

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING AND SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

SCOPE

The Pan-Pacific Entomologist accepts manuscripts on all aspects of the biosystematics of insects and closely related arthropods, especially those dealing with taxonomy, biology, behavior, ecology, life history, biogeography, and distribution. Manuscripts covering regions surrounding the Pacific Basin are especially welcome. All manuscripts are peer reviewed before acceptance.

LANGUAGE

Papers are published in American English. A foreign language abstract in addition to the English abstract may be included if desired and appropriate. Authors who speak English as a second language are urged to have their manuscripts thoroughly edited by a person fluent in American English prior to submission. Manuscripts written in poor English will be rejected without review.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Prepare manuscripts in Microsoft Word format with as little formatting as possible (a pre-formatted template is available at the Society web site). Do not try to emulate the appearance and formatting of a published paper as it would appear in the printed journal—final formatting will be applied by the printer according to the journal's style template.

General Guidelines

- Note: A Manuscript Template with examples of properly formatted elements can be downloaded at the journal website.
- Do not use headers or footers in the document (including for page numbers). Footnotes may be used sparingly.
- All text must be Times New Roman 12-pt font, single-spaced, and left-justified.
- Do not use line numbering or indent paragraphs (except hanging indents for lists of collections in 'Methods and Materials').
- Use 'Sentence case' for the title and 'Title Case' for all headings.
- Place major headings (i.e., Introduction, Methods and Materials, Results, etc.) on a separate line above the section. Place minor headings (italicized) on the same line at the beginning of the section.
- Do not use paragraph spacing commands to create space between paragraphs. Instead, use an extra hard return when starting a new paragraph (two before a new major heading) except taxon descriptions (no space between paragraphs).
- Do not use *italics*, **bold**, ALL CAPS, SMALL CAPS or other formatting except as follows:
 - *Italics* are required for all scientific names, minor headings, letters used as mathematical symbols (e.g., *n* and *p*), journal and book titles in Literature Cited, and—in scientific notes only—author affiliation and address (exception: do not italicize scientific names in text that is already italicized [e.g., minor headings and book titles]). Italicize periods in abbreviated genus-level names, but do not italicize parentheses surrounding subgenus names. Do not italicize commonly used Latin abbreviations and reference abbreviations (e.g., et al., in litt., in situ, etc.), including sensu stricto (s. str.) and sensu lato (s. lat.) when used in conjunction with genera and subgenera.
 - **Bold** text is required for all taxonomic acts (see Taxonomic Guidelines) and to indicate significant new records (e.g., **new state record**, **new larval host**). Alternatively, the state or plant name itself may be bolded to indicate the latter.
 - ALL CAPS and underline are optional, if desired, in citations of collection data to emphasize primary and secondary geopolitical units, respectively (e.g., "COUNTRY, State/Province" or "STATE/PROVINCE, County/Parish").
 - Verbatim citations of label data and other verbatim quotes are exempt from these guidelines.
 - Use SMALL CAPS for surnames only of manuscript authors.
- Introduce abbreviations in parentheses at first use (or list in Methods and Materials) and apply consistently thereafter. Units of measurement, Latin abbreviations, and reference abbreviations (e.g., et al., in litt., a.m., etc.) and words that appear in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (e.g., USDA, EPA) do not require explanation. Abbreviate units of measurement, including time (sec, min, hr; but not day, week, month, year) when accompanied by numeric values but not otherwise. Do not use periods for abbreviated units of measurement (except "in." for inch or inches) or abbreviations consisting of capital letters except proper names. Do not abbreviate geopolitical units except D.C., U.K., U.S., and U.S.A.
- Capitalize references to figures within the paper; abbreviate in text but spell in full in captions ("Fig." is both singular and plural—e.g., "Fig. 1"; "Fig. 1, 2"; "Fig. 1, 3–5"). Abbreviate but do not capitalize figure references to other papers.
- Leave one space (not two) after a period (except decimal points, e.g., 3.5) or colon (except ratios and time, e.g., 1:1, 10:30 am) or in verbatim citations. Include a space before and after mathematical operators (+, −, ×, ÷, =, etc.) (e.g., $n = 24, 27 \pm 1$ °C) and units of measurement (e.g., 2.1 mi) except those that are symbols (e.g., 38°12'14.0"N, 100%, 10×).
- Insert symbols (e.g., ♂, ♀, ×, ±) using the MS Word symbol palette ("Insert / Symbol"). Do not approximate the look of a symbol by creating a "faux" symbol (e.g., superscript o for °, x for ×, +/- for ±, etc.).
- Hyphens (-), en dashes (–), em dashes (—), and minus signs (−) look similar but have different uses and, thus, should not be used interchangeably. Hyphens are used to connect words or numerals into a compound word (e.g., one-third, wind-thrown, 50-mm lens). En dashes (Alt+0150) are used to indicate a range of three or more consecutive numbers (e.g., 8–12 km, 10–21.vii.2019) or for page ranges in references cited. Em dashes (Alt+0151) are used to create a strong break in the structure of a sentence, either in pairs—i.e., to enclose a word, or a phrase, or a clause (as done here)—or alone to separate independent clauses of a sentence. Minus signs (Alt+Ctrl+hyphen) are used for negative numbers (and adhere to their number at a line break; hyphens and dashes do not), including latitude and longitude, or as operators in mathematical formulas. Never

