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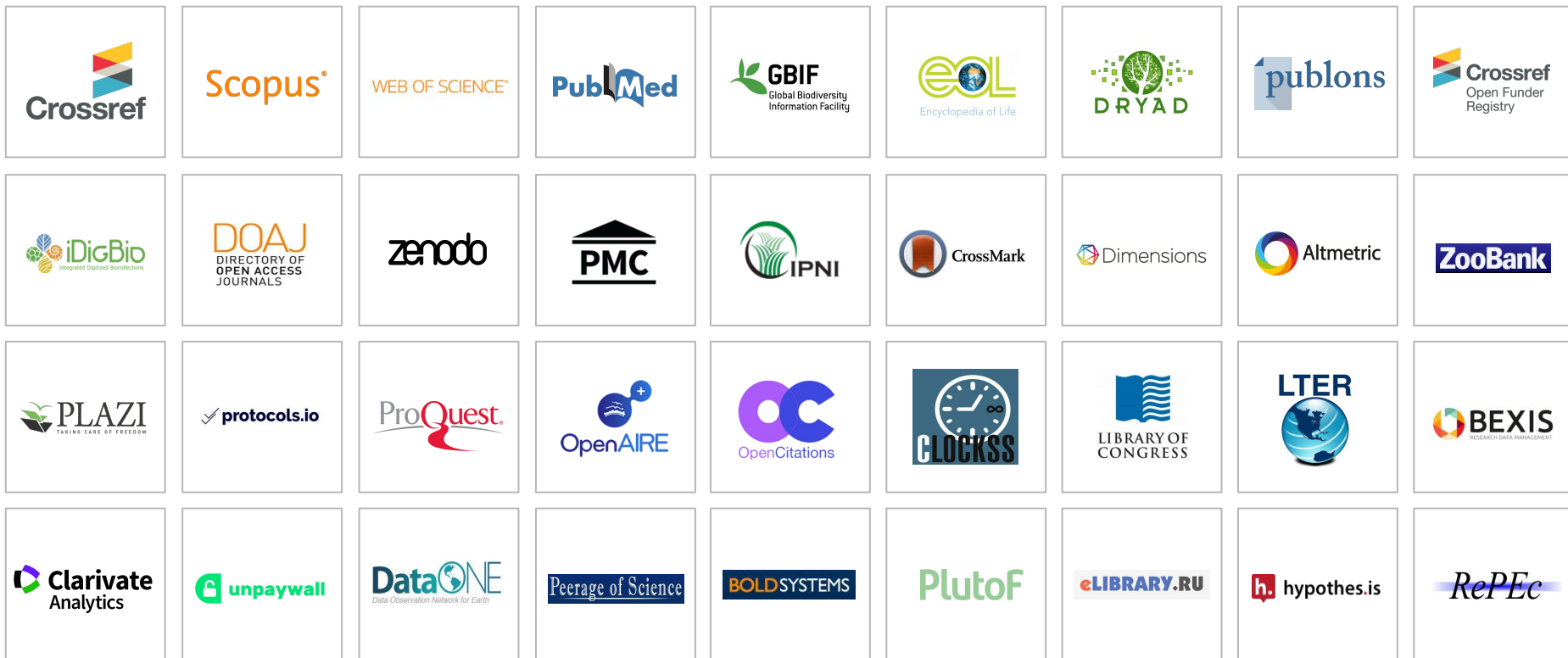
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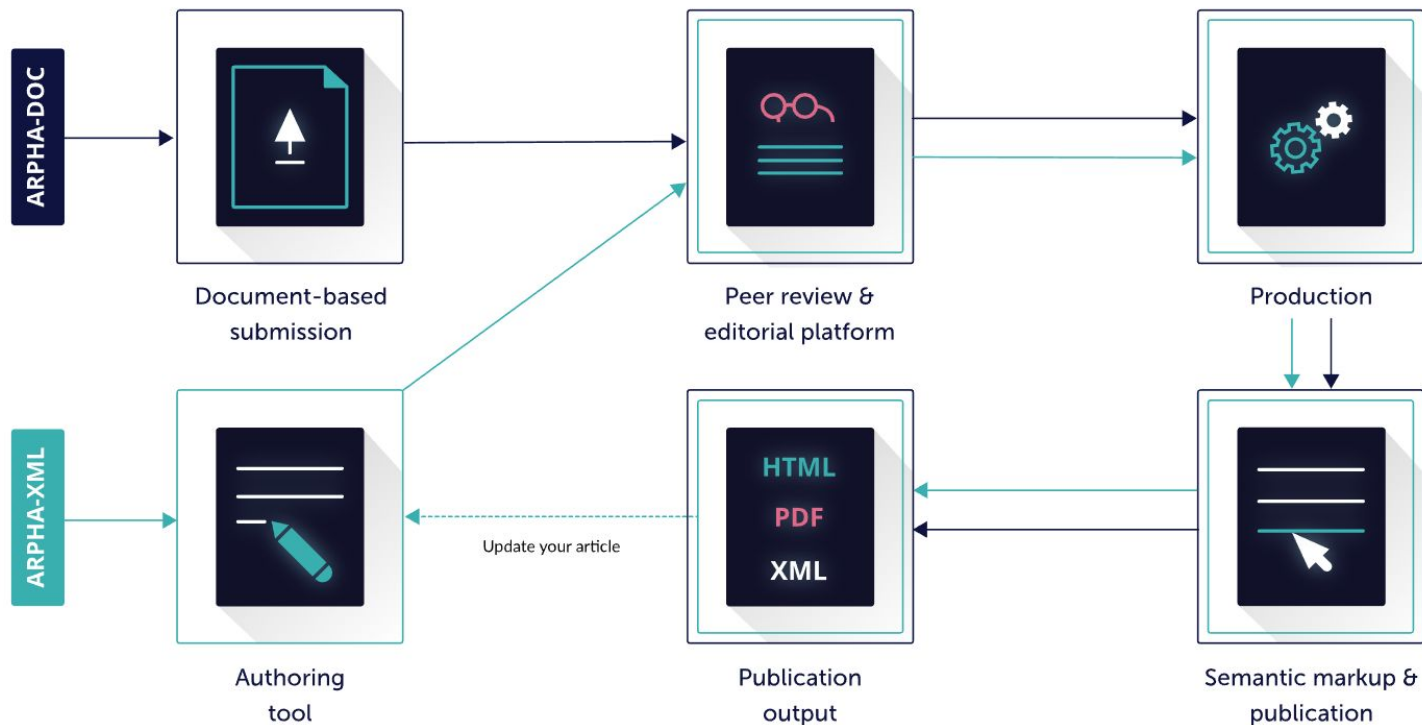


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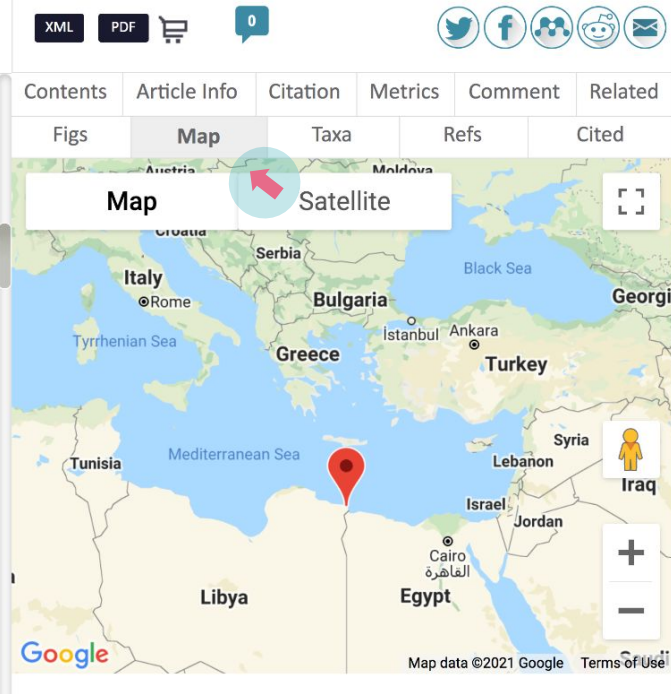
Short Communication

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria 51(1): 113-118
<https://doi.org/10.3897/aiep.51.63504> (31 Mar 2021)

In this study, the record of *A. pharaonis* is documented for the first time in the Libyan waters, being the species not yet reported in recent literature on marine non-indigenous species of the country (Shakman et al. 2019 and references therein; Abdelghani et al. 2020; Bariche et al. 2020; Osca et al. 2020). The locations of the two subsequent findings of *A. pharaonis* described in this paper represent the westernmost Mediterranean area of colonization of this non-indigenous fish along the southern shores of the basin.

Material and methods

On 19 September 2020, a spear fisher submitted photos to the social media citizen science platform for Libyan waters called 'Marine Biology in Libya' (<https://www.facebook.com/MarineBiologyinLibya>) of an unknown fish he had just caught. The catch was made on rocky bottom interrupted by sand at a depth of approximately 1.5 m, along the coast of the Al Burdi (Bardia) region in the far eastern extremity of Libya, not far from the Egyptian border (31°46'45"N, 25°04'40"E) (Fig. 1). The same sports fisher preserved in a freezer the specimen (specimen A), which was retrieved by one of us (SAM), to enable the assessment and measurement of its main morphometric and meristic attributes. Measurements were taken with a caliper to the nearest 0.01 mm, following Bauchot (1987). The sample is stored in formaldehyde solution at the fish collection of the Omar Al-Moukhtar University, El Bayda, Libya. The specimen was identified following Gon (1986, 2000), Gon and Randall (2003), and Golani et al. (2013).



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Short Communication

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria 51(1): 113-118
<https://doi.org/10.3897/aiep.51.63504> (31 Mar 2021)



Figure 1. [doi](#)

Locations and dates of first records of *Apogonichthyoides pharaonis* in the Mediterranean Sea, updated with the two findings in Libyan waters in 2020 (red bullets; A. specimen from Al Burdi; B. specimen from Tobruk).

