

SCRIVERE ARTICOLI SCIENTIFICI: GUIDA DI VIAGGIO PER ASPIRANTI AUTORI

Cesare BRIZIO

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Research paper

Submitted: June 14th, 2020 - Accepted: September 18th, 2020 - Published: November 15th, 2020

Serendipity versus proactive search of elusive species - the Encounter Predictability Scorecard (EPS), a new customizable tool for field researchers

Cesare BRIZIO^{1,*}, Nicola TORMEN¹, Enrico RUZZIER²

¹ World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona - Lungadige Porta Vittoria 9, I-37129 Verona, Italy
cesare.brizio@biodiversityassociation.org

² Department of Agronomy, Food, Natural Resources, Animals and the Environment (DAFNAE) - Viale dell'Università 16, Legnaro, I-35020 Padova, Italy.

* Corresponding author

Abstract

Zootaxa 4560 (2): 311–320
https://www.mapress.com/j/z/

Copyright © 2019 Magnolia Press

https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4560.2.4

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:32C268DF-A180-455A-A142-F7FA073E75B3

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)

ZOOTAXA

ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

A new voice from Sardinia: *Uromenus annae* (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1881) (Insecta: Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Bradyporinae: Ephippigerini)

FILIPPO MARIA BUZZETTI¹, CESARE BRIZIO², PAOLO FONTANA³ & BRUNO MASSA⁴

¹ Corresponding author, Fondazione Museo Civico di Rovereto, Borgo Santa Caterina, 41-38068 Rovereto TN, Italy.

E-mail: fbuzzetti@fondazionecivica.it

² World

³ Unità

⁴ S. Mich

⁵ Univer

Italy.

ISSN 0738-9388

131

Volume: 55

THE FESTIVUS

ISSUE 2

Abstr

Recent

retrace

song, p

is here

Key w

The Completeness of Thematic Collections - a Venn Diagram-Based Conceptual Approach

Cesare Brizio
World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia
Naturale di Verona, Lungadige Porta Vittoria, 9 - 37129 Verona, Italy
briziocesare@gmail.com

ABSTRACT Multiple factors influence the degree of completeness of any thematic collection, such as a biological collection encompassing any natural group, but even any collection of man-made items (including art collections and object collections) that encompass any specific theme. The concept of “completeness” itself is both subjective, inasmuch as it may refer to any purpose unilaterally defined by the collector, and objective, inasmuch as that purpose includes an exhaustive coverage of the actual diversity inherent in the chosen group. In a general sense, also the factors (or “conditions”) that exert their influence on the collection process can be grouped in two dimensions: objective (availability) and subjective (desirability). The former, quantitatively ranging from rarity to abundance, is subject to collection bias as scientifically defined, while the latter defines the subjective aims of the collector. Both are influenced by cognitive biases, whose discussion is beyond the scope of this short paper, meant just to provide a graphical representation, based on logical Venn diagrams, of those main conditions, and to elucidate the discrete categories at the intersection of the observed sets of items.

KEYWORDS collection, completeness, bias

Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE), a novel on-screen rendering of digital sound

Cesare Brizio

World Biodiversity Association,
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona,
Lungadige Porta Vittoria, 9, 37129 Verona
briziocesare@gmail.com

Ricevuto: 27/8/2023

Accettato: 2/11/2023

13280/ria-2-2023aa16390

1385-2615

The most widespread forms of digital sound rendering in audio-management software applications include Time/Pressure Envelopes (TPE's aka “oscillograms”), Frequency/Pressure Analyses (FPA's), and Time/Frequency Spectrographic Images (TFSI, often referred to as “spectrograms”). Only the latter, thanks to the colour mapping of pressure values, are capable to deliver simultaneously visual information about the three numerical domains (time, horizontal axis; frequency, vertical axis; pressure, colour) digitally defining the acoustic phenomenon.

Here the Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE) is proposed, a 24-bit RGB colour mapped form of the commonplace TPE available on-screen in any digital audio software: this novel Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)-based rendering, controlled by user-defined parameters, is capable to deliver partial but potentially relevant information about the presence and the intensity of interesting frequency bands in an audio file. A proof-of-concept

Systema Naturae, 2003, Vol. 5, pp. 9-85

HYBRIS, ATE, NEMESIS - L'ALBERO DELL'URVOGEL.

Cesare Brizio

Museo Paleontologico Cittadino

Via de Valentiniis 134, 34074 Monfalcone (GO)

e-mail cebrizio@tin.it

Cbi ha dentro la morte non deve presumere troppo.

Perché tracotanza [hybris], fiorendo, frutta una spiga di

illusioni [ate] da cui mieterà un raccolto di lacrime [nemesi]

Eschilo, *I Persiani*, 472 a

Riassunto

La qualifica di scienziato, per quanto possa essere meritata, non garantisce pieno riscatto da elementi estetizzanti, irriducibili alla logica, né, meno meno, garantisce obiettività e buona fede. Questa trattazione ha come ragione d'essere e tema di fondo il dibattito scientifico sul tema dell'evoluzione degli uccelli, un eccellente punto di vista per un excursus su alcune cattive abitudini delle quali non appare consapevolezza nella comunità dei praticanti. Tali abitudini, derivate anche dall'attuale contesto storico di elevata competitività tra istituzioni e tra professionisti, minano la fiducia nel metodo. La trattazione introdurrà alcuni temi specificamente paleontologici, ad esempio il concetto di specie in Paleontologia, e spazierà senz'ordine fra tre macroargomenti:

diversity

Article

New Unexpected Species of *Acheta* (Orthoptera, Gryllidae) from the Italian Volcanic Island of Pantelleria

Bruno Massa^{1,*}, Camillo Cusimano², Paolo Fontana^{3,4} and Cesare Brizio⁵

¹ Department of Agriculture, Food and Forest Sciences, University of Palermo, Viale delle Scienze,

13-90138 Palermo, Italy

² Stazione Ornitologica Argentario, Via Aquino Molise, 75-00166 Palermo, Italy

³ Fondazione Edmund Mach di San Michele all'Adige - Centro Trasferimento Tecnologico, Via E. Mach,

1-38090 Trento, Italy

⁴ World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Lungadige Porta Vittoria,

9-37129 Verona, Italy

⁵ Correspondence: bruno.massa@unipa.it

Academic Editor: Luc Legend

Received: 28 August 2022

Accepted: 21 September 2022

Published: 26 September 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Copyright © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: In late April 2022, while listening to audio files from an unsupervised bioacoustic assessment of the pelagic birds' shorewater *Colinus diomedea* (Scopoli, 1769) and *Yelkouan shorewater Puffinus yelkouan* (Acerbi, 1827 (Aves, Procellariiformes)) on the island of Pantelleria (Sicily, Italy), BM and CC placed a Wildlife Acoustics sound recorder, set in unattended mode from sunset to dawn, near the cliffs of Punta Linasari on the south-eastern coast of the island. After recovering the recorder, they examined the content of the SD card. They noticed an Orthopteran song with Gryllinae affinities that, to the unaided ear, seemed not to match any species reported from Pantelleria or other Italian areas.

The recording was shared the same day with the other authors. Between 27 April and mid-May, with only acoustic evidence available, pursuant to the principle of parsimony, the authors engaged in a series of attempts to attribute the recorded song to a known species of cricket. With many decades of field experience in Orthopteran research, to ascertain the lack of comparable audio samples of Italian cricket songs, BM and FF could both rely on their first-hand knowledge and the systematic comparative hearing of the

Keywords: new species; biogeography; Mediterranean; red list; bioacoustics

1. Introduction

On the night of 27 April 2022, during a survey aimed at the assessment of the presence of the pelagic birds' shorewater *Colinus diomedea* (Scopoli, 1769) and *Yelkouan shorewater Puffinus yelkouan* (Acerbi, 1827 (Aves, Procellariiformes)) on the island of Pantelleria (Sicily, Italy), BM and CC placed a Wildlife Acoustics sound recorder, set in unattended mode from sunset to dawn, near the cliffs of Punta Linasari on the south-eastern coast of the island. After recovering the recorder, they examined the content of the SD card. They noticed an Orthopteran song with Gryllinae affinities that, to the unaided ear, seemed not to match any species reported from Pantelleria or other Italian areas.

The recording was shared the same day with the other authors. Between 27 April and mid-May, with only acoustic evidence available, pursuant to the principle of parsimony, the authors engaged in a series of attempts to attribute the recorded song to a known species of cricket. With many decades of field experience in Orthopteran research, to ascertain the lack of comparable audio samples of Italian cricket songs, BM and FF could both rely on their first-hand knowledge and the systematic comparative hearing of the

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

He said it (House of Commons, 11 November 1947)—but he was quoting an unknown predecessor (note bold face below). Credit Churchill as publicist for an unsourced aphorism. From *Churchill by Himself*, 574:

Many forms of Government have been tried, and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed **it has been said** that democracy is the worst form of Government except for all those other forms that have been tried from time to time....



PARAFRASANDO...

**L'EDITORIA SCIENTIFICA È IL PIÙ INEFFICACE
E MOSTRUOSO SISTEMA DI DIFFUSIONE DELLA
CONOSCENZA SCIENTIFICA, CON L'ECCEZIONE
DI TUTTI GLI ALTRI METODI MAI PROVATI
DALL'UOMO A TAL PROPOSITO.**

**I risultati scientifici debbono essere
verificabili (falsificabili) e di
conseguenza RIPETIBILI**

RIPETIBILITÀ

- Se una scoperta è vera, è ripetibile
- Per mettermi in condizione di ripeterla, chi l'ha fatta deve fornirne una descrizione:
 - CHIARA
 - ONESTA
 - COMPLETA
- di come c'è riuscito.
- Inoltre, per essere comprensibile, questa descrizione deve soddisfare una serie di requisiti sul piano della **FORMA**



https://renegross.art/projects/rJOXn6?album_id=7581068

Le quattro ancelle della **ripetibilità**:

- **CHIAREZZA**
- **ONESTÀ**
- **COMPLETEZZA**
- **FORMA**



CHIAREZZA

- Assenza di ambiguità
- Figure chiare e didascalie leggibili
- Articolazione logica del pensiero
- Definizioni, citazioni e richiami come necessari
- Opportunità di approfondimento
- Dati accessori a corredo



ONESTÀ (ESATTEZZA)

- Verità: nient'altro che essa
- Figure esatte (non solo chiare)
- Informazioni corrette
- Citazioni del, e richiami al, lavoro altrui che eventualmente avete usato
- Dichiarazione dei conflitti di interesse
- Dati accessori a corredo

COMPLETEZZA

- Verità: tutta
- Materiali e metodi trattati con chiarezza sufficiente, da consentire a chiunque di ripetere l'esperienza che descrivete nel vostro manoscritto
- Riferimenti ad altri autori, compresi coloro che hanno idee diverse dalle vostre
- Dati accessori a corredo



FORMA

- Controllo su Lingua, Grammatica, Lessico, aspetti visuali a garanzia della comprensibilità di testo e immagini
- Sulla strada della giusta forma, sarete guidati dai template e dalle policy editoriali
- Tipicamente, il manoscritto nasce «amorfo» per potere poi essere formattato secondo le esigenze di ciascuna rivista





AJ 🤖

@ajiswriting

Academia summed up in one photo:

The screenshot shows the top of a Nature journal article page. At the top left is a 'MENU' button. The journal logo 'nature' is in the top left. Below it, the article is identified as a 'Commentary' published on '30 April 1992'. The title is 'The growing inaccessibility of science' by Donald P. Hayes. Below the title, it shows the journal volume 'Nature 356, 739–740(1992)' and a link to 'Cite this article'. Further down, it displays '1015 Accesses', '44 Citations', and '27 Altmetric Metrics'. The 'Access options' section is highlighted with a yellow background. It contains two columns: 'Rent or Buy article' with a price of 'from \$8.99' and a 'Rent or Buy' button, and 'Subscribe to Journal' with a price of '\$199.00' (only \$3.83 per issue) and a 'Subscribe' button.

MENU ▾ nature

Commentary | Published: 30 April 1992

The growing inaccessibility of science

Donald P. Hayes

Nature 356, 739–740(1992) | Cite this article

1015 Accesses | 44 Citations | 27 Altmetric Metrics

Access options

Rent or Buy article

Get time limited or full article access on ReadCube.

from \$8.99

Rent or Buy

Subscribe to Journal

Get full journal access for 1 year

\$199.00
only \$3.83 per issue

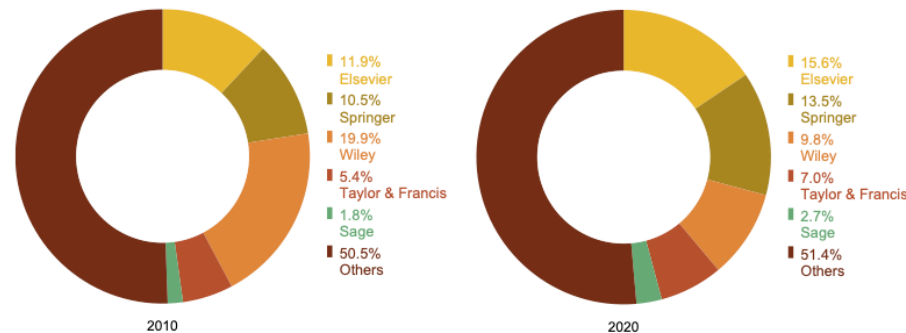
Subscribe

**Il business
dell'editoria
scientifica
(l'articolo a lato
è del 1992...)**

Share di mercato dei principali editori

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_publishing

Figure 13. Shares of the top five publishers, based on number of journal titles, 2010 and 2020

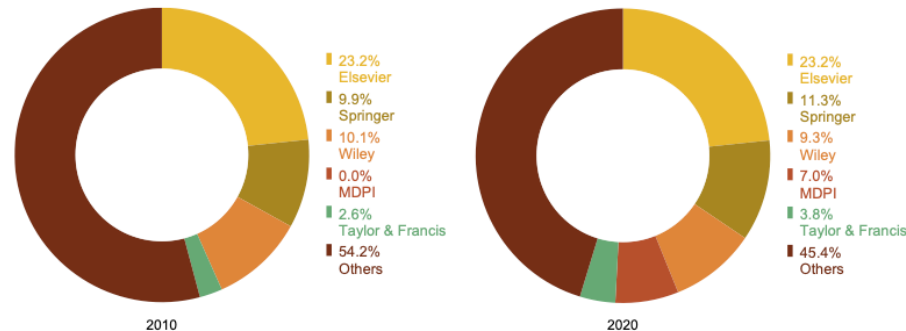


Note: Publisher share is calculated in terms of the number of unique journal titles. Mergers and acquisitions in the market are not taken account of; only the bibliographical information provided for articles is considered. The top five publishers based on 2020 share.

Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, April 2022.

Numero di Giornali

Figure 14. Shares of the top five publishers, based on article counts, 2010 and 2020



Note: Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI). Mergers and acquisitions in the market are not taken account of; only the bibliographical information provided for articles is considered. The top five publishers based on 2020 share.

