

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The *Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association* (JAMCA) encourages the submission of previously unpublished manuscripts contributing to the advancement of knowledge of mosquitoes and other arthropod vectors. The Journal encourages submission of a wide range of scientific studies that include all aspects of biology, ecology, systematics, and integrated pest management. Manuscripts exceeding normal length (e.g., monographs) may be accepted for publication as a supplement to the regular issue.

How to Submit

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Manuscripts are sent to 2 or 3 authorities for peer review. Their comments remain anonymous and are forwarded to the authors. Should a disagreement arise between the authors and the Editor, the Editorial Board of the Journal serves as an adjudication panel for resolving the issue.

Title Page

The manuscript title page should include 1) the title of the manuscript; 2) a short running head of not more than 40 letters and spaces; 3) the first name, middle initial (optional), and last name of each author; 4) the name and address of each department and institution where the work was conducted; and 5) the name, address, telephone, and e-mail address of the author to whom correspondence and reprint requests should be addressed.

Abstract

Each regular article must be accompanied by an abstract (≤ 250 words). The abstract should state the objectives, findings, and conclusions of the paper. List 5 key words that best represent the contents of the article.

General Formatting

Double-space throughout, including references, and indent paragraphs. The paper should be divided as follows: Abstract, Key Words, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, and References Cited. Footnotes should be kept to a minimum, be numbered continuously throughout the manuscript and be typed as endnotes on a separate page.

General Style

General text style includes the use of serial commas (apples, bananas, and oranges), except in the references when multiple authors are listed (Jones, Smith and Johnson). You may not begin sentences with abbreviations, including genus species abbreviations; spell out states mentioned without cities and spell out the names of months; use the 2-letter abbreviations for mosquito genera after the first mention in abstract, text, or table; always use numerals, except to begin a sentence. An acronym or abbreviation may be used only after the full name has been spelled out on the first use in the abstract, text, tables, and figure captions, e.g., World Health Organization (WHO). Cite unpublished data and personal communications parenthetically in text, e.g., (Strickman and Kittayapong, unpublished data); and cite references in text using parenthetical entries in chronological, then alphabetical order, e.g., (Harrison 1990, Baimai 1992) or (Gabaldon 1990a, 1990b; Mekuria et al. 1991). Please note that a comma is used between names if 1 publication year is referenced per author. A semicolon is used between names if multiple years are listed per author.

References Cited

The References Cited list should only include papers cited. Citations should conform to the style presented in these instructions. For extended guidance, authors may consult *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (8th ed.), Council of Science Editors,

Inc. (*the CSE Manual*). References are alphabetized according to author name. To alphabetize author names, include all letters of the author surnames and initials or of the organization name or its abbreviation. When the author name of 2 or more references is identical, use the publication dates to order those references chronologically. Do not use et al., but list all authors. Abbreviations for journals are in accordance with the latest edition of *Biosis Serial Sources*. Spell out names of cities, use postal abbreviations for states (CA, MO, MI), and spell out names of countries outside the United States. The state is not required unless the city is not well known (e.g., Philadelphia and New York, but Emmaus, PA). Please note that publication titles (not article titles) are in italic type.

References Examples:

Book: Author AB, Author C Jr, Author DE. Publication year. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher name.

Ciampi A, Chang C-H, Hogg S, McKinney S. 1987. *Recursive partitioning: a versatile method for exploratory data analysis in biostatistics*. New York: D. Reidel Publishing.

WHO [World Health Organization]. 1975. *Manual on practical entomology, parts I and II*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

Article in a Book: Author AB, Author CD. Publication year. Title of article. In: Editor F, Editor G, eds. Title of Book. Place of publication: Publisher. P0000-0000.

Hodgson E. 1985. Microsomal mono-oxygenases. In: Kerkut GA, Gilbert I, eds. *Comprehensive insect physiology, biochemistry, and pharmacology*. Volume 2. Oxford, United Kingdom: Pergamon Press. P 225-321.

Article in a Journal: Author AB, Author CD, Author EF. Publication year. Article Title Journal Title (Using Biosis abbreviation) 00:0000-0000.

Darsie RF, Ward RA. 1981. Identification and geographical distribution of the mosquitoes of North America, north of Mexico. *Mosq Syst* 1 (Supp):1-313.

Defoliart RM, Grimstad PR, Watts, DM. 1987. Advances in mosquito-borne arbovirus/vector research. *Annu Rev Entomol* 32:479-505.

Conference Proceedings: Author AB. Publication year. Title of Paper. In: Editor WX, Editor YZ, eds. *Title of Publication or conference*. Name of conference (if different from title); Year Month date-date of conference; place of conference. Place of publisher: Publisher. 0000-0000.