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Figure 1. [doi](#)

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Short Communication

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria 51(1): 113-118
<https://doi.org/10.3897/aiep.51.63504> (31 Mar 2021)

Introduction ▲

There is only one member of the cardinal fish family (*Apogonidae*) native to the Mediterranean, the Mediterranean cardinal fish, *Apogon imberbis* (Linnaeus, 1758), while at least five non-indigenous members of the same family have been recorded to date from the basin. These include the spotfin cardinal, *Jaydia queketti* (Gilchrist, 1903), the Smith's cardinalfish' *Jaydia smithi* Kotthaus, 1970, the broadbanded cardinalfish, *Ostorhinchus fasciatus* (White, 1790), the Indian Ocean twospot cardinalfish, *Cheilodipterus novemstriatus* (Rüppell, 1838), and the pharaoh cardinalfish, *Apogonichthyoides pharaonis* (Bellotti, 1874), all introduced via the Suez Canal (Lessepsian migrant fishes) (Rothman et al. 2013; Irmak and Engin 2015).

Apogonichthyoides pharaonis is native to the Red Sea, the P... (Rothman B-SS, Goren M, Galil BS (2013) *Cheilodipterus novemstriatus* (Rüppell, 1838) along the Levantine coast of the Mediterranean Sea: A forthcoming invasion? BioInvasions Records 2(1): 85–88. <https://doi.org/10.3391/bir.2013.2.1.15>)

(Norman 1927) and later off the Palestinian coasts before *taeniatus* (Cuvier, 1828) (see Haas and Steinitz 1947; Golani from Cyprus in 1961 (Demetropoulos and Neocleous 1969), Lebanon in 1962 (George et al. 1963), from south-eastern Turkey in 1984 (Mater and Kaya 1987), from Syria in 1992 (Sbaihi and Saad 1995), from south-eastern Aegean Sea, at Symi Island, Greece, in 1982 (Zachariou-Mamalinga 1990), and at Rhodus Island, Greece, and the Datça Peninsula region, Turkey, in 2002 (Corsini-Foka et al. 2004; Öz et al. 2007) (1). The species is currently classified as an established non-indigenous species in the Levantine Sea, be regularly caught as bycatch in the artisanal fishery (Carpentieri et al. 2009; Anonymous 2010) in relatively shallow waters of Egypt (Ragheb et al. 2019), Turkey (Bilge et al. 2019), Cyprus (Iglésias and Frotté 2019), Lebanon (Carpentieri et al. 2009), and Greece (Corsini-Foka et al. 2014; Corsini-Foka and Kondylatos 2015).

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Figures 1A–F

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Type material. Holotype male. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape, Kogelberg Nature Reserve, 34°16.481'S 19°01.033'E, 16 Jan–16 Feb 2000, S. van Noort, Malaise trap, KO98-M53, Mesic Mountain Fynbos, last burnt c. 1978, SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256956 (SAMC). Paratypes: 2 males, same data SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256940 (SAMC, OSUC); 1 male: South Africa, Northern Cape, Avontuur Farm,

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https://doi.org/10.3897/compcytogen.v5i3.1730

“Darwin’s butterflies”? DNA barcoding and the radiation of the endemic Caribbean butterfly genus *Calisto* (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

Andrei Sourakov¹, Evgeny V. Zakharov²

¹ Molecule Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA
² Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada N1G 2W1

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Academic editor: V. Lukhtanov

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Abstract

The genus *Calisto* Hübner, 1823 is the only member of the diverse, global subfamily Satyrinae found in the West Indies, and by far the richest endemic Caribbean butterfly radiation. *Calisto* species occupy an extremely diverse array of habitats, suggestive of adaptive radiation on the scale of other classic examples such as the Galápagos or Darwin’s finches. However, a reliable species classification is a key requisite before further evolutionary or ecological research. An analysis of 111 DNA ‘barcodes’ (655 bp of the mitochondrial gene COI) from 29 putative *Calisto* species represented by 31 putative taxa was therefore conducted to elucidate taxonomic relationships among these often highly cryptic and confusing taxa. The sympatric, morphologically and ecologically similar taxa *Calisto confusa* Lathy, 1899 and *Calisto confusa debarriera* Clench, 1943 proved to be extremely divergent, and we therefore recognize *Calisto debarriera* stat. n. as a distinct species, with *Calisto neilo* Schwartz & Gali, 1984 as a junior synonym syn. n. Species status of certain allopatric, morphologically similar sister species has been confirmed: *Calisto hysius* (Godart, 1824) (including its subspecies *Calisto hysius aloucosticha* Correa et Schwartz, 1986, stat. n.), and its former subspecies *Calisto batesi* Michener, 1943 showed a high degree of divergence (above 6%) and should be considered separate species. *Calisto lycena* Bates, 1935/ *Calisto crypto* Gali, 1985/ *Calisto franciscoi* Gali, 1985 complex, also showed a high degree of divergence (above 6%), confirming the species status of these taxa. In contrast, our data suggest that the *Calisto grammus* Bates, 1939 species complex (including *Calisto grammus* Díaz-González, 1987, *Calisto grammus amazona* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus micrommata* Schwartz & Gali, 1984, stat. n., *Calisto grammus distacta* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus phoenix* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus sommeri* Schwartz & Gali, 1984, stat. n., and *Calisto grammus mitcheneri* Clench, 1944, stat. n.) should be treated as a single polytypic species, as genetic divergence among sampled populations representing these taxa is low (and stable morphological apomorphies are absent). A widely-distributed pest of sugar cane, *Calisto pulchella* Lathy, 1899 showed higher diversification among isolated populations (3.5%) than expected, hence supporting former separation of this species into two taxa (*pulchella* and *darlingtoni* Clench, 1943), of which the latter might prove to be a separate species rather than subspecies. The taxonomic revisions presented here result in *Calisto* now containing 34 species

Contents Article info Citation Metrics Comment Related
Figs Tabs Taxa Refs Cited

Figure 1.
Bayesian inference phylogeny based on 655bp of COI for 111 specimens of the genus *Calisto* (representing ca. 20 species belonging to 26 named taxa), with outgroups of *Eretris* and *Auco* (Nymphalidae: Satyrinae: Prionophilini). The numbers at the nodes indicate posterior probability.

Figure 2.
Fragment of the BI tree in Figure 1 with additional information about clades **Clade A**: *Calisto confusa* and *Calisto batesi* are found allopatrically on two Hispaniolan paleislands. **Clade B**: *Calisto obscura* is a widespread Hispaniolan species. The *Calisto grammus* complex is represented by a number of named populations, mostly but not exclusively found in Cordillera Central, the status of which are revised to subspecies in the present study. **Clade C**: *Calisto archebates* is a local endemic of the southern paleisland’s Sierra de Bahoruco.

Figure 3.
Fragment of the BI tree in Figure 1 with additional information about clades. **Clade A**: *Calisto confusa* and *Calisto debarriera*. *Calisto neilo* are morphologically similar and sometimes sympatric, though seemingly occupy different elevations. **Clade B**: *Calisto arca* is an endemic of Cordillera Central’s Valle Nuevo area. **Clade C**: *Calisto chrysosiris* is found at high elevations on both southern and northern paleislands in the refugia associated with climbing bamboo grass *Arthrostylidium*. **Clade D**: *Calisto eleusis* is now found extremely locally in the Cordillera Central. **Clade E**: *Calisto herophile* is distributed on Cuba and Bahamas islands. **Clade F**: *Calisto nubilus* is a Puerto Rican endemic.

Figure 4.
Fragment of the BI tree in Figure 1 with additional information about clades. The outgroups (*Auco* - bunch grass feeder from the southern Andes; *Eretris* - a bamboo-feeding group from Central and South America) and two basal *Calisto* clades **Clade A**: *Calisto zongii* of Jamaica which is aligned with the Hispaniolan *Calisto robustus* (a rare highly divergent species with an unknown life history) and *Calisto pulchella*, a well-known sugar cane pest (the native host plant is unknown). **Clade B**: *Calisto tasajero* (from the highlands of Cordillera Central) which feeds on *Dorstenia domingensis* bunch grass and *Calisto* of the lycene group

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“Darwin’s butterflies”? DNA barcoding and the radiation of the endemic Caribbean butterfly genus *Calisto* (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

Andrei Sourakov¹ and Evgeny V. Zakharov²

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Abstract

The genus *Calisto* Hübner, 1823 is the only member of the diverse, global subfamily Satyrinae found in the West Indies, and by far the richest endemic Caribbean butterfly radiation. *Calisto* species occupy an extremely diverse array of habitats, suggestive of adaptive radiation on the scale of other classic examples such as the Galápagos or Darwin’s finches. However, a reliable species classification is a key requisite before further evolutionary or ecological research. An analysis of 111 DNA ‘barcodes’ (655 bp of the mitochondrial gene COI) from 29 putative *Calisto* species represented by 31 putative taxa was therefore conducted to elucidate taxonomic relationships among these often highly cryptic and confusing taxa. The sympatric, morphologically and ecologically similar taxa *Calisto confusa* Lathy, 1899 and *Calisto confusa debarriera* Clench, 1943 proved to be extremely divergent, and we therefore recognize *Calisto debarriera* stat. n. as a distinct species, with *Calisto neilo* Schwartz & Gali, 1984 as a junior synonym syn. n. Species status of certain allopatric, morphologically similar sister species has been confirmed: *Calisto hysius* (Godart, 1824) (including its subspecies *Calisto hysius aloucosticha* Correa et Schwartz, 1986, stat. n.), and its former subspecies *Calisto batesi* Michener, 1943 showed a high degree of divergence (above 6%) and should be considered separate species. *Calisto lycena* Bates, 1935/ *Calisto crypto* Gali, 1985/ *Calisto franciscoi* Gali, 1985 complex, also showed a high degree of divergence (above 6%), confirming the species status of these taxa. In contrast, our data suggest that the *Calisto grammus* Bates, 1939 species complex (including *Calisto grammus* Díaz-González, 1987, *Calisto grammus amazona* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus micrommata* Schwartz & Gali, 1984, stat. n., *Calisto grammus distacta* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus phoenix* González, 1987, stat. n., *Calisto grammus sommeri* Schwartz & Gali, 1984, stat. n., and *Calisto grammus mitcheneri* Clench, 1944, stat. n.) should be treated as a single polytypic species, as genetic divergence among sampled populations representing these taxa is low (and stable morphological apomorphies are absent). A widely-distributed pest of sugar cane, *Calisto pulchella* Lathy, 1899 showed higher diversification among isolated populations (3.5%) than expected, hence supporting former separation of this species into two taxa (*pulchella* and *darlingtoni* Clench, 1943), of

