Entomological Society of Brazil

NEWSLETTER

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Activities of the Board

The XXIX Brazilian and XIII Latin American Congress of Entomology is soon

CBE and CLE 2024, which will take place in Uberlândia between September 22 and 26, is a must-see! With a diverse and dynamic schedule, this event promises to be more innovative than ever. One of these innovations is the format of the 24 plenary sessions and the 16 planned forums. These presentations will take place via an audio transmission system known as "Silent Lecture," which allows more than one presentation at the same time in the same place and without interference with each other. The transmissions will be made directly to the headset of each participant, who will be able to tune into the desired presentation, among those that are happening simultaneously on each of the four stages set side by side in the same space (Bee, Ladybug, Butterfly, and Chrysopid podiums). Thus, congress participants will not need to change rooms and can access forums and talks dynamically and independently. Another novelty of this CBE is the EntomoPubs, discussion forums that will take place in four bars in the city. Participants will have the opportunity to discuss current topics in entomology while enjoying traditional food from Minas Gerais. The EntomoPubs will take place at night and only on September 23 and 24. Preregister on the website, which will be available beginning August 31! The scientific program includes the Producer Arena, featuring talks every morning on the Chrysopid stage. The Arena will be a space for exchange between renowned researchers in the area of conservative biological control and rural producers who use these techniques on their properties. In addition, we are pleased to announce the Symposia of the Federation of Latin American Entomology (FELA), our partner in this Event, the International Organization for Biological Control (IOBC), and the First Symposium on Soy IPM, which will take place in the Clementina Space (rooms 1 and 2), with access through Mercure Uberlândia Plaza Shopping Hotel.

In addition to the scientific program, the vibrant second Entomological Race will be held in Sabiá Park, a space with ample green area, pond, trails, leisure, and exercise equipment, as well as a walking and running track. We will also have the Photo Contest, the traditional EntomoQuiz, and the incredible exhibition of Insect Planet Insect. The president of SEB, Prof. Angelo Pallini, as well as the president and vice-president of the Scientific Committee, Prof. Tathiana Sobrinho and Frederico Sales, were in Uberlândia from May 21 to 24, 2024. Together with the President of the Congress, Prof. Solange Augusto, they visited all the spaces where the event activities will be held.

They also met with the company responsible for the audiovisual and with the Center Convention team to make final arrangements for the Event.

Frederico Salles, Tathiana Guerra, Solange Augusto and Angelo Pallini

To date, there are more than 1,800 registrations and 1598 works within 29 major areas of entomological research! So those who have not yet registered do not waste time and lose the chance to be part of this unique meeting, which will certainly be an enriching experience for everyone, providing new perspectives and many opportunities for learning and collaboration.

Follow everything about the Congress on the website https://cbe2024.com.br/ and on our Instagram page @cbentomologia.

We're waiting for you!

Organizing Committee of CBE and CLE 2024

BioAssay

Dear colleagues,

In this first editorial of 2024, we are pleased to announce that since March, BioAssay has been indexed in Latindex, an important indexer of scientific journals produced in Ibero-American countries (Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain, and Portugal). Thus, it is currently indexed in seven indexing databases/directories (Google Scholar, SciJoIn, Dimensions, RCAAP, Miguilim, Scilit, and Latindex). In addition, we have already sent the necessary documentation for indexing in Diadorim and CABI. In 2023, five articles were published in the **Editorial**, **Forum**, and **Research Article** sections. While this was an important step for our resumption, we expect to double the flow of publications in 2024. For this, we are working to finalize the new publication standards, which aim to further adapt the journal to Open Science practices. We would also like to welcome our new area editors – Claudio Salas, Izailda Barbosa dos Santos, and Luis Francisco Angeli Alves. We will continue our editorial activities and search for new indexes. Access our website, follow our social networks on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter (you will find a link to social media on our page - https://www.bioassay.org.br/), and submit your scientific papers for publication on 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

