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Gross, H., Franco, J. C.: Editorial – Novel trends on semiochemicals and semiophysicals for insect science and management	163–165
Nieri, R., Anfora, G., Mazzoni, V., Rossi Stacconi, M. V.: Semiochemicals, semiophysicals and their integration for the development of innovative multi-modal systems for agricultural pests' monitoring and control	167–183
Gross, J., Gallinger, J., Görg, L. M.: Interactions between phloem-restricted bacterial plant pathogens, their vector insects, host plants, and natural enemies, mediated by primary and secondary plant metabolites	185–215
Cruz-Miralles, J., Cabedo-López, M., Guzzo, M., Vacas, S., Navarro-Llopis, V., Ibáñez-Gual, M. V., Flors, V., Montserrat, M., Jaques, J. A.: Host plant scent mediates patterns of attraction/repellence among predatory mites	217–229
Muskat, L. C., Patel, A. V.: Innovations in semiochemical formulations	231–249
Franco, J. C., Cocco, A., Lucchi, A., Mendel, Z., Suma, P., Vacas, S., Mansour, R., Navarro-Llopis, V.: Scientific and technological developments in mating disruption of scale insects	251–273
Harari, A., Sharon, R.: The contemporary and prospective risks of resistance to the mating disruption method in moths	275–288
Ricciardi, R., Benelli, G., Suma, P., Cosci, F., Di Giovanni, F., Zeni, V., Conte, G., Marchesini, E., Savino, F., Ladurner, E., Iodice, A., Canale, A., Lucchi, A.: One device for two pests: a new double dispenser for mating disruption of <i>Lobesia botrana</i> and <i>Planococcus ficus</i>	289–307
Lee Knight, A., Preti, M., Basoalto, E., Mujica, M. V., Favaro, R., Angeli, S.: Combining female removal with mating disruption for management of <i>Cydia pomonella</i> in apple	309–321
Golov, Y., Liberzon, A., Gurka, R., Soroker, V., Jurenka, R., Harari, A.: Navigation in an odorant-landscape: mate finding and mate choice in a nocturnal moth	323–334

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Special issue:

Novel trends on semiochemicals and semiophysicals for insect science and management

Guest Editors:

Jürgen Gross and José Carlos Franco



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Instructions to authors

Aims and Scope (in brief)

Entomologia Generalis welcomes high-quality contributions from the field of basic and applied ecology of arthropods, insects and mite pests, as well as their natural enemies and pollinators. Articles published in Entomologia Generalis should not be descriptive, but should bring novel findings on topics of current importance.

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Such articles are high quality research articles on advances in knowledge on fields covered by the journal (see scope). They should bring valuable and original insights in key research areas and they are expected to have a broad and rapid impact on the scientific community working in the fields of entomology and ecology of arthropods.

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They should provide significant developments in the field of entomology and ecology of arthropods. Although review papers are usually solicited by members of the editorial board, non-solicited review articles may be considered for publication in Entomologia Generalis. Please send proposals to the Editor-in-Chief (Dr. Nicolas Desneux, nicolas.desneux@univ-cotedazur.fr) for preliminary assessment by the editorial board team before formal submission to the journal.

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Short notes are short documents providing original research results, mini-reviews, perspectives or letters, which report novel findings addressing topics of major importance and that need to be made available to the scientific community quickly.

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The journal also publishes comments and rebuttals on papers previously published in Entomologia Generalis. Such documents should first be discussed with the editors and are not to be submitted directly to the journal.

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January 2022

Front cover picture

Adult planthopper *Pentastiridius leporinus* (Hemiptera: Cixiidae) on sugar beet by Felix Hergenbahn, Dossenheim, Germany.

Zoologica

Original Contributions to Zoology, founded in 1888



ISSN 0044-5088

Thies H. Büscher; Constanze Grohmann; Sven Bradler; Stanislav N. Gorb

Tarsal attachment pads in Phasmatodea (Hexapoda: Insecta)

2019. 94 pages, 49 figures, paperback, 23 x 31 cm (Zoologica, Heft 164)

ISBN 978-3-510-55051-7 84.– €

www.schweizerbart.com/9783510550517



The authors present the first extensive comparative study of the tarsal morphology of stick and leaf insects or Phasmatodea. The tarsi of 116 representative species are examined using scanning electron microscopy and described in detail, with particular focus on their attachment devices. Attachment devices with different surface micro-structures evolved on the tarsi of insects, and previous biomechanical studies have shown for a few species that different types of the microstructure have different attachment properties. As

the mesodiverse stick and leaf insects are distributed worldwide and exhibit several distinct ecological preferences, this lineage might serve as a model for evolutionary scenarios and to assess possible correlation between the species' ecology and tarsal morphology.

Therefore the studied species were chosen from all subfamilies currently recognised within Phasmatodea covering the entire range of biogeographic distribution to investigate the relationship between the attachment microstructure and the ecolog-

ical preferences and/or oviposition techniques. In addition, one species of Embioptera (webspinners), which is assumed to be the sister group of the Phasmatodea, is examined.



John D. Plant; Hannes F. Paulus

Evolution and Phylogeny of Bees

Review and Cladistic Analysis in Light of Morphological Evidence (Hymenoptera, Apoidea)

2016. 364 pages, 232 figures, 49 tables, paperback, 23 x 31 cm (Zoologica, Heft 161)

ISBN 978-3-510-55048-7 169.– €

www.schweizerbart.com/9783510550487



Volume 161 of Zoologica reviews and analyses the evolution and phylogeny of bees. It is subdivided into two parts

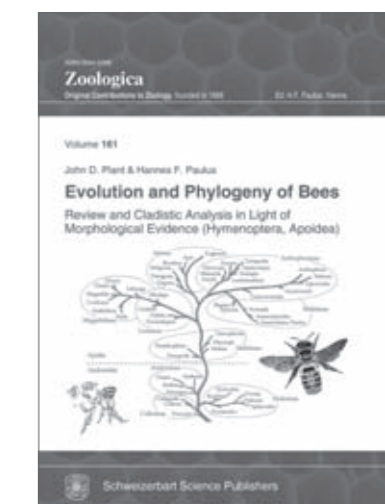
Part One: A Preamble to the Evolution and Phylogeny of Bees provides a complete and critical review of all previous attempts to reconstruct the phylogenetic tree of bees (Anthophila / Apiformes) based on morphological, bionomic and molecular approaches and presented in chronological sequence up to and including recent publications. At the same time, the introductory part examines trends in the classification of bees and compares available hypotheses of bee evolution. Part One

closes with a family-wise delineation of the fossil history of bees.

Part Two: A Phylogenetic Study of Bees in Light of Morphological Evidence adds an experimental study to complement the bibliographical analysis provided in Part One.

The phylogenetic relationships of the larger taxonomic units of bees are tested anew using an extensive dataset of selected morphological features. The study uses all common and current computer-aided techniques of cladistic analysis (parsimony, successive/implied weight, Bayesian and neighbor-joining), which are applied to representatives of all seven

families, 22 subfamilies and 48 of 58 tribes of bees. The conclusions drawn from this are evaluated for the major groups (i.e., short-tongued and long-tongued bees), and separately for the families, subfamilies and tribes in each case.



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