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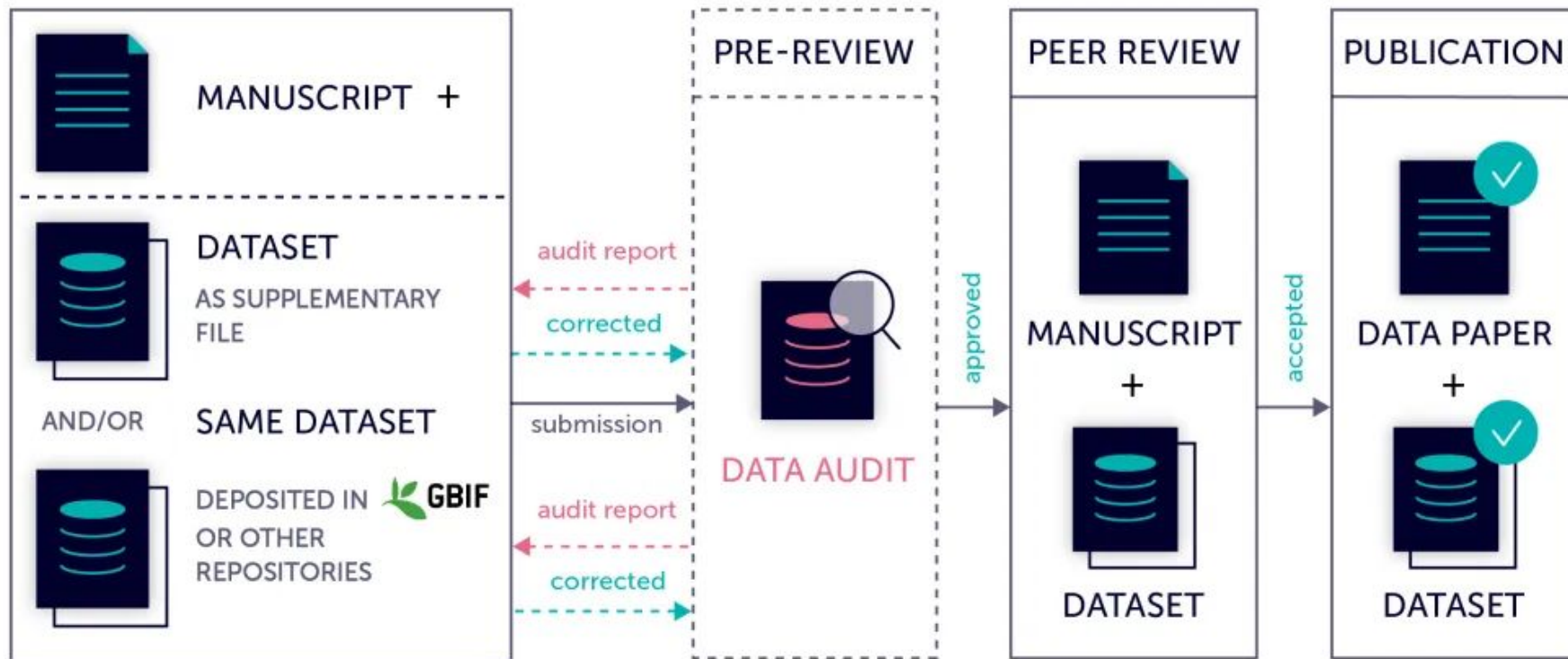
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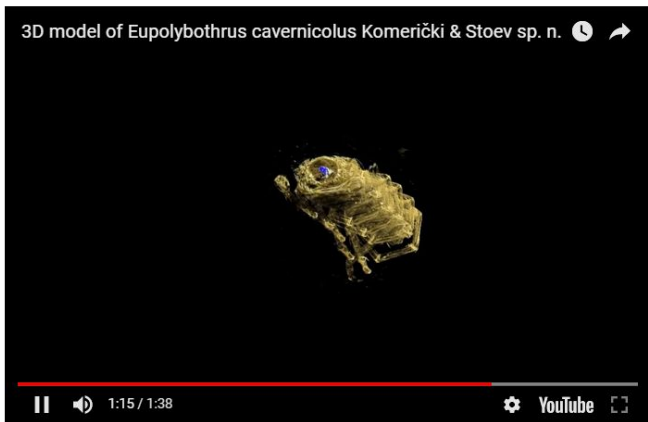
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Taxonomic Paper

Biodiversity Data Journal 1: e1013 (28 Oct 2013)
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model was converted into an AVI file, using the flight recorder of CTVox, and disseminated, along with the video of the living specimen (Fig. 22) through YouTube. According to [Faulwetter et al. \(2013\)](#), a 'cybertype' should be linked to the original type material and be retrievable and freely accessible. We comply with these requirements by a) including a set of Darwin Core files along with the deposited volumetric data which describe the attributes and deposition of the physical type material and b) using a CCZero license and rich metadata to make the "cybertype" retrievable and reusable. Furthermore, through the same set of Darwin Core files, the morphological data are also linked to the transcriptomic data at GigaDB, effectively extending the 'cybertype' concept and providing direct links to other data describing type material of the same species.

3D model of *Eupolybothrus cavernicolus* Komerički & Stoev sp. n.  



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Figure 21.
Eupolybothrus cavernicolus Komerički & Stoev sp. n., paratype, 3D model, volume rendering, created with CTVox, virtual rotation and dissection. Movie available at: YouTube.

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Figure 21.
Eupolybothrus cavernicolus Komerički & Stoev sp. n., paratype, 3D model, volume rendering, created with CTVox, virtual rotation and dissection. Movie available at: YouTube.

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Data Paper

Biodiversity Data Journal 6: e24375
<https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.6.e24375>

Dataset of long-term monitoring of ground-dwelling ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in the influence areas of a hydroelectric power plant on the Madeira River in the Amazon Basin

Itanna O. Fernandes, Jorge L.P. de Souza

Abstract

Background

Biodiversity loss is accelerating rapidly in response to increasing human influence on the Earth's natural ecosystems. One way to overcome this problem is by focusing on places of human interest and monitoring the changes and impacts on the biodiversity. This study was conducted at six sites within the influence area of the Santo Antônio Hydroelectric Power Plant in the margins of the Madeira River in Rondônia State. The sites cover a latitudinal gradient of approximately 100 km in the Brazilian Amazon Basin. The sampling design included six sampling modules with six plots (transects) each, totaling 30 sampling plots. The transects were distributed with 0 km, 0.5 km, 1 km, 2 km, 3 km and 4 km, measured perpendicularly from the river margin towards the interior of the forest. For sampling the ground-dwelling ants, the study used the ALL (ants of the leaf litter) protocol, which is standardized globally in the inventories of ant fauna. For the purpose of impact indicators, the first two campaigns (September 2011 to November 2011) were carried out in the pre-filling period, while campaigns 3 to 10 (February 2012 to November 2014) were carried out during and after the filling of the hydroelectric reservoir. A total of 253 events with a total of 9,165 occurrences were accounted during the monitoring. The ants were distributed in 10 subfamilies, 68 genera and 324 species/morphospecies. The impact on ant biodiversity during the periods before and after filling was measured by ecological indicators and by the presence and absence of some species/morphospecies. This is the first study, as far as we know, including taxonomic and ecological treatment to monitor the impact of a hydroelectric power plant on ant fauna.

New information

Until recently, most studies conducted on hydroelectric plants, located in the Amazon Basin, were carried out after the implementation of dams in order to assess their impacts on the environment and biodiversity (Benchimol and Peres 2015, Latraverse et al. 2017, Sá Oliveira et al. 2015). Recent studies on dam impacts have begun to be conducted prior to dam implementation (e.g. Bobrowiec and Tavares 2017, Fraga et al. 2014, Moser et al. 2014), thus providing a better overview of the impact and a better assessment of its magnitude.

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Article info

Citation

Metrics

Comment

Related

Figs

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Figure 2

Sample from 1 m² leaf litter of each sampling plot located at 50 m intervals along the transect and mesh sieve used to separate the leaves from the invertebrates.

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Fernandes, Itanna; de Souza, Jorge

Figure 2 Sample from 1 m² leaf litter of each sampling plot located at 50 m intervals along the transect and mesh sieve used to separate the leaves from the invertebrates.

Preview



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Single Taxon Treatment

Biodiversity Data Journal 9: e58009
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Detailed description and illustration of larva, pupa and imago of *Holorusia mikado*

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Data Paper

Biodiversity Data Journal 9: e63290
<https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.9.e63290> (17 Mar 2021)

Distribution of testate amoebae in bryophyte communities in São Miguel Island (Azores Archipelago)

▼ Martin Souto Souto, Vítor Gonçalves, Xabier Pontevedra-Pombal, Pedro M. Raposo

Abstract ▲

Background

Testate amoebae are a polyphyletic group of protists living preferentially in soils, freshwaters and wetlands. These **Protozoa** have a worldwide distribution, but their presence and diversity in the Azores (a remote oceanic archipelago) is poorly known, with only twelve taxa recorded so far. The published information reflects occasional collections from sporadic field visits from naturalists to São Miguel Island, mainly in the nineteenth century. To overcome this limitation, a standardised survey was carried out on the Island, sampling different types of habitats from several localities to provide the distribution and information on species ecology of testate amoebae.