Entomological Communications

Dear readers,

We are starting 2024 with excellent news. The journal performed well in 2023! There were more than 27 accesses, 99 citations (Google Scholar,) and 43 published articles. In 2023, Google Scholar (h5=5) also increased its h5 index. The year 2023 is still not calculated in this index because only the 2019–2023 period was evaluated. We were recently indexed in the Miguilim and Latindex databases. Thus, we are currently indexed in 13 databases/directories (DOAJ, Google Scholar, PKP Index, BASE, ROAD, SciJoIn, Copernicus, MIAR, Dimensions, Scilit, AGRIS, Miguilim, and Latindex). We have also sent the necessary documentation for indexing in Diadorim and CABI. This year, we also intend to finalize the required documentation for indexing in EBSCO and SciELO. In addition, the standards of the journal were updated to readjust its new section, entitled Data Paper, focusing on scientific publications whose main objective is to describe a set of data. Another significant change for the year 2024 was the elimination of the BioAssay section. With the resumption of BioAssay, the section that was created to link articles with the theme of BioAssay, while it remained idle, became obsolete. The complete articles can now be submitted directly to BioAssay, and short Communications with this theme can usually be submitted to the Scientific Note section of Entomological Communications. Thus, the journals will not compete with each other for the same type of article. We also take the opportunity to say goodbye to the editors: Cristiane Muller, Flavia Rodrigues Fernandes, Oderley Bernardi, and Sandra Maria Moraes Rodrigues. Thank you very much for your collaboration over the years. In addition, we welcome to the team the new Section editors: Isadora Bordini and Izailda Barbosa dos Santos. We hope that Entomological Communications continues to be your choice to disseminate 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
Sociedade Entomológica do Brasil

Neotropical Entomology

On June 27, Clarivate released the latest JCR-Journal of Citation Report and the Impact Factor (IF), and Neotropical Entomology received a 1.4 in 2023. This small decrease of (-0.4) in the journal's impact factor from 2022 (IF: 1.8) is in line with the generalized trend. This decreasing trend in JCR was observed in most journals and reflects a 2-year normalization of exceptionally high-impact factors. The impact factors of all journals were exceptionally high in the past two years due to an increase in article production and publication, driven by the sudden emergence of COVID and the introduction of Early Access to content in the JCR calculation. However, the journal's position in the Entomology ranking did not change. Neotropical Entomology continues in the second quartile (Q2), occupying the 46th position among the 109 entomology journals considered.

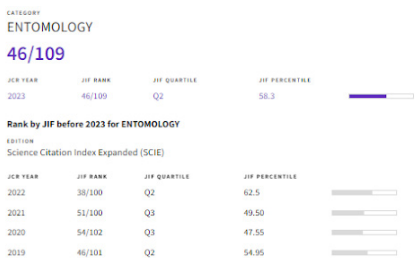
This year, Neotropical Entomology received 229 submissions (a 6% increase compared to last year) and accepted 54 manuscripts (a 47% increase compared to the previous year). The average response time of the journal, measured in the number of days from submission to acceptance, has remained constant, i.e., around 140 days since last year. It is also worth noting that in 2023, we had 157,600 downloads of articles published in Neotropical Entomology, compared to 85,877 downloads in 2022, representing an 83% increase in total downloads.

The journal has attracted more quality submissions, at least partially due to the thematic collections launched since 2022. These collections combine the most accessed and cited articles on the subject while helping to promote new submissions of original articles and reviews on thought-provoking and current topics.

We would like to highlight the two collections in progress. The first, focusing on pollinating insects, is led by specialists Juliana Hipólito, Carmen Pires, Márcia Maués, and Vera Imperatriz-Fonseca as editors.

For the second, we invited Geraldo Andrade Carvalho and Dejane Santos Alves to compile and edit a special issue on the latest advances dedicated to botanists in the context of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The articles to be submitted to this collection will address topics related to chemical characterization, toxicity, selectivity, mode of action, and botanical insecticide formulations.

Visit the collection website for more information. https://link.springer.com/journal/13744/updates/26753322.