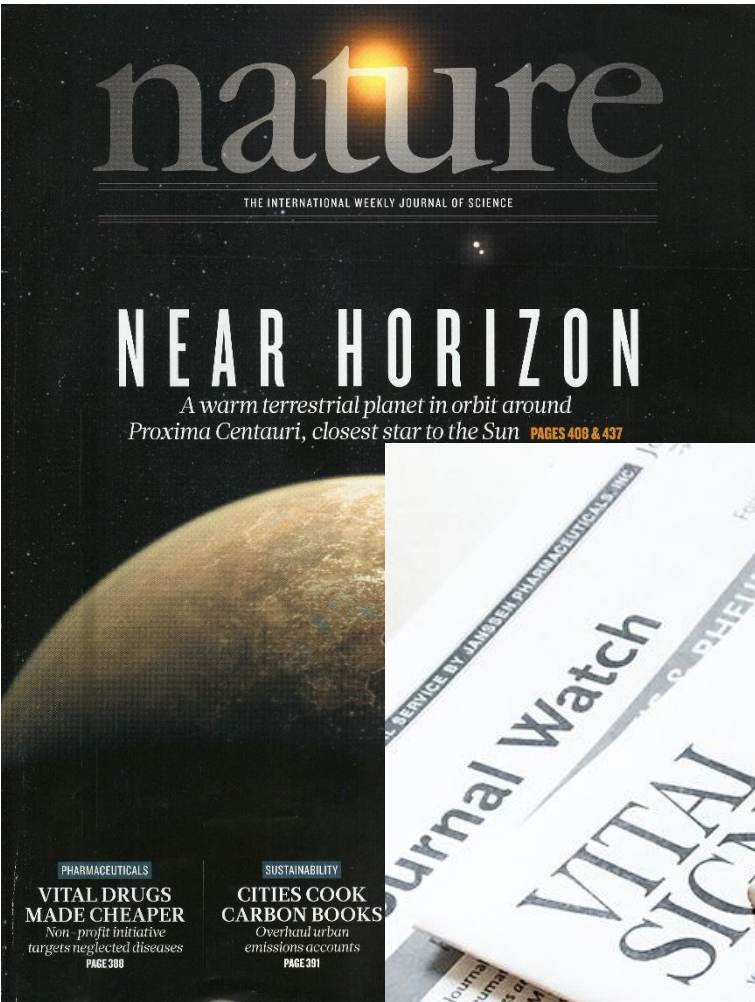
Source: WIPO, based on Web of Science database, April 2022.

Numero di Articoli

Elementi di costo per l'editore

Publicazione cartacea

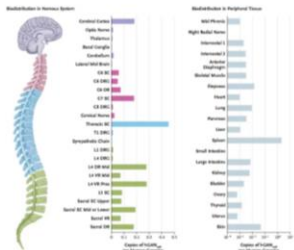
- Illustrazioni (BW o colori)
- Numero di pagine
- Estratti per l'autore
- Comunque la rivista cartacea è venduta, tipicamente in abbonamento



Elementi di costo per l'editore

Pubblicazione online

- Sito Web
- Repository online



Gene Therapy for Giant Axonal Neuropathy

D.X. Bharucha-Goebel and Others

In a phase 1 study involving children with giant axonal neuropathy, intrathecal administration of an adeno-associated virus containing a GAN transgene resulted in some improvement in motor function scores.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE MAR 20, 2024 CME

Ribociclib + Endocrine Therapy in Early Breast Cancer

D. Slamon and Others

In patients with stage II or III early breast cancer, the addition of ribociclib to adjuvant hormonal therapy resulted in a significant improvement in 3-year invasive disease-free survival.

PERSPECTIVE MAR 20, 2024 FREE DOUBLE TAKE

Alzheimer's Disease — Managing Stages of Dementia

N.A. Chin and Others



IMAGE CHALLENGE



What is the diagnosis?

ANSWER →

SPONSORED BY

nature

[View all journals](#) 🔍 [Search](#) [Log in](#)

[Explore content ▾](#)

[About the journal ▾](#)

[Publish with us ▾](#)

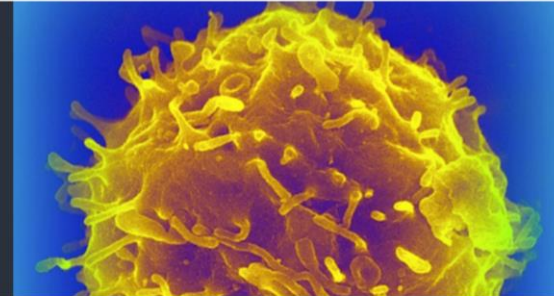
[Subscribe](#)

[Sign up for alerts 🔔](#)

[RSS feed](#)

How to make an old immune system young again

Antibodies that target blood stem cells can rejuvenate immune responses in mice.



Memories are made by breaking DNA – and fixing it

Nerve cells form long-term memories with the help of an inflammatory response, study in mice finds.

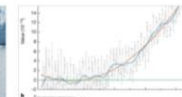
Max Kozlov
News 27 Mar 2024



Climate change has slowed Earth's rotation – and could affect how we keep time

The effect of melting polar ice could delay the need for a 'leap second' by three years.

Elizabeth Gibney
News 27 Mar 2024



A global timekeeping problem postponed by global warming

Increased melting of ice in Greenland and Antarctica, measured by satellite gravity, has decreased the angular velocity of Earth more rapidly than before and has already affected global timekeeping.

Duncan Carr Agnew
Article 27 Mar 2024



Daily briefing: Weird new electron behaviour thrills physicists

The first experiments have shown that electrons can behave as if they had fractional charges. Plus, how birds 'gesture' after you 'to their mate and the real story of how the Big Bang got its name.

Katrina Krämer
Nature Briefing 26 Mar 2024



[Contents](#) [Subscribe](#)
Current Issue 28 Mar 2024

Elementi di costo per l'editore

nature.com/nature/journal-staff

Journal Staff

Editorial

Editor in Chief: Magdalena Skipper

Chief Magazine Editor: Richard Webb

Chief Biological Sciences Editor: Francesca Cesari

Chief Physical Sciences Editor: Karl Ziemelis

Creative Director: Kelly Buckheit Krause

Managing Editor: Colin Sullivan

News/News Features: Celeste Blever, Ewen Callaway, Davide Castelvecchi, Catriona Clarke, Nisha Gaiind, Elizabeth Gibney, Flora Graham, Max Kozlov, Katrina Krämer, Freda Kreier, Sumeet Kulkarni, Heidi Ledford, Layal Liverpool, Brendan Maher, Smriti Mallapaty, Anne Marie Conlon, Ehsan Masood, Richard Monastersky, Miryam Naddaf, Helen Pearson, Mariana Pereira Lenharo, Nicky Phillips, Sara Phillips, Katharine Sanderson, Quirin Schiermeier, Kerri Smith, Emma Stoye, Jeff Tollefson, Richard Van Noorden, Traci Watson, Alexandra Witze, Lauren Wolf.

Opinion: Joanne Baker, Jennifer Gardiner, Lucy Odling-Smee, Anne Pichon, Ajai Sreevatsan.

News and Views: Andrew Mitchinson, Mary Abraham, Abigail Kopper, Holly Smith.

Research Briefings: Andrew Mitchinson, Natasha Bray, Lucia Brunello.

Research: Susan Allison, Victoria Aranda, Anna Armstrong, Darren Burgess, George Caputa, I-han Chou, Yohan Dall'Agnese, Angela Eggleston, Zoltan Fehervari, Veronique Gebala, Henry Gee, Noah Gray, Claire Hansell, Marie-Thérèse Heemels, Magdalena Helmer, Kristina Maria Kareh, Bryden Le Bailly, Federico Levi, Barbara Marte, Julianne Mossinger, Tobias Rödel, David Rowland, Leslie Sage, Sadaf Shadan, Mary Elizabeth Sutherland, Claire Thomas, Stuart Thomas, Christina Tobin Kährström, Michelle Trenkmann, Florian Ullrich, John VanDecar, Jie Wang, Liqian Wang, Ursula Weiss, Michael White, Yang Xia

Insights/Reviews/Perspectives: Ursula Weiss.

Careers: David Payne, Jack Leeming, Kendall Powell.

Futures: Colin Sullivan.

Nature Podcast/Video: Noah Baker, Shamini Bundell, Nick Petric Howe, Dan Fox, Benjamin Thompson.

Supplements: Simon Baker, Herb Brody, Mohamed Ashour, Bec Crew, Richard Hodson.

Technology Editor: Jeffrey Perkel.

Subeditors and journal support team: Sarah Archibald, Nicola Bailey, Joanna Beckett, Emma Brown, Anna Callender, Kate Clements, Cecilia Derrick, Kerry Doyle, Maria Fernandez, Paul Fletcher, Emily Flynn, Jennifer Fosmire, Andrew Gordon, Anita Gould, Anne Haggart, Rebecca Hill, Rachel Jones, Haiyun Lee, Jenny McCarthy, Mark McGranaghan, Anna Novitsky, Sonia Partap, Adrian Read, Francisca Schultz, Kevin Sheridan, Sarah Skelton, Laura Weatherdon, Oliver Weir.

Art and Design: Wesley Fernandes, Agnese Abrucci, Michael Ayres, Lizzy Brown, Jennifer Burns, Jessica Hallett, Amelia Hennighausen, Tom Houghton, Paul Jackman, Jasiek Krzysztofak, Chris Ryan, Mairi Shepherd, Nik Spencer, Michael Szebor, Claire Welsh.

Production: Yvonne Strong, Stephen Russell, Susan Gray, Simon Gribbin, Hazel Mayhew, David Pentney, Ian Pope.

Press Office: Alice Henchley, Michael Stacey, Chloe Baker, Lisa Boucher, Xi Chen, Isobel Lisowski, Sarah McClenaghan, Georgina Selwood, Kevin Hurler.

Japan Edition: Eiji Matsuda, Mitsuyo Utsugi, Sayaka Ayame, Natsuko Izumi.

Nature Digital: Ed Hallett, Simon Gibson, Alexander Thurrell.

Administration: Roseann Campbell, Georgia Francis, Rebecca Cromie, Emer Bealin-Kelly, Johannes Black, Mary Craig, Tsegeroman Doumbia, Liz Easterbrook, Megan Griffin-Smith, Lauren Hugo, Amy Irving, Wendy McDonald, Valerie Pullin, Anna Stickley, Alena Tarasova, Calla Smith-Trigila, Angelize Williams.

Publishing

Andrew Douglas, Richard Hughes, Becca Jones, Stephen Pincock, Deborah Sweet, Ruth Wilson, Rebecca Woodhouse.

- Mantenimento dello staff editoriale
- Dedicato
- Occasionale
- Peer review
- Segreteria
- Ufficio legale

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

ACCESSO ALLA PUBBLICAZIONE

- Accesso **Chiuso** – gestione dei costi
 - Paga **chi vuole leggere**
- Accesso **Aperto** – gestione dei costi
 - Paga **chi vuole pubblicare**
 - «Benemerenze», voucher, sconti...
- Politiche più o meno permissive sulle preprint (ne riparliamo più sotto...)
- La versione cartacea della rivista è a pagamento (abbonamento o «edicola»)

ACCESSO ALLA PUBBLICAZIONE

- Accesso **Aperto Incondizionato** – gestione dei costi
 - Non paga **NESSUNO**

Tipico di:

- Riviste di società scientifiche
- Riviste di istituzioni scientifiche (Musei ecc..)

In realtà, i costi sono sostenuti da altre fonti (quote associative) o comunque l'attività editoriale è svolta da personale remunerato per altre vie.

Scholarly Peer Review

Tipi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholarly_peer_review

- **Blind** Peer Review
- **Double Blind** Peer review (anonimizzazione dei manoscritti)
- **Attributed** Peer review
- **Open** Peer Review (open identities, open reports, open participation)

Scholarly Peer Review

Problemi

- “Homophily”
- Conflitti di interesse
- “Lack of accountability” dei revisori anonimi

Scholarly Peer Review

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, Apr. 2009, p. 1273-1274
0019-9567/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/IAI.00018-09
Copyright © 2009, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

Vol. 77, No. 4

EDITORIAL

Is Peer Review Censorship?[†]

"A censor is an expert in cutting remarks."
—Laurence J. Peter (22)

Given the unpleasantness of having one's work rejected (10), as well as a desire for more-rapid communication of scientific findings, some scientists have expressed nostalgia for the good old days when nearly any submitted manuscript was accepted for publication, and some have even compared peer review to censorship (23, 27). After all, neither Newton nor Darwin had to submit to the indignity of peer review prior to publication! In this commentary we explore the latitude provided to authors in scientific manuscripts and attempt to distinguish the processes of peer review and censorship. In dissecting these issues, we hope to provide authors of *Infection and Immunity* with tools for approaching the comments and criticisms that inevitably follow peer review. Furthermore, we hope that delineating the differences between peer review and censorship will encourage flexibility in authors, reviewers, and editors when dealing with controversial and speculative viewpoints.

To approach this question, we might first consider the historical relationship of sciences to other disciplines. At the outset of the scientific revolution, the sciences were considered a branch of religion. The only scientific authority, in his time, he encountered was the church. Galileo's scientific journey, in fact, was one of a struggle against the church's dogmatic rejection of his findings. Significant questions were raised with regard to the heliocentric model of the universe, which placed the sun at the center of the universe, rather than the earth. The absence of a visible "crater" on the sun, which was reflected in the fact that the sun's rays were not reflected to a star should the sun be a star, was a point of contention. The sun goes around the sun. This was a legitimate scientific criticism that would not be resolved until the 19th century, when technological advances allowed Friedrich Bessel to make the first demonstration of stellar parallax. Galileo was in fact not the first astronomer to run afoul of church censors, as Vatican Decree XXI had already declared that "This whole chapter can be deleted because it admittedly deals with the truth of the earth's motion," in reference to Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus* (9). Although associating the Inquisition and contemporary scientific peer review may seem extreme, a case can be made that the Inquisition represented a review by Galileo's learned peers. Despite the scientific criticisms of the heliocentric theory and pleas to soften his claims, Galileo was initially defiant and recanted only when shown the instruments of torture. In our experience, *Infection and Immunity* authors are generally happy to make revisions to get their papers accepted, and encouragement from torture devices is hardly ever needed anymore. Hence, things do appear to have changed for the better in the area of scientific publication.

Censorship is defined by the dictionary as "examination in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable" (1). The word originates from the Roman censors, magistrates charged with both taking the census (for tax purposes) and maintaining public morality, or *regimen morum*. Peer review has been more specifically defined as "the evaluation of scientific research findings for competence, significance and originality by qualified experts" (4, 5). Peer review of manuscripts as it presently exists is taken for granted, but its history is much more recent than that of censorship. Although the peer review of scientific manuscripts dates back to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1731, peer review was irregularly performed by most journals until the latter half of the 20th century. While some journals, like the *British Medical Journal*, routinely sent all manuscripts to outside experts for an opinion prior to publication, *Science* and *JAMA* did not employ outside reviewers until 1940, relying only on editors' assessments for publication decisions, and the *Lancet* did not implement external peer review until 1976 (4, 6, 30). The critical technological advance of the photocopy in 1959 greatly facilitated the dissemination of manuscripts to multiple reviewers, and the recent development of the internet has further enhanced the process.

