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10 ALL WORDS IN TITLE IN UPPERCASE, INSERT (ORDER: FAMILY), USE EITHER ESA
11 ACCEPTED COMMON NAME OR LATIN BINOMIAL, NOT BOTH, DO NOT INCLUDE
12 THE AUTHORITY FOR TAXONOMIC NAMES

13
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22

23 ABSTRACT

24

25 Center the word ABSTRACT, typed entirely in capital letters and not underlined. Do not indent

26 the Abstract. Do not cite references, figures or tables in the abstract. The primary purpose of an

27 abstract is to explain to the general reader why and how the research was done and why the

28 results should be viewed as important. It should briefly provide the (i) background and purpose,

29 (ii) methods, (iii) results, (iv) conclusion(s) and (v) significance and impact as in the following

30 example. “**Background & Purpose:** The red palm weevil (RPW), *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

31 (Olivier) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), is an economically significant pest of palm trees. By the

32 time a palm infested with RPW displays visible damage, larvae have destroyed much of the

33 trunk’s internal structure, typically resulting in tree mortality. Acoustic technology may enable

34 pest managers to detect and treat early RPW infestations before tree mortality. This study was

35 conducted to determine the detectability of sounds produced by early instars in open, urban

36 environments and in enclosures with ca. 10 dB acoustical shielding. **Methods:** Recorded signals

37 were analyzed to identify larval sound impulse bursts, trains of 7-200 impulses, 3-30-ms in

38 duration, where impulses within the train were separated by less than 0.25 s. For a burst to be

39 considered a larval sound, it was specified that a majority of its impulses must have spectra that

40 match mean spectra (profiles) of known larval sound bursts more closely than profiles of

41 background noise or known nontargeted sound sources. **Results:** RPW larval bursts were

42 detected in > 80% of palm fronds inoculated with neonates the previous day. There were no

43 significant differences between burst rates in enclosed and open environments, but the shielding

44 provided by the enclosure enabled detection of early instars from greater distances. **Conclusions:**

45 Thus, there is potential to use acoustic technology to detect early RPW infestation in either

46 minimally shielded or open environments. In addition, because late-instar impulses ranged to
47 higher amplitude and had greater diversity of spectral features than with early instars, it may be
48 possible to identify late-instar infestations based on the amplitudes and the diversity of sound
49 features detected. **Significance and Impact of the Study:** Larvae of all instars can be detected
50 over distances of at least 5-10 cm both in shielded and exposed environments. In quiet
51 environments it seems possible to detect early instars at distances up to 0.5-1 m, while late
52 instars can be detected at distances of 1-4 m. Step-wise procedures for identifying an RPW
53 infestation in the field are elaborated.”

54 Do not include literature citations in the Abstract. Avoid long lists of methods or detailed
55 explanations. Give the systematic authority at first mention of an organism’s Latin name, order
56 and family in the abstract and the text. Spell out all authorities except Linnaeus and Fabricius.

57

58 Key Words: Type 4-6 key words other than words in the title.

59

60

RESUMEN

61

62 Center the word RESUMEN typed entirely in capital letters and not underlined. If you have
63 prepared a Spanish translation place it here, otherwise leave it blank. Do not attempt a translation
64 unless you (or your translator) are fluent in Spanish. The Spanish Abstract Associate Editor will
65 provide a translation. A Portuguese translation (RESUMO and Palavras Chave) is also accepted.

