

AUTHOR SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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The *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society* publishes original research in all areas of Entomology as well as works on other arthropods. Membership in the Society is required of authors (at least one author in multiply authored works) who submit manuscripts to the *Journal*. Submission of a manuscript implies that the work has not been published previously nor is under consideration for publication elsewhere (including electronic formats). Manuscripts submitted for peer review should be Word doc or docx files. Text must be double spaced. Figures may be embedded in the manuscript file or may be submitted as separate jpg, tif, or pdf files for the review submittal. All text, tables and figure captions should be submitted as separate doc or docx files. The submittal should be processed through the on-line submission platform at <http://www.editorialmanager.com/jkes/default.aspx>.

The *Journal* generally accepts papers in two formats: Research Articles and Short Communications. Other formats are possible at the discretion of the Editor, and a formal request must be made prior to submission (e.g., Book Reviews, Subject Reviews, Memorials and Monographs). Papers radically departing from the prescribed format indicated below will be returned to the author for reformatting prior to consideration by the Publications Committee (unless clearly indicated in the cover letter as to why an alternative format is necessary). Alternative formats are acceptable for Book Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Comments, Notices, Obituaries, and Points of View. Book Reviews should be a single published page in length.

JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS

The journal primarily accepts research articles which are processed for consideration by double-blind peer review.

Research Articles can be of any length and summarize original research in entomology or related disciplines.

Short Communications (preliminary studies, efficacy studies, new species) should be no more than 2000 words (not including abstract, references, figure or table legends) and are generally a report of a preliminary study, a new finding or reports of efficacy studies. Short communications should be structured similar to full-length research articles but just briefer and address future research to expand the preliminary study. The editor must be consulted for exceptions to the length.

GENERAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Please adhere to the following requirements:

- Main document in word (doc or docx).
- Submit with continuous line numbers
- Double-spaced lines
- All co-authors must be entered into the *Editorial Manager* submission software (emails for each also preferred)
- Only one author can be designated as the corresponding author. Authors are welcome to include a footnote designating that multiple authors contributed equally to the work.
- Tables must be able to be “edited”, therefore, a word document is preferred. If submitted as xls or xlsx files, there is the potential that files may have to be re-submitted.
- Table legends should be included with their corresponding table. See additional information below.
- Figures and pictures should be clear and have high resolution (300 dpi or 1200 dpi for line graphics; see additional information below).
- Figures should be tif (preferred), eps, rtf, doc/docx, ppt/pptx, pdf, ps, psd, ai, gif, pdf, gif, png or jpeg.
- Figures and tables should be placed at the end of the main document after the references or as separate documents.
- Follow the prompts of the *Editorial Manager* during the submission process.
- Attention to detail for manuscript submission should include checking that all references are properly cited, referenced, and included in the Literature Cited section of the paper

- For systematics and related articles, taxonomic authorities should be indicated (e.g., *Apis florea* Fabricius), normally at the first mention of the name. Names for genera and species should be italicized (not underlined).
- References are to be cited in the text by author and year (not number) and listed in alphabetical order in the References Cited. Refer to more detail in the references section below.
- Supplemental files should be in formats most commonly accessible by users.
- Please reference Scientific Style and Format, 8th edition for acceptable abbreviations. All abbreviations used should be initially spelled out and then the abbreviation noted in parentheses.

Language

The *Journal* is published in English but authors have the option of including a second abstract in their native language, however, the author is fully responsible for the accuracy of the non-English abstract.

Authors who submit a manuscript with poor English or errors in spelling and grammar that would be a distraction for the reviewer will have the manuscript returned and asked to submit evidence of English language and grammar review at the time of re-submission. Reviewers are not expected to edit the grammar and should be able to focus on the scientific merit and clarity of the work. Authors are encouraged to seek English language / grammatical assistance before submitting the paper to avoid an initial return for language. The author can request a recommended English editing service from the editor via email at journalkansasentsoc@gmail.com.