precede or follow a hyphen, en dash, or em dash with a space. Always precede a minus sign with a space; follow with a space only when used as a mathematical operator (see above) and not when indicating a negative number.

- Spell out whole numbers for counts less than 10 except in measurements followed by units or in technical and telegraphic text (i.e., descriptions, keys, results, etc.). Spell out common fractions (e.g., one-half, two-thirds); use decimal equivalents for measurements followed by units (e.g., “0.5 mL” not “½ mL”). Use a leading 0 for numbers that can be greater than 1 (e.g., “S.E. = 0.24”) but not those that cannot be greater than 1 (e.g., “ $p = .01$ ”). Carry measurements and conversions to the same decimal (e.g., “5.0–5.8” not “5–5.8”; “9 mi [14 km]” not “9 mi [14.48 km]”).
- Use logical placement of punctuation with quotation marks (i.e., place closing commas or periods within quotation marks except when not part of a verbatim quote). For longer quotations (more than two or three sentences, or multiple paragraphs), use a separate paragraph(s) with 0.5-inch narrower page width and no quotation marks.
- Minimize use of double and back-to-back enclosures; however, if they must be used, enclose ([square brackets] within parentheses); not [(vice versa)] or ((parentheses within parentheses)) unless quoting text verbatim. Do not use ([double enclosures]) with taxon authorities—restructure the sentence in such cases.