CATEGORY
ENTOMOLOGY
46/109

JCR YEAR	JIF RANK	JIF QUARTILE	JIF PERCENTILE
2023	46/109	Q2	58.3

Rank by JIF before 2023 for ENTOMOLOGY

EDITION
Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

JCR YEAR	JIF RANK	JIF QUARTILE	JIF PERCENTILE
2022	38/100	Q2	62.5
2021	51/100	Q3	49.50
2020	54/102	Q3	47.55
2019	46/101	Q2	54.95

Khalid Haddi

Editor Chefe Neotropical Entomology

The participation of SEB in the Brazilian Congress of Zoology

During the 35th Brazilian Congress of Zoology, held from February 26 to 29 in Porto de Galinhas, the Entomological Society of Brazil had significant participation. Member Nivia da Silva Dias (Embrapa Agroindustrial), the co-author of the article "The Gender Gap in Brazilian Entomology: an Analysis of the Academic Scenario," published by Springer (https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13744-021-00918-7), presented data during the roundtable "Women in Science." This study, which is the result of a pioneering initiative by SEB, aimed to evaluate the participation of women in Brazilian Entomology, highlighting the importance of gender equity in this scientific field. SEB's active participation in this roundtable underscores its ongoing commitment to promoting diversity and equal opportunities within the scientific community. It also highlighted the importance of initiatives like this to stimulate meaningful discussions and encourage positive change toward a more inclusive and representative scientific environment.

The Brazilian Congress of Zoology was also attended by the Editor-in-Chief of BioAssay, Elio César Guzzo (Embrapa Tabuleiros Costeiros), who participated as a speaker in the VIII SYMPOSIUM ABOUT COLEOPTERA with the presentation "Contribution to knowledge of the ladybug fauna (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) of the state of Alagoas". In addition, SEB's general secretary, José Wagner da Silva Melo (UFPE), played a key role in organizing the event as a scientific coordinator, contributing to its success and strengthening SEB's ties with other institutions and professionals in the area.

The XXXV edition of the Brazilian Congress of Zoology repeated the successful experience of the previous one. It held the 2nd Conference of Zoology in Industry (2nd CIZoo) in partnership with the Pernambuco State Federation of Industries – FIEPE. The conference was attended by SEB entomologists with talks related to entomological problems faced by agriculture in the northeast region, namely: "Current situation and perspective of spittlebug management in sugarcane" given by Prof. Pedro Takao Yamamoto (ESALQ/USP); "Biological control of sugarcane spittlebugs, the fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae* protagonist for more than 50 years, what are the new challenges?" by researcher José Eduardo Marcondes de Almeida (IB/APTA/SAA); "Opportunities and challenges of the industry to bring the best solution to the field" by researcher Marcelino Borges de Brito (Koppert of Brazil); "Parasitoids: a sustainable and profitable tool" by researcher Beatriz Giordano Paranhos (Embrapa Semiarid, Petrolina, PE); "Use of artificial intelligence for the rapid and accurate identification of fruit flies" by Prof. Marcoandre Savaris (ESALQ, Piracicaba, SP); "Challenges and ventures of biological insecticides" given by researcher Carlos Alberto Tuão Gava (Embrapa Semiarid, Petrolina, PE); "National Program to Combat Fruit Flies: current situation and perspectives" given by researcher Jefferson Paes (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock); "Fruit flies in Brazil: Building a vision of the future" by researcher Adalécio Kovaleski (Embrapa Grape and Wine).

SEB representatives at the 35th Brazilian Congress of Zoology: Wagner Melo, Nivia Dias and Élio Guzzo.

Entomology in Focus

The development of Apilic Antivenom

Since the introduction of African bees into Brazil in the 1950s, which resulted in the creation of Africanized bees, and with the arrival of this hybrid in the USA in 1990, the number of accidents in humans and animals has become frequent and increasing over the years.

In 2022, accidents with venomous animals affected 283,352 people in Brazil, according to the SINAN of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, with 177,486 accidents caused by scorpions, 31,826 by spiders, 28,701 by snakes, and 23,953 by bees. Despite being a public health problem and with incident numbers very close to those caused by spiders and snakes, accidents caused by bees still do not have an antivenom (specific antidote) available for treatment.