Ethics

The Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society observes high standards for publication ethics and refers authors to the guidelines of the American Entomological Society.

Plagiarism and self-citing

All papers are evaluated for excessive direct citation and proper citation of another author's work. Direct copying of even your own previous work is unacceptable. For the author's own previous studies some over-lap of materials and methods is likely to occur but must be kept to a minimum.

DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Potential conflicts of interest include any relationships of a financial or personal nature between an author or coauthor and individuals or organizations within three years of

submission which, in theory, could affect or bias an author's scientific judgment, or limit an author's freedom to publish, analyze, discuss, or interpret relevant data. Sources of financial support originating outside the coauthors' home institution(s) for any aspect of a study must be indicated in the Acknowledgments section of the paper. Financial support includes not only funding, but gratis provision of materials, services, or equipment. Any additional potential conflicts of interest, not covered in the acknowledgments of financial support, must be revealed to the editor at the time of submission.

Clarity of experimental components

For papers that test the efficacy of plant extracts or other compounds on control or behavior modification of insects, the concentrations and chemical components must be clearly listed.

STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

Title: Should be short, concise and descriptive of the study. Order and family name should be included by not the author of the scientific name.

Authors: Include all names of authors in the order in which you want them to appear by first name and family name.

Example: John H. Author, P. A. Smith, James Sky and Barbara Cloud

Affiliations should be included for each with a full address for each of the authors.

Corresponding author must include full name, mailing address, telephone number and email address.

Abstract: Should be short (no more than 300 words) and should provide a general summary of the article's content. Newly proposed taxonomic names (including new replacement names) should be indicated in boldface. The abstract should be one paragraph preceded by the word "ABSTRACT".

Note the scientific name and authority at first mention of each organism. Do not include reference to figures, tables, or results. Refer to results only in general. A second abstract in a second language is permitted but the author assumes responsibility for its accuracy.

Keywords:

Keywords must be on a new line that begins "KEYWORDS:" and should include terms that would be useful for indexing and searching. Do not repeat words that already appear in the title. Provide 3-5 key words, separated by commas.

Introduction:

The introduction should state the basis of your study, purpose, or objectives and background information to clearly introduce the study.

Materials and Methods:

Include a description of the study design, process, materials, and statistical analysis. This should be clear and concise. Statistical analysis can be a subcategory of Materials and Methods.

Results:

In this section the results should be clearly presented but not interpreted – that will occur in the discussion and conclusion. Data in tables can be referenced but do not need to be listed in the results section (simply refer to the table).

Discussion

This is where the results are interpreted and discussed and their implications are addressed. There may also be suggestions for further studies. Conclusions can be a subsection of the discussion.

Acknowledgments

A recognition of appreciation is appropriate in the following order: persons, groups, granting institutions, grant numbers, and serial publication number.

Following the Acknowledgments section, a statement of author contribution is allowed but not required.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL:

Supplementary Material may be submitted in the form of one or more files to accompany the online version of an article. Such material often consists of large tables, data sets, or videos that are not possible or convenient to present in print media. Supplementary materials must be presented at the time of manuscript submission and will be distributed to reviewers as part of the normal peer-review process. Materials will not be edited during production and will be published as submitted.

Supplementary Material should be:

- Referenced in the body of the main paper (e.g., Supp. Table S1), where a link will take the online reader to the file.
- Labeled with an appropriate title and caption.
- Citations for any literature referenced within a Supplementary Material file should be listed in a References Cited section at the end of the file, even when a citation is duplicated in the main body of the paper.

FOOTNOTES: Are used for author affiliations on the title page. If required in tables they should be numbered consecutively. Endnotes are not allowed.