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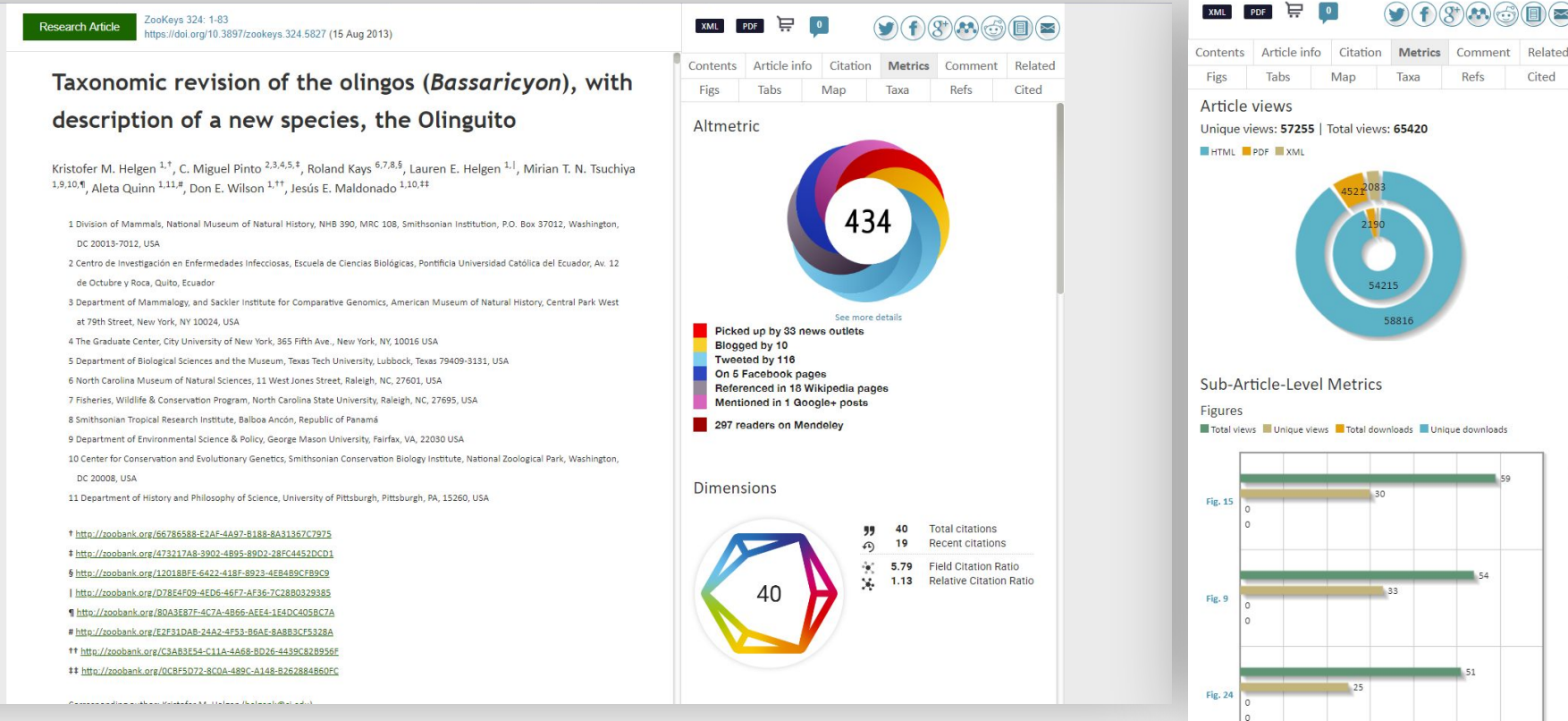
Table 1. Historical records of testate amoebae from Azores Archipelago

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Table 2. Habitat characteristics and location of the sixteen studied localities in São Miguel



Различные метрики в режиме реального времени



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Monograph

ZooKeys 560: 1-340
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.560.6264> (04 Feb 2016)

Taxonomic revision of the tarantula genus *Aphonopelma* Pocock, 1901 (Araneae, Mygalomorphae, Theraphosidae) within the United States

▼ Chris A. Hamilton, Brent E. Hendrixson, Jason E. Bond

Abstract

This systematic study documents the taxonomy, diversity, and distribution of the tarantula spider genus *Aphonopelma* Pocock, 1901 within the United States. By employing phylogenomic, morphological, and geospatial data, we evaluated all 55 nominal species in the United States to examine the evolutionary history of *Aphonopelma* and the group's taxonomy by implementing an integrative approach to species delimitation. Based on our analyses, we now recognize only 29 distinct species in the United States. We propose 33 new synonymies (*A. apacheum*, *A. minchi*, *A. rothi*, *A. schmidt*, *A. stahnkei* = *A. chalcodes*; *A. arnoldi* = *A. armada*; *A. behlei*, *A. vogelae* = *A. marxi*; *A. breenei* = *A. anax*; *A. chambersi*, *A. clarum*, *A. cryptethum*, *A. sandersoni*, *A. sullivani* = *A. eutylenum*; *A. clarki*, *A. coloradanum*, *A. echinum*, *A. gurleyi*, *A. harlingenum*, *A. odelli*, *A. waconum*, *A. wichitanum* = *A. hentzi*; *A. heterops* = *A. moderatum*; *A. jungi*, *A. punzoi* = *A. vorhiesi*; *A.*

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David Ortiz, Oscar F. Francke, Jason E. Bond (2018)
A tangle of forms and phylogeny: Extensive morphological homoplasy and molecular clock heterogeneity in Bonnetina and related tarantulas. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 127: 55.
 DOI: [10.1016/j.ympev.2018.05.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2018.05.013)

James Starrett, Shahan Derkarabetian, Marshal Hedin, Robert W. Bryson, John E. McCormack, Brant C. Faircloth (2017)
High phylogenetic utility of an ultraconserved element probe set designed for Arachnida. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 17: 812.
 DOI: [10.1111/1755-0998.12621](https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12621)

Alejandro Valdez-Mondragón, Claudia I. Navarro-Rodríguez, Karen P. Solís-Catalán, Mayra R. Cortez-Roldán, Alma R. Juárez-Sánchez (2019)
Under an integrative taxonomic approach: the description of a new species of the genus *Loxosceles* (Araneae, Sicariidae) from Mexico City. *ZooKeys* 892: 93.
 DOI: [10.3897/zookeys.892.39558](https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.892.39558)

Рецензии и аннотации после публикации

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[Review Article](#) Research Ideas and Outcomes 3: e20860 <https://doi.org/10.3897/rio.3.e20860> (11 Sep 2017) Reviewed v1 

A review of biodiversity-related issues and challenges in megadiverse Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries

▼ Kristina von Rintelen, Evy Arida, Christoph Häuser

Abstract ▲

Indonesia is one of the ten member states of the economically and politically diverse regional organization of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Southeast Asia comprises four of the 25 global biodiversity hotspots, three of the 17 global megadiverse countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines) and the most diverse coral reefs in the world. All member states are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). We discuss ASEAN-wide joint activities on nature conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that do not stop at national borders.

The Indonesian archipelago comprises two of the world's biodiversity hotspots (areas with a high degree of endemic species that are highly threatened by loss of habitats): Its insular character and complex geological history led to the evolution of a megadiverse fauna and flora on the global scale. The importance of biodiversity, e.g., in traditional medicine and agriculture, is deep-rooted in Indonesian society. Modern biodiversity pathways include new fields of application in technology, pharmacy and economy along with environmental policies. This development occurred not only in Indonesia but also in other biodiversity-rich tropical countries.

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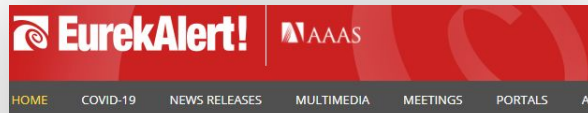
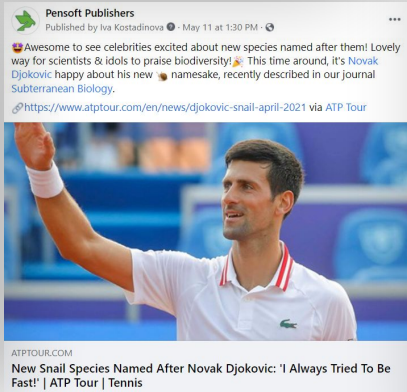
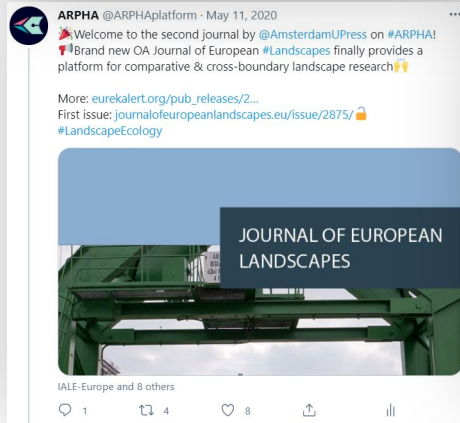


Senckenberg Nature Research Society moves three of its journals to the ARPHA Platform - April 9, 2021

The Senckenberg Nature Research Society, one of the largest natural research associations in Germany, has moved three of its international, open-access scholarly journals to the publishing platform ARPHA, following a recent contract with the scientific publisher and technology provider [Pensoft](#).

Having opted for the white-label publishing solution, the journals remain under the brand of the Society and the Senckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden, one of the oldest natural-science museums in the world. Despite transitioning to a new platform, the past volumes of the journals remain accessible from a link on their website homepages.

Following their recent move to the Pensoft-developed publishing platform, the journals - Arthropod Systematics & Phylogeny, Vertebrate Zoology and Geologica Saxonica - have not only acquired their own glossy and user-friendly websites, but have also taken advantage from ARPHA's signature fast-track, end-to-end publishing system, which is to benefit all journal users: authors, reviewers and editors alike. In addition, the journals are already using many of the unique services offered by ARPHA, including publication in PDF, semantically enhanced HTML and machine-readable XML formats; advanced data publishing; sub-article-level usage metrics; automated export of sub-article elements and data to key aggregators; web-service integrations with major indexing and archiving databases; and others.



NEWS RELEASE 15-APR-2021

Novak Djokovic now has a tiny new snail species named after him

PENSOFT PUBLISHERS

Research News



PRINT E-MAIL

Do freshwater snails make good tennis players? One of them certainly has the name for it.

Enter Travunijana djokovici, a new species of aquatic snail named after famous Serbian tennis player Novak Djokovic.

Slovak biospeleologist Jozef Grego and Montenegrin zoologist Vladimir Pesic of the University of Montenegro discovered the new snail in a karstic spring near Podgorica, the capital of Montenegro, during a field trip in April 2019. Their [scientific article](#), published in the open-access, peer-reviewed journal *Subterranean Biology*, says they named it after Djokovic "to acknowledge his inspiring enthusiasm and energy."

"To discover some of the world's rarest animals that inhabit the unique underground habitats of the Dinaric karst, to reach inaccessible cave and spring habitats and for the restless work during processing of the collected material, you need Novak's energy and enthusiasm," the researchers explain.