Peer review became essential because new incentives for publication dramatically increased the number of research papers. (PubMed lists more than 700,000 articles published during the past year alone.) Peer review allows journals to select the best papers for publication and helps busy scientists to avoid the time and effort of reviewing papers of low quality. Peer review also provides some quality control, as it allows one's manuscript to be reviewed by experts in the field. Peer review, however, has become a controversial issue on publication record, and funding have become a controversial issue on publication record. The current system persists despite abundant evidence of imperfections in the peer review process (19, 25). Most scientists would agree that peer review improves manuscripts and prevents some errors in publication (13). However, although there is widespread consensus among scientists that peer review is a good thing, there are remarkably little data that the system works as intended (2, 20, 28). In fact, studies of peer review have identified numerous problems, including confirmatory bias, bias against negative results, favoritism for established investigators in a given field, address bias, gender bias, and ideological orientation (reviewed in references 2, 13, 17, and 31). Smith wrote that peer review is "slow, expensive, ineffective, something of a lottery, prone to bias and abuse, and hopeless at spotting errors and fraud" (28). Chance has been shown to play an important role in determining the outcome of peer review (8), and agreement between reviewers is disconcertingly low (25). Bauer has noted that as a field matures, "knowledge monopolies" and "research cartels," which fiercely protect their domains, suppress minority opinions, and curtail publication and funding of unorthodox viewpoints, are established (3). In response, experienced authors learn

that the peer review process is a lottery, and they learn to select the best papers for publication and helps busy scientists to avoid the time and effort of reviewing papers of low quality. Peer review also provides some quality control, as it allows one's manuscript to be reviewed by experts in the field. Peer review, however, has become a controversial issue on publication record, and funding have become a controversial issue on publication record. The current system persists despite abundant evidence of imperfections in the peer review process (19, 25). Most scientists would agree that peer review improves manuscripts and prevents some errors in publication (13). However, although there is widespread consensus among scientists that peer review is a good thing, there are remarkably little data that the system works as intended (2, 20, 28). In fact, studies of peer review have identified numerous problems, including confirmatory bias, bias against negative results, favoritism for established investigators in a given field, address bias, gender bias, and ideological orientation (reviewed in references 2, 13, 17, and 31). Smith wrote that peer review is "slow, expensive, ineffective, something of a lottery, prone to bias and abuse, and hopeless at spotting errors and fraud" (28). Chance has been shown to play an important role in determining the outcome of peer review (8), and agreement between reviewers is disconcertingly low (25). Bauer has noted that as a field matures, "knowledge monopolies" and "research cartels," which fiercely protect their domains, suppress minority opinions, and curtail publication and funding of unorthodox viewpoints, are established (3). In response, experienced authors learn

that the peer review process is a lottery, and they learn to select the best papers for publication and helps busy scientists to avoid the time and effort of reviewing papers of low quality. Peer review also provides some quality control, as it allows one's manuscript to be reviewed by experts in the field. Peer review, however, has become a controversial issue on publication record, and funding have become a controversial issue on publication record. The current system persists despite abundant evidence of imperfections in the peer review process (19, 25). Most scientists would agree that peer review improves manuscripts and prevents some errors in publication (13). However, although there is widespread consensus among scientists that peer review is a good thing, there are remarkably little data that the system works as intended (2, 20, 28). In fact, studies of peer review have identified numerous problems, including confirmatory bias, bias against negative results, favoritism for established investigators in a given field, address bias, gender bias, and ideological orientation (reviewed in references 2, 13, 17, and 31). Smith wrote that peer review is "slow, expensive, ineffective, something of a lottery, prone to bias and abuse, and hopeless at spotting errors and fraud" (28). Chance has been shown to play an important role in determining the outcome of peer review (8), and agreement between reviewers is disconcertingly low (25). Bauer has noted that as a field matures, "knowledge monopolies" and "research cartels," which fiercely protect their domains, suppress minority opinions, and curtail publication and funding of unorthodox viewpoints, are established (3). In response, experienced authors learn

REFERENCES

1. Anonymous. 2009. Merriam-Webster online dictionary. Merriam-Webster, Springfield, MA.
2. Atkinson, M. 2001. 'Peer review' culture. *Sci. Eng. Ethics* 7:193–204.
3. Bauer, H. H. 2004. Science in the 21st century: knowledge monopolies and research cartels. *J. Sci. Explor.* 18:643–660.
4. Benos, D. J., E. Bashari, J. M. Chaves, et al. 2007. The ups and downs of peer review. *Adv. Physiol. Educ.* 31:145–152.
5. Brown, T. 2004. Peer review and the acceptance of new scientific ideas. Sense About Science, London, United Kingdom.
6. Burnham, J. C. 1990. The evolution of editorial peer review. *JAMA* 263:1323–1329.
7. Cohen, J. 1994. The Duesberg phenomenon. *Science* 266:1642–1644.
8. Cole, S., J. R. Cole, and G. A. Simon. 1981. Chance and consensus in peer review. *Science* 214:881–886.
9. Copernicus, N. 1543. *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*. Warnock Library, Nuremberg, Germany.
10. Fang, F. C. 2008. On rejection. *Infect. Immun.* 76:1802–1803.
11. Forrest, B., and P. R. Gross. 2004. *Creationism's Trojan horse: the wedge of intelligent design*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.
12. Galilei, G. 1957. Lett. to Don Virginio Cesarini, p. 256. *In S. Drake* (trans.), *Discoveries and opinions of Galileo*. Doubleday, New York, NY.
13. Gannon, F. 2001. The essential role of peer review. *EMBO Rep.* 2:743.
14. Gannon, F. 2005. Is the system dumbing down research? *EMBO Rep.* 6:387.
15. Giles, J. 2007. Open-access journal will publish first, judge later. *Nature* 445:9.
16. Harris, G. 11 July 2007. Surgeon general sees 4-year term as compromised. *New York Times*, New York, NY.
17. Hojat, M., J. S. Gonnella, and A. S. Caelleigh. 2003. Impartial judgment by the "gatekeepers" of science: fallibility and accountability in the peer review process. *Adv. Health Sci. Educ. Theory Pract.* 8:75–96.
18. Horrobin, D. F. 1990. The philosophical basis of peer review and the suppression of innovation. *JAMA* 263:1438–1441.
19. Horrobin, D. F. 2001. Something rotten at the core of science? *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 22:51–52.
20. Jefferson, T., E. Wager, and F. Davidoff. 2002. Measuring the quality of editorial peer review. *JAMA* 287:2786–2790.
21. Macilwain, C., and G. Brumfiel. 2006. US scientists fight political meddling. *Nature* 439:896–897.
22. Peter, L. 1977. *Peter's quotations: ideas for our time*. Morrow, New York, NY.
23. Polak, J. F. 1995. The role of the manuscript reviewer in the peer review process. *Am. J. Roentgenol.* 165:685–688.
24. Revkin, A. C. 9 July 2008. Cheney's office said to edit draft testimony on warming. *New York Times*, New York, NY.
25. Rothwell, P. M., and C. N. Martyn. 2000. Reproducibility of peer review in clinical neuroscience. Is agreement between reviewers any greater than would be expected by chance alone? *Brain* 123:1964–1969.
26. Salyers, A. 2002. Science, censorship, and public health. *Science* 296:617.
27. Shahar, E. 2007. On editorial practice and peer review. *J. Eval. Clin. Pract.* 13:699–701.
28. Smith, R. 2006. Peer review: a flawed process at the heart of science and journals. *J. R. Soc. Med.* 99:178–182.
29. Smith, T. C., and S. P. Novella. 2007. HIV denial in the internet era. *PLoS Med.* 4:e256.
30. Spier, R. 2002. The history of the peer-review process. *Trends Biotechnol.* 20:357–358.
31. Trigg, C. R., and D. J. Trigg. 2007. What is the future of peer review? Why is there fraud in science? Is plagiarism out of control? Why do scientists do bad things? Is it all a case of: "all that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing"? *Vasc. Health Risk Manag.* 3:39–53.

[†] Published ahead of print on 17 February 2009.

Processo editoriale

Fasi

- **Accertamento delle policy e dei requisiti editoriali**
 - **Referente:** nessuno, salvo richieste chiarimenti. Si tratta di informazioni desumibili dai siti della rivista.
 - **Esito:** l'autore decide se candidare (sottoporre, «submit») un manoscritto
- **Download o predisposizione del template**
 - **Referente:** nessuno, salvo richieste chiarimenti. Il template del documento, o le indicazioni per predisporlo, sono disponibili sul sito della rivista. Si può fare riferimento a formati standard come i template APA (vedi prossima slide).
 - **Esito:** l'autore è ora nella condizione di redigere il manoscritto

Processo editoriale

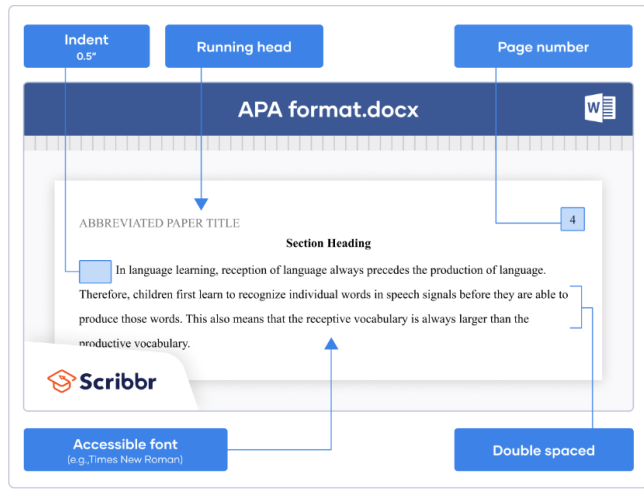
Template standard

Esempio: APA Template 7th Edition

APA FORMATTING

Throughout your paper, you need to apply the following APA format guidelines:

- ✓ Set page margins to 1 inch on all sides.
- ✓ Double-space all text, including headings.
- ✓ Indent the first line of every paragraph 0.5 inches.
- ✓ Use an accessible font (e.g., Times New Roman 12pt., Arial 11pt., or Georgia 11pt.).
- ✓ Include a page number on every page.



SE VI ABITUATE A USARE UN FORMATO STANDARD, COME AD ESEMPIO IL FORMATO APA, PER REDIGERE OGNI VOSTRO MANOSCRITTO, IL PROCEDIMENTO DI SUBMISSION RISULTERÀ CERTAMENTE FACILITATO, ANCHE SE POI FOSSE NECESSARIO ADOTTARE UN FORMATO DIVERSO!

APA IN-TEXT CITATION

This is a narrative in-text citation. The author's name is in the text of the sentence. The page number (p. 42) is at the end of the sentence.

Stein (2018) studied whether the early onset of Alzheimer's disease affected individuals younger than 30. His findings revealed that individuals as young as 20 were affected by the disease (p. 42). Another study found similar data, showing that individuals as young as 18 displayed symptoms of the disease (Tang & Pierce, 2014, p. 231). Even though both studies involved individuals in different hemispheres, the results were similar.

This is a parenthetical citation. In parentheses are the last names of the authors, year published, and page number.

APA CITATION

References

- Climate change. (2022). Wikipedia. Retrieved October 10, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change
- Ioannidis, N. M., Rothstein, J. H., Pejaver, V., Middha, S., McDonnell, S. K., Baheti, S., Musolf, A., Li, Q., Holzinger, E., Karyadi, D., Cannon-Albright, L. A., Teerlink, C. C., Stanford, J. L., Isaacs, W. B., Xu, J., Cooney, K. A., Lange, E. M., Schleutker, J., Carpten, J. D., ... Sieh, W. (2016). REVEL: An ensemble method for predicting the pathogenicity of rare missense variants. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 99(4), 877-885. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2016.08.016>
- Jackson, S. L. (2015). *Research methods: A modular approach* (3rd ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Lopesi, L. (2018a). Beyond essentialism: Contemporary Moana art from Aotearoa New Zealand. *Afterfall*, (46), 106-115. <https://doi.org/10.1086/700252>
- Lopesi, L. (2018b). *False divides*. Bridget Williams Books.
- Mason, I., & Missingham, R. (2019, October 21-25). *Research libraries, data curation, and workflows*. eResearch Australasia Conference, Brisbane, Australia. <https://bit.ly/2v1CIRg>
- Orchiston, C., & Espiner, S. (2018). Fast and slow resilience in the New Zealand tourism industry. In A. A. Lew & J. M. Cheer (Eds.), *Tourism resilience and adaptation to environmental change: Definitions and frameworks* (pp. 250-266). Routledge. <http://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/AUT/detail.action?docID=4930645>
- Szczęśna, A., Nowak, A., Grabiec, P., Paszkuta, M., Tajstra, M., & Wojciechowska, M. (2017). Survey of wearable multi-modal vital parameters measurement systems. In M. Gzik, E. Tkacz, Z. Paszenda, & E. Pietka (Eds.), *Innovations in biomedical engineering* (pp. 323-329). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-47154-9_37
- Vanderbauwhede, W. (2020). *A few thoughts on work-life balance* [PowerPoint slides]. Slideshare. <https://www.slideshare.net/WimVanderbauwhede/a-few-thoughts-on-work-life-balance>

Processo editoriale

Fasi

- **Confezionamento del manoscritto**
 - **Referente:** nessuno, salvo richieste chiarimenti. I formati richiesti per la submission sono già stati accertati.
 - **Modalità:** l'autore predispone il materiale necessario (manoscritto, figure, dati...) secondo i formati richiesti.
- **«Submission» (candidatura)**
 - **Referenti:** redazione della rivista
 - **Modalità:** percorsi guidati per l'upload del manoscritto e delle figure sul sito della rivista o dell'editore (se più riviste sono gestite da un unico editore). **ANONIMIZZAZIONE indispensabile in caso di double blind peer review**, se no rischiate il respingimento del manoscritto.
 - **Esito:** attestazione dell'avvenuta ricezione del manoscritto, eventuale assegnazione di un editor, eventuale richiesta di integrazioni

Processo editoriale

Fasi

- **Desk Evaluation**

- **Referente:** redazione della rivista
- **Esito:** accettazione o respingimento del manoscritto

- **External review**

- **Referenti:** i reviewers («referee») esterni, con mediazione della redazione
- **Esito:** cicli di miglioramento del manoscritto, con successiva accettazione o respingimento del manoscritto

Processo editoriale

Fasi

- **Revisioni**

- **Referente:** redazione della rivista
- **Esito:** progressivo adeguamento alle esigenze editoriali (formato, immagini...)

- **Copyediting**

- **Referente:** redazione della rivista
- **Esito:** impaginazione e finalizzazione del numero della rivista che conterrà l'articolo

- **Pubblicazione**

CITATION DATABASES

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scopus>

(subscription)

Scopus

Article Talk Read Edit source View history ☆

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Scopus \(disambiguation\)](#).

Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004.^[1] Scopus covers 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are *peer-reviewed* journals in top-level subject fields: *life sciences*, *social sciences*, *physical sciences* and *health sciences*. It covers three types of sources: *book series*, *journals*, and *trade journals*. Scopus also allows *patent searches* in a dedicated patent database *Lexis-Nexis*, albeit with a limited functionality.^[2]

All journals covered in the Scopus database are reviewed for sufficiently high quality each year according to four types of numerical quality measure for each title; those are *h-Index*, *CiteScore*, *SJR* (*SCImago Journal Rank*) and *SNIP* (*source normalized impact per paper*). For this reason, the journals listed in Scopus are considered to be meeting the requirement for *peer review* quality established by several *research grant* agencies for their grant recipients and by *degree* accreditation boards in numerous countries.^[3]

Overview [edit source]

Comparing ease of use and coverage of Scopus and the *Web of Science* (WOS), a 2006 study concluded that "Scopus is easy to navigate, even for the novice user. ... The ability to search both forward and backward from a particular citation would be very helpful to the researcher. The multidisciplinary aspect allows the researcher to easily search outside of his discipline" and "One advantage of WOS over Scopus is the depth of coverage, with the full WOS database going back to 1945 and Scopus going back to 1966. However, Scopus and WOS complement each other as neither resource is all-inclusive."^[4] A small number of studies found ca. 80-90% overlap in coverage between WoS and Scopus for the period between 1990 and 2020.

In terms of the *structured query language* search capabilities Scopus is somewhat more advanced than *Web of Science*: for example, WoS can perform only NEAR/n queries, Scopus can also do PRE/n queries.^[5]

Also, when the same article is covered in Scopus and in the *Web of Science* (WoS), its Scopus entry has a 3-5 larger number of keywords than its WoS coverage, and the Scopus keywords are more focused on the specific article content, whereas WoS has more keywords related to the broad category of the article's subject. A larger number of narrow-targeted keywords allows Scopus users to find a larger number of relevant publications, while filtering out false positives. On the other hand, WoS exports (e.g. in the *ris* format) the *doi* numbers of cited articles, while Scopus exports the titles of cited articles. Also, Scopus allows exporting 20,000 references (e.g. as a *ris* file) at once, while WoS export is limited to 5,000 references at once. On the other hand, WoS exports the *doi*'s of cited references, while Scopus exports the titles of cited references.

Scopus

Scopus®

Producer	Elsevier (Netherlands)
History	10 November 2004; 19 years ago
Languages	40 languages
Access	
Providers	Elsevier
Cost	Subscription
Coverage	
Disciplines	Life sciences; social sciences; physical sciences; health sciences
Record depth	41,462 indexed titles (2021)
Format coverage	csv, BibText, ASCII, RIS
Temporal coverage	1788–present
Geospatial coverage	Worldwide
No. of records	82.4 million
Update frequency	daily
Links	
Website	www.scopus.com ⓘ
Title list(s)	www.scopus.com/sources ⓘ

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_of_Science

(paid access)

Web of Science

Article Talk Read Edit source View history ☆

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Web of Science** (**WoS**; previously known as **Web of Knowledge**) is a paid-access platform that provides (typically via the Internet) access to multiple databases that provide reference and citation data from *academic journals*, *conference proceedings*, and other documents in various *academic disciplines*. Until 1997, it was originally produced by the *Institute for Scientific Information*.^[2] It is currently owned by *Clarivate*.^[3]

History [edit source]

A *citation index* is built on the fact that citations in science serve as linkages between similar research items, and lead to matching or related scientific literature, such as *journal articles*, *conference proceedings*, abstracts, etc. In addition, literature that shows the greatest impact in a particular field, or more than one discipline, can be located through a citation index. For example, a paper's influence can be determined by linking to all the papers that have cited it. In this way, current trends, patterns, and emerging fields of research can be assessed. *Eugene Garfield*, the "father of citation indexing of academic literature",^[4] who launched the *Science Citation Index*, which in turn led to the Web of Science,^[5] wrote:

Citations are the formal, explicit linkages between papers that have particular points in common. A citation index is built around these linkages. It lists publications that have been cited and identifies the sources of the citations. Anyone conducting a literature search can find from one to dozens of additional papers on a subject just by knowing one that has been cited. And every paper that is found provides a list of new citations with which to continue the search. The simplicity of citation indexing is one of its main strengths.^[6]

Search answer [edit source]

Web of Science is described^[citation needed] as a unifying research tool^[citation needed] that enables the user to acquire, analyze, and disseminate database information in a timely manner. This is accomplished because of the creation of a common vocabulary, called *ontology*, for varied search terms and varied data. Moreover, search terms generate related information across categories.

Acceptable content for Web of Science is determined by an evaluation and selection process based on the following criteria: impact, influence, timeliness, *peer review*, and geographic representation.^[7]

Web of Science

Web of Science™

Producer	Clarivate
History	1997; 27 years ago
Coverage	
Disciplines	Science, social science, arts, humanities (supports 256 disciplines)
Record depth	Citation indexing, author, topic title, subject keywords, abstract, periodical title, author's address, publication year
Format coverage	Articles, reviews, editorials, chronologies, abstracts, proceedings (journals and book-based), technical papers
Temporal coverage	1900–present
No. of records	79 million (core collection) ^[1] 171 million (platform) ^[1]
Links	
Website	clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science ⓘ mjl.clarivate.com/home ⓘ

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Logo in 2014

«While marketed as a global point of reference, Scopus and WoS have been characterised as "structurally biased against research produced in non-Western countries, non-English language research, and research from the arts, humanities, and social sciences".»

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Indexing

SCIENCE CITATION INDEX EXPANDED

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_Citation_Index_Expanded

Science Citation Index Expanded

🌐 20 languages ▾

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) ☆

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Science Citation Index Expanded** – previously titled **Science Citation Index** – is a [citation index](#) originally produced by the [Institute for Scientific Information](#) (ISI) and created by [Eugene Garfield](#).

It was officially launched in 1964 and is now owned by [Clarivate](#) (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of [Thomson Reuters](#)).^{[1][2][3][4][5]}

The indexing database covers more than 9,200 notable and significant [journals](#), across 178 disciplines, from 1900 to the present. These are alternatively described as the world's leading journals of [science](#) and [technology](#), because of a rigorous selection process.^{[6][7][8]}

Accessibility [\[edit source \]](#)

The index is available online within [Web of Science](#),^{[9][10]} as part of its Core Collection (there are also CD and printed editions, covering a smaller number of journals).^[11] The database allows researchers to search through over 53 million records from thousands of academic journals that were published by publishers from around the world.

Specialty citation indexes [\[edit source \]](#)

Clarivate previously marketed several subsets of this database, termed "Specialty Citation Indexes",^[12] such as the **Neuroscience Citation Index**^[13] and the **Chemistry Citation Index**,^[14] however these databases are no longer actively maintained.

The Chemistry Citation Index was first introduced by Eugene Garfield, a chemist by training. His original "search examples were based on [his] experience as a chemist".^[15] In 1992, an electronic and print form of the index was derived from a core of 330 chemistry journals, within which all areas were covered. Additional information was provided from articles selected from 4,000 other journals. All chemistry subdisciplines were covered: organic, inorganic, analytical, physical chemistry, polymer, computational, organometallic, materials chemistry, and electrochemistry.^[15] By 2002, the core journal coverage increased to 500 and related article coverage increased to 8,000 other journals.^[16] One 1980 study reported the overall citation indexing benefits for chemistry, examining the use of citations as a tool for the study of the sociology of chemistry and illustrating the use of citation data to "observe" chemistry subfields over time.^[17]

Science Citation Index Expanded

Producer	Clarivate (Canada and Hong Kong)
History	1964–present
Coverage	
Disciplines	Science, medicine, and technology
Print edition	
ISSN	0036-827X ↗
Links	
Website	mjl.clarivate.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=K ↗

Indexing

Different indexing databases may use different criteria - it's puzzling to observe that, under the provisions of the editorial policies by the members of the Web of Science network, some publications got inexplicably indexed, when they fail to observe the declared criteria (see for example the SCOPUS journal selection criteria here:

<https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/how-scopus-works/content/content-policy-and-selection>).

It seems obvious that some journals were added in a different time, when more relaxed criteria were in place, or simply that they were included among the indexed journals bypassing the official procedure).

Scientometrics

IMPACT FACTOR

<https://www.editage.com/insights/the-impact-factor-and-other-measures-of-journal-prestige>

The impact factor and other measures of journal prestige

Popular · This article is in Understanding the Impact Factor



Editage Insights

Nov 02, 2013

Reading time
⌚ 8 mins



It is a well-known fact that academics worldwide face pressure to publish in prestigious English language journals. And the journal impact factor (IF) is the most widely recognized indicator of journal prestige and influence. Accordingly, many people choose which journals to publish in based largely on the IF.¹

Use and misuse of IF



1. **As an objective measure of journal prestige:** There are a vast number of journals to choose from, and the journals' IF provides an objective measure of the overall quality of work published in that journal. As a general rule, the higher the IF value of a journal, the more prestigious it is considered to be.



2. **To select journals for libraries:** There are tens of thousands of journal publications in existence. The IF provides library administrators with a tool to decide which journals to retain in their collections and which new ones to acquire for their libraries.



3. **Academic evaluation:** The IF is often used in the process of academic evaluations of researchers for tenure, grants, funding, etc. However, this use is incorrect because the IF is only meant to indicate the quality of an entire journal, not the quality of individual articles published in the journal.³



Scientometrics

JOURNAL RANKING

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal_ranking

Consequently, several journal-level metrics have been proposed, most [citation-based](#):

- [Impact factor](#) and [CiteScore](#) – reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in science and social science journals.
- [SCImago Journal Rank](#) – a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from.
- [h-index](#) – usually used as a measure of scientific productivity and the scientific impact of an individual scientist, but can also be used to rank journals.
- [h5-index](#) – this metric, calculated and released by [Google Scholar](#), is based on the [h-index](#) of all articles published in a given journal in the last five years.^[3]
- [Expert survey](#) – a score reflecting the overall quality or contribution of a journal is based on the results of the survey of active field researchers, practitioners and students (i.e., actual journal contributors or readers), who rank each journal based on specific criteria.^[4]
- [Top quartile citation count \(TQCC\)](#) – reflecting the number of citations accrued by the paper that resides at the top quartile (the 75th percentile) of a journal's articles when sorted by citation counts; for example, when a journal published 100 papers, the 25th most-cited paper's citation count is the TQCC.^[5]
- [Publication power approach \(PPA\)](#) – the ranking position of each journal is based on the actual publishing behavior of leading tenured academics over an extended time period. As such, the journal's ranking position reflects the frequency at which these scholars published their articles in this journal.^{[6][7]}
- [Altmetrics](#) – rate journals based on scholarly references added to academic social media sites.^[8]
- [diamScore](#) – a measure of scientific influence of academic journals based on recursive citation weighting and the pairwise comparisons between journals.^[9]
- [Source normalized impact per paper \(SNIP\)](#) – a factor released in 2012 by [Elsevier](#) based on [Scopus](#) to estimate impact.^[10] The measure is calculated as $SNIP = RIP / (R/M)$, where RIP = raw impact per paper, R = citation potential and M = median database citation potential.^[11]
- [PageRank](#) – in 1976 a recursive impact factor that gives citations from journals with high impact greater weight than citations from low-impact journals was proposed.^[12] Such a recursive impact factor resembles [Google's PageRank](#) algorithm, though the original paper uses a "trade balance" approach in which journals score highest when they are often cited but rarely cite other journals; several scholars have proposed related approaches.^{[13][14][15][16]}
- [Eigenfactor](#) is another PageRank-type measure of journal influence,^[17] with rankings freely available online.^[18]

Scientometrics

«Altmetrics»

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altmetrics>

Altmetrics

12 languages

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [☆](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about alternative scholarly impact metrics. It is not to be confused with [article-level metrics](#).

In scholarly and scientific publishing, **altmetrics** are non-traditional [bibliometrics](#)^[2] proposed as an alternative^[3] or complement^[4] to more traditional [citation impact](#) metrics, such as [impact factor](#) and [h-index](#).^[5] The term altmetrics was proposed in 2010,^[1] as a generalization of [article level metrics](#),^[6] and has its roots in the [#altmetrics hashtag](#). Although altmetrics are often thought of as metrics about articles, they can be applied to people, journals, books, data sets, presentations, videos, source code repositories, web pages, etc.

Altmetrics use public APIs across platforms to gather data with open scripts and algorithms. Altmetrics did not originally cover [citation](#) counts,^[7] but calculate scholar impact based on diverse online research output, such as social media, online news media, online reference managers and so on.^{[8][9]} It demonstrates both the impact and the detailed composition of the impact.^[1] Altmetrics could be applied to research filter,^[1] promotion and tenure dossiers, grant applications^{[10][11]} and for ranking newly-published articles in [academic search engines](#).^[12]

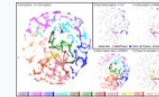
Overtime, the diversity of sources mentioning, citing, or archiving articles has gone down. This happened because services ceased to exist, like Connotea, or because changes in API availability. For example, PlumX removed Twitter metrics in August 2023.^[13]

Adoption [\[edit source \]](#)

The development of web 2.0 has changed the research publication seeking and sharing within or outside the academy, but also provides new innovative constructs to measure the broad scientific impact of scholar work. Although the traditional metrics are useful, they might be insufficient to measure immediate and uncited impacts, especially outside the peer-review realm.^[1]

Projects such as [ImpactStory](#),^{[14][15]} and various companies, including [Altmetric](#),^{[14][16]} [Plum Analytics](#)^{[14][17][18][19]} and Overton^[20] are calculating altmetrics. Several publishers have started providing such information to readers, including [BioMed Central](#), [Public Library of Science \(PLOS\)](#),^{[21][22]} [Frontiers](#),^[23] [Nature Publishing Group](#),^[24] and [Elsevier](#).^{[25][26]} The [NIHR Journals Library](#) also includes altmetric data alongside its publications.^[27]

Part of a series on Citation metrics



Altmetrics · [Article-level](#) · [Author-level](#)
([Eigenfactor](#) · [G-index](#) · [H-index](#)) ·
[Bibliographic coupling](#) · [Citation \(Analysis](#) ·
[Dynamics](#) · [Index](#) · [Graph](#)) · [Co-citation](#)
([Proximity Analysis](#)) · [Coercive citation](#) ·
[Citation cartel](#) · [I4OC](#) · [Journal-level](#)
([CiteScore](#) · [Impact factor](#) · [SCImago](#)) ·
[Kardashian Index](#)