CITATIONS AND LITERATURE CITED:

CITATIONS IN TEXT: Only published or in-press articles, books, and documents should be cited, with the exception of dissertations and theses. Published abstracts from meeting proceedings are permissible. Articles with two authors should be cited with “and,” not “&” (e.g., Eickwort and Eickwort, 1972). For those articles with three or more authors cite them as Jones *et al.* (1999) or (Jones *et al.*, 1999). Multiple citations should be separated by a semicolon (e.g., Jones and Jones, 1997; Jones *et al.*, 1999). When citing multiple papers in parentheses please cite them in order by date, alphabetically within any given year, and then by number of authors (e.g., Darwin, 1859; Cockerell, 1922a, b; Cockerell and Cockerell, 1922; Cockerell *et al.*, 1922; Moure, 1947). Reference to unpublished information can be cited in the text in the following formats: Jones (unpubl. data); Jones (in prep.); Jones (submitted); Jones (pers. comm.).

Arrange two or more works by the same authors (in the same order) by year of publication. Place in-press citations last. Give the authors’ surnames once; for each subsequent work, give only the date. Examples:

Training materials are available (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001, 2003)

Past research (Gogel, 1990, 2006, in press)

Identify works by the same author (or by the same two or more authors in the same author) with the same publication date by the suffixes a, b, c, and so forth, after the year; repeat the year. The suffixes are assigned in the reference list, where these kinds of references are ordered alphabetically by title (of the article, chapter or complete work). Examples:

Several studies (Derryberry & Reed, 2005a, 2005b, in press-a; Rothbart, 2003a, 2003b)

(Stahl, 2011a)

(Stahl, 2011b)

References should be in alphabetical order. If multiple references from the same author are cited, those references should be in chronological order (oldest to most recent) and “in press” last.

LITERATURE CITED:

The Literature Cited section should begin a separate page. Only those papers that are published or in press should be included in the Literature Cited section. Reverse only the first author’s surname (i.e., family name first, initials last). Use initials for all given names (first and middle names). Use a space between initials (unless there are more than two initials) and separate authors’ names by commas. Use a comma before the “and” in multiply authored works. Authors names with “Jr.,” “von”, or other indicators should be converted to the appropriate citation format as follows:

George H. W. Bush, Jr., and William J. Clinton (1999)

= Bush, G.H.W., Jr., and W. J. Clinton. 1999.

Ludwig van Beethoven (1802)

= Beethoven, L., van. 1802.

Jesus de Oliveira (2001)

= Oliveira, J., de. 2001.

Chinese and other names whereby the familial name is first should be converted accordingly.

Wu Yan-ru (1976)

= Wu, Y.-R. (1976).

Ordering of references should be in alphabetical order by first author’s surname, then proceed by year, then alphabetical order by second author’s surname, then again by year, and finally by year for three or more authors. Papers originally in the Latin alphabet should be written as they appear in their original form. Those in languages utilizing an alternative alphabet (e.g., Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic) should be either, 1. translated with an indication in brackets at the end of the citation of the original language (example 1, below) or 2. transliterated into Latin with an indication in brackets of the translated title and original language.

EXAMPLES:

Wu, Y.-R., and B. Kuang. 1986. A study of the genus *Micrapis* (Apidae). *Zoological Research* 7: 99-102. [In Chinese, with English summary]

Rohdendorf, B. B. 1964. Istoricheskoe razvitie dvukrylykh nasekomykh [Historical development of the Diptera]. *Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR* [Transactions of the Paleontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.] 100: 1-311. [In Russian]

For articles that were printed with one year but did not appear or were not actually issued until a subsequent year, cite the correct year in brackets following the year as

printed on the original publication. Refer to the printed year for all citations in the text. If more precise information on dating of a particular article is needed (e.g., for purposes of taxonomic priority), this can be provided in brackets following the citation. EXAMPLES: Darling, D. C. 1996 [1997]. A new species of *Spalangiopelta* (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae; Ceinae) from Dominican amber: Phylogenetic and biogeographic implications. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society, supplement* 69(4): 248-259. Moure, J. S., and J.M.F. Camargo. 1978. A fossil stingless bee from copal (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society* 51(4): 550-566. [Publ. date: 17 November 1978]

Books or Book Sections

Book titles should be italicized and primary words capitalized. The publisher should be listed first and separated from the city and state (or country) by a semicolon. Another semicolon should separate the city and state from the total pages of the volume.