66

67 Palabras Clave: Type 4-6 palabras clave corresponding to those in Key Words.

68

69

70

71 This document is an example of the Florida Entomologist formatting style. Your
72 submission should resemble the editorial style of this document. All submissions must be in
73 MICROSOFT WORD. Use continuous line numbering on all pages of your manuscript. Type all
74 text and captions as double-space. All text should be left justified. Do not use hyphenation on
75 line endings. Use 12 point font throughout manuscript. Do not use bold and italic fonts except
76 where absolutely necessary. Indent (0.5 inch) first paragraph of the introduction; note that there
77 is no heading for this section. The introduction should describe the paper's significance, state the
78 reason for doing the research, the nature of the questions or hypotheses, and essential
79 background. Give scientific name authority and taxonomic classification (Order: Family) at first
80 mention of the subject organism. Name plant viruses in accordance with Fauquet & Mayo
81 (1999). Citations in the text are included in the name-date format: Jones (1986); (Jones 1986);
82 Jones & Smith (1986); (Jones & Smith 1986); Jones (in press); (A.F. Jones, Dept. Zoology, Ohio
83 State University, personal communication). When two or more in text citations are used, they
84 must be separated with semicolons, e.g. (Ball 1970; Menendez; 1980; Jones & Smith 1986). Use
85 “et al.” for 3 or more authors, but do not italicize “et al.”. Provide evidence of acceptance for
86 works “in press”, otherwise cite as “unpublished” or “personal communication.” Provide written
87 permission from personal communicants. Arrange citations in chronological order when citing
88 more than one reference. The FES style is largely governed by the Council of Biology Editors
89 Scientific Style and Format Manual for Authors, Editors and Publisher (Huth et al. 1994). The
90 structure of taxonomic manuscripts is different from the structure of regular research papers.
91 Please refer to the Taxonomic Manuscripts Formatting Template when preparing a taxonomic

92 report. Examples of research articles and taxonomic manuscripts published in the Florida
93 Entomologist can be found at the following website: <http://journals.fcla.edu/flaent/issue/archive>.

94 Please consider the following suggestions when you prepare your manuscript.

- 95 1. Routine use of common name acronyms is not encouraged. Please write out the common
96 name or use the Latin binomial with the genus abbreviated. Ensure that you have not
97 unnecessarily repeated the name of the organism where it is clear to which organism you
98 are referring. If the article is about the cabbage looper, you do not have to say "cabbage
99 looper larvae", just say "the larvae".
- 100 2. Use "approximately", "about", or a similar term, not "ca."
- 101 3. Avoid the term "prior to". Use "before".
- 102 4. The words "since" and "while" should be used only in a temporal sense.
- 103 5. Do not use "since" as a synonym for "because".
- 104 6. "That" is used of persons, animals, or things; "which", only of animals or things ("who"
105 preferably designates the individual or distinguishes each member of a group, whereas
106 "that" identifies the group or class itself).
- 107 7. Clauses essential to the sense of a sentence (called restrictive clauses) are introduced by
108 "that". Nonrestrictive clauses--those that describe their antecedents--are introduced by
109 "which". Nonrestrictive clauses are parenthetical and may be omitted without harm.
- 110 8. "Compared with," not "compared to".
- 111 9. A plural/singular noun requires plural/singular verb. Use no comma. Do not use comma
112 when the terms are not equal (the lycaenid *Eumaeus atala*). Insert comma, the terms are
113 equal (a lycaenid, *Eumaeus atala*).

114 10. All adjectives in English are singular, e.g., a 10 day old adult; there are 74 pinned insects
115 in the specimen box.

116 11. Restrict the use of “higher” and “lower” when referring the tallness, depth etc. of physical
117 objects. For example you can write “the rate of increase was greater than..” (not higher
118 than).

119 MATERIALS AND METHODS

120
121 Secondary Headings

122
123 Primary headings (ABSTRACT, RESUMEN, MATERIALS AND METHODS,
124 RESULTS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REFERENCES CITED) are
125 centered and in all capital letters. Secondary headings are placed flush left with capitalization of
126 the first letter of each major word except the name of a species. (“Minor” words are an article,
127 pronoun, preposition or conjunction.) Do not place a period at the end of the heading. Do
128 not underline and do not use bold or italic font unless absolutely necessary. Drop down one line,
129 and indent to begin the first sentence of the section. Leave one blank line before and after each
130 first or second level heading. If a third level heading is needed, it must be placed at the
131 beginning of the paragraph, all major words must be capitalized, and a period is placed behind
132 the last word in order to separate it from the first sentence of the paragraph.