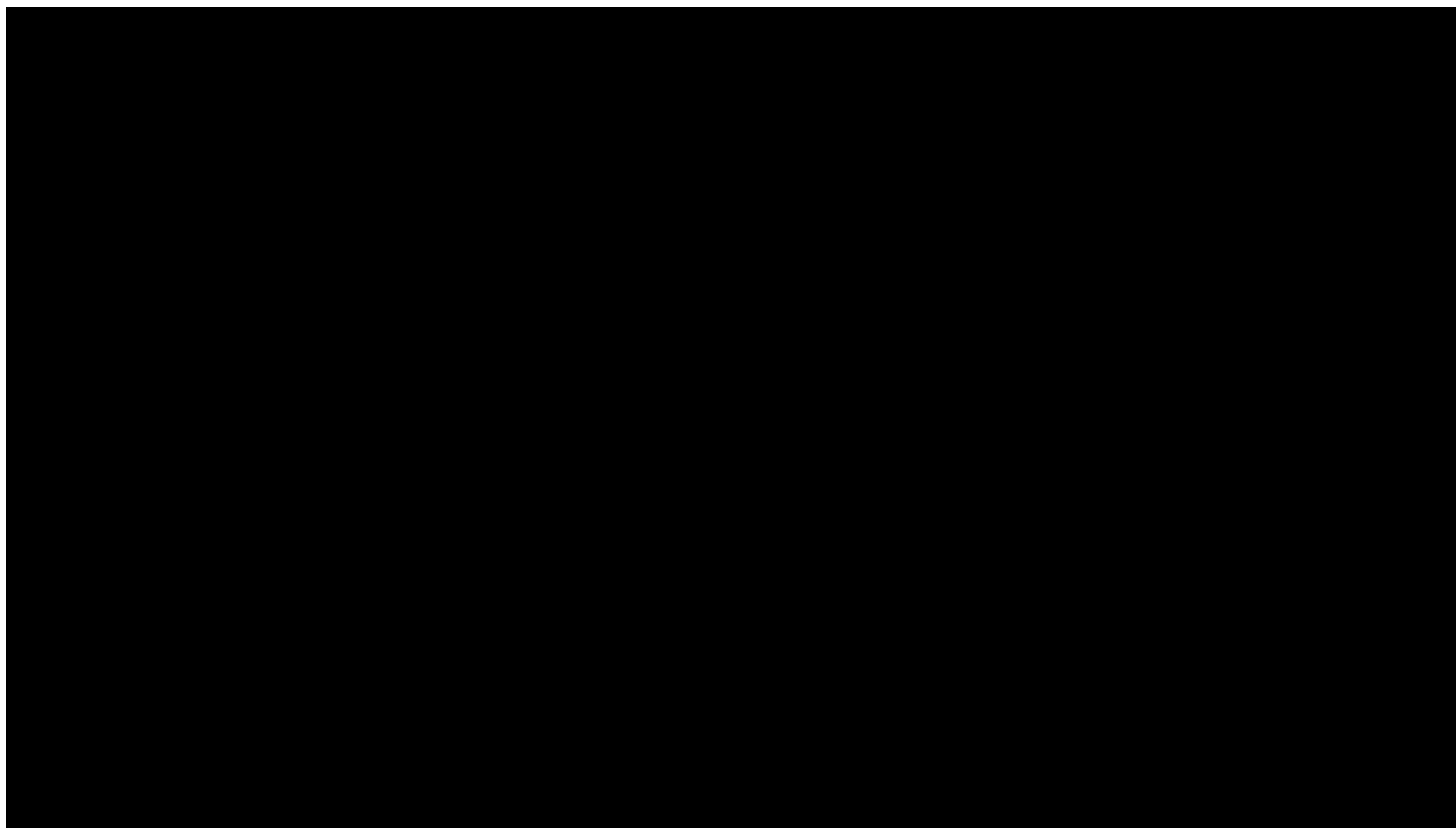
V · T · E

altmetrics

The original logotype from the
Altmetrics Manifesto.^[1]

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica

Diritto d'accesso all'informazione scientifica: il suicidio di Aaron Swartz
(«The Internet's Own Boy» <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9vz06QO3UkQ>)



Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stop_Online_Piracy_Act

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica

- Le controversie sulla “peer review” alla luce di Brembs, 2018

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Hauke R. Heekeren,
Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Reviewed by:

Richard C. Gerkin,
Arizona State University,
United States
Andreas Prokop,
University of Manchester,
United Kingdom

*Correspondence:

Björn Brembs
bjoern@brembs.net

Received: 09 November 2017

Accepted: 23 January 2018

Published: 20 February 2018

Citation:

Brembs B (2018) Prestigious Science
Journals Struggle to Reach Even
Average Reliability.
Front. Hum. Neurosci. 12:37.
doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2018.00037

Prestigious Science Journals Struggle to Reach Even Average Reliability

Björn Brembs*

Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

In which journal a scientist publishes is considered one of the most crucial factors determining their career. The underlying common assumption is that only the best scientists manage to publish in a highly selective tier of the most prestigious journals. However, data from several lines of evidence suggest that the methodological quality of scientific experiments does not increase with increasing rank of the journal. On the contrary, an accumulating body of evidence suggests the inverse: methodological quality and, consequently, reliability of published research works in several fields may be *decreasing* with increasing journal rank. The data supporting these conclusions circumvent confounding factors such as increased readership and scrutiny for these journals, focusing instead on quantifiable indicators of methodological soundness in the published literature, relying on, in part, semi-automated data extraction from often thousands of publications at a time. With the accumulating evidence over the last decade grew the realization that the very existence of scholarly journals, due to their inherent hierarchy, constitutes one of the major threats to publicly funded science: hiring, promoting and funding scientists who publish unreliable science eventually erodes public trust in science.

Keywords: journals, journal ranking, reliability, reproducibility of results, science policy

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica

19th century
scientist

I must find the
explanation for this
phenomenon in order
to truly understand
Nature...



21st century
scientist

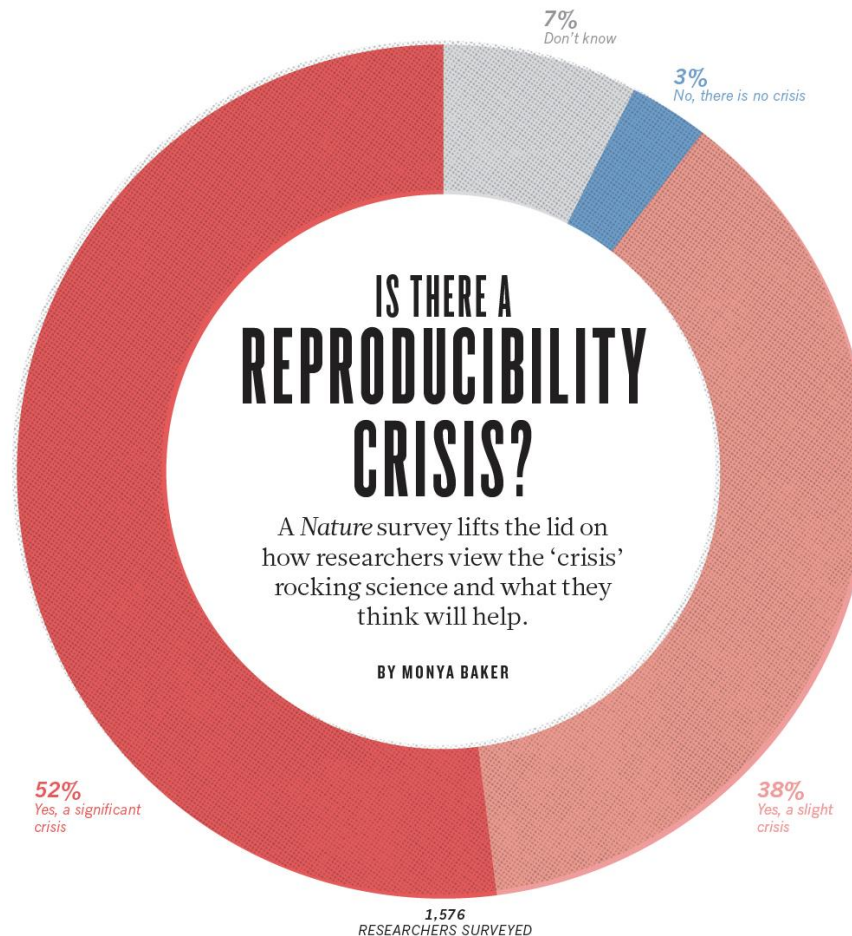
I must get the
result that fits my
narrative so I can
get my paper into
Nature..



facebook.com/pedromics

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica

Monya Baker (25 May 2016). ["1500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility"](#). [Nature](#). 533: 452–454. [ISSN 1476-4687](#).



More than 70% of researchers have tried and failed to reproduce another scientist's experiments, and more than half have failed to reproduce their own experiments. Those are some of the telling figures that emerged from *Nature's* survey of 1,576 researchers who took a brief online questionnaire on reproducibility in research.

Failing to reproduce results is a rite of passage, says Marcus Munafo, a biological psychologist at the University of Bristol, UK, who has a long-standing interest in scientific reproducibility. When he was a student, he says, "I tried to replicate what looked simple from the literature, and wasn't able to. Then I had a crisis of confidence, and then I learned that my experience wasn't uncommon."

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica



La crisi dell'editoria scientifica



an open access journal



Citation: Boothby, C., Murray, D., Waggy, A. P., Tsou, A., & Sugimoto, C. R. (2021). Credibility of scientific information on social media: Variation by platform, genre and presence of formal credibility cues. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 2(3), 645–663. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00151

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00151

Peer Review: https://publons.com/pubon/10.1162/qss_a_00151

Supporting Information: https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00151

Received: 18 November 2020
Accepted: 28 April 2021

Corresponding Author:
Clara Boothby
crboothb@indiana.edu

Handling Editor:
Ludo Waltman

Copyright: © 2021 Clara Boothby, Dakota Murray, Anna Polovick Waggy, Andrew Tsou, and Cassidy R. Sugimoto. Published under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license.



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Credibility of scientific information on social media: Variation by platform, genre and presence of formal credibility cues

Clara Boothby¹, Dakota Murray¹, Anna Polovick Waggy¹, Andrew Tsou¹, and Cassidy R. Sugimoto^{1,2}

¹School of Informatics, Computing, and Engineering, Indiana University Bloomington, Bloomington, Indiana, United States of America

²School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America

Keywords: credibility, platform, scholarly communication, science communication, social media, Twitter

ABSTRACT

Responding to calls to take a more active role in communicating their research findings, scientists are increasingly using open online platforms, such as Twitter, to engage in science communication or to publicize their work. Given the ease with which misinformation spreads on these platforms, it is important for scientists to present their findings in a manner that appears credible. To examine the extent to which the online presentation of science information relates to its perceived credibility, we designed and conducted two surveys on Amazon's Mechanical Turk. In the first survey, participants rated the credibility of science information on Twitter compared with the same information in other media, and in the second, participants rated the credibility of tweets with modified characteristics: presence of an image, text sentiment, and the number of likes/retweets. We find that similar information about scientific findings is perceived as less credible when presented on Twitter compared to other platforms, and that perceived credibility increases when presented with recognizable features of a scientific article. On a platform as widely distrusted as Twitter, use of these features may allow researchers who regularly use Twitter for research-related networking and communication to present their findings in the most credible formats.

1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific institutions and scientists themselves are increasingly making use of online communication platforms to disseminate scientific findings (Duggan, Ellison et al., 2015). Covering science in informal outlets, such as Twitter, alongside traditional science news and peer-reviewed journal articles has the potential to reach a cross-section of science enthusiasts (Büchi, 2016; Ranger & Bultitude, 2014). However, presented with this crowded online arena, readers will employ various heuristics, conscious and unconscious, to assess the credibility of information (Flanagin & Metzger, 2007). Here, we define *credibility* as a perceived feature of trustworthiness that readers apply to information they encounter (Schmiederbach & Oeldorf-Hirsch, 2012). If writers and publishers of online science information want information they present to be seen as credible, they will need to be cognizant of the methods users employ to

WILEY Online Library

Search



Login / Register

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology

Research Article

Making sense of credibility on the Web: Models for evaluating online information and recommendations for future research

Miriam J. Metzger

First published: 21 September 2007 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.20672> | Citations: 598

Read the full text >

PDF TOOLS SHARE

Abstract

This article summarizes much of what is known from the communication and information literacy fields about the skills that Internet users need to assess the credibility of online information. The article reviews current recommendations for credibility assessment, empirical research on how users determine the credibility of Internet information, and describes several cognitive models of online information evaluation. Based on the literature review and critique of existing models of credibility assessment, recommendations for future online credibility education and practice are provided to assist users in locating reliable information online. The article concludes by offering ideas for research and theory development on this topic in an effort to advance knowledge in the area of credibility assessment of Internet-based information.



Volume 58, Issue 13
November 2007
Pages 2078-2091

References Related Information

Recommended

[Web credibility assessment: Conceptualization, operationalization, variability, and models](#)

Wonchan Choi, Besiki Stvilia

[Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology](#)

[Older adults' credibility assessment of online health information: An exploratory study using an extended typology of web credibility](#)

Wonchan Choi

[Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology](#)

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

37/98

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica



Home / Archive / October 2020 / Features

The Surgisphere Scandal: What Went Wrong?

The high-profile retractions of two COVID-19 studies stunned the scientific community earlier this year and prompted calls for reviews of how science is conducted, published, and acted upon. The warning signs had been there all along.



Catherine Offord

Oct 1, 2020 | 10+ min read

It sounds absurd that an obscure US company with a hastily constructed website could have driven international health policy and brought major clinical trials to a halt within the span of a few weeks. Yet that's what happened earlier this year, when

PDF VERSION

Share:



ABOVE: © ISTOCK.COM,
ENOT-POLOSKUN

Offord, C 2020. **The Surgisphere Scandal: What Went Wrong?** - The Scientist, October 2020 - recovered online October 3, 2020 - <https://www.the-scientist.com/features/the-surgisphere-scandal-what-went-wrong--67955>

La crisi dell'editoria scientifica

Un problema secolare: le «Psicospecie» e l'aspirazione degli zoologi all'immortalità

Dubois A. 2008. **A partial but radical solution to the problem of nomenclatural taxonomic inflation and synonymy load.** Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 93: 857–863. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8312.2007.00900.x>

Evenhuis N. L. 2008. **The “Mihi itch” – a brief history.** Zootaxa 1890: 59–68. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1890.1.3>

Jones, B 2017. **A Few Bad Scientists Are Threatening to Topple Taxonomy** - SMITHSONIANMAG.COM - recovered online, 25 September 2020 - <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/the-big-ugly-problem-heart-of-taxonomy-180964629/>

Cattive Pratiche

1) Il revisore di sé stesso (Fake Peer-Reviewing)



[home](#) [themes](#) [reports](#) [resources](#) [community](#) [training](#) [about](#)

< Themes

Fake peer-reviewing

What is this about?

Fake reviewing, or self-reviewing, involves recommending a fake reviewer during the peer-review process.^[1] Fake or self-review manipulates the review process and guarantees a paper receives a positive review. This is considered a questionable research practice.^[2]

Why is this important?