EXAMPLES:

Single or Multiply Authored Texts:

Michener, C. D. 2000. *The Bees of the World*. Johns Hopkins University Press; Baltimore, Maryland; xiv+[1]+913 pp.

Moure, J. S., and P. D. Hurd, Jr. 1987. *An Annotated Catalog of the Halictid Bees of the Western Hemisphere (Hymenoptera: Halictidae)*. Smithsonian Institution Press; Washington, D.C.; vii+405 pp.

Book Chapters:

Brady, R. H. 1994. Pattern description, process explanation, and the history of morphological sciences, Pp. 7-31. In Grande, L., and O. Rieppel (eds.), *Interpreting the Hierarchy of Nature: From Systematic Patterns to Evolutionary Process Theories*. Academic Press; New York, New York; ix+298 pp.

Edited Texts: To be used only in the rare instance when the full edited volume needs to be cited rather than just a particular section.

Grande, L., and O. Rieppel, eds. 1994. *Interpreting the Hierarchy of Nature: From Systematic Patterns to Evolutionary Process Theories*. Academic Press; New York, New York; ix + 298 pp.

Journals

Journal titles should be written in full (no abbreviations) and be italicized. Immediately following the journal title should be, in plain text (i.e., not italicized) the volume number. Indication of issue number should follow the volume number in parentheses. The volume number is then separated by a colon and a single space from the page numbers.

EXAMPLES:

Engel, M. S. 2000. A new *Zorotypus* from Peru, with notes on related neotropical species (Zoraptera: Zorotypidae). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society* 73(1): 11-20.

Engel, M. S., and M. G. Rightmyer. 2000. A new augochlorine bee species in Tertiary amber from the Dominican Republic (Hymenoptera: Halictidae). *Apidologie* 31: 431-436.

Mueller, U. G., G. C. Eickwort, and C. F. Aquadro. 1994. DNA fingerprinting analysis of parent-offspring conflict in a primitively eusocial bee. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A.* 91: 5143-5147.

Dissertations, Theses, and Miscellany

Dissertations and theses should be treated as though they were books with the issuing university as the publisher. Format for miscellany (e.g., newspaper articles) is open to the author's discretion and approval by the Editor.

EXAMPLES:

Dissertations and Theses:

Banks, D. J. 1995. *An Ecological Study of Alternative Male Mating Behaviors in the Digger Wasp Trypoxylon (Trypargilum) lactitarse (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae) in Panama*. M.A. Thesis, University of Kansas; Lawrence, Kansas; vi+78 pp.

Gess, S. K. 1992. *Ecology and Natural History of the Masarid Wasps of the World with an Assessment of their Role as Pollinators in Southern Africa (Hymenoptera: Vespoidea: Masaridae)*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Rhodes University; Grahamstown, South Africa; vol. 1: xv+229 pp., vol. 2: 230-412 pp.

Wcislo, W. T. 1991. *Natural History, Learning, and Social Behavior in Solitary Sweat Bees (Hymenoptera, Halictidae)*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kansas; Lawrence, Kansas; xi+204 pp.

Abstracts:

Engel, M. S. 1996. Phylogeny of the sweat bee tribe Augochlorini (Hymenoptera: Halictidae), with implications for social evolution. *Proceedings of the 20th International Congress of Entomology, Florence 1996*: 416. [Abstract]

Genise, J. F., and M. S. Engel. 2000. The evolutionary history of sweat bees (Hymenoptera: Halictidae): Integration of paleoentomology, paleoichnology, and phylogeny. Pp. 116-117. In Godoi, V. M., de (ed.), *International Meeting on Palearthropodology: Abstracts*. Universidade de São Paulo; Ribeirão Preto, Brazil; xxviii+153 pp. [Abstract]

Miscellany:

Wilford, J. N. 1995. Which came first: Bees or flowers? Find points to bees. *New York Times*, 23 May.