133 Please consider the following recommendations. Use "per" instead of the forward slash
134 (/) unless reporting unit/unit measurement. Use metric units only (Tables 3 &4). Report English
135 units in parentheses if deemed necessary. Report geographical coordinates as: N 29° 45.084' W
136 82° 12.875' or as (S 30° 12' 16.4" W 64° 28' 30.9"). Do not abbreviate "liter", except in units of

137 measure, such as mL, μ L, etc. Photoperiod and temperature are expressed as, for example, 14:10
138 h L:D at 25 °C. Names of countries, states and provinces (both as nouns and adjectives) should
139 not be abbreviated with the exception of “USA” in the text. However names of places may be
140 abbreviated in the addresses of authors on the title page and addresses of publishers in
141 References Cited. Months are reported using the 3 letter system (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, etc.), but in
142 taxonomic reports use roman numerals: I, II, III, IV e.g., 15 Apr 2012 or, preferably, 15-IV-2012.
143 For other abbreviations refer to Table 2 (Latin abbreviations), Table 3 (SI units), Table 4 (Non-
144 SI units), Table 5 (Frequently used symbols and abbreviations), Table 6 (Supplementary
145 material, standard abbreviations of frequently used journal title words) and the Scientific Style
146 and Format of the Council of Biology Editors (Huth et al. 1994).

147 The study design must be clear in part so that the statistical analysis can be clearly
148 understood. The reader should be able to easily determine information such as the following
149 from the paper:

- 150 1. where the study plots were located and their relevant physical and biological
151 environments,
- 152 2. how sampling was performed, both in space and time,
- 153 3. what data was collected,
- 154 4. what parameters were calculated (e.g., frequencies of species in samples and
155 diversity indices), and
- 156 5. how data and parameters were analyzed.

157 Large-scale datasets, sequences, and computational models should be deposited in one of
158 the relevant public databases prior to submission (i.e. NCBI-GeneBank) and authors should
159 include accession codes in the Materials and Methods section. Data for which no suitable public

160 database exists should be included, if possible, as supplementary material. The latter in pdf
161 format can be associated inexpensively with the online version of the manuscript by an
162 “infolink”. Supplementary material may also include colored graphics, photos, videos, etc. The
163 need to upload supplementary material should be brought to the attention of the editor before the
164 manuscript has been sent to the printing company.

165

166 Statistical Analysis

167

168 Describe statistical methods in full in Materials and Methods together with citation of the
169 methodology or software used (for example, SAS Version 9.1, SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North
170 Carolina). In regressions, specify the model, define all variables, and provide estimates of
171 variances for parameters and the residual mean-square error (see results section). Italicize
172 variables in equations and text. Present similar parameters for other statistical tests. Use
173 uppercase “*N*” for population size and lower “*n*” should be used for sample size. Multiple mean
174 separation tests (Duncan, SNK, Dunnet, various so-called 'Ryans' tests, etc.) are increasingly in
175 disfavor throughout the statistical community, having been called into question by such
176 luminaries as Fisher, Yates, and even Duncan. In many cases the simple presentation of means
177 with descriptive statistics such as standard deviation, standard error of the mean, coefficient of
178 variation, confidence limits, or variance will suffice.

179 Please give the names of methods of statistical analyses employed, as in the following
180 example: Within each experiment, treatment effects were analyzed using ANOVA. If a
181 significant *F*-test was detected, the Student-Newman-Keuls' (SNK) test was used to further
182 elucidate treatment differences (SAS Version 9.1, SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina).

183 Data from repeated experiments (trials) were pooled and trial was considered as a block effect.
184 Percentage data (insect mortality) were arcsine transformed and numerical data (nematode yield)
185 were square-root transformed prior to analysis (Southwood 1978; Steel & Torrie 1980; SAS
186 2002); non-transformed means are presented in figures.