Peer reviewing is a pillar of the scientific process, improving the quality of published research. Within the article submission process, many journals allow authors to suggest peer reviewers. By providing fake email addresses generated by the author themselves, authors can manipulate the peer-review process. Several forms of 'fake reviewing' can be distinguished:

1. Authors can refer to existing scientists, but provide fake email addresses;
2. Authors can refer to fictitious reviewers, supplemented with an email address;
3. Third parties offering services can also provide fake reviews.^[3]

search the embassy



edit



What's happening in the community?

Find out



Related Resources

Cases

'I am really sorry': Peer Reviewer Stole Text for Own Paper

[Open](#) [About](#)

Cases

Dubious Peer Reviews Lead to 10 Retractions

[Open](#) [About](#)

Education

Cattive Pratiche



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?

Publishing your research results is key to **advancing your discipline** – and your **career** – but with so many journals in your field, how can you be sure that you're choosing a **reputable, trustworthy** journal?



Tips to **confirm** a journal's credentials and decide if it will help you **reach** the right audience with your research, and make an **impact** on your career.

Take control of your career at thinkchecksubmit.org

2) Editoria Scientifica Aggressiva (Predatory Journals / Conferences)

Q in:spam	×	🔍
☐ ☆ ▷ Education & Languag.	Elevate your article Dear Brizio Cesare	
☐ ☆ ▷ priti	Accelerate Your Research Impact: Publish Quickly with Us!	9 Feb
☐ ☆ ▷ OPRA Publications	Peer Reviewed Journal Get publish your article with OPRA publications	7 Feb
☐ ☆ ▷ Aquaculture 2024	Follow-up: Bookmark your dates for Aquaculture 2024 Barcelona, Spain	6 Feb
☐ ☆ ▷ Welly Guo	Dear Brizio, Cesare: You Are Invited to Propose a Special Issue -- The Completeness of Thematic Collections - a Venn Diagram-Based Conc...	03:17
☐ ☆ ▷ Wildlife & Biodiver.	Support for issue release Dear Cesare Brizio	24 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ Helena Lehtinen	New Unexpected Species of Acheta (Orthoptera, Gryllidae) from the Italian Volcanic Island of Pantell	22 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ PHR Journal	Prof. Parveen Kaushik	21 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ Biodiversity Online.	Quick Submission Dear Dr. Brizio Cesare	19 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ submit.manuscript	briziocesare@gmail.com Invitation letter for a member of the editorial board	12 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ IJLSAR JOURNAL	Submit your research article for January edition (Vol. 03 Issue 01 -2024)	5 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ Sigma Xi	Nomination for Membership	4 Jan
☐ ☆ ▷ IJPSI Journal	Prof. DIKSHA	
☐ ☆ ▷ Isla Wallace	Dear Brizio, Cesare: Becoming Editorial Board Members	
☐ ☆ ▷ Londyn Francis	Dear Brizio, Cesare: Join the Editorial Board of Internat	
☐ ☆ ▷ Environmental Scien.	Contribution Dear Dr. Cesare Brizio	
☐ ☆ ▷ Alina Haynes	Dear Brizio, Cesare: Call for Special Issue Proposals fro	
☐ ☆ ▷ Iris Walton	Dear Brizio, Cesare: Publish Paper & Become Editorial B	

Salient features of potential predatory biomed journals

Although the list pertains biomed journals, it can be easily applied to all other topics.

1. The scope of interest includes non-biomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics.
2. The website contains spelling and grammar errors.
3. Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized.
4. The homepage language targets authors.
5. The Index Copernicus Value is promoted on the website.
6. Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking.
7. Manuscripts are requested to be submitted via email.
8. Rapid publication is promised.
9. There is no retraction policy.
10. Information on whether and how journal content will be digitally preserved is absent.
11. The Article processing/publication charge is very low (e.g., < \$150 USD).
12. Journals claiming to be open access either retain copyright of published research or fail to mention copyright.
13. The contact email address is non-professional and non-journal affiliated (e.g., @gmail.com or @yahoo.com).

List due to Shamseer, et al., *BMC Medicine* 15:28 (2017).

Indexing in JCR and DOAJ

Many predatory journals are claiming they are indexed by DOAJ and JCR Master List, while they are not. **You should always check whether a journal you want to publish in is telling the truth.** If a journal is indexed by JCR or/and DOAJ, that is usually a very good indicator that the journal is not predatory.

BEALL'S LIST OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS

STANDALONE JOURNALS

VANITY PRESS

CONTACT

OTHER

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the *Standalone Journals* list.

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.

Original list

GO TO UPDATE

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher

Useful pages

List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed

Nonrecommended medical periodicals

Retraction Watch

Flaky Academic Journals Blog

List of scholarly publishing stings

Conferences

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing

Cesare Brizio – Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

41/98

Cattive Pratiche

3) Autocitazione: quando è eccessiva

Peckhamia 311.1

Maratus yanchep

1

PECKHAMIA 311.1, 29 December 2023, 1—34

ISSN 2161—8526 (print)

LSID urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:438015EA-8FB9-4110-92DC-0646752AD074 (registered 28 DEC 2023)

ISSN 1944—8120 (online)

Maratus yanchep, a new peacock spider from Western Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: Australphryni)

Jürgen C. Otto¹ and David E. Hill²

Peckhamia 311.1

Maratus yanchep

34

References

- Karsch 1878.** F. Karsch. Diagnoses Attoidarum aliquot novarum Novae Hollandiae collectionis Musei zoologici Berolinensis. Mittheilungen des Münchener Entomologischen Vereins 2 (1): 22-32.
- Otto & Hill 2016.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 22 MAY 2016. Seven new peacock spiders from Western Australia and South Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: *Maratus*). *Peckhamia* 141.1: 1-101.
- Otto & Hill 2017.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 26 AUG 2017. Five new peacock spiders from Western Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: *Maratus* Karsch 1878). *Peckhamia* 152.1: 1-97.
- Otto & Hill 2018.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 27 FEB 2018. Two new peacock spiders from Western Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: *Maratus* Karsch 1878). *Peckhamia* 160.1: 1-42.
- Otto & Hill 2020.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 13 OCT 2020. *Maratus tiddalik*, a new peacock spider in the *flavus* group from Western Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini). *Peckhamia* 223.1: 1-26.
- Otto & Hill 2021.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 24 FEB 2021. Catalogue of the Australian peacock spiders (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: *Maratus*), version 4. *Peckhamia* 148.4: 1-35.
- Otto & Hill 2022.** Jürgen C. Otto and David E. Hill. 9 APR 2022. *Maratus candens*, a new peacock spider in the *linnaei* group from southwestern Australia (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini). *Peckhamia* 263.1: 1-33.
- Schubert 2020.** Joseph Schubert. 27 MAR 2020. Seven new species of Australian peacock spiders (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini: *Maratus* Karsch, 1878). *Zootaxa* 4758 (1): 1-44.

Cattive Pratiche

4) Patti scellerati

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Authorship and citation manipulation in academic research

Eric A. Fong¹*, Allen W. Wilhite²*

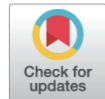
1 Department of Management, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama, United States of America, **2** Department of Economics, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama, United States of America

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

* wilhitea@uah.edu

Abstract

Some scholars add authors to their research papers or grant proposals even when those individuals contribute nothing to the research effort. Some journal editors coerce authors to add citations that are not pertinent to their work and some authors pad their reference lists with superfluous citations. How prevalent are these types of manipulation, why do scholars stoop to such practices, and who among us is most susceptible to such ethical lapses? This study builds a framework around how intense competition for limited journal space and research funding can encourage manipulation and then uses that framework to develop hypotheses about who manipulates and why they do so. We test those hypotheses using data from over 12,000 responses to a series of surveys sent to more than 110,000 scholars from eighteen different disciplines spread across science, engineering, social science, business, and health care. We find widespread misattribution in publications and in research proposals with significant variation by academic rank, discipline, sex, publication history, co-authors, etc. Even though the majority of scholars disapprove of such tactics, many feel pressured to make such additions while others suggest that it is just the way the game is played. The findings suggest that certain changes in the review process might help to stem this ethical decline, but progress could be slow.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Fong EA, Wilhite AW (2017) Authorship and citation manipulation in academic research. PLoS ONE 12(12): e0187394. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0187394>

Editor: Lutz Bornmann, Max Planck Society, GERMANY

Received: February 28, 2017

Accepted: September 20, 2017

Published: December 6, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Fong, Wilhite. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citations cartels: an emerging problem in scientific publishing



Groups of authors citing each other is becoming an issue in scientific publishing. With a new approach, researchers discuss how to identify the problem

— by Claudio Bogazzi, PhD

In academia, the number of citations that an article receives is considered one of the most important measures of scientific impact and quality. The academic competitiveness for grants and research positions places high value in such impact measures, in addition to the number of publications by any given researcher, resulting in the emerging phenomenon of citations cartels.

Cattive Pratiche (???!!!)

Società Scientifiche «a invito» e aperte a chiunque

**SIGMA XI**
THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HONOR SOCIETY

Dear Cesare Brizio,

In recognition of your scholarly achievements and contributions to the advancement of knowledge in your field, it is our pleasure to nominate you for Membership in Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Honor Society.

Accept

As the world's largest interdisciplinary scientific honor society, Sigma Xi recognizes researchers for the values we hold in high esteem, including more than 200 Nobel Laureates. All joining together under a single Mission:

"To enhance the health of the research enterprise, foster integrity in science and engineering, and promote the public's understanding of science for the purpose of improving the human condition."

Membership in Sigma Xi distinguishes you as an exceptional contributor to the research community and offers a myriad of opportunities to support your career.

Sigma Xi members enjoy access to [programs and initiatives](#) that recognize innovators, support interdisciplinary research, foster responsible conduct of research, train researchers in science communication, cultivate the next generation of researchers, and promote the public understanding of science.

For more information about the Society's leadership, members, programs, awards, and publications, we invite you to explore the [2022 Annual Report](#).

If you have any questions about Sigma Xi, please feel free to [contact us](#). We look forward to welcoming you as a companion in zealous research!

First Nominator:  Jamie L. Vernon, PhD
Executive Director and CEO
Sigma Xi member since 2013
[LinkedIn](#)

Second Nominator:  Fenella Saunders
Editor in Chief, American Scientist
Director of Science Communications and Publications
Sigma Xi member since 2004
[LinkedIn](#)



Accept the honor of Sigma Xi today

"Companions in Zealous Research"

**SIGMA XI**
THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HONOR SOCIETY

Sigma Xi
The Scientific Research Honor Society
700 Main Office Drive, Suite 300
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 243-0233 or (951) 506-4691
[www.sigmaksi.org](#)

Article

The Role of Scientific Associations in Promoting Research Integrity and Deterring Research Misconduct

June 2003 - [Science and Engineering Ethics](#) 9(2):269-272

DOI: [10.1007/s11948-003-0013-1](#)

Melissa S. Anderson · Joseph B. Shultz

Overview

Stats

Comments

Citations (6)

References (7)

...

Abstract

The nature of scientific societies' relationships with their members limits their ability to promote research integrity. They must therefore leverage their strengths as professional organizations to integrate ethical considerations into their ongoing support of their academic disciplines. This paper suggests five strategies for doing so.

> [Sci Eng Ethics](#). 2003 Apr;9(2):141-58. doi: [10.1007/s11948-003-0002-4](#).

Scientific societies and research integrity: what are they doing and how well are they doing it?

Margot Iverson ¹, Mark S Frankel, Sanyin Siang

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 12774647 DOI: [10.1007/s11948-003-0002-4](#)

Abstract

Scientific societies can play an important role in promoting ethical research practices among their members, and over the past two decades several studies have addressed how societies perform this role. This survey continues this research by examining current efforts by scientific societies to promote research integrity among their members. The data indicate that although many of the societies are working to promote research integrity through ethics codes and activities, they lack rigorous assessment methods to determine the effectiveness of their efforts.

[PubMed Disclaimer](#)

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Su che rivista pubblicare?

La rivista “della casa”

Si tratta delle riviste il cui editore è la stessa istituzione in cui è inserito l'autore:

- **Annali dei Musei**
- **Riviste delle Società Scientifiche**
- **Atti dei Congressi**

Normalmente, si tratta di riviste a basso impatto.

Le soglie d'accesso sono basse e la peer review è garantita da altri membri della stessa organizzazione o istituzione.

A seconda dell'ambito, possono essere accettati manoscritti relativi a un ampio ventaglio di argomenti (ad esempio, negli Annali di un Museo di Storia Naturale), o relativi al tema dell'organizzazione / istituzione / conferenza.

Sono un buon terreno per i principianti.

Su che rivista pubblicare?

Le domande da porsi: il meglio è nemico del bene...

Ovviamente, le testate di maggior prestigio sono subissate di proposte di manoscritti, e possono permettersi di operare una cernita severissima.

Porsi l'obiettivo di pubblicare su una ben determinata rivista, specie se prestigiosa, può ritardare anche di anni la pubblicazione.

Se scrivete per diletto, questo non è un problema!

Se scrivete perché (scelleratamente!) pubblicare vi è indispensabile per mantenere o per migliorare la vostra posizione professionale, e se le riviste più altisonanti non sono disponibili a pubblicare in tempi ragionevoli, è certamente sensato rivolgersi a un'altra possibile testata.

Ovviamente, per etica e per logica, di ciascun manoscritto si fa una submission alla volta!!!

Su che rivista pubblicare?

Le domande da porsi: Presentabilità del gruppo di autori – ordine degli autori

La probabilità che una rivista prenda in considerazione il vostro manoscritto è modesta se siete ai vostri primi passi, ma è elevata per autori già affermati, a maggior ragione se internazionalmente affermati, a maggior ragione se hanno già pubblicato proprio su quella rivista.

Quale che sia il contesto, specie per un principiante, accompagnarsi come coautore a un autore affermato (che può riservarsi la scelta della rivista) è certamente meglio che azzardare una pubblicazione come unico autore.

Solo se il vostro contributo al manoscritto è davvero preponderante, potrete aspettarvi che il collaboratore più prestigioso rinunci al ruolo di primo autore:
personalmente ho goduto di tante lodevoli eccezioni, ma è prassi che il «veterano» chieda, e ottenga, il ruolo di primo autore a prescindere dall'importanza del contributo fornito.

Nella lista degli autori, i posti di maggior prestigio sono il primo e l'ultimo.

Su che rivista pubblicare?

Le domande da porsi: obiettivo impatto della ricerca da pubblicare

La scelta della rivista è anche (o, per autori esperti, soprattutto) determinata dall'oggettiva importanza o novità di quanto riportato nel manoscritto.

Ricerche oggettivamente rilevanti o innovative possono farsi strada anche sulle riviste importanti, a prescindere dall'esperienza pregressa e dalla rinomanza dell'autore.

Visto che, tipicamente, la rilevanza delle pubblicazioni cresce con l'esperienza, è assolutamente legittimo che le prime pubblicazioni avvengano su riviste di ambito locale o nazionale (Annali dei Musei).

Se siete incerti sulla rilevanza dei vostri manoscritti, fatevi consigliare da un referente che vi conosca in ambito accademico o in ambito esterno, e condividete con lui, riservatamente, la bozza del manoscritto valutando l'ipotesi di proporgli di coautorarlo.

