Considering species and their ecological functions, the diversity of ants was similar in the primary forests and secondary forests at different stages of restoration.



Conclusions

Terrestrial ant communities are able to recover quickly after farming, as long as forest regeneration is allowed. This provides hope for conservation, demonstrating the resilience of Caatinga biodiversity.



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R\$ 250,00

Student

Online Journal
R\$ 85,00

Foreigners

Online Journal
US\$ 80,00

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Entomological Society of Brazil

NEWSLETTER



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