Taxonomic Guidelines

- Taxonomic manuscripts must adhere to all requirements and recommendations of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN 1999, more recent rules, and revisions; <http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp>). New taxa must be clearly differentiated from existing taxa. Voucher specimens for all studies should be deposited in a properly maintained collection accessible to other scientists. Primary types (i.e., holotypes, syntypes, lectotypes, and neotypes) must be deposited in a recognized and accessible scientific or educational institution (i.e., one that maintains a research collection with proper facilities for preserving name-bearing types and makes them accessible for study). List and define collection abbreviations (not ‘acronyms’ or ‘codens’) in the Methods and Materials.
- Scientific names of animals should be spelled in full and include naming authority and year separated by a comma (e.g., *Acmaeodera digna* Barr, 1992) at first mention in Title, Abstract, and text. Genus and species names must be italicized (except when used as a modifier in a common name, e.g., “the otiosus group”). Do not abbreviate names of authorities (e.g., Linnaeus not L., Fabricius not Fab. or F.); use a colon to separate an included page/figure range from year (e.g., *Mastogenius guayllabambensis* MacRae, 2003a:149, fig. 1, 2). Enclose authority and year in parentheses when the current generic placement of a species differs from the original (e.g., “*Poecilonota cyanipes* (Say, 1823)”; not “... (Say, 1823)”). Always include the genus name or its abbreviation with any species name except when the latter is used as a modifier in a common name (see above), or in checklists or tables if their inclusion makes the list unwieldy. Spell genus names in full at first mention, in any new combination, and to begin a sentence; otherwise, abbreviate to the first letter (or second only if conflicts occur). Indicate nominotypical subgenera by “sensu stricto” (or “s. str.”) when referenced conceptually in narrative text (e.g., “The subgenus *Buprestis* s. str. may be diagnosed by ...”) but not in a taxonomic list or as part of a species name (e.g., “*Buprestis* (*Buprestis*) *aurulenta*”; not “*Buprestis* (s. str.) *aurulenta*”) unless quoting another source verbatim.
- Scientific names of plants and other non-animal taxa follow the same conventions, except naming authorities may be abbreviated and year is excluded. Indicate family only (not order) at first mention of a genus in parentheses following the name—e.g., *Prosopis pubescens* Benth. (Fabaceae), *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.-Criv.) Vuill. (Cordycipitaceae).
- Avoid use of common names except widely recognized species (e.g., monarch butterfly) or papers discussing economically important species with an ESA-accepted common name—in such cases, the first mention of the common name should be in combination with the scientific name (thereafter it may be used in lieu of the latter). Do not capitalize words in a common name except proper names, geographical adjectives, or to begin a sentence (e.g., Say stink bug, California root borer, etc.).
- Clearly state the methods used for identification of included taxa (i.e., the names of identifiers, literature used to make identifications, etc.).
- Include references to original descriptions in Literature Cited in any taxonomic work; however, references to original descriptions in non-taxonomic works should only be included if they are relevant to the scope of the paper.
- Use the following abbreviations for taxonomic acts in Title (if present), Abstract (**bold text**) and at first use in text (**bold text** in Taxonomy section): sp. nov. (not “n. sp.” or “sp. n.”), gen. nov. (not “n. gen.” or “gen. n.”), comb. nov., nom. nov., nom. nud., nom. obl., syn. nov., etc. Omit subsequent use of abbreviations except in keys and figures/tables or their captions.
- Indicate the size or scale of an organism either in the description or the figure caption. For plates of several species, scale bars indicating relative size should be used to avoid an assumption that all figures are presented at the same scale.
- GPS coordinates optional but encouraged for specimen or sampling locations. Include cardinal directions (N, S, E, W) and all standard symbology (except when citing label data verbatim). Format coordinates as degrees/minutes/seconds (e.g., 38°12'11"N, 90°32'34"W), degrees/decimal minutes (not exceeding three decimals—e.g., 38°12.195'W, 90°32.567'W), or decimal degrees (not exceeding five decimals—e.g., 38.20326°N, 90.54300°W). Cardinal directions (but not symbols) may be omitted if minus signs (not hyphens) are used instead for latitudes south of the Equator and longitudes west of the Prime Meridian (e.g., 38.20326°, -90.54300°).
- Include label data from any examined primary types (as defined above), either by providing images of the specimen labels (including those added by the author) or by verbatim data citation (indicated by enclosure within quotation marks). Use one vertical line, or “pipe” (|), to separate data on different lines of the same label (slash / not recommended since it often appears on data labels) and two pipes (||) to separate data on different labels. Enclose notations, converted measurements, interpreted data, etc. in [square brackets] (e.g., Holotype ♂ [UNAM] labeled “MEX[ICO], MICH[OACAN], 9mi. [14 km]

S. | Cuatros Caminos | 12-VII-1972 | G.H.Nelson || on Acacia | sp. [handwritten 12 on printed white labels] || HOLOTYPE | *Chrysobothris | daveverityi* | MacRae [printed red label]”).

- Label data from secondary types and non-type specimens examined should be cited verbatim only when essential for interpretation; otherwise, harmonize into a standardized format, e.g.: country, state/province, county (or equivalent), locality or place name (use N, S, E, W [no period] for cardinal directions), GPS coordinates (when available), date of collection (or “date unknown”), name of collector(s) preceded by “coll.” (or “coll. unknown”), and [specimen repository]. Other fields (e.g., elevation, ecological information, # specimens, sex) are optional, but do not include trivial specimen label data (e.g., trap number, museum accession number, etc.) unless essential for interpretation. Cite country, state/province, and county (or equivalent) only in the first record from each; separate records from the same state/province with a semicolon and those from different states/provinces with a period. Use “same data except…” for multiple records differing by one field and “same locality” for multiple records from one locality differing by more than one field—e.g., U.S.A., Missouri, Jefferson County, 2.4 mi S Hillsboro, Victoria Glades Conservation Area, 38.20326°N, 90.54300°W, elev. 752 ft, 14–21.vi.2021, molasses/beer fermenting bait trap in dolomite glade, coll. T. C. MacRae [2♂ 1♀, TCMC]; same data except 21–28.vi.2021 [3♀]; same locality, 22–30.vi.2021, red wine fermenting bait trap in dolomite glade, coll. T. C. MacRae [3♂ 2♀, TCMC].

