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Entomology, Ornithology & Herpetology:
Current Research

Editorial Note

Unlocking Nature's Mystery

Sourav Roy*

Department of Entomology and Institute for Integrative Genome Biology, University of California Riverside, USA

EDITORIAL NOTE

Entomology is insect research and its connection to humans, the climate, and other species. The Greek word entomon which means "notched" refers to the insect's segmented body plan. Within this area of study are included the zoological divisions genetics, taxonomy, anatomy, physiology, behaviour, and ecology. The applied elements of economic entomology, which include the harmful and beneficial effect of insects on humans and their activities, are also included. Entomology also plays a major role in the biodiversity research and environmental quality assessment. The insect research serves as the basis for advances in biological and chemical pest control, food and fiber production and storage, epidemiology of pharmaceuticals, biological diversity, and a number of other science fields. Entomology, Ornithology & Herpetology: Current Research (EOH) concerns with the study of insects, birds, reptiles and their scientific studies on the identification of new organisms, geographical distribution, genome organization & sequencing and genetic changes related to insect, bird and reptile. Their relationship with humans and plants is of great importance for food, health, and medicine. The role of insects in plant growth, particularly crops, has always been a research topic the same goes in a different way for birds and reptiles. The journal is usually peer-reviewed, publishing theoretical reviews and critically reviewing published papers on Forensic Entomology, Medical Entomology, Agricultural Entomology, Flea Behaviour, Herpetological Medicine and much more.

The authors from different parts of the world addressed the present Volume 9 in various aspects of entomology. Bakoidi A, *et al.* in their research article concluded the results of temperature on the development of insects may differ between species, but lower temperatures usually result in a decrease in the rate of development and an increase in the length of time consumed at each stage of development. Within the interval of M. *obscurus* thermal tolerance, temperature 35°C induces optimum rate of development leading to normal, viable adults. In previous studies on Arthropods, our research showed that larvae body size is strongly associated with temperature in this pool. When the temperatures are more favorable the larvae have a larger scale. In Eastern North America, the ant lion *Myrmeleon immaculatus* (DeGeer) larval and adult body size increases marginally with latitude [1].

Hasegawa E, *et al.* analyzed the genetic structure within and between three M. *yomogicola* populations using three microsatellites, with a particular focus on the genetic differentiation of the color morphs and findings indicate the existence of intermorphic copulations; however, the loci regulating morph-specific traits should be related to the differentiated locus [2].

Kyereko WT, *et al.* This paper discusses the factors leading to weevil infestation, mode of infestation, and various control management techniques to decrease weevil infestation in sweet potato plantation. They concluded the evolution of integrated pest management strategies compared with a single management approach is significant. In order to reduce the effect of weevil's infestation, we need to establish an integrated approach to pesticide management, such as cultural approaches, focused on controlling the actions of weevil within the system of integrated pest management with the goal of control of sweet potato weevil, host plant resistance, biological control, time and sufficient chemical application rate, natural enemies, reduction of insecticides and weevil-resistance varieties [3].

Murakami Y, *et al.* study suggested that an aggregation pheromone has been found in *H. axyridis*, and if the degree of impact of the pheromone varies between morphs, a more complex aggregation might be more attractive to certain similar individuals. This possibility is indicated in part by research, as the various morphs have different degrees of effects on aggregations forming. Nevertheless, several other factors affected the distinct ecological character of *H. axyridis* [4].

Nwankwo EN, *et al.* research shows clearly both *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* are DDT resistant. Additionally, repeated use of these insecticides for vector control interventions in Nigeria that result in deltamethrin and pirimiphos-methyl resistance. Therefore, effective insecticide resistance control techniques urgently need to be implemented in line with international best practices in this area. The present study also reported mortality rates of 10.55 per cent and 62.65 per cent respectively for *Ae.*

Correspondence to: Sourav Roy, Assistant Research Entomologist, Department of Entomology and Institute for Integrative Genome Biology, University of California Riverside, USA, Tel: +1 951-827-2146; E-mail: sourav.roy@ucr.edu

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aegypti and *Ae. albopictus*, suggesting very low percentage mortality as opposed to WHO [5].

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