Blance T. 1988. Effectiveness of Neem products. In: Stomps PJ, Kramer J, eds. *Assessments of vector control technologies in Latin America*. Proceedings of the symposium at the 2nd meeting of the Latin American Society for Public Health. 1987 November 10-15; Puebla, Mexico. Washington, DC: American Association for the Study of Malaria. P 105-108.

Abstract: Author AB, Author CD. Publication year. Title of Abstract [abstract]. In: Editor AB, ed. *Title of publication or conference*. Year Month date-date of conference; Place of conference. Place of publication: publisher. P 00. Abstract number.

Smith RE, Campos RA. 1981. Identification of mosquitoes in North America [abstract]. In: Kellerman J., ed. *14th National Congress on Entomology*. 1995 December 10-15; Indianapolis, IN. Washington, DC: American Entomological Society. P 40. Abstract number PP409.

Technical Report: Author AB (performing organization). Date of Publication. *Title of report*. Place of publication: Publisher or abbreviation of sponsoring organization. Report number. Contract number. Total number of pages. Availability statement.

Saleem AC (Malaria Research Center, Thai Council of Medical Research). 1982. *The Anopheles of Thailand*. Bangkok: TCMR. CR501. 45 p. Available from Malaria Research Centre, 3 Knitting Road, Chichester, United Kingdom.

Dissertation or Thesis: Author. Date of degree. *Title* [type of publication]. Place of institution: institution granting the degree. 00p. Availability statement, if applicable.

Crocker B. 1965. *Tribal participation in mosquito control in a central Indian village* [Ph.D. dissertation]. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 602 p.

Internet Materials:

Journal Articles:

Cywinska A, Hunter FF, Herbert PDN. 2006. Identifying Canadian mosquito species through DNA barcodes. *Med Vet Entomol* [Internet] 20:413-424. [accessed May 4, 2007]. Available from:
http://www.bolinfonet.org/pdf/Cywinska_et_al2006_Identifying_Canadian_species_through_DNA_barcodes.pdf.

Technical Report:

NYCDOH [New York City Department of Health]. 2001. Adult mosquito control programs: draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) [Internet]. Available from the New York City Department of Health, New York [accessed May 4, 2007].
<http://home2.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/wnv/deis.shtml>.

Web Site:

U.S. Geological Survey. 2007. Disease maps 2006. West Nile Virus maps—human [Internet]. Reston, VA: US Geological Survey [accessed May 4, 2007].
http://disasemaps.usgs.gov/wnv_us_human.html.

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Give sources (Name of Company, City, ST or Country: e.g., SAS Institute, Inc. Cary, NC) for all chemical agents, materials or instruments; also note products with registered trademarks ® upon first use. For more detailed information on style and format, authors may consult the *CSE Manual*.

Tables

Tables should be used sparingly and should be self-explanatory. Each table should be typed double-spaced on its own page, and all acronyms should be explained in a footnote.

Figures

Figures must be in TIFF, JPG, EPS, PICT, or PCX formats. Preparation of line illustrations should follow the guidelines outlined in the *CSE Manual*. Only high-quality, computer-generated graphs will be accepted. Keys to symbols used in the figure should be included on the figure itself as artwork. Authors may be charged if artwork needs to be made to match the figure caption. Photographs should be glossy prints with sharp focus and good contrast. Changes made to illustrations at the proof stage are costly and may be charged to the author.

Notes

Preliminary studies and significant observations may be submitted as Operational Notes or as Scientific Notes. The notes may contain 1 or 2 tables or illustrations, and acknowledgments should be included in the last paragraph of the text. There should be an abstract and a list of key words, but

a running head need not be provided. Section headings are not used. Notes are usually ½ to 2 printed pages in length (2-8 manuscript pages).

After Peer Review

Following peer review, authors are strongly urged to submit their revised manuscript by uploading it at www.editorialmanager.com/jamca/.

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Usage of Abbreviations

Source: Bickley WE, Ward RA. 1989. Selected list of abbreviations and symbols used in the *Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association*. *J Am Mosq Control Assoc* 5(2):304.