Ministry data show that each year, bees were responsible for 79 deaths, while 92 were caused by snakes and scorpions, and only 17 caused by spiders, thus demonstrating the importance of specific serotherapy for each type of accident. Bee incidences have a high morbidity, leading patients to be hospitalized for days due to renal failure caused by the venom. Furthermore, many deaths are not recorded as bee incidences; therefore, this problem is under-reported.

Faced with this great challenge, a group of researchers linked to the Center for the Study of Venoms and Venomous Animals, Cevap, of Universidade Estadual Paulista (Unesp) has been dedicated for the last two decades to the development of Apilic Antivenom. Researchers from the Butantan Institute and the Instituto Vital Brazil were also involved, the latter being responsible for the production of the batches used in the phase I/II clinical study after authorization from ANVISA. At the end of this study, the safety was proven of the product and proposed dose adjustments made, as it is an unprecedented drug in the world and had never been used in human patients.

Figure 1. Apilic Antivenom package containing two ampoules of the product.

Currently, the antivenoms are produced by four (4) public serum-producing laboratories, responsible today for nine (9) types of antivenoms, namely: Instituto Butantan (SP), Instituto Vital Brazil (RJ), Fundação Ezequiel Dias (MG), and Centro de Produção e Produtos Imunobiológicos (PR). The Brazilian Ministry of Health, through the General Coordination of the National Immunization Program, organizes the logistics of distribution, transportation, and conservation of immunobiologicals. Through the Technical Management of Accidents by Venomous Animals, it plans the qualitative and quantitative distribution according to the epidemiological profile of the incidents. These antivenoms are purchased from the producing laboratories and distributed to the State Health Regions, which then pass them on to the Municipal Antivenom Application Units. Therefore, like the entire production chain, logistics management and application of antivenoms is already a reality in the Brazilian National Healthcare System.

This Apilic Antivenom (Figure 1) could have enormous impact and economic relevance, as it is a patented product developed with 100% national technology. Being the only one in the world, it can also be exported to numerous countries that have accidents caused by *Apis mellifera* bees, different from other serums that are specific to the animals of each region.

Currently, the study is awaiting government funds to conduct phase III clinical trials, which is the last step to register the product with ANVISA and thus become available in hospitals throughout Brazil. Learn more about the project at https://youtu.be/fZEhQ2mtPMc

Rui Seabra Ferreira Junior
Pesquisador Titular
CEVAP-UNESP

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Nomenclator entomologicus

122. Although three economically important species of Delia (Diptera, Anthomyiidae) have been recorded in Brazil – *D. antiqua* (Meigen), *D. platura* (Meigen), and *D. radicum* (L.) – these records are probably misidentifications of these species. Morphological and molecular analyses have revealed that the *Delia* larvae, which damage plantations, especially of beans and onions, in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina, belong to *Delia sanctijacobi* (Bigot, 1885), a species native to South America, which is also present in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

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Gomes LRP, Geremias LD, Zawadneak MAC, Lins-Junior JC, Gonçalves PAS, Carvalho CJB (2023). New records, host, and plant symptoms descriptions of the recently reported *Delia sanctijacobi* (Bigot) (Diptera: Anthomyiidae) in Brazil. EntomoBrasilis, 16: e1057.

Roberto A. Zucchi
(ESALQ/USP)

123. The Tobacco hornworm has sometimes been called a species, *Manduca sexta* (L., 1763), or a subspecies, *M. sexta paphus* (Cramer, 1779). However, the status of this taxon has been revised, and it has been classified in the species category, whose valid name is *Manduca paphus* (Cramer, 1779).

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Roberto A. Zucchi
(ESALQ/USP)

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Entomology Events

- XXIX Brazilian Congress of Entomology and XIII Latin American Congress of Entomology - September 22 to 26, 2024, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil.
- V Meeting on Entomology and Biodiversity Conservation – November 11 to 15, online.