Su che rivista pubblicare?

Le domande da porsi: rivista di settore, o rivista generalista?

La scelta della rivista dipende ovviamente anche dall'argomento trattato, con le riviste generaliste pronte a fungere da paracadute.

Anche per settori relativamente limitati, esistono diverse testate scientifiche: quale tra esse scegliere dipende anche da quanto illustrato nelle slide precedenti.

La competizione potrebbe rivelarsi elevata in entrambi i contesti, generalista e specialistico: se anche le comunità di specialisti sono piccole, settore per settore il numero di riviste specialistiche è minore. Le riviste generaliste invece hanno un bacino di utenza, e quindi di autori, necessariamente più vasto, e potrebbero non essere in grado di garantire migliore disponibilità né tempi di risposta più rapidi.

Molte importanti riviste, come Nature, gestiscono in parallelo due testate separate:

- **«XXXXX Journal»:** generalista, articoli che possono interessare qualsiasi lettore
- **«XXXXX Communications»:** articoli specialistici di interesse di una minoranza di lettori

Su che rivista pubblicare?

Tempestività: una «short communication» per marcare il territorio

Alcune riviste accettano di pubblicare manoscritti di particolare brevità, nel rispetto di formati che possono assumere nomi diversi, come ad esempio «short communication» o «rapid communication», di solito usate per presentare scoperte che saranno oggetto di futuri articoli. Esistono anche «letters», che però non sono articoli scientifici, ma proprio lettere in merito a articoli pubblicati in precedenza.

Le «short communication» hanno due vantaggi:

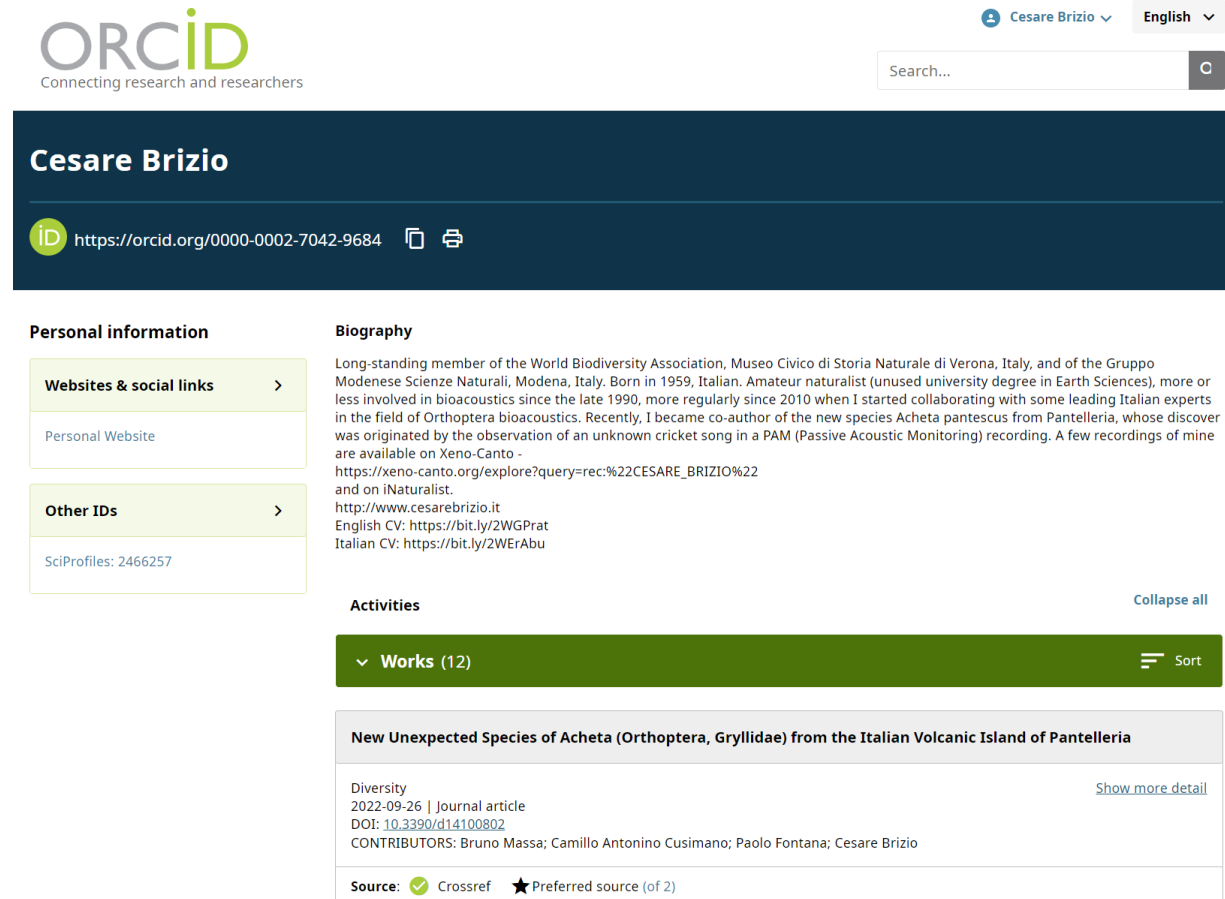
- la loro redazione è ovviamente più rapida rispetto a quella di un articolo vero e proprio;**
- Ovviamente, anche i processi editoriali sono più rapidi.**

La competizione potrebbe rivelarsi elevata in entrambi i contesti, generalista e specialistico: se anche le comunità di specialisti sono piccole, settore per settore il numero di riviste specialistiche è minore. Le riviste generaliste invece hanno un bacino di utenza, e quindi di autori, necessariamente più vasto, e potrebbero non essere in grado di garantire migliore disponibilità né tempi di risposta più rapidi.

Persistent Digital Identifiers

ORCID - <https://orcid.org/>

È un servizio gratuito (il relativo costo è sostenuto dalle organizzazioni aderenti) che mette a disposizione un vostro identificativo personale, digitale e persistente (Open Researcher and Contributor ID). Usandolo nei vostri manoscritti, esso sarà inserito nelle pubblicazioni finali e consentirà a chiunque di accedere a informazioni su di voi e sulle vostre pubblicazioni.



The screenshot shows the ORCID profile of Cesare Brizio. At the top, the ORCID logo and tagline "Connecting research and researchers" are visible. The user's name "Cesare Brizio" is displayed, along with their ORCID iD "https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7042-9684". Below this, there are sections for "Personal information", "Biography", "Activities", and "Works".

Personal information

- Websites & social links**
 - Personal Website
- Other IDs**
 - SciProfiles: 2466257

Biography

Long-standing member of the World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Italy, and of the Gruppo Modenese Scienze Naturali, Modena, Italy. Born in 1959, Italian. Amateur naturalist (unused university degree in Earth Sciences), more or less involved in bioacoustics since the late 1990, more regularly since 2010 when I started collaborating with some leading Italian experts in the field of Orthoptera bioacoustics. Recently, I became co-author of the new species *Acheta pantescus* from Pantelleria, whose discovery was originated by the observation of an unknown cricket song in a PAM (Passive Acoustic Monitoring) recording. A few recordings of mine are available on Xeno-Canto - https://xeno-canto.org/explore?query=rec:%22CESARE_BRIZIO%22 and on iNaturalist. <http://www.cesarebrizio.it>
English CV: <https://bit.ly/2WGPrat>
Italian CV: <https://bit.ly/2WErAbu>

Activities

Works (12)

New Unexpected Species of *Acheta* (Orthoptera, Gryllidae) from the Italian Volcanic Island of Pantelleria

Diversity
2022-09-26 | Journal article
DOI: [10.3390/d14100802](https://doi.org/10.3390/d14100802)
CONTRIBUTORS: Bruno Massa; Camillo Antonino Cusimano; Paolo Fontana; Cesare Brizio

Source: Crossref Preferred source (of 2)

Persistent Digital Identifiers

SciProfiles - <https://sciprofiles.com/>

È un servizio gratuito associato alla vostra ORCID (il relativo costo è sostenuto dalle organizzazioni aderenti) che mette a disposizione un vostro profilo personale. Una volta creato e associato alla vostra ORCID il vostro profilo personale, è infatti possibile caricare sul vostro profilo SciProfiles tutte le vostre pubblicazioni pregresse.

The screenshot shows the SciProfiles profile of Dr. Cesare Brizio. The header includes navigation links for Discussions, Jobs, and Publications, along with a search bar and Login/Register buttons. A banner encourages users to unlock their academic potential by joining. The profile section features a profile picture, name, and a 'Follow' button. Below this are tabs for Overview, Publications (17), and Network. The 'Information' section lists the World Biodiversity Association, ORCID ID 0000-0002-7042-9684, and research keywords in Bioacoustics, Entomology, and Orthoptera. The 'Short Biography' describes his role in the World Biodiversity Association and his research in bioacoustics. The 'Publications' section displays two journal articles: 'Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE), a novel on-screen rendering of digital sound' and 'ACOUSTIC BEHAVIOUR OF PENTATOMA RUFIPES (HETROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE) DURING MATING OR ONE-TO-ONE RIVALRY INTERACTION', both with 'Request PDF' buttons. A 'Book' section lists 'Insetti e Aracnidi di Sardegna - Insects and Arachnids of Sardinia'.

SciProfiles Discussions Jobs Publications Search for publications, people, discussion...: Login Register

Unlock your academic potential and expand your network by joining us!

Dr. Cesare Brizio

Follow

Overview Publications (17) Network

Information

World Biodiversity Association

ORCID ID 0000-0002-7042-9684

Research Keywords & Expertise

Bioacoustics Entomology Orthoptera

Short Biography

Long-standing member of the World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Italy, and of the Gruppo Modenese Scienze Naturali, Modena, Italy. Born in 1959, Italian. Amateur naturalist (unused university degree in Earth Sciences), more or less involved in bioacoustics since the late 1990, more regularly since 2010 when I started collaborating with some leading Italian experts in the field of Orthoptera bioacoustics. Recently, I became co-author of the new species *Acheta pantescus* from Pantelleria, whose discover was originated by the observation of an unknown cricket song in a PAM (Passive Acoustic Monitoring) recording. A few recordings of mine are available on Xeno-Canto - https://xeno-canto.org/explore?query=rec:%22CESARE_BRIZIO%22 and on iNaturalist. <http://www.cesarebrizio.it> English CV: <https://bit.ly/2WGPrat> Italian CV: <https://bit.ly/2WErAbu> [Read less](#)

Journal article

Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE), a novel on-screen rendering of digital sound [Request PDF](#)

Cesare Brizio

<https://doi.org/10.3280/ria2-2023oa16390>

Published: 14 February 2024

Journal article

ACOUSTIC BEHAVIOUR OF PENTATOMA RUFIPES (HETROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE) DURING MATING OR ONE-TO-ONE RIVALRY INTERACTION [Request PDF](#)

Cesare Brizio Filippo Maria Buzzetti Lorenzo Lolli

<https://doi.org/10.53135/annmuscirov20233908>

Published: 29 December 2023

Book

Insetti e Aracnidi di Sardegna - Insects and Arachnids of Sardinia [Request PDF](#)

Cesare Brizio Filippo Maria Buzzetti Luigi Lenzini

Published: 29 July 2023

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

COSA (PER QUALE MOTIVO) PUBBLICARE

- **DESCRIVERE ENTITÀ INEDITE** (ad esempio una nuova specie animale) → **ENFASI SU DETTAGLI MORFOLOGICI**
- **DESCRIVERE FENOMENI INEDITI** (ad esempio una nuova reazione chimica) → **ENFASI SULLA PARTE STATISTICA E MATEMATICA**
- **FORMULARE NUOVE TEORIE** → **ENFASI SULLA PARTE STATISTICA E MATEMATICA + ACCURATA PANORAMICA SULLE TEORIE PREGRESSE**
- **PROPORRE NUOVI METODI** → **ENFASI METODOLOGICA (protocolli, workflow...)**
- **«REVIEW ARTICLE»** → **Accurato esame della letteratura**

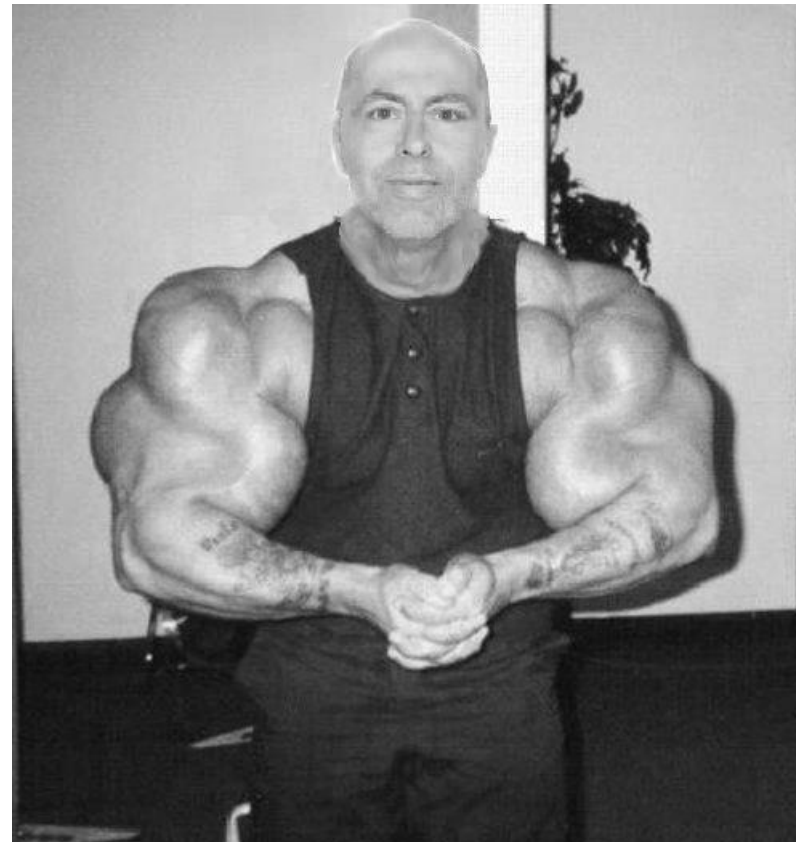
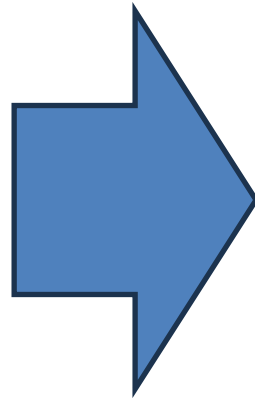
COMPETENZE MINIME PER PUBBLICARE

- **PADRONANZA DELLA LINGUA**
- **PADRONANZA DELLA TERMINOLOGIA**
- **CONOSCENZA DELLA LETTERATURA SCIENTIFICA DEL SETTORE**
- **COMPETENZE INFORMATICHE**
- **COMPETENZA SUI METODI SPECIFICI DELLA DISCIPLINA**
- **PADRONANZA DEI METODI STATISTICO – MATEMATICI**

COMPETENZE INFORMATICHE

- **AGGHIACCIANTE EQUIVOCO: il computer che «dimostra che ho ragione»...**
- **Uso imprudente / disinvolto di genomica, proteomica e metabolomica**
- **SHIT IN, SHIT OUT**

Indicata dalla freccia,
ecco un'inoppugnabile
dimostrazione del mio
vigore fisico, ottenuta
con metodi informatici.