Preferred Sequence of Manuscript Sections

- 1) **Title.** The title should be concise and informative. Use sentence case (capitalize first word and proper nouns). Do not use hard returns within the title. For any scientific name appearing in the title, indicate higher classification (order and family) in parentheses immediately after the name (not at the end of the title). Separate multiple categories by a colon, e.g., “Synoptic review of the genus *Acmaeodera* Eschscholtz, 1829 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Acmaeoderini) in North America”.
- 2) **Author(s).** Place author name(s) in a single paragraph below the title. For each author, surname is indicated using SMALL CAPS and placed after given name(s). In the case of multiple authors, use superscript numbers after author names if multiple author addresses are included in the next section and an asterisk (*) to indicate the corresponding author (only one author may be designated as corresponding author).
- 3) **Author Address(es).** Include the institutional affiliation (if any) and mailing address of each author with state or province and country spelled in full (except D.C., U.K., and U.S.A). In the case of multiple author addresses, use a separate paragraph for each address preceded by the superscript number corresponding to the author(s) at that address. Indicate the corresponding author and e-mail address on a separate line following the last address, preceded by an asterisk (*).
- 4) **Abstract** (italicized). The Abstract should be concise and informative and should not exceed 250 words. Include any new names or taxonomic acts proposed in the paper. Minimize the use of abbreviations, and do not cite references. A foreign language abstract may be included in addition to the English abstract if desired.
- 5) **Keywords** (not “Key Words”) (italicized). Include 5–7 words or concise phrases that are not included in the title. List alphabetically; capitalize proper nouns or geographical adjectives only; do not end with a period.
- 6) **Running Title.** Suggest a shortened title (~30 characters or less) for use in the page headers of the published paper.
..... Page Break
- 7) **Introduction** (major heading). Provide study background and relevant literature.
- 8) **Methods and Materials** (major heading)
- 9) **Results** (for non-taxonomic papers) or **Taxonomy** (for taxonomic papers) (major heading)
- 10) **Discussion** (may be combined with Results; optional for taxonomic papers) (major heading)
- 11) **Acknowledgments** (not “Acknowledgements”) (major heading). Indicate location (city and state for U.S. and Canada; city and country for all others) for all institutions/persons included in the acknowledgment.
- 12) **Literature Cited** (not “References” or “References Cited”) (major heading)
..... Page Break
- 13) **Figure Caption(s)**
..... Page Break
- 14) **Table(s)**

Taxon Treatments. Use the following structure for taxon treatments. For newly proposed taxa, include authority only when different from manuscript authorship:

Genus authority, date

e.g., *Acmaeodera* Eschscholtz, 1829

...or Genus *Xxx*, **gen. nov.**

Genus species authority, date

e.g., *Acmaeodera gibbula* LeConte, 1858

...or *Acmaeodera xxx*, **sp. nov.**

...or *Acmaeodera xxx* Author A, **sp. nov.** (in a manuscript by Authors A and B)

(Fig. xx)

Synonymy (if any).

Diagnosis (minor heading).

Description (minor heading). Written in telegraphic style.

Type Specimens (not “Type Material”) (minor heading). Indicate status (i.e., holotype, paratypes, etc.), sex, and deposition.

Specimens Examined (not “Material Examined”) (minor heading).

Etymology (minor heading).

Comments/Comparisons (minor heading).

Keys. Format couplets as simple paragraphs using telegraphic style. Precede the first choice of a couplet by a number (and referring couplet number, if any) and the second choice by a hyphen (-). Place taxon name or destination couplet number at the end of the paragraph preceded by an ellipsis (...) (see example below). Note: do not use rows of periods, dot leaders, tabs, spaces, or otherwise attempt to emulate the appearance of a formatted, printed key (even if this results in a line break in the taxon name)—final formatting will be done by the printer.