Entomology in the Press

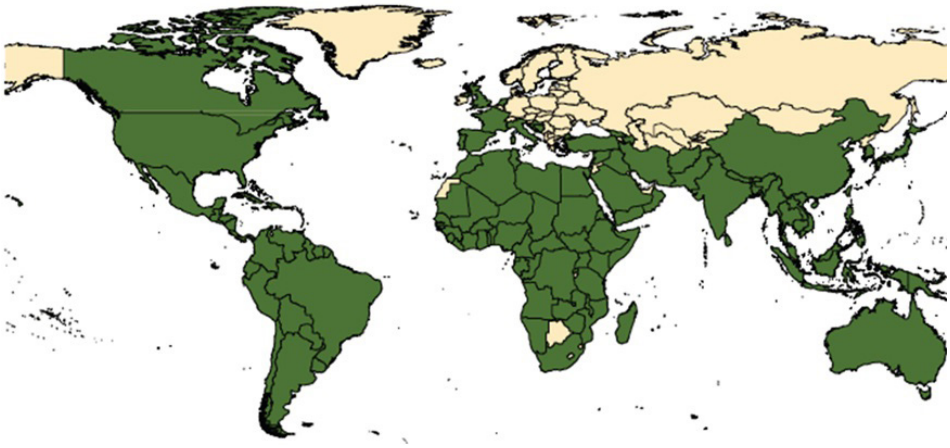
The Resistant Synanthropic Mosquito and Its Arboviruses: A Worldwide Problem

Aedes aegypti was responsible for 6,215,201 million probable cases of dengue in 2024 according to the Epidemiological Bulletin 11 on the Monitoring of Arboviruses and closing balance sheet of the Emergency Operations Committee - Dengue and other arboviruses 2024. This resulted in 3910 confirmed deaths, according to data from the Arbovirus Panel of the Brazilian Ministry of Health. This is a historical record, surpassing the 1,688,688 cases recorded in 2015.

For about 4000 years, this mosquito has taken advantage of human actions, surviving in any environment that accumulates water containing nutrients. The lack of predators, as well as global warming and the availability of artificial breeding sites, have intensified the increase in *A. aegypti* populations, extending its presence to new areas and increasing the diversity of circulating viruses, such as Zika and Chikungunya. Today, *A. aegypti* has a panglobal distribution (Figure 1). In addition to these arboviruses, cases have increased of Mayaro (MAYV) and Oropouche fever in Brazil, with more than 5000 cases of Oropouche recorded in 2024 in 11 states. Culicoides paraensis is the main vector of the Oropouche virus, and the common urban mosquito Culex quinquefasciatus can occasionally transmit it.

In Brazil, studies such as the one by Nascimento et al. (2022) in Apucarana, Paraná, showed that the presence of *A. aegypti* eggs in traps is practically non-existent at 12 °C but increases exponentially between 24 and 26 °C. Amaral et al. (2020) studied the life cycle of *A. aegypti* in climate conditions simulated by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), showing a more rapid life cycle with increasing temperature, carbon dioxide, and humidity. The mosquito can complete its life cycle even in wet sand placed in potted plant vases.

Genetic studies, such as that of Lopes et al. (2021), reveal resistance of about 50% of *A. aegypti* populations in Londrina to pyrethroid, a common insecticide for population access. The study also showed that the populations present low gene flow within a radius of up to 500 meters, indicating that the mosquito remains very close to the inhabited areas without the need to fly great distances in search of human blood and breeding sites.



Panglobal distribution – Aedes aegypti – Source: Wilkerson et al. Mosquitoes of the world

The explanation for the more than 6 million probable cases of dengue fever is mostly related to global warming and extreme weather events, the abundance and diversity of arboviruses, the high competence and vector capacity of *A. aegypti*, its growing resistance to insecticides, and the high degree of mosquito synanthropy, which is fully adapted to modern life and the disorganized habitats that favor artificial breeding sites.

Science has advanced significantly with an effective vaccine (although it is not yet available to fulfill the world demand), sterile and transgenic mosquitoes, the *Wolbachia* method, and biological products based on *Israeli Bacillus thuringiensis* bacteria and other pathogens. Furthermore, the Brazilian National Dengue Control Program has improved its vector monitoring methodologies with ovitraps and biolarvicide traps.