Citing an Entire Web Site

It is a good idea to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. When using the URL, be sure to include the complete address for the site except for the https://. Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). *Name of Site*. Version number, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), date of resource creation (if available), URL, DOI or permalink. Date of access (if applicable).

Examples:

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue U, 28 Nov. 2003, www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory/. Accessed 10 May 2006.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources (Including Online Databases)

Here are some common features you should try to find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible both for your citations and for your research notes:

- Author and/or editor names (if available); last names first.
- "Article name in quotation marks."
- *Title of the website, project, or book in italics.*
- Any version numbers available, including editions (ed.), revisions, posting dates, volumes (vol.), or issue numbers (no.).
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date.
- Take note of any page numbers (p. or pp.) or paragraph numbers (par. or pars.).
- URL (without the https://) DOI or permalink.
- Date you accessed the material (Date Accessed)—While not required, it is highly recommended, especially when dealing with pages that change frequently or do not have a visible copyright date.
- Remember to cite containers after your regular citation. Examples of containers are collections of short stories or poems, a television series, or even a website. A container is anything that is a part of a larger body of works.

References that have the **same** first **author** and **different** second and/or third **authors** are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the second **author**, or the last name of the third if the first and second **authors** are the **same**.

Two or more works by the same author in the same year must be differentiated by the addition of a, b, and so forth (regardless of whether they were authored, edited, compiled or translated), and are listed alphabetically by title.

Fogel, Robert William. 2004a. *The Escape from Hunger and Premature Death, 1700-2100: Europe, America, and the Third World*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Fogel, Robert William. 2004b. "Technophysio Evolution and the Measurement of Economic Growth." *Journal of Evolutionary Economics* 14 (2): 217-21. Doi:10.1007/s00191-004-0188-x.

Text citations consist of author and year plus letter.

(Fogel 2004b, 218)

(Fogel 2004a, 45-46)

FIGURES AND TABLES:

FIGURES: Figures may be embedded in the manuscript text file for the initial submission, but for accepted manuscripts the figures must be attached as separate tif, jpeg or pdf files. Color illustrations for printed text are charged to the authors at cost. Authors should reference the author guidelines on the web site of the Society for current rates.

- Figures should be at least 300 dpi, or 1200 dpi for line graphs.
- Maximum figure height: 240 mm.
- Maximum width (figure): 170 mm.
- The quality in which figures are submitted is the quality in which they will print—please ensure figures are high quality.
- Each figure should be submitted as an individual file. Please do not copy and paste into the main document.
- The following file types of figures are accepted: tif (preferred), eps (preferred), rtf, ppt/pptx, pdf, ps, psd, ai, gif, png. Figures should be in their native format for best quality.
- Figures should be prepared in CMYK format (not RGB).
- All authors are required to pay additional charges for color figures. Authors may elect to publish in grayscale in print and in color online for no charge.

TABLES: The legend for tables should be kept brief; if more detailed discussion is desired, then refer to the appropriate section of the text. The legend should be in boldface and separated from the remainder of the table by a double line while the bottom of the table should be indicated by a single line. Notes within tables should be placed immediately below the table and symbols should be used to note the reference in the table. Each table should begin a separate page.