1. Pronotum smooth, glabrous ... Taxon A
- Pronotum rugose, with distinct hairs ... 2
- 2(1). Antennae long, surpassing hind angle of pronotum when laid alongside ... Taxon B
- Antennae short, not reaching hind angle of pronotum when laid alongside ... Taxon C

Citation of References in Text. Cite a single author as Coswell (1986) or (Coswell 1986), two authors as (Franks & Ebbett 1988), and three or more authors as (Dorly et al. 1989). Include all author names in the references under Literature Cited. Works accepted for publication but not yet published are cited (Burton in press). Information received from others is cited (K. Will, personal communication) if received verbally and (D. Pearson, in litt.) if received in written form. Unpublished information by an author of the manuscript is cited (TCM, unpublished data). Order multiple citations chronologically and separate with commas, e.g., (Nelson & Westcott 1976, MacRae & Bellamy 2013), or semicolons between authors if more than one citation for an author, e.g., (Nelson & Westcott 1976, 1996; MacRae & Bellamy 2013). For more detailed references use, e.g., (Smith 1983:149–153, Price 1985:fig. 7a, Nothwith 1987:table 3). Never use a comma between author and year in a reference citation (in contrast to taxon authorities, which require a comma—see Taxonomic Guidelines).

Literature Cited. Must be precisely formatted as in the examples below:

- **Citation of an article in a journal or serial publication:**
Westcott, R. L. 2024. Two new species of *Acmaeodera* Eschscholtz, 1829 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) from southern Mexico. *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 100(1):70–74. <https://doi.org/10.3956/2024-100.1.70>
- **Citation of a book:**
Williams, G., K. Mitchell & A. M. Sundholm. 2024. *Australian Jewel Beetles: An Introduction to the Buprestidae*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, Australia, 224 pp.
- **Citation of a contribution in a book:**
Bellamy, C. L. & G. H. Nelson. 2002. Chapter 41. Buprestidae Leach 1815, pp. 98–112. *In*: R. H. Arnett, Jr., M. C. Thomas, P. E. Skelley & J. H. Frank (Eds.). *American Beetles*, Volume 2. CRC Press, Gainesville, Florida, xiv + 861 pp.
- **Citation of an online source:**
Bellamy, C. L. 2024. The World of Jewel Beetles. Insecta: Coleoptera: Buprestidae. Available from <http://cerambycids.com/buprestidae/> (accessed 10 Dec 2024).
- **Citation where publication date (i.e., mailing date) differs from date on title page:**
Peng, Z. 2022. Notes on the genus *Bellamyina* Bílý, 1994 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae: Polycestinae, Polycestini), with description of a new species from China. *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 97(4) [2021]:190–194.
Note: Mailing dates for all issues of *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* are available at the journal website.

Please note the following specific guidelines:

- Use “normal” unformatted paragraphs—i.e., do not format as hanging indents or (worse!) insert hard returns, tabs, spaces, etc. in a misguided attempt to emulate hanging indentation.
- List references alphabetically by author surname and year. Multiple-author references with the same first author should be ordered by surname of second author (or third or fourth, if necessary).
- Multiple references by the same author(s) in the same year should be ordered alphabetically by article title and lettered alphabetically after the year. Multiple references by three or more authors with the same first author in the same year should be ordered alphabetically by authors (then title if same authors) and lettered alphabetically after the year.
- Separate author initials separated with a space (e.g., “A. B. Smith” not “A.B. Smith”); initials before surname except to begin a citation.
- In references with multiple authors, use ‘&’ (not ‘and’) before the last author. Never precede an ampersand with a comma.
- For journal article titles, use “Sentence case,” italicize scientific names, and capitalize proper nouns and the first letter of the first word following a colon (regardless of appearance in the source).
- Italicize and spell in full all book titles and journal titles in “Title Case” (even when abbreviated in the source).
- Dissertations resulting from graduate studies and non-serial proceedings of conferences/symposia should be cited as books.
- Include city and state or province (but not country) for publishers in the U.S. and Canada, and city and country for all other publishers, even when such information is not cited in the source (do not abbreviate except D.C. and U.K.).
- DOI numbers are optional but encouraged; format as in the example above (current recommendation of the International DOI Foundation) with no ending period.
- Do not list references not cited in the text, in tables, or in figure captions.