GLI ELABORATI-FETICCIO

- **NON È UNA COSA SCONTATA: gli «elaborati-feticcio» sono cose che vengono inserite nell'articolo perché, «di solito», ci sono negli articoli «di questo genere»...**
- **METODI DI MODA, MODA DEI METODI**
- **NON METTETE MANO A UNA ILLUSTRAZIONE SE NON SIETE CERTI DI QUELLO CHE STATE FACENDO!**

GLI ELABORATI-FETICCIO

COMMENT | 20 March 2019

Scientists rise up against statistical significance

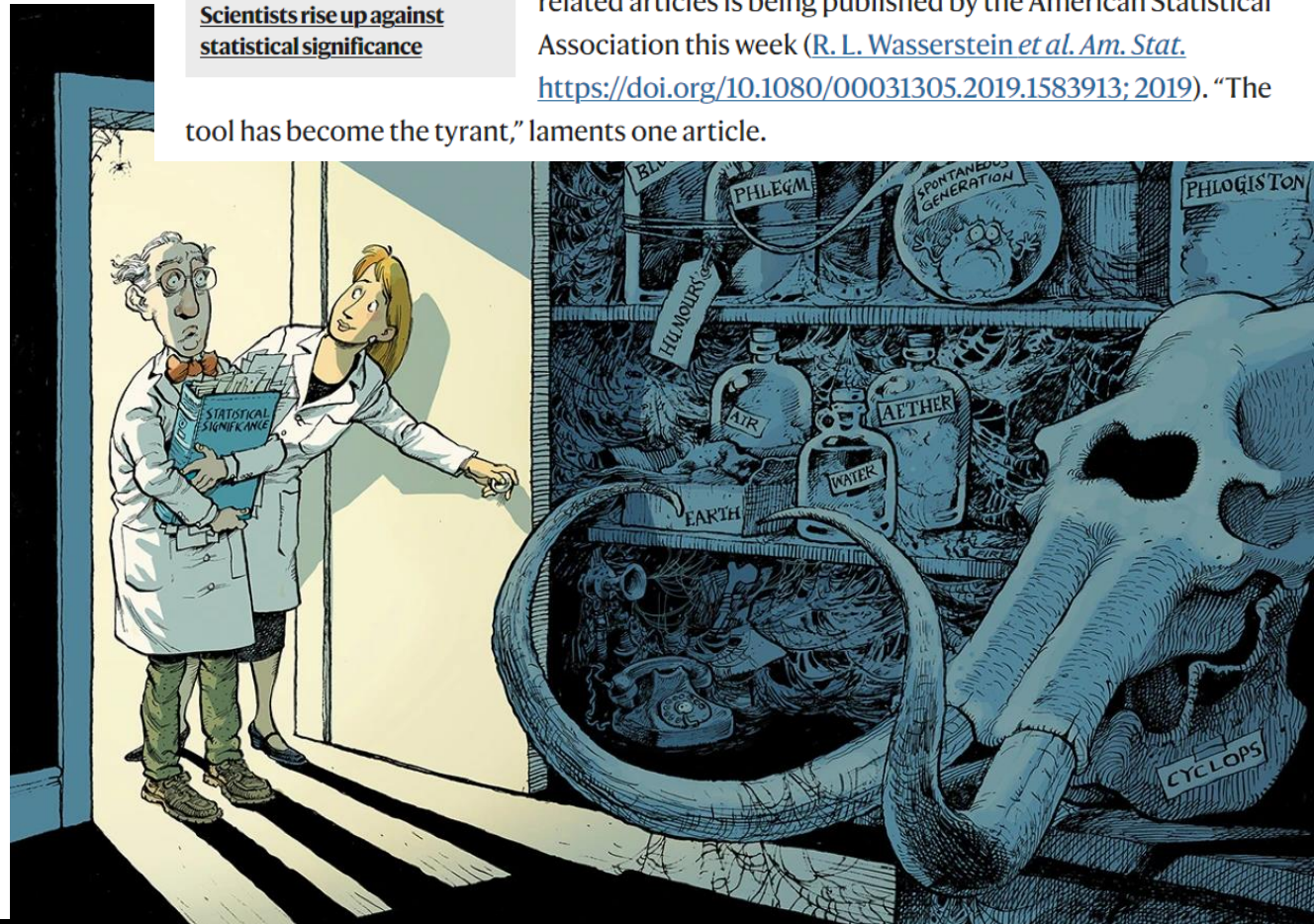
Valentin Amrhein, Sander Greenland, Blake McShane and more than 800 signatories call for an end to hyped claims and the dismissal of possibly crucial effects.

By [Valentin Amrhein](#), [Sander Greenland](#) & [Blake McShane](#)



Scientists rise up against statistical significance

Change is in the air. In a Comment in this week's issue, three statisticians [call for scientists to abandon statistical significance](#). The authors do not call for P values themselves to be ditched as a statistical tool – rather, they want an end to their use as an arbitrary threshold of significance. More than 800 researchers have added their names as signatories. A series of related articles is being published by the American Statistical Association this week ([R. L. Wasserstein et al. Am. Stat. https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2019.1583913; 2019](#)). “The tool has become the tyrant,” laments one article.



Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

GLI ELABORATI-FETICCIO

Editorial

Moving to a World Beyond “ $p < 0.05$ ”

Ronald L. Wasserstein, Allen L. Schirm & Nicole A. Lazar

Pages 1-19 | Published online: 20 Mar 2019

“ Cite this article  <https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2019.1583913>



 Full Article

 Figures & data

 References

 Citations

 Metrics

 Licensing

 Reprints & Permissions

 View PDF

 View EPUB

 Previous article

[View issue table of contents](#)

Next article 

EDITORIAL: *The editorial was written by the three editors acting as individuals and reflects their scientific views not an endorsed position of the American Statistical Association.*

Some of you exploring this special issue of *The American Statistician* might be wondering if it's a scolding from pedantic statisticians lecturing you about what *not* to do with p -values, without offering any real ideas of what *to do* about the very hard problem of separating signal from noise in data and making decisions under uncertainty. Fear not. In this issue, thanks to 43 innovative and thought-provoking papers from forward-looking statisticians, help is on the way.

GLI ELABORATI-FETICCIO

DNA BARCODING – THE ORIGINAL SIN...

Hebert, P. D. N., Cywinska, A., Ball, S. L., de Waard, J. R. 2003. *Biological identifications through DNA barcodes*. *Proc Biol Sci*, **270** (1512), 313–321.

COI - A 654 base-pair segment of mitochondrial DNA encoding the N-terminal half of cytochrome C oxidase subunit 1 has been proposed as a barcode to identify animal species

Da allora il metodo, potenzialmente risolutivo di questioni altrimenti difficili da risolvere su base esclusivamente morfologica, e a causa del «taxonomic impediment» (carenza di specialisti), è stato tanto usato, quanto abusato.

PRECEDENTI: uso indiscriminato e disinformato di matrici di caratteri discreti per la generazione di cladogrammi.

GLI ELABORATI-FETICCIO

DNA BARCODING – UN TERRENO SCIVOLOSO...

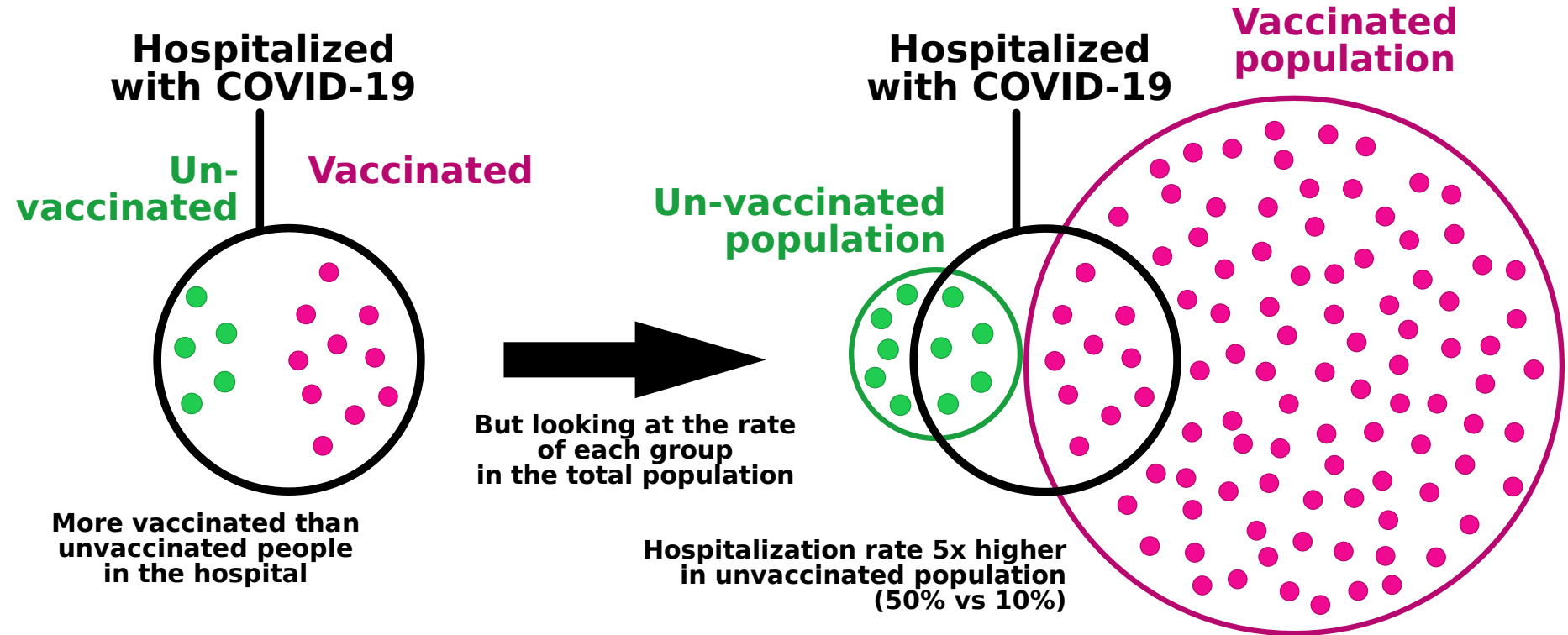
Fonte	Osservazioni
Caruso et al. (2024) <i>An integrative framework for dark taxa biodiversity assessment at scale: A case study using Megaselia (Diptera, Phoridae)</i> - Insect Conserv Divers. 1–20. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/icad.12762	<i>The use of integrative methodologies is the best approach to face up to the task of describing hyperdiverse and dark taxa, as morphology alone can be imprecise and slow, and molecular methods alone are often insufficient and lead to errors.</i>
Cheng Z et al. (2023) <i>The devil is in the details: Problems in DNA barcoding practices indicated by systematic evaluation of insect barcodes</i> . Front. Ecol. Evol. 11:1149839. doi: https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2023.1149839	<i>The results showed that errors in the barcode data are not rare, and most of them are due to human errors, such as specimen misidentification, sample confusion, and contamination. A significant portion of these errors can be attributed to inappropriate and imprecise practices in the DNA barcoding workflow.</i>
Collins & Cruickshank (2012) <i>The seven deadly sins of DNA barcoding</i> - Molecular Ecology Resources doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/1755-0998.12046	<i>This commentary provides an assessment of seven deficiencies that we identify as common in the DNA barcoding literature, and outline some potential improvements for its adaptation and adoption towards more reliable and accurate outcomes.</i>
Cong Q et al. (2017) <i>When COI barcodes deceive: complete genomes reveal introgression in hairstreaks</i> . Proc. R. Soc. B 284: 20161735. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2016.1735	<i>This study provides the first example of mitochondrial introgression in Lepidoptera supported by complete genome sequencing. Our results caution about relying solely on COI barcodes and mitochondrial DNA for species identification or discovery.</i>
Drohvalenko et al. (2019) <i>Application of DNA Barcoding in Taxonomy and Phylogeny: an Individual Case of COI Partial Gene Sequencing From Seven Animal Species</i> - Vestnik Zoologii, 53(5):375–384 - DOI https://doi.org/10.2478/vzo-2019-0034	<i>There is a need for more local efforts in filling the global list of barcoded species.</i>
Meyer CP, Paulay G (2005) <i>DNA barcoding: Error rates based on comprehensive sampling</i> . PLoS Biol 3(12): e422.	<i>The use of thresholds does not bode well for delineating closely related species in taxonomically understudied groups. The promise of barcoding will be realized only if based on solid taxonomic foundations.</i>
Nymoen et al. (2024) <i>When standard DNA barcodes do not work for species identification: intermixed mitochondrial haplotypes in the Jaera albifrons complex (Crustacea: Isopoda)</i> - Marine Biodiversity 54:43 https://doi.org/10.1007/s12526-024-01435-7	<i>In operational terms, common protocols for metabarcoding will potentially underestimate sympatric species diversity with cases like the J. albifrons complex, if the members of this complex indeed represent different species.</i>
Packer et al. (2009) <i>DNA barcoding and the mediocrity of morphology</i> - Molecular Ecology Resources 9 (Suppl. 1), 42–50 doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-0998.2009.02631.x	<i>'Keys are written by those who don't need them for those who can't use them.' (Packer 2008) But, 'Don't panic' (Adams 1979)</i>
Phillips et al (2022) <i>Lack of Statistical Rigor in DNA Barcoding Likely Invalidates the Presence of a True Species' Barcode Gap</i> - Front. Ecol. Evol. 10:859099. doi: https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2022.859099	<i>Arguments outlined herein specifically center on DNA barcoding in animal taxa and stem from three angles: (1) the improper allocation of specimen sampling effort <...>, (2) failing to properly visualize intra-specific and interspecific genetic distances, and (3) the inconsistent, inappropriate use, or absence of statistical inferential procedures in DNA barcoding gap analyses.</i>

Cesare Brizio – Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

PADRONANZA DEI METODI STATISTICO-MATEMATICI

Base Rate Fallacy



Clarifications about p -values [edit source]

The following list clarifies some issues that are commonly misunderstood regarding p -values:^{[2][3][4]}

1. **The p -value is *not* the probability that the null hypothesis is true, or the probability that the alternative hypothesis is false.**^[2] A p -value can indicate the degree of compatibility between a dataset and a particular hypothetical explanation (such as a null hypothesis). Specifically, the p -value can be taken as the probability of obtaining an effect that is at least as extreme as the observed effect, given that the null hypothesis is true. This should not be confused with the probability that the null hypothesis is true given the observed effect (see [prosecutor's fallacy](#)). In fact, [frequentist statistics](#) does not attach probabilities to hypotheses.
2. **The p -