The fight against dengue and other arboviruses is continuous and requires joint actions to monitor this vector and its arboviruses, community involvement in environmental and health education actions, elimination of breeding sites, effective control methods that reduce the selection of resistant insects, and monitoring of other dipterans and their arboviruses, such as Mayaro and Oropouche. The Brazilian Ministry of Health confirmed in July of this year two deaths from Oropouche fever in the interior of Bahia. Previously, there was no report in the world scientific literature on fatalities from this disease.

Sources:

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Post-Embryonic Development of Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti Linnaeus, 1762 at Different Temperatures and CO2 Concentrations, and Their Influences on Hatching and Development of Stabilized Populationhttps://www.intechopen.com/chapters/72710

Publicize Your Page

The Entomophile Group officially began in 2009 and comprises students from the Postgraduate Program in Entomology (PPGE) of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE). Since then, it has operated as a non-profit organization unconnected to political party affiliations and independent of public and government agencies. With its commitment to disseminating Entomology through extension activities, the group established its headquarters in Recife, at Rua Dom Manoel de Medeiros, S/N, Dois Irmãos, Recife, PE.

The main mission of the Grupo Entomófilo is the development of extension activities related to Entomology. As a representative of the postgraduate students enrolled in the UFRPE Postgraduate Program in Entomology, the group aims to bring together and represent these students, promoting unity and teamwork around various extension actions. Such actions include programs, projects, services, courses, mini-courses, and other activities aimed at the production, diffusion, and dissemination of scientific and technological information and knowledge in the field of Entomology.

In addition, the Grupo Entomófilo seeks to maintain relations and promote activities with similar associations, establishing collaborations whenever necessary and convenient to the interests and aspirations of the group. The cooperation also extends to entities representing university students and all organizations with a scientific-academic profile in the country.

Throughout its existence, the Grupo Entomófilo has played an active role in promoting and disseminating entomological knowledge. Its activities include academic initiatives, such as courses, mini-courses, and scientific events, as well as providing services to the community. The group's work extends beyond the university walls, contributing to environmental awareness and education through programs and projects that address topics related to Entomology.

The Entomophile Group is also known for promoting recreational, academic, and cultural activities, creating an environment conducive to the integral development of its members. These initiatives strengthen the ties between the group members and enrich the academic experience of the postgraduate students involved.

ENTOMÓFILO
PPGE-UFRPE

In summary, the Grupo Entomófilo, since its foundation in 2009, has contributed significantly to the dissemination of entomological knowledge, representing the interests of postgraduate students in Entomology at UFRPE and promoting integration between the academic community and society in general. Its commitment to academic excellence and social responsibility indicates that it is an exemplary entity in the scientific and academic landscape. All its activities can be followed on its Instagram page @entomofilo.ufrpe.

Society Members

Prof. Frederico Salles has been appointed President of the Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Ephemeroptera.

We proudly announce that Professor Frederico Salles, current treasurer of SEB, has been elected president of the Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Ephemeroptera. The nomination was announced during the International Joint Meeting on Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera, held in Turin, Italy, from July 21 to 26.

Founded in the 1970s, the Committee's mission is to organize international meetings and support the participation of students in the field of entomology. The election to the presidency represents a significant milestone in Professor Frederico's career. Although he joined the Committee only six years ago, his dedication and contribution were widely recognized, resulting in his election to the position of chairman by the other members.

With almost 30 years dedicated to the study of Ephemeroptera, since the beginning of his undergraduate, Prof. Frederico is widely respected for his work in the area. We congratulate Prof. Frederico Salles for this remarkable achievement and wish him much success in his new role.