Tables. Keep tables to a minimum and do not reduce font size within them. Use the table function in your word processor for building tables so that cells can be easily re-sized to fit the page by the typesetters. Never use hard returns, tabs, or spaces to align text or adjust space within table cells. Tables should be placed at the end of the manuscript after the Figure Captions using the most space-efficient orientation (i.e., portrait or landscape).

Figures. Original figures and plates must be large enough to reduce to a width of 117 mm (4.6 in) while maintaining label letter sizes of at least 1 mm; this reduction must also allow for space below the illustrations for the typeset figure captions. A minimum file resolution of 300 dpi is required, and TIF format is preferred (JPG, PNG, and PDF formats are also acceptable). Number figures in a logical sequence that corresponds to first mention in the manuscript text and assemble any multiframe plates prior to submission. Do not insert figures or plates into the manuscript text file. Instead, for submission, group them into a single, reduced-size PDF to minimize the number and size of files that must be forwarded to subject editors and reviewers during the review process. Place captions in the manuscript text file on a separate page after the Literature Cited section, not on figures or plates. Do not submit original, high-resolution figures/plates until instructed otherwise by the Managing Editor.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

Scientific Notes are concise descriptions of investigations that are limited in scope or lack replication. They are not intended for preliminary data or descriptions of new taxa and should not exceed five manuscript pages in length. Scientific Notes use an abbreviated format—i.e., they lack an Abstract, Keywords, footnotes (a short Acknowledgment is permitted as a minor heading paragraph at the end of the main text). List authors/affiliations in the final paragraph before Literature Cited with all text except author names in *italics*. Literature Cited follows the conventions listed above for Regular Papers. See recent issues of *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* for examples of Scientific Notes format.

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

The Pan-Pacific Entomologist uses an electronic submission and review process for all manuscripts. Please review manuscripts thoroughly prior to submission to ensure that all the above guidelines are met (see “Manuscript Submission Checklist” at the journal website). Submit files as attached Microsoft Word files (not PDE, since these cannot be easily emended electronically by reviewers) to the Managing Editor at the e-mail address indicated below. The body of the e-mail is your cover letter (i.e., do not attach a separate file for the cover letter) and should include 1) the title of manuscript, 2) name of each author (as they appear on the title page of the manuscript), and 3) names and e-mail addresses of three or more potential reviewers (at least one whom speaks American English as their first language). Do not reveal suggested reviewers within the manuscript itself. Upon receipt, the Managing Editor will verify that submission guidelines have been satisfied (incomplete or incorrectly prepared submissions will be returned), assign a unique manuscript number to be used in all subsequent communication about the manuscript, and send an Author Information packet containing a Page Charge Agreement (PCA) to the corresponding author. The PCA must be signed and returned to the Managing Editor before the submission is forwarded to the appropriate Subject Editor to begin the review process.

REVIEW PROCESS

Upon receipt, the Subject Editor will send the manuscript to at least two peers qualified to evaluate it. These may include but are not necessarily limited to the potential reviewers suggested by the author. Reviewers are requested to complete the review in one month (regular papers) or two weeks (scientific notes). The total time required for review may be longer depending on the length of the manuscript, its condition, and the reviewer's comments. When reviews are complete, the Subject Editor will make a preliminary decision to accept or reject the manuscript and will inform the corresponding author of their decision. Provisionally accepted manuscripts needing revisions and their reviews will be forwarded to the author for revision and return to the Subject Editor. Manuscripts needing no further revision will be forwarded to the Managing Editor, who will arrange for the transfer of final figures and who may request additional changes to the manuscript before final acceptance.

PAGE CHARGES

Normal page charges are waived for PCES members for up to 20 pages per volume; pages 21 and up are charged at the member-discounted rate of US\$35 per printed page. Non-members are charged the full rate of US\$88 per printed page. Page charges do not include charges for author alterations to printer proofs or reprints/PDFs. There is no charge for plates printed in black and white; however, plates printed in color will be charged at the rate of US\$20/plate. (Note: Color plates printed in black and white will appear in color online but black and white in purchased reprints and PDFs.) Further information about *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist* is available at its website (http://pcentsoc.org/default.asp?Action=Show_Pan-Pac). Information about the Pacific Coast Entomological Society is available at the society website (<http://pcentsoc.org/default.asp>).

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