Refer to the following list for accepted abbreviations and symbols and to the Usage of Scientific Names section for appropriate abbreviations.

about (circa)	ca	day	spell out
acre	spell out	diameter	diam
active ingredient	AI	dosage mortality	DM
and others	et al.	dozen	doz
centimeter	cm	emulsifiable concentrate	EC
chi square	χ^2	feet per second	ft/sec
compare	cf.	figure	Fig.
cubic centimeter	cc	fluid ounce	fl oz
cubic foot	ft ³	foot or feet	ft
cubic meter	m ³	gallon	gal
cubic millimeter	mm ³	gram	g
cubic yard	yd ³	granules, granular	G
hectare	ha	percent	%
hour	h	pound	lb
inch	in.	pounds per square inch	psi
kilogram	kg	probability	<i>P</i>
kilometer	km	quart	qt
liter	spell out	relative humidity	RH
mean	\bar{x}	second	sec
meter	m	significant at 1% level	**
microgram	μg	significant at 5% level	*
mile	mi	square centimeter	cm ²
miles per hour	mph	square inch	in. ²
milliliter	ml	square mile	mi ²
minute	min	square millimeter	mm ²
number	no.	square yard	yd ²
number (statistical)	<i>n</i>	ultra-low volume	ULV
ounce	oz	week	wk
per (with numerals)	/	yard	yd

Other acceptable abbreviations include: e.g., i.e., et al., in vivo, in utero, per se, sensu stricto, sensu lato, s.s., s.l., ca., per os, ELISAs, US, USA, PO, DC, Inc., Ltd., Co., p.m., σ or s (Standard deviation), S_0 (standard error of the mean), CV, df, ns, and Univ. (University is only spelled out if part of a university name in a thesis reference.)

Use of Scientific Names

The Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit (WRBU) is a unique national and international resource, located at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, whose mission is to conduct systematics research on medically important arthropods and to maintain an on-line *Catalog of the Mosquitoes of the World*.

Scientific names for genera and species of mosquitoes should follow usage of the WRBU web site: http://www.wrbu.org/VeclD_MQ.html

Mosquito taxonomists and other researchers who believe that use of the standard scientific names for mosquitoes as recommended by the WRBU infringes upon their freedom of scientific thought may use other nomenclatures with permission of the Editor and the Editorial Board.

Generally, the format for using taxonomic names not recommended by the WRBU web site would follow guidelines presented in the *Journal of Medical Entomology* (2005) 42:511. However, the Editor reserves the privilege to deny or accept any non-WRBU recommended nomenclature, to establish format and to require additional justification.

The scientific name of a species should be spelled out in its entirety the first time it is used in a title, abstract, or the text. Thereafter, the appropriate generic abbreviation may be used. When 2 or more species of the same genus are listed consecutively, the genus may be abbreviated for all names after the first entry. Sentences should begin with the complete generic name. Subgeneric names may be presented in italicized parentheses on first usage and in Tables if space permits.

Author names of species are not used in either the title or the abstract. In the text, they should be mentioned the first time a species is cited. The names of well-known authors may be abbreviated as follows: Coquillett = Coq., Fabricius = Fabr., Linnaeus = L., and Wiedemann = Wied.

Contributors to the *Journal* should be aware of the proper use of parentheses around the species author's name. Parentheses designate that the generic name or generic assignment for that species has changed since the original description.

It is not necessary to use "Diptera: Culicidae" in the title or a footnote. However, the writer should use "Diptera: Ceratopogonidae," etc., for other families of biting flies.

Generic and Subgeneric Abbreviations

In the list that follows generic names are shown in all capital letters for the sole purpose of differentiation between generic and subgeneric names. In manuscripts, only the first letter of generic and subgeneric names are capitalized.

AEDEOMYIA = Ad.
Aedeomyia = Ady.
Lepiothauma = Lpi.

AEDES = Ae.
Abraedes = Abr.
Aedes = Aed.
Aedimorphus = Adm.
Alanstonea = Ala.
Albuginosus = Alb.
Aztecaedes = Azt.
Belkinius = Blk.
Bothaella = Bot.
Cancraedes = Can.
Chaetocruimyia = Cha.
Christophersiomyia = Chr.
Diceromyia = Dic.
Edwardsaedes = Edw.
Finlaya = Fin.
Fredwardsius = Fre.
Geoskusea = Geo.
Gymnometopa = Gym.
Halaedes = Hal.
Howardina = How.
Huaedes = Hua.
Indusius = Ind.
Isoaedes = Isa.
Kenknightsia = Ken.
Kompia = Kom.
Leptosomatomyia = Lep.
Levua = Lev.
Lorrainea = Lor.
Macleaya = Mac.
Molpemyia = Mol.
Mucidus = Muc.
Neomelaniconion = Neo.
Nothoskusea = Not.
Ochlerotatus = Och.
Paraedes = Par.
Protomacleaya = Pro.
Pseudarmigeres = Psa.
Pseudoskusea = Psk.
Rhinoskusea = Rhi.
Rusticoidus = Rus.
Scutomyia = Scu.
Skusea = Sku.
Stegomyia = Stg.
Zavortinkius = Zav.