Jabuti Academic Award

The first edition of *Jabuti Acadêmico*, for academic editorial production that recognizes scientific, technical, and professional books, held an award ceremony for the selected works on August 6 in São Paulo. The winner in the Agricultural Sciences and Environmental Sciences category was "Inseticidas Botânicos no Brasil: Aplicações, Potencialidades e Perspectivas" (Botanical Insecticides in Brazil: Applications, Potentialities, and Perspectives). This work by Leandro do Prado Ribeiro, José Djair Vendramim, and Edson Luiz Lopes Baldin (in memoriam) and published by the Editora da Fundação de Estudos Agrários Luiz de Queiroz (Fealq) takes a multidisciplinary approach, contemplating all aspects inherent to the research, experimentation, and practical use of botanical insecticides in pest management programs, serving as a basis for the teaching, experimentation, and dissemination of this field of Science in Brazil.

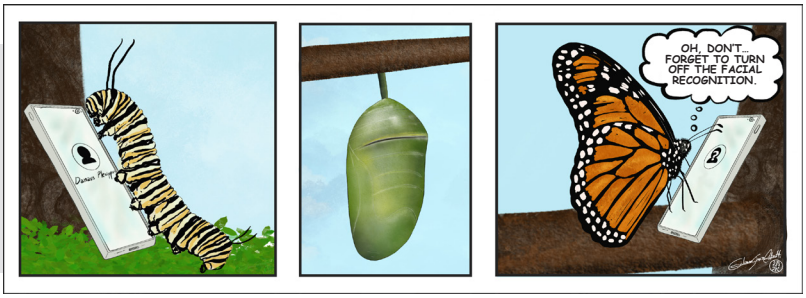
In about 650 pages, organized into three sections and 16 chapters, conceptual, technical, legal, and applied aspects about the subject are addressed, including the main botanical families with insecticidal potential in Brazil, in addition to the update on the regulations for collection and access to genetic heritage.

The Jabuti Award, conceived and organized by the Brazilian Book Chamber, is the main award for literary works in Brazil and has enormous prestige among writers and other professionals in the publishing market. The award in the area of literature is more than 60 years old and has been redesigned at various times to accompany changes in the literary environment. As a result of these changes, the Jabuti Academic Award was created this year, which was widely accepted since, in this first edition, there were almost 2 million works registered in a wide range of categories. The award itself plays a very important role in recognizing and appreciating intellectual production in our country. In addition, it recognizes the transformative role of research and education for the whole society.

We congratulate the editors of the work "Inseticidas Botânicos no Brasil: Aplicações, Potencialidades e Perspectivas" for the achievement of this prestigious award, with special recognition of SEB members Leandro do Prado Ribeiro and José Djair Vendramim.

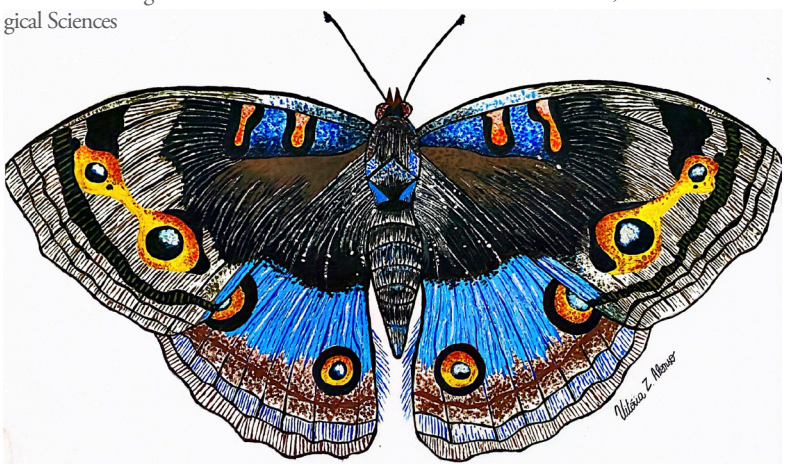
Tirinha

Artist: Giulianne Simizu Calizotti
Biologist and illustrator - External Collaborator at the Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Center for Biological Sciences



EntomoArt!

Artist: Vitória Alonso
Tropical Buckeye Butterfly (*Junonia evarete*)
Student of Biological Sciences at the Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Center for Biological Sciences



Your Picture

Photographer: João Paulo Bozina Pine
Biologist, Master's degree from the Graduate Program in Coastal and Oceanic Systems – UFPR

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