EXAMPLE: **Table 1. A hierarchical classification of the honey bees (Genus *Apis* L.).**

- Tables should be **editable** tables in a Word document.
- If a table continues on more than one page, repeat column headings on subsequent page(s).
- All columns must have headings.
- Leave no space between lowercase letters and their preceding values (e.g., 731.2ab).
- Do not footnote the title—use the unlettered first footnote to include general information necessary to understand the title (e.g., define terms, abbreviations, and statistical tests).
- Use approved abbreviations or abbreviations already defined in the text and define others in the general footnote.
- Use the following abbreviations in the body or column headings of tables only: amt (amount), avg (average), concn (concentration), diam (diameter), exp (experiment), ht (height), max (maximum), min (minimum), no. (number), prepn (preparation), temp (temperature), vs (versus), vol (volume), wt (weight) Jan (January), Feb (February), Mar (March), April, May, June, July, Aug (August), Sept (September), Oct (October), Nov (November), and Dec (December).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Measurements

Use metric units. English units may follow within parentheses if needed.

Species Authority, Order, Family, and Common Names

- Authors should provide the full scientific name, authority, order, and family for all organisms that are central to the paper (including plants, bacteria, and other non-arthropod organisms) at the first mention of the organism in both the abstract and the text. Organisms mentioned in passing or whose importance to the paper is limited do not need to have full authority, order, and family listed, nor do mentions of common names of groups (e.g., mosquitoes, beetles, ticks, etc.).
- Only use common names listed in the current ESA Common Names of Insects & Related Organisms online database. Common names should be lowercase, except for proper nouns and their derivations.
- When possible, please provide as much genetic and/or colony information available is useful (for example, “Rockefeller colony of *Aedes aegypti* (L.)”). Including geographic origin and generations in culture is also useful, but may not always be known and is not required.
- If a species name is included in the title of a paper, either the ESA-approved common name or the Latin name, the order and family should also be provided. If the order and family of an organism is provided in the title of the paper, it does not need to be provided again in the abstract and main text.

- The taxonomic authority of an organism that is central to the paper should be given the first time the organism is mentioned in both the abstract and the main text, but not in the title. For tables that include lists of species, authority should be given for each species if it is the first time it is being mentioned in the paper.
- If multiple organisms in the same genus are central to the paper, order and family only need to be provided for the first species mentioned in the genus. If multiple organisms are central to the paper, are in different genera, but are in the same order and family, order and family should be provided at first mention of each organism.
- If two organisms that share the same order and family are mentioned in the title or listed in the text of the paper together, the order and family should be placed after the first species listed and does not need to be repeated after the second species.
- A genus can be abbreviated after the first mention (except to start a sentence, in which case the genus should be spelled out). If two species belong to different genera but the genera start with the same letter, the first two letters can be used for abbreviations.
- Only ESA approved common names should be used. Common names are lower case, except for proper nouns and their derivations.

Taxonomic Papers Taxonomic papers should strictly conform to the recently issued *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. Papers submitted under alternative “codes” will not be considered for review. Taxonomic descriptions should be in telegraphic style, i.e., with minimal use of articles and verbs. Descriptions of new taxa (at any categorical rank) must include a diagnosis, description, etymology, and designation of type genus or species (in the case of new family- or genus-group taxa) or designation of a holotype (in the case of species-group taxa). Type material should be deposited in an accessible collection, preferably a public museum or university. Diagnoses can be in telephonic or telegraphic style and will be printed at normal-size typeface. Descriptions will be printed in a reduced typeface (see a recent issue of the *Journal*). For original descriptions of new taxa the terms “new species,” “new genus,” or similar phrases should be used (not “sp. nov.” or “spec. nov.”). In the abstract these phrases may be abbreviated n. ssp., n. sp., n. subgen., n. gen., n. tribe, or n. fam. Authors should avoid using alternative styles. Authorship of all new taxa should be indicated at the original description and in the abstract. New taxonomic names (inclusive of new replacement names) should be in boldface at their original proposal and in the abstract. Elsewhere in the text such names should not be boldfaced.

STATISTICAL DATA:

Statistical methods and data should be fully reported (i.e., DF, F-values, P-values, number of samples, treatments, replicates, insects, instars, etc.). Duncan’s Multiple Range Test is not acceptable for papers on plant resistance.