187

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RESULTS

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190 Results generally should be stated concisely and without interpretation, though in
191 complex studies modest interpretation of individual parts can provide context helpful for
192 understanding subsequent parts. Do not combine RESULTS and DISCUSSION. Keep each as a
193 separate section. Separate mathematical operators and units of measure from numbers with one
194 space, e.g., $3.75 \pm 1.1 \text{ mm}^2$. No space between number and “%”, e.g., 75%. However insert a
195 space between number and temperature degree symbol, e.g. 25 °C. Put SD or SE (or SEM,
196 standard error of the mean) in regular (roman) font. When presenting the results of analysis of
197 variance (or *t* test), specify *F* (or *t*), degrees of freedom, and probability (or α) level either in the
198 text or in appropriate table footnotes, e.g., ($F = 19.76$; $df = 1, 28$; $P = 0.0001$). Place the
199 following in italic font: *t*, *F*, *P* (upper case *P* and in italic) and the symbols representing other
200 statistics, and the name of the statistical procedure, such a *Z* or *G*. The degrees of
201 freedom “df” are not placed in italics because they provide information on experimental design
202 and not about the population. Also there must be a space on each side of a mathematical
203 operator, e.g. “=”). An example of the format for reporting regression is as follows: The time
204 required to complete larval development was related to air temperature ($t = 3.14$; $df = 14$; $P <$
205 0.001 ; $R^2 = 0.86$). Larval-development time (*h*) decreased with increasing air temperature (°C)

206 by the relation $h = 3.2 - (5.6 \pm 1.2[\text{SE}])(^{\circ}\text{C})$. The equation includes the standard error of the
207 slope. This is typically shown on software output and can be considered an estimate of variance.
208 In some cases this may not be needed.

209 An example for multiple regressions is as follows: The time required to complete larval
210 development was related ($R^2 = 0.96$) to air temperature ($t = 3.14$; $\text{df} = 14$; $P < 0.001$) and percent
211 relative-humidity ($t = 2.14$; $\text{df} = 14$; $P = 0.024$). Larval-development time (h) decreased with
212 increasing air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and percent relative-humidity (RH%) by the relation $h = 3.2 -$
213 $(5.6 \pm 1.2[\text{SE}])(^{\circ}\text{C}) - (20 \pm 4.2)(\text{RH}\%)$. Other formats that include other statistical parameters
214 important to the authors are possible.

215 DO NOT embed figures or tables in the text or submit figures as .ppt files. All figures
216 and tables must be referenced in the text with Arabic numerals in the order in which they appear
217 in the text. Figures and Tables are placed on separate pages after the References Cited section.
218 Please note that “figure” is abbreviated as “Fig.” and “figures” as “Figs.” Avoid one-sentence
219 paragraphs, below is an example of a results section paragraph.

220 Differential virulence to *S. nemesis* was also detected among EPN treatments (Fig. 3).
221 One day after treatment, mortality in all nematode treatments caused higher mortality than the
222 control, and *S. carpocapsae* and *S. feltiae* caused higher mortality than the 2 heterorhabditids (F
223 $= 26.46$; $\text{df} = 4, 34$; $P = 0.0001$) (Fig. 3). Two days after treatments, *S. carpocapsae* (All) caused
224 higher mortality than *H. indica* (HOM1), and the other 2 treatments, *S. feltiae* and *H.*
225 *bacteriophora* (Hb), were intermediate ($F = 91.86$; $\text{df} = 4, 34$; $P = 0.0001$). We did not detect
226 differences among treatments after 3 days ($F = 63.26$; $\text{df} = 4, 30$; $P = 0.0001$) (Table 2).

227

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DISCUSSION

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230 The Discussion should explain the significance and impact of the results. The CBE Style

231 manual describes several objectives of the discussion including:

232 1) interpret results but avoid excessive repetition of the content of the results section

233 2) connect results with objectives or hypotheses posed in the Introduction

234 3) relate results to previous studies

235 4) state conclusions in light of the study's limitations

236 5) suggest impacts including practical applications

237

238 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

239

240 Do not use titles before names. Generally, people precede institutions and institutions precede

241 grants. Spell out institutions. Include disclaimers such as “mention of trade names or

242 commercial products in this publication are solely for the purpose of providing specific

243 information and do not imply recommendation or endorsement by the institutions that employ

244 the authors”.

