

Taxonomic considerations

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature must be strictly followed. Author(s) of species name must be provided when the scientific name of any insect (or other animals) species is first mentioned. If the year of publication is given, then a full reference should be provided in the reference list. The Year of publication of the species should be given in taxonomic revisions that provide the original species description and must be given in the list of references. The name of authors for plant species names need not be given. Papers including new taxonomic decisions on previously described taxa (synonymies, new combinations, lectotype, designations, etc.) must include bibliographic data of the original description of the taxon (including page number). Genus names should not be abbreviated at the beginning of a sentence. Special symbols should be avoided.

Taxonomic hierarchy – for all taxonomic papers it is necessary to provide a higher-level classification of the studied group. See the following example:

Order Thysanoptera: Haliday, 1836
Suborder Tubulifera Haliday, 1836
Family Phlaeothripidae Uzel, 1895
Subfamily Phlaeothripinae Uzel, 1895
Genus *Dolichothrips* Karny, 1912

Descriptions and re-descriptions - Descriptions and re-descriptions of taxa should be concise and uniform throughout the paper. For a description of the new species the following arrangement of data are required:

- Information for type material and type locality, according to the ICZN requirements
Name of new species
- Type material (Holotype, Paratype(s))
- Type locality
- Other material examined (if applicable)
- Diagnosis: A concise descriptive diagnosis
- Description: A comprehensive description referring to high-quality images of the diagnostic characters.
- Etymology
- Distribution

The supplementary data include ecology, biology, seasonal occurrence, host associations, which are welcome if exist. An identification key with the necessary illustrations will greatly enhance the quality of papers for the subsequent users/readers.

Type locality is the exact geographical place (with coordinate data - **[DMS]** 29°29'47"N, 60°51'46"E, Elev. 1,352 m a.s.l.) at which the specimens were collected. Additional locality

information including the type of habitat, collecting method, date, name of collector(s)', host plant, or host insect should be inserted here.

Type material is a different statement about specimen(s), including the exact quotation of its original label, accession number, condition of the specimen (pinned, card mounted, slide mounted, alcohol preserved, fossil), and repository (organization's name and city). See the following example

***Alloxysta kovilovicus* Ferrer-Suay & Pujade-Villar sp. nov.**

Type locality: SERBIA, Kovilovo, 14.vi.2010, collected from mix colony of *Therioaphis trifolii* (Monell) and *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Harris) on *Medicago sativa*.

Type material: HOLOTYPE. ♀ (DAFNE), IRAN, Sistan-o Baluchestan province, Zabol - Hamoon international wetlands (31°12'03.2"N, 61°20'47.04" E, 477 m a.s.l), 05.iv.2016, swept on *Tamarix stricta*, Leg.: H.A.Derafshan.

The Abbreviations for names of Depositories should appear in the material and methods.

Identification Keys: The second couplets of the key should start with a hyphen (-) only. Each couplet should be typed simply as a separate paragraph as follow:

- 1** Tarsal claw with a distinct acute basal lobe. ... **2**
- Tarsal claw simple or with an indistinct basal lobe. ... **3**
- 2** The first submarginal cell large. ... **Species I** Author
- The first submarginal cell small. ... **Species II** Author

Subsequently, it can be converted to proper format by the expert typeset.