OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Entomology, Ornithology & Herpetology: Current Research

Editorial Note

Influential Entomology: An Editorial

Agostino Letardi*

Entomologist, ENEA, STUDI-IDR, Roma, Italy

EDITORIAL NOTE

Entomology's role in the growth of ecology as a science is often ignored, but important concepts in ecology such as the function and types of mimicry, the theoretical development of population dynamics and island biogeography all have their origins in entomologist pioneering research. Insect products have long played a role in human society economies going back many thousand years from the production of the silk industry in China to the current uses of Hemiptera's excretory products such as cochineal and shellac. Entomology research has had indirect applications in human medicine and genetics, such as designing cryostorage techniques based on direct use of Dipteran larvae in maggot debridement therapy to an understanding of Antarctic insect freeze-avoidance methods. Insects and their products have been used by humans as sources of food since, for example, the use of honey is documented in pre-historic cave drawings before written records existed. Insects as recognizable entities such as lepidopteran larvae and adult locusts play an important role in the diets of certain crops, but increasingly, the idea that processed insect material can be used as mainstream human and livestock food is gaining ground with the formation of a number of commercial enterprises. Insects, both as pests and beneficial ones, have had and continue to have a significant impact on the human race. However, their cultural role is often overlooked but it is undeniable that they have had a strong influence on the way in which we think and perceive the natural world. They also gained close religious importance in some cultures.

Mari AK, *et al.* findings showed that the mango hoppers *Amrittodus atkinsoni*, *Idioscopus clypealis*, mango thrips, *Rhipphorothrips cruentatus*, *Thripstabaci*, mango fruitflies, *Dacus zonatus*, *D. dorsalis*, mango scales, *Aspidiotus destructor*, *Parlotoria pegandei* and mango mealy bugs, *Drosicha stebingi*, were the insect pests associated with various mango varieties as observed from weekly trap catches; while the predators were described as *Chrysopalac ciperda*, *Mallada boninensis* and *Polynema*. The predators display no linear pattern either for increase or population decline. Throughout the months of June and July the trap captures were higher. Varieties Neelum and Langra attracted more predators in contrast with varieties Sindhri and Sirroli [1].

Dubey D, *et al.* in their research article studied that litchi pollinator monitoring reported a total of twenty-seven insect species from six different orders, and ninteen families. Honeybees were the abundant group of pollinators on litchi flowers, viz *A. dorsata* (30.63 percent), *A. mellifera* (9.46 percent), *A. florea* (6.76 percent) and *A. cerana* (3.60 percent). It is concluded that litchi being an entomophilic fruit tree requires pollinating agents, so safe pesticides should be sprayed before and after the flowering stage to control insect pests, especially during the evening to protect the abundance of pollinators in litchi orchards. Therefore, the friendly proper bee management approach of pollinators, such as the timely establishment of colonies in adequate numbers in litchi orchards and cooperation with beekeepers and growers, will lead to an increase in the yields of litchi fruit and to the conservation of insect pollinators [2].

Bibi S, *et al.* researched and provided an updated checklist of amphibians and reptiles occurring in District Haripur KPK, Pakistan. During 2018 the study was conducted as a kind of survey. Results from the selected five localities of Haripur district were deducted from the compilation and observation of fauna. This district exhibits diverse herpetofauna due to the different ecosystems within its geography. This district exhibits diverse herpetofauna due to the different ecosystems within its geography. Including 9 amphibian species and 32 reptile species were recorded from District Haripur totaling 41 species of herpetofauna. So to conserve these species, it is necessary to tackle the care of this valuable Habitat [3].

Letchuman S, *et al.* study suggested that insecticides are involved in the removal of diseases borne by vectors. Effective management should, therefore, be conceived at regular intervals to monitor insecticide resistance. This analysis shows the insecticides that regulate malaria's biological mechanism. Many strategies have been proposed for Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) which could avoid or slow down resistance. Vector regulation remains one of the key components for control of malaria by the reduction of the larval source and management of adult vectors [4].

Correspondence to: Letardi A, Entomologist, ENEA, STUDI-IDR, Roma, Italy, Tel: 390630484536; E-mail: agostino.letardi@enea.it

Received: August 10, 2020; **Accepted**: August 24, 2020; **Published**: August 31, 2020

Citation: Letardi A (2020) Influential Entomology: An Editorial. Entomol Ornithol Herpetol. 9: e136. DOI: 10.35248/2161-0983.20.9.e136.

REFERENCES

1. Mari AK, Khan M, Aziz E, Khoso AG, Eisawi KAE. Insect Pests and Predators Associated with Mango Varieties. Entomol Ornithol Herpetol. 2020;9(2):1-14.
2. Dubey D, Thapa RB, Tiwari S, Gautam B, Sapkota P. Diversity, Relative Abundance, and Diurnal Variation of Insect Visitors of Litchi chinensis Sonn.) at Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal. 2020;9(2):1-5.
3. Bibi S, Khan MF, Raval CB, Rehman A. An Annotated Checklist of Herpeto Fauna of District Haripur, KPK, Pakistan. Entomol Ornithol Herpetol. 2020;9(2):1-5.
4. Letchuman S, Thanthrige SM, Shafras M, Premarathne AD. Fundamental Biological Mechanism and Resistance of Insect Repellent which Make Worse the Liability of Malaria in Emerging Nations. EntomolOrnitholHerpetol. 2020;9(2):1-5.