IMAGE: THE TYPE LOCALITY WHERE THE NEW SPECIES TAVUNIJANA DJOKOVICI WAS FOUND [view more](#)

CREDIT: JOZEF GREGO

Услуги по продвижению и научной коммуникации



© 16 Apr 2021

Slow-vak Djokovic - check out the snail named after a tennis star

A newly discovered rare species of snail has been named after tennis pro, Novak Djokovic but he's not the only celeb to have a creature named after them. Check out these pics.

Novak Djokovic is known for his relentless speed on the court, so it might be a surprise to hear that one of the world's slowest creatures has been named after the tennis pro. The new species was discovered in Montenegro and has been named 'Travunijana Djokovic'. The little mollusc was spotted at a spring near the country's capital Podgorica and has been classed as vulnerable according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species. The scientists who found it said they named the freshwater snail species after Djokovic 'to



Mysterious, new tarantula-like spider identified in Florida Everglades



By Christina Zdanowicz, CNN

Updated 2222 GMT (0622 HKT) May 3, 2021



Meet the Pine Rockland Trapdoor Spider, who was recently identified in Florida.



Инструкции в каждом уведомлении по email

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From Bill Eschmeyer <weschmeyer@calacademy.org> ☆

Subject **Re: [ZooKeys] Manuscript #21729: Review Invitation REMINDER**

To ZooKeys <zookeys@pensoft.net> ☆

11/25/2017 4:51 AM

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On Friday, November 24, 2017, ZooKeys <zookeys@pensoft.net> wrote:

Dear Dr William Eschmeyer:

This is a gentle reminder regarding a review invitation for manuscript #21729 "[Revision of the deepwater flathead genus *Parabembras* \(Teleostei: Parabembridae\), with the description of a new species from the western Pacific](#)" by Yoshiaki KAI, Ronald Fricke, submitted to ZooKeys. The subject editor for this manuscript is [Dr Sven Kullander](#).

Please confirm or decline the review invitation within 3 days, by 28/11/2017.

After looking at the manuscript through the above link, you may accept or decline to review it by the simple clicking of a button. Should your decision be positive, we shall be expecting your review within 21 days. Please kindly inform us, if you need more time for evaluation.

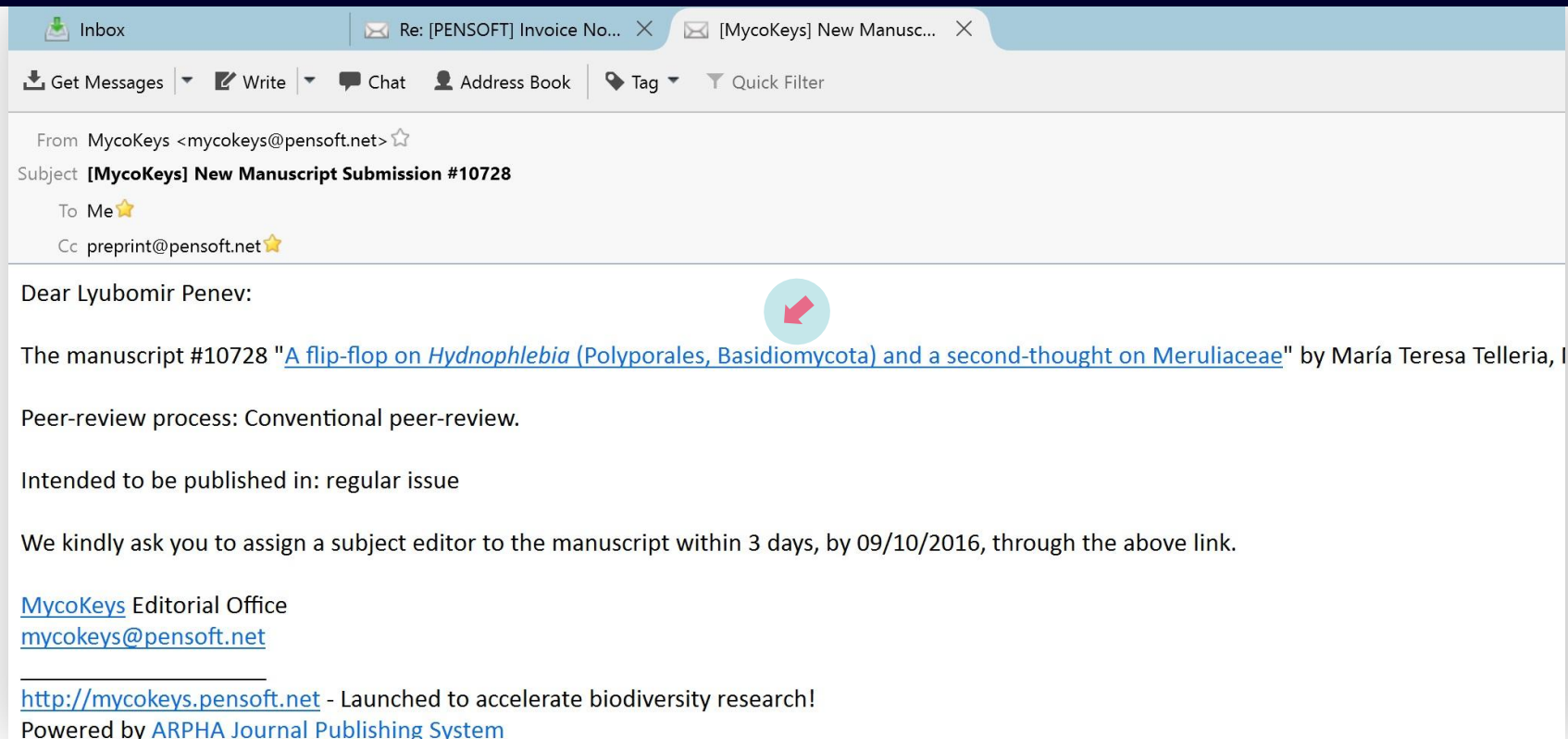
Thank you for considering this reminder!

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From MycoKeys <mycokeys@pensoft.net> ☆
Subject **[MycoKeys] New Manuscript Submission #10728**
To Me ☆
Cc preprint@pensoft.net ☆

Dear Lyubomir Penev:

The manuscript #10728 "[A flip-flop on *Hydnophlebia* \(Polyporales, Basidiomycota\) and a second-thought on Meruliaceae](#)" by María Teresa Telleria, I

Peer-review process: Conventional peer-review.

Intended to be published in: regular issue

We kindly ask you to assign a subject editor to the manuscript within 3 days, by 09/10/2016, through the above link.

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Отчёты о статусе рукописей каждую неделю по email

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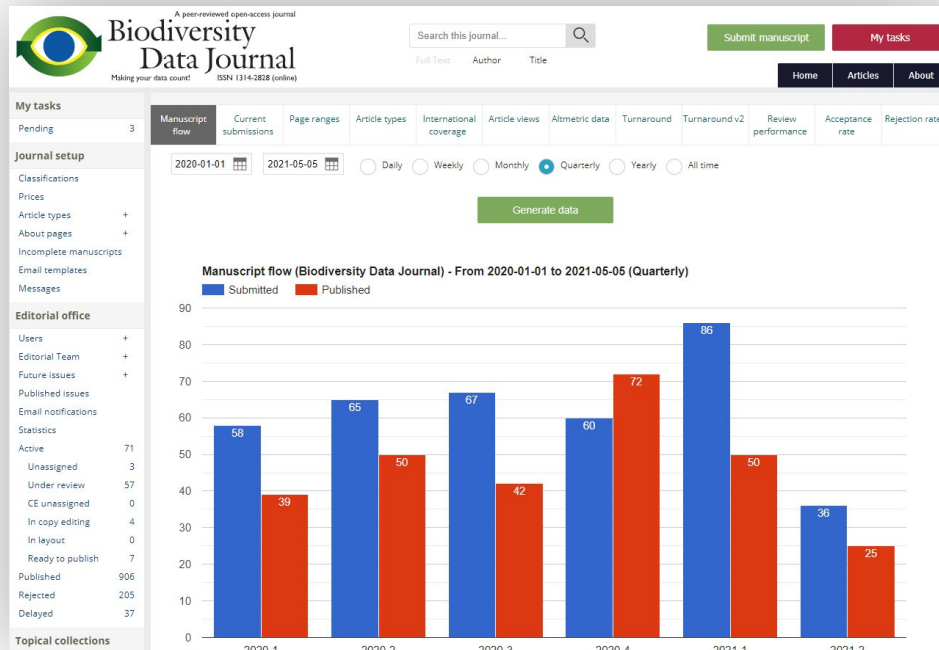
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21015	Cotesia borgemeisteri sp. nov., a new Microgastrinae wasp (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) of importance in the biological control of Lepidopteran pests in Africa Komi Fiaboe, Jose Fernandez-Triana, Faith Nyamu, Komi Agbodzavu Subject editor: Gavin Broad	review round 1	accept/decline review	Andrew Polaszek	Late by 3 days
20255	Online image databases as multi-purpose resources: Rickia wasmannii Cavara (Ascomycota: Laboulbeniales) on a new host ant from a new country by screening AntWeb.org Ferenc Báthori, Walter P. Pfliegler, Carl-Ulrich Zimmerman, András Tartally Subject editor: Petr Klimeš	review round 1	submit review	Alexander Wild	Late by 3 days
20218	Unique nest architecture in the North African osmiine bee Hoplitis (Hoplitis) mucida (Hymenoptera, Megachilidae) Andreas Müller, Volker Mauss, Rainer Prosi Subject editor: Jack Neff	review round 1	submit review	Christophe Praz	Late by 12 days

Статистика и отчёты по развитию журнала



Biodiversity Data Journal performance report

From Biodiversity Data Journal <bdj@pensoft.net> on 2020-12-18 14:06
Details Plain text

Dear Editors,

We present you the statistics on Biodiversity Data Journal's performance over the last period. In the graphs below, you can compare the new data with those from the previous period.