245

246 REFERENCES CITED

247

248 *(NOTE: Before submitting the manuscript, check each citation in the text against the

249 References Cited to see that they match exactly. Delete citations if they are not actually cited in

250 the article. Below are various examples of citations. Put initials of given names of ALL authors

251 AFTER the family name(s). Example: JONES, B. J., AND SMITH, C. A. 2008. Provide all

252 information that would allow retrieval of the material. Do not abbreviate place names in journal
253 citations (Florida Entomol, Folia Mexicana), otherwise use the abbreviations found in the
254 Council of Biological Editors Style Manual or Biological Abstracts List of Serials with Title
255 Abbreviations. References must be listed in alphabetical and chronological order. Please include
256 the issue number in brackets following the volume number (Florida Entomol. 91(2): 214-219)).
257 Page numbers should be separated by a short dash, as above. Below is an example of a reference
258 list that includes journal articles, statistical software, books, book chapters and internet
259 references. Please use hanging indents.**

260

261 DAUGHTREY, M. L., AND BENSON, D. M. 2005. Principles of plant health management for
262 ornamental plants. Annu. Rev. Phytopath. 43: 141-169.

263 EPSKY, N. D., WEISLING, T. J., WALKER, A., MEEROW, A. W., AND HEATH, R. R.
264 2008. Life history and damage of a new Baradinae weevil (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) on
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271 HUTH, J., BROGAN, M., DANCIK, B., KOMMEDAHL, T., NADZIEJKA, D., ROBINSON,
272 P., AND SWANSON, W. 1994. Scientific format and style: The CBE Manual for
273 Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 6th edn. Cambridge University Press. 825 pp.

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279 PEÑA, J. E., RODRIGUES, J. C. V., RODA, A., CARRILLO, D., AND OSBORNE, L. S. 2009.
280 Predator-prey dynamics and strategies for control of the red palm mite (*Raoiella indica*)
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285 J. F. McAlpine, B. V. Peterson, G. E. Shewell, H. J. Teskey, J. R. Vockeroth and D. M.
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289 SHAPIRO-ILAN, D. I., BRUCK, D. J., AND LACEY, L. A. 2012. Principles of epizootiology
290 and microbial control, pp. 29-72 *In* F. Vega and H. K. Kaya [eds.], *Insect Pathology*, 2nd
291 edn. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

292 SOUTHWOOD, T. R. E. 1978. *Ecological Methods*, 2nd edn. Chapman and Hall, London, UK.

293 STEEL R. G. D., AND TORRIE, J. H. 1980. *Principles and procedures of statistics*. McGraw-
294 Hill Book Company, New York, NY.

295 THOMAS, M. C. 2005. An exotic baridine weevil pest (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) of
296 Amaryllidaceae in Florida. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,

297 Division of Plant Industry, DACS-P-01664. <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/pest->
298 [alerts/pdf/amaryllis-weevil.pdf](http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/pest-alerts/pdf/amaryllis-weevil.pdf)

299 Table legend in uppercase. Tables should supplement, not duplicate, the text. The title should
 300 reveal the point of grouping certain data in the table. Also the title should enable the reader to
 301 grasp the main points without having to repeatedly refer to the text. For example:

302
 303 TABLE 1. PARASITISM, PARASITOID EMERGENCE, AND CORRECTED MORTALITY
 304 RECORDED FROM *BACTROCERA CUCURBITAE* PUPAE OF DIFFERENT AGES
 305 PARASITIZED BY *PACHYCREPOIDEUS VINDEMMIAE* UNDER NO-CHOICE
 306 CONDITIONS.

Age of host pupae (days)	Parasitism (%)	Corrected mortality (%)	Parasitoid emergence (%)
2*	22.00±2.26b	15.90±1.50a	97.56±1.13a
3	31.07±2.73a	12.41±1.12b	96.95±1.21a
4	33.73±1.99a	9.90±1.16b	97.69±1.31a
5	27.20±2.88b	4.97±0.85c	97.45±1.28a
6	26.80±3.04b	4.23±0.93c	98.42±1.13a
7	11.60±1.92c	2.78±0.84c	100±0.00a

307 *All numbers of host pupae and female wasps tested in this experiment were 180 and 6 respectively. Means
 308 followed by same letter in columns (Tukey's test) do not differ statistically ($P \leq 0.05$).