ANOPHELES = An.
Anopheles = Ano.
Baimaia = Bmi.
Cellia = Cel.
Kerteszia = Ker.
Lophopodomyia = Lph.
Nyssorhynchus = Nys.
Stethomyia = Ste.

ARMIGERES = Ar.
Armigeres = Arm.
Leicesteria = Lei.

AYURAKITIA = Ay.

BIRONELLA = Bi.
Bironella = Bir.
Brugella = Bru.
Neobironella = Nbi.

BORICHINDA = Bc.

CHAGASIA = Ch.

COQUILLETTIDIA = Cq.
Austromansonia = Aus.
Coquillettidia = Coq.
Rhynchotaenia = Rhy.

CULEX = Cx.
Acalleoemyia = Aca.
Acallyntrum = Acl.
Aedinus = Ads.
Afrocullex = Afc.
Allimanta = Alm.
Anoedioporpa = And.
Barraudius = Bar.
Belkinomyia = Bel.
Carrollia = Car.
Culex = Cux.
Culiciomyia = Cui.
Eumelanomyia = Eum.
Kitzmilleria = Kit.
Lasiosiphon = Las.
Lophoceraomyia = Lop.
Maillotia = Mai.
Melanoconion = Mel.
Micraedes = Mca.
Microcullex = Mcx.
Neocullex = Ncx.
Oculeomyia = Ocu.
Phenacomyia = Phc.
Sirivanakarnius = Sir.
Tinolestes = Tin.

CULISETA = Cs.
Allotheobaldia = All.
Austrotheobaldia = Aut.
Climacura = Cli.
Culicella = Cuc.
Culiseta = Cus.
Neotheobaldia = Net.
Theomyia = Thm.

DEINOCERITES = De.

ERETMAPODITES = Er.

FICALBIA = Fi.

GALINDOMYIA = Ga.

HAEMAGOGUS = Hg.
Conopostegus = Con.
Haemagogus = Hag.

HEIZMANNIA = Hz.
Heizmannia = Hez.
Mattinglyia = Mat.

HODGESIA = Ho.

ISOSTOMYIA = Is.

JOHNBELKINIA = Jb.

KIMIA = Km.

LIMATUS = Li.

LUTZIA = Lt.
Insulalutzia = Ilt.
Lutzia = Lut.
Metalutzia = Mlt.

MALAYA = Ml.

MANSONIA = Ma.
Mansonia = Man.
Mansonioides = Mnd.

MAORIGOELDIA = Mg.

MIMOMYIA = Mi.
Etorleptiomyia = Eto.
Ingramia = Ing.
Mimomyia = Mim.

ONIRION = On.

OPIFEX = Op.

ORTHOPODOMYIA = Or.

PSOROPHORA = Ps.

Grabhamia = Gra.

Janthinosoma = Jan.

Psorophora = Pso.

RUNCHOMYIA = Ru.

Ctenogoeldia = Cte.

Runchomyia = Run.

SABETHES = Sa.

Davismyia = Dav.

Peytonulus = Pey.

Sabethes = Sab.

Sabethinus = Sbn.

Sabethoides = Sbo.

SHANNONIANA = Sh.

TANAKAIUS = Tn.

TOPOMYIA = To.

Suaymyia = Sua.

Topomyia = Top.

TOXORHYNCHITES = Tx.

Afrorhynchus = Afr.

Ankylorhynchus = Ank.

Lynchiella = Lyn.

Toxorhynchites = Tox.

TRICHOPROSOPON = Tr.

TRIPTEROIDES = Tp.

Polylepidomyia = Pol.

Rachionotomyia = Rah.

Rachisoura = Rac.

Tricholeptomyia = Tri.

Tripteroides = Trp.

UDAYA = Ud.

URANOTAENIA = Ur.

Pseudoficalbia = Pfc.

Uranotaenia = Ura.

VERRALLINA = Ve.

Harbachius = Har.

Neomacleaya = Nma.

Verrallina = Ver.

WYEOMYIA = Wy.

Antunesmyia = Ant.

Caenomyiella = Cae.

Cruzmyia = Cru.
Decamyia = Dec.
Dendromyia = Den.
Dodecamyia = Dod.
Exallomyia = Exm.
Hystatamyia = Hys.
Menolepis = Men.
Nunezia = Nuz.
Phoniomyia = Pho.
Prosopolepis = Prl.
Spilonympha = Spi.
Wyeomyia = Wyo.
Zinzala = Zin.

ZEUGNOMYIA = Ze.