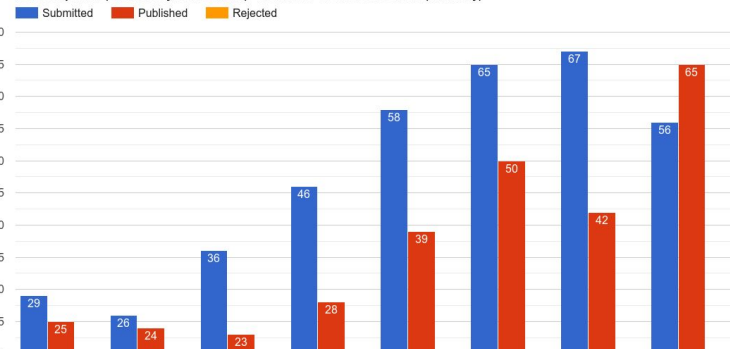
Note that you might need to enable HTML format for your email client and/or allow external content to be displayed, in order to see the graphics below.

More in-depth statistics are available from the ARPHA system on the journal's website (see [how to access those](#)).

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2020-12-18	0	41	0	0	6	824

Manuscript flow (Biodiversity Data Journal) - From 2019-01-01 to 2020-12-18 (Quarterly)



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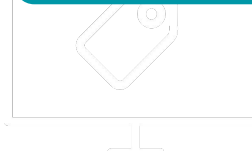
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Lyubomir Penev

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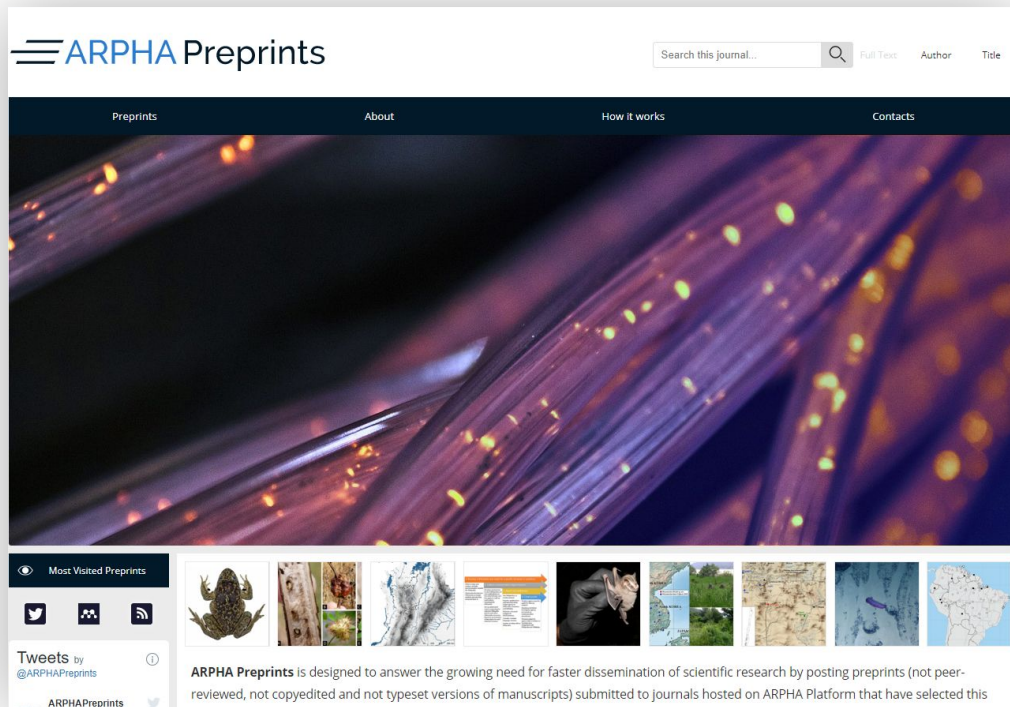
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The journal also publishes conventional research articles. They will only be considered if they illustrate the development or application of

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Многофункциональная платформа: Препринты

- При подаче рукописи в журнал, опубликуйте препринт при помощи отметки соответствующего поля галочкой
- Двусторонняя связь между статьями и препринтов через CrossRef
- Препринты индексируются в соответствующих базах данных (например Google Scholar, OpenAIRE, ScienceOpen)



<https://preprints.arphahub.com/>

Инструкция пользования ARPHA для пользователей авторов, редакторов и рецензентов на русском и английском языке

PlatformServicesPublishing modelsJournalsContacts

Manual

User accounts

- Create a new ARPHA account
- Update profile
- Merge multiple accounts
- User dashboard and tasks
- Submit a manuscript
- Browse manuscripts
- Clickable objects

Journal manager (JM)

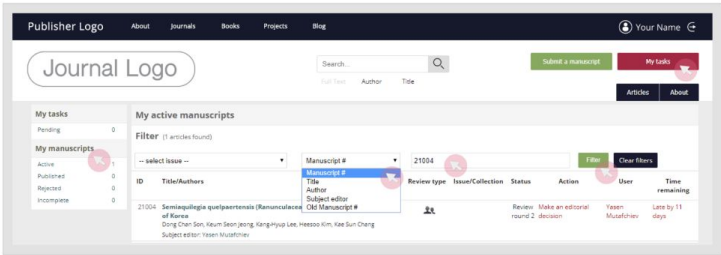
- Role
- Rights
- Modify information on the journal's website
- Access incomplete manuscripts
- Access journal statistics
- Set article types
- Set classifications
- Access all automated emails sent from the system

Managing Editor and Editor-in-Chief (E)

- Role
- Rights
- Create new user accounts
- Access user database

Browse manuscripts

- Find your manuscripts in the **My manuscripts** menu grouped by their status (**Active**, **Published**, **Rejected** and **Incomplete**). To browse through the manuscripts, click a status group to see the full list. The figure next to each category indicates the number of manuscripts in it.
- Browse the list using any filter. Filter out manuscripts by their issue or a type of details available in the drop-down list in the second field.



Note: Make sure to fill in the number / text in the leftmost field according to the criteria you have set in the middle field (e.g. type in the name of the author in the leftmost field only after you have selected **Author** in the middle one).



arphahub.com

Личный подход в технической поддержке и консультировании



Ignacio Palomo
@ignacio_palomo_

Looking for an #openaccess, transparent and innovative venue for your publications and datasets? At an affordable price and with quick turn-around? Have a look at @OneEcosystem oneecosystem.pensoft.net and this great team of editors!



Benjamin Burkhard and 5 others

3:04 PM · Mar 5, 2021 · Twitter Web App

9 Retweets 2 Quote Tweets 21 Likes



OneEcosystem
@OneEcosystem

Today, we enjoyed a really helpful & inspirational meeting with our editors & our publishers @Pensoft! Stay tuned for some news from #OneEcosystem! 😊

#Ecology #EcosystemServices #Sustainability
#OpenScience



Ignacio Palomo @ignacio_palomo_ · Mar 5

Looking for an #openaccess, transparent and innovative venue for your publications and datasets? At an affordable price and with quick turn-around? Have a look at @OneEcosystem oneecosystem.pensoft.net and this great team of editors!



PlantSociology
@PlantSociology

Meeting of Editorial Board, together with @Pensoft, looking at new strategies to bring up our voice and your papers to a larger audience. Submit your paper to @PlantSociology



Доступные и гибкие ценовые модели

	BASIC	ADVANCED	PREMIUM
END-TO-END, FULL-FEATURED, JOURNAL PUBLISHING PLATFORM			
(1) submission	✓	✓	✓
(2) peer review and editorial management	✓	✓	✓
(3) production management	✓	✓	✓
(4) publishing and hosting	✓	✓	✓
(5) indexing & archiving	✓	✓	✓
(6) distribution & dissemination	✓	✓	✓
(7) usage and management statistics	✓	✓	✓
SERVICES			
DOI registration & online publication	✓	✓	✓
XML conversion of article metadata	✓	✓	✓
Metadata export in 12+ machine-readable formats	✓		
Publication in PDF	✓		
Special issues & article collections	✓		
One-stop API end-point for automated indexing & archiving in 40+ international databases	✓		
Article sharing & distribution tool	✓		
Email alert subscription tool	✓		
Post-publication comments & reviews	✓		
Article download & citation count tool	✓		

https://arphahub.com/about/pricing_plans

ONE-TIME SETUP FEE €			
Website & platform standard technical setup ¹	€ 1,500	€ 1,500	€ 1,500
Individual journal web design (website, logo, article layout, cover, social media profiles, etc.) (OPTIONAL)	✓	✓	✓
RUNNING COSTS €			
Annual fee (license, hosting, technical maintenance & support) ¹	€ 2,850	€ 2,850	€ 2,850
Manuscript Submission Charge	0	0	0
Article Processing Charge ²	€ 80	€ 300	€ 500
EXAMPLES OF TOTAL YEARLY COSTS PER JOURNAL (with APCs included)			
2 issues, 20 articles per year	€ 4,450	€ 8,850	€ 12,850
4 issues, 40 articles per year	€ 6,050	€ 14,850	€ 22,850
¹ Discounts available for 3+ journals.			