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311
 312 TABLE 2: SCHOLARLY LATIN ABBREVIATIONS, THE CORRESPONDING TERMS
 313 AND PHRASES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

314

Abbreviation	Latin term	English equivalent
cf.	<i>Confer</i>	compare(not "see")
ed. cit.	<i>editio citata</i>	edition cited
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i>	for example
et al.	<i>et alii</i>	and others; mostly used in citations
et seq.	<i>et sequens</i>	and the following
et seqq.	<i>et sequentes</i>	and the following
	<i>et sequential</i>	and the following
etc.	<i>et cetera</i>	and so on, and so forth
fl.	<i>Floruit</i>	flourished (used before a date representing a historical figure for whom exact birth and death dates are unknown)
ib., ibid.	<i>Ibidem</i>	in the same place (the work cited in the immediately preceding note)
i.e.	<i>id est</i>	that is
infra	<i>Infra</i>	below
loc. cit.	<i>loco citato</i>	in the place (passage) cited, the same passage indicated in preceding reference
NB	<i>nota bene</i>	take notice, not well
ob.	<i>obit</i>	he, or she, died
op. cit.	<i>opere citato</i>	in the work cited
q.v.	<i>quod vide</i>	which see
r.	<i>Recto</i>	right hand page
s.l.	<i>senso lato</i>	in the wide or broad sense
supra	<i>Supra</i>	Above
s.v.	<i>sub verbo</i>	under the word, under the heading
	<i>sub voce</i>	under the word, under the heading
v.	<i>Verso</i>	lefthand page
	<i>Vide</i>	see
	<i>Versus</i>	against (in contrast to)
viz.	<i>Videlicet</i>	namely
vs.	<i>Versus</i>	against (in contrast to)

315

316 TABLE 3: INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM (SI) UNITS USED IN THE FLORIDA
 317 ENTOMOLOGIST.

Quantity	Name	Symbol (equivalent)
length	meter(s)	m
	centimeter(s)	cm
	millimeter(s)	mm
	kilometer(s)	km
Volume (vol)	Liter*	L (1 dm ³)
	Microliter	μL
	Milliliter	mL
mass	kilogram(s)	kg
	gram(s)	g
	microgram(s)	μg
	tonne(s)	t
Time**	second(s)	s
	minute(s)	min
	hour(s)	h
	year(s)	yr
electric current	Ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	Kelvin	K
amount of substance	Mole	Mol
luminous intensity	Candela	Cd

318
 319 * do not abbreviate liter when used alone.

320 ** Months (3 letter system): Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, etc., but in

321 Taxonomic reports use Roman numerals: I, II, III, IV

322 e.g., 15 Apr 2012 or, preferably, 15-IV-2012.

323

324 TABLE 4: METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS OF SELECTED NON-SI UNITS OF
 325 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN UNSE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE
 326 UNITED KINGDOM.

327

Common	Metric SI equivalent
acre	4047 m ² (0.4047 ha)
bar	100 kPa
bushel	0.03524 m ³
calorie (cal)	4.187 kJ
cord	3.625 m ³
foot (ft)	0.3048 m
ft ²	0.09290 m ²
ft ³	28.32 L
ft ³	0.02832 m ³
gallon (gal)	3.785 L
grain (gr)	0.065 g
inch	2.54 cm
mile	1.609 km
ounce (mass, US)	28.35 g
ounce (liquid, US)	0.0297 L
pint (liquid, US)	0.473 L
pound (lb, mass, US)	0.4536 kg
psi	6.895 kPa
quart (liquid, US)	0.946 L
ton, short	907.2 kg
yard	0.9144 m