Papers that have insufficient sample sizes, insufficient data (only a single year of data collected at one location for either insect surveys, pesticide studies, or other field data) are not acceptable as a research paper. The duration and size of trials/sampling must be biologically significant.

All data reported (except for descriptive biology) must be subjected to statistical analysis. Results of statistical tests may be presented in the text, in tables, and in figures. Statistical methods should be described in Materials and Methods with appropriate references. Descriptions should include information such as sample sizes and number of replications. Only t-tests, Chi square, and analyses of variance require no citation. Cite software, computer programs, and associated user's manuals in the References Cited.

Probit/logit

When presenting results of probit/logit analysis, the following columns should be included in tables in the following order (left to right); n, slope + SE, LD (or LC) (95% CL), and Chi-square. When a ratio of one LD versus another is given, it should be given with its 95% CI. Statistical tests to show what model best fits data intended to estimate the 99.9986% level of effectiveness should be presented to justify use of any model, including the probit model. Thus, we do not recommend use of the Probit 9 without tests to show that the probit model fits the data.

Analysis of Variance or t-test

When presenting the results of analysis of variance or a t-test, specify F (or t) values, degrees of freedom, and P values. This information should be placed in parentheses in the text. Example: (F = 9.26; df = 4, 26; P < 0.001). If readability of the text is affected by the presence of repeated parenthetical statistical statements, place them in a table instead.

Regression

In regressions, specify the model, define all variables, and provide estimates of variances for parameters and the residual mean-square error. Italicize variables in equations and text.

Variance and sample size

Include an estimate of the variance (or standard error) and sample size for each mean regardless of the method chosen for unplanned multiple comparisons. The use of Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) is not acceptable as a mean separation test as it was designed to be a very liberal test intended to find even minor differences in resistance between plant lines used for breeding.

Model Analysis, Guidelines, Equations, and Computer Code

Modeling Guidelines

The following guidelines pertain to any mathematical model calculated for purposes other than statistical analysis.

- Authors must adequately describe both model structure and model analysis.
- Authors must explain and justify original equations and computer programs or justify the selection of a published software package used in the computation of models.
- Model structure and steps in the analysis must be described in the Materials and Methods section.
- Without presenting extensive computer code, the text must permit an understanding of the model that would allow most mathematically inclined scientists to duplicate the work.
- Present all equations that represent the biology of the system being modeled.
- Unless their derivation is self-evident, show how the equations were derived and mention the underlying assumptions.
- Express how the equations are solved over time and space.
- Provide references for standard techniques (e.g., matrix manipulation, integration).
- Define all variables and parameters in each equation and describe their units (e.g., time, space, and mass).
- In the Materials and Methods or Results section, present the range of parameter values included in the model, and describe the uncertainty in or range of validity of these values.

Model Analysis

At the beginning of the manuscript, authors should state clearly the goals of their model construction and analysis. Evaluation by reviewers depends upon these goals and the type of model. Authors should attempt to describe the main conclusions, limitations, and sensitivity of results to assumptions. For stochastic models, describe the variability in the results.

Equations

Consult *Mathematics into Type* for correct formatting of equations and mathematical variables. Italicize all mathematical variables.

Validation or Testing of Model Results

Data used for validation must be independent of data used to build or calibrate the model. Authors must state why the model did not require testing (e.g., theoretical study), why it cannot be tested (e.g., lack of data), or how it was tested.

Structure of Computer Code

For models solved or simulated by computers, mention the programming language and computer used. Describe the important numerical methods used in calculating the model (e.g., integration and random number generation). Mention how the program's logic and algorithms were tested and verified. When published software is computed, provide a reference and state which procedures were used. Discuss in any section of the manuscript the limitations of the published software. Original computer programs should be made available at the request of reviewers and readers.

Gene Sequencing

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