Функции, разработанные ARPHA

ARPHA and Pensoft launch one-stop preprint & journal submission in selected journals

Authors in participating ARPHA-hosted journals can now post their manuscripts on ARPHA Preprints upon submission in a click

PENSOFT PUBLISHERS

Science Business Announcement



PRINT E-MAIL

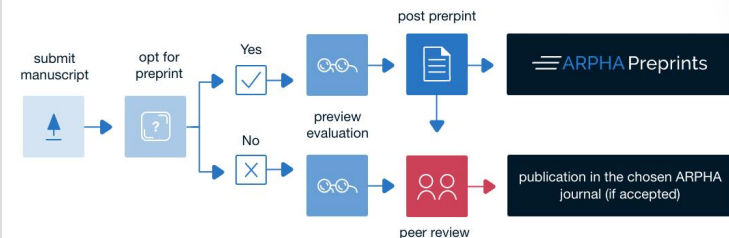
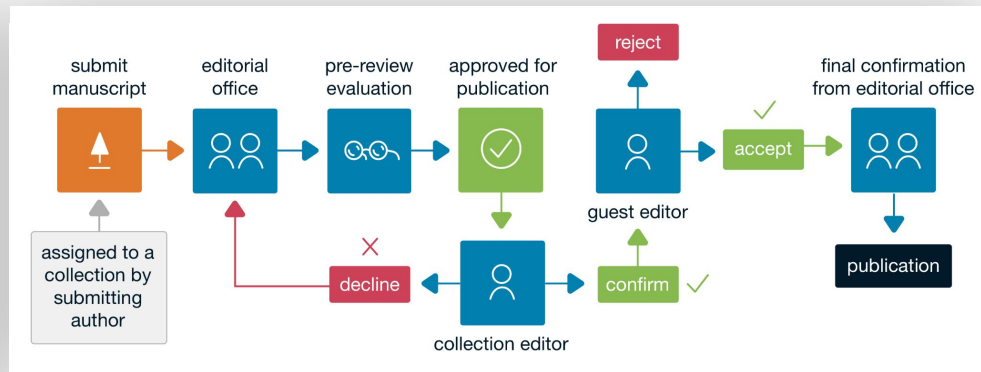
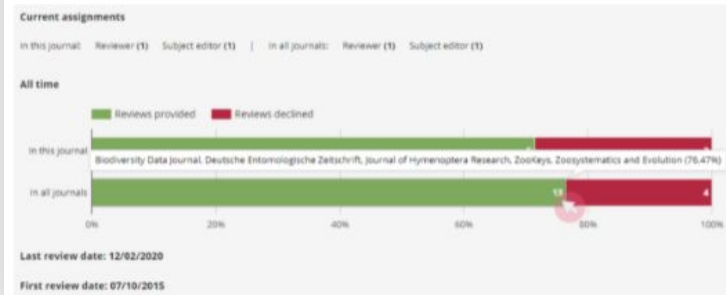


IMAGE: ARPHA PREPRINTS PUBLICATION WORKFLOW IN PARTICIPATING ARPHA-HOSTED JOURNALS. [view more >](#)



Специальный процесс для работы над рукописями специальных выпусков / тематических коллекций для журналов платформы ARPHA

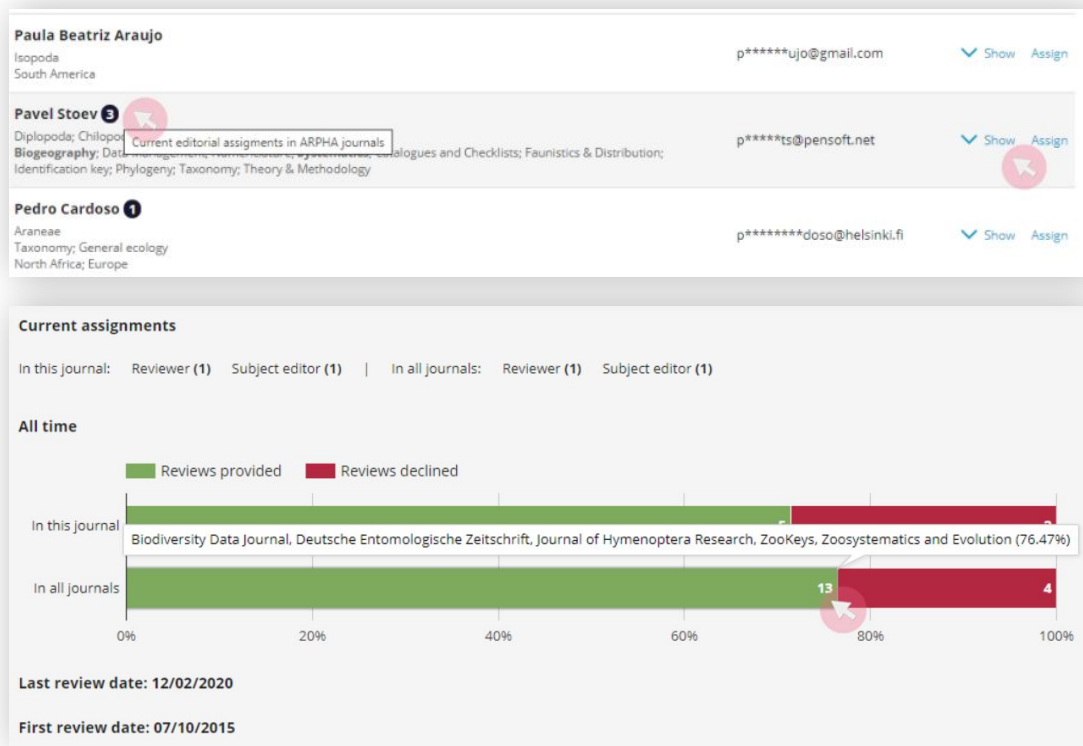
Workload for reviewers and subject editors



Последние нововведения: Нагрузка рецензентов и тематических редакторов

When assigning a subject editor or reviewer, the editor can see:

- Current assignments at this and other ARPHA-hosted journals
- All-time completed and declined editorial and review tasks
- Names of associated ARPHA-hosted journals



Интеграции со сторонними сервисами

Contributor roles for co-authors



Contributor Roles Taxonomy

Determined to always give credit where credit is due, while promoting transparency in academia and scholarship, we enabled submitting authors to assign each co-author with a role, depending on his/her primary contribution to the preparation of the manuscript. Thus, once published, a paper will clearly indicate the author who has, for example, conceptualised the study, developed the utilised software or written the original draft.

The options available in the drop-down menu follow [CRediT](#) (Contributor Roles Taxonomy): a high-level taxonomy, which includes 14 roles typically assumed by contributors to scholarly output.

STEP 3: Submission metadata

Order	Name	Email	Affiliation	City	Country	Corresponding author	Actions	CRediT roles
▼	Isa Kostadinova *	iskostadinova@pensoft.net	Pensoft Publishers	Sofia	Bulgaria	☒	Edit	conceptualization
▼	Maria Koleva	mkoleva@pensoft.net	Pensoft Publishers	Sofia	Bulgaria	☐	Edit Delete Make submitting author	data curation

* Only the submitting author can handle

* After submission, if necessary, the submitting author can assign roles

Please note that this change can be made only by the author

Add co-authors

Please search Pensoft's database by typing the name of your co-author(s) in the field below.

If a co-author is not present in the database, please add their name, email and affiliation via the 'Add a new author' button at the bottom of the list.

All articles published in journals on ARPHA at your fingertips with the Researcher app

PENSOFT PUBLISHERS

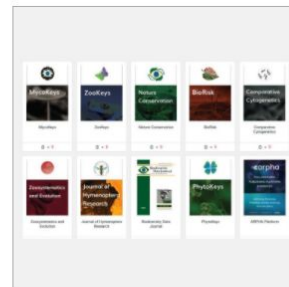


Science Business Announcement



PRINT E-MAIL

Following a recent integration with the novel, social network-style research discovery app [Researcher](#), the scholarly publishing platform ARPHA has taken yet another step to ensure scholarly publications from across its open-access, peer-reviewed journal portfolio are as easy to find and read as possible. Now, research papers published in all [Pensoft's](#), as well as all other [journals hosted on ARPHA](#), can reach the 1.8 million current users of Researcher directly on their screens.



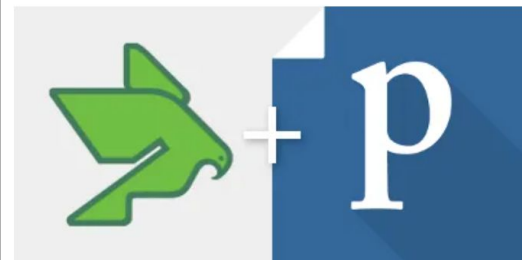
Similarly to the world's best known and used social media networks: Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook, Researcher allows its users, scientists and academics, to follow

IMAGE: RESEARCH PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ALL PENSOFT'S AND ALL OTHER JOURNALS HOSTED ON ARPHA PLATFORM CAN REACH THE 1.8 MILLION CURRENT USERS OF RESEARCHER DIRECTLY ON THEIR SMARTPHONES. [view more >](#)

All Pensoft journals integrated with Publons to recognize your contribution as a reviewer

Pensoft Editorial Team

January 21, 2016

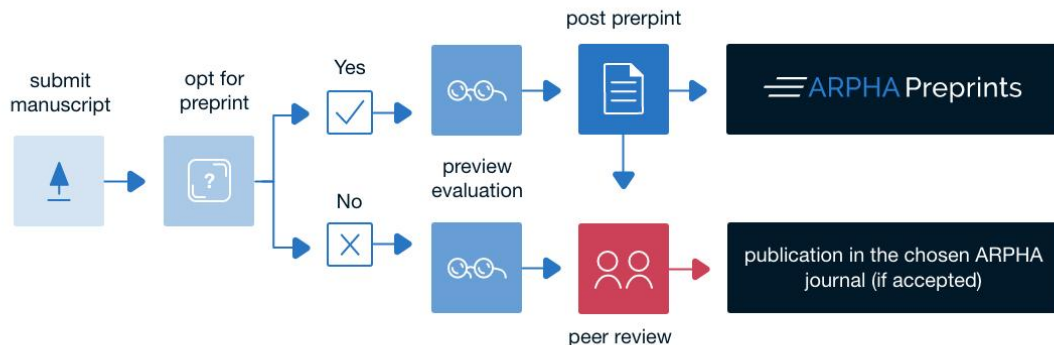


Twitter

With both Pensoft and Publons aiming to facilitate scientific research and its introduction to the wide world, it only makes sense for the two to join efforts in a campaign to speed up publications, while giving the rightful credit to reviewers. From now on, anyone who makes this contribution to any of the 15 Pensoft journals will be able to opt-in to get credit for their peer reviews on Publons.