328
 329

330 TABLE 5: SOME ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST

331 INCLUDE.

332

Symbol or abbreviation	word(s)
a.i.	active ingredient
avg	Average
xg	centrifugal force
no.	Number
vol	Volume
°C	degree Celsius, e. g., 20 °C
temp	temperature e. g., 50% RH
RH	relative humidity
diam or Ø	Diameter
Fig.	Figure
Fdn	Foundation
ht	Height
µ	Micron
µL	Microleter
mL	milliliter

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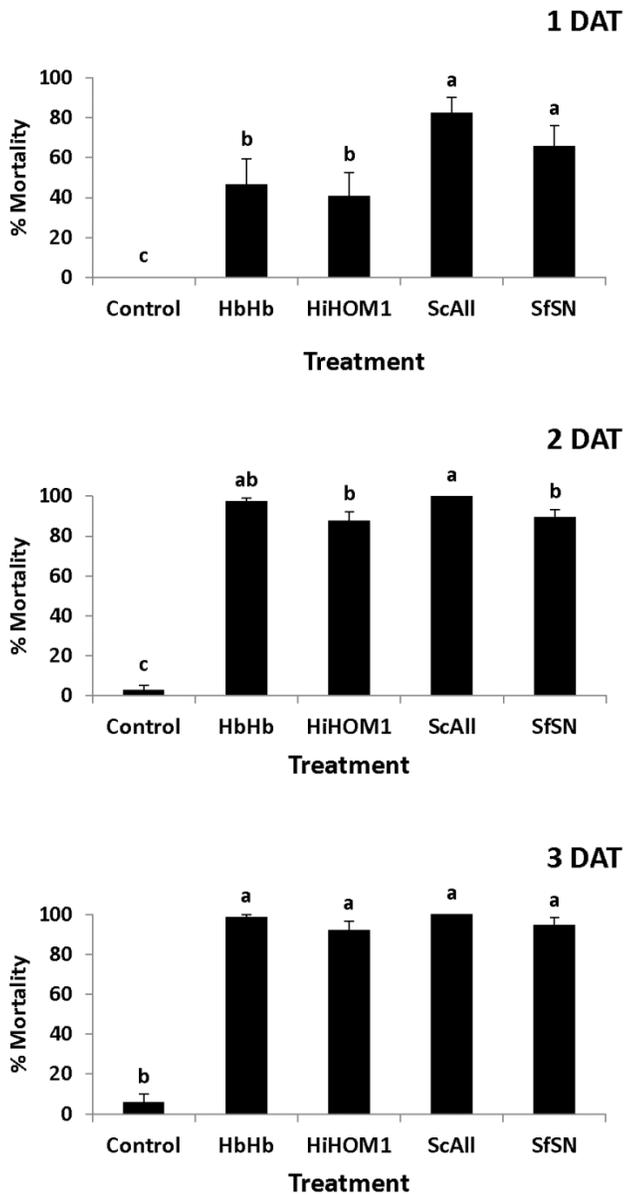
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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1. All captions for figures are listed together on a separate page. All figures and tables must be referenced in the text with Arabic numerals in the order in which they appear in the text. The caption by itself should help the reader understand the figure. Submit all figures and photographs as .jpg or .tiff files. Below are examples of figure captions.

Fig. 2. Number of infective juvenile nematodes (IJs) produced per infected *Corythucha ciliata* cadaver. Nematode species names are abbreviated as follows: Hi (*Heterorhabditis indica*), Sc (*Steinernema carpocapsae*), Sr (*S. riobrave*), Hb (*H. bacteriophora*), and Hg (*H. georgiana*); strain designations are indicated following the species abbreviation. Different letters above bars indicate statistically significant differences (SNK test, $\alpha = 0.05$).

Fig. 3. Percentage mortality of *Stethobaris nemesis* following exposure to entomopathogenic nematodes or a water-only control for 1, 2, or 3 d after treatment (DAT). Nematode species names are abbreviated as follows: Hb (*Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*), Hi (*H. indica*), Sc (*Steinernema carpocapsae*), and Sf (*S. feltiae*); strain designations are indicated following the species abbreviation. Different letters above bars indicate statistically significant differences within each DAT (SNK test, $\alpha = 0.05$).



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