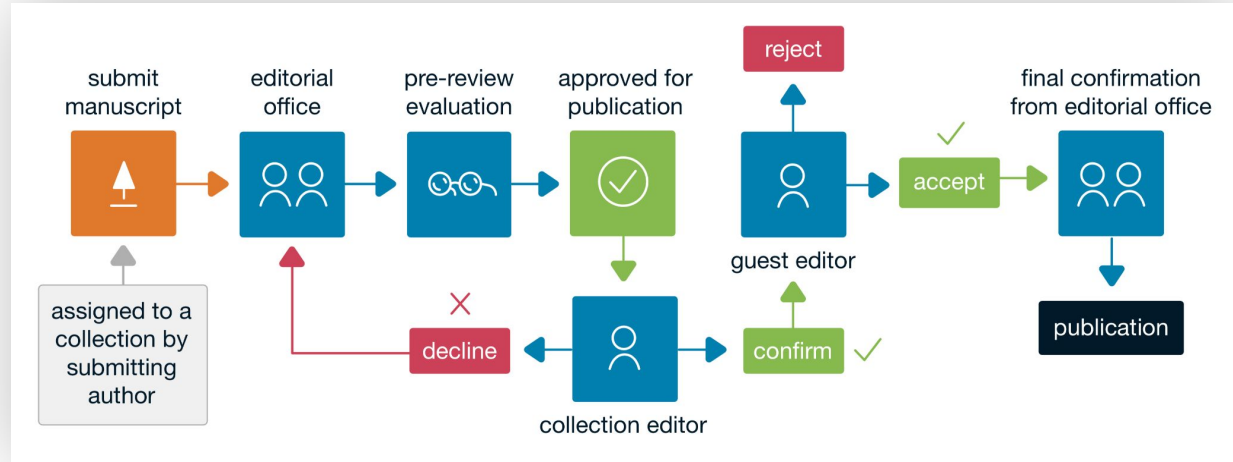
Последние нововведения: ARPHA Preprints

- **Одновременная подача** рукописи и препринта
- Препринт доступен **через несколько дней** после подачи рукописи в журнал
- Препринты индексируются в соответствующих базах данных
- Препринты получают **DOI от CrossRef**
- **Двусторонняя связь** между препринтом и опубликованной статьей



Последние нововведения: Инструменты управления коллекциями

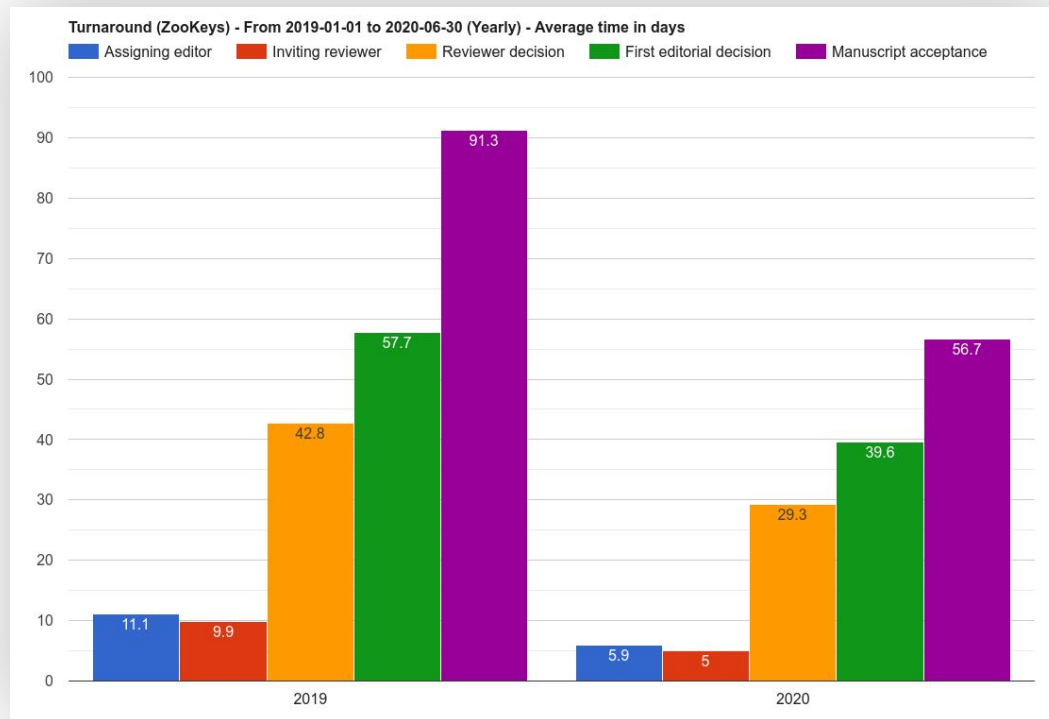
- Кнопка **“Edit a Special issue”** на главной странице журнала для предложения коллекций
- Форма с предложением отправляется напрямую Главному редактору
- Два типа ролей для приглашенных редакторов: Редактор коллекции и Приглашенный редактор
- Главный редактор может контролировать процесс в случае необходимости



Последние нововведения: Статистика по развитию журнала

В любое время **Ответственный и Главный редактор** имеют доступ к следующим показателям:

- Число рукописей в работе
- Средние временные затраты на статью
- Сроки рецензирования и число раундов
- рецензирования
- Международность публикаций
- % принятия / отказа
- Просмотры статей и онлайн-упоминания



Последние нововведения: Отчёты о развитии журнала

Дважды в год Главный и Ответственные редакторы получают следующую статистику:

- Текущие рукописи и их статус
- Информация о поданных, опубликованных и отклоненных рукописях
- Средние временные затраты на статью
- Приглашения к рецензированию, отклонение приглашений, раунды рецензирования
- % принятия / отказа
- Просмотры статей и онлайн-упоминания
- Международность публикаций
- Journal Impact Factor и тренды CiteScore

Biodiversity Data Journal performance report

From Biodiversity Data Journal <bdj@pensoft.net> on 2020-12-18 14:06
[Details](#) [Plain text](#)

Dear Editors,

We present you the statistics on Biodiversity Data Journal's performance over the last period. In the graphs below, you can compare the new data with those from the previous period.

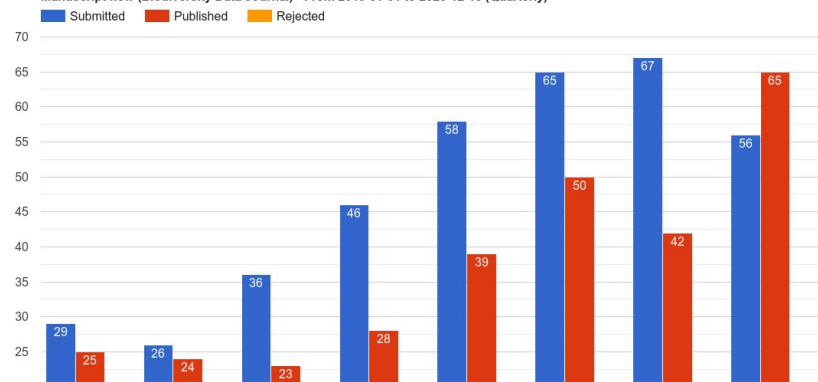
Note that you might need to enable HTML format for your email client and/or allow external content to be displayed, in order to see the graphics below.

More in-depth statistics are available from the ARPHA system on the journal's website (see [how to access those](#)).

Current submissions

Date	Submitted	Under review	In copy editing	In layout	Awaiting publication	Published
2020-12-18	0	41	0	0	6	824

Manuscript flow (Biodiversity Data Journal) - From 2019-01-01 to 2020-12-18 (Quarterly)



Последние нововведения: Рейтинг рецензентов

Редактор может оценить рецензента по 5-бальной шкале, чтобы помочь следующему редактору в выборе рецензента.

The screenshot shows a web interface for a journal submission. At the top is a navigation bar with links: Publisher Logo, About, Journals, Books, Projects, Blog, and a user profile 'Your Name'. Below this is a search bar 'Search this journal...' with filters for Full Text, Author, and Title. On the right are buttons for 'Submit a manuscript' and 'My tasks', and a secondary navigation bar with 'Home', 'Articles', and 'About'.

The main content area is for 'Submission #56131'. It displays the title: 'A revision of the *Aleiodes bakeri* (Brues) species-subgroup of the *A. seriatus* species-group with the descriptions of 18 new species from the Neotropical Region (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Rogadinae)'. The authors listed are Scott R. Shaw, Eduardo M. Shimbori, and Angelica M. Pentead-Dias.

A yellow banner states: 'Your review has been submitted successfully!'. Below this, a summary bar shows: 'Recommendation: Accept', 'Show my name to the author(s): Yes', 'Date submitted: 13 Jul 2020', and 'Rate this review:' followed by five stars (the fourth is highlighted) and a 'Clear' button.

The 'Review' section has a text input field for 'Full-text review here.' with a magnifying glass icon.

The 'Questions & Answers' section contains a table for rating specific aspects of the manuscript:

	Yes	Moderately	No	N/A
Do the title, abstract and keywords accurately reflect the content of the manuscript and underlying data?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Is the topic of the manuscript suitable for publication in the journal?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Is the manuscript written in grammatically correct English?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Последние нововведения: Упрощенное обновление экспертизы

Несколько раз в год автоматическое уведомление напоминает пользователям обновить свою экспертизу для поддержания актуальности базы данных редакторов и рецензентов.

Expertise description

Is your expertise description up to date? Please correct it if necessary.

Scientific subject

Biological taxon

☐ Economy

☐ (A) General Economics and Teaching

☐ (B) History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Het

☐ (C) Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

☐ (D) Microeconomics

☐ (E) Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics

☐ (F) International Economics

☐ (G) Financial Economics

☐ Global economy

☐ (H) Public Economics

☐ (I) Health, Education, and Welfare

☐ (J) Labor and Demographic Economics

☐ (K) Law and Economics

If you cannot find some of your fields of expertise in the predefined categories, please use the free-text box to enter them as keywords.

Free text expertise

Add

Confirm

Ask me later

Последние нововведения: Вклад со-авторов

Интеграция с CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) позволяет автору, загрузившему рукопись в систему, указать роли авторов в работе над статьей и отметить индивидуальный вклад каждого.



Contributor Roles Taxonomy

STEP 3: Submission metadata

Authors

Order	Name	E-mail	Affiliation	City	Country	Corresponding author	Actions	CRediT roles
▼ ▲	Iva Kostadinova *	dissemination@pensoft.net	Pensoft Publishers	Sofia	Bulgaria	☒	Edit	
▼ ▲	Maria Kolesnikova	m.kolesnikova@pensoft.net	Pensoft Publishers	Sofia	Bulgaria	☐	Edit Delete Make submitting author	Conceptualization Data curation Formal analysis Funding acquisition Investigation

* Only the submitting author can handle

* After submission, if necessary, the submitting author can

Please note that this change can be made only by the pe

Add co-authors

Please search Pensoft's database by typing the name of your co-author(s) in the field below.

If a co-author is not present in the database, please add their name, email and affiliation via the 'Add a new author' button at the bottom of the list.



A better home for your journal!

➤ arphahub.com

🐦 [@ARPHAplatform](https://twitter.com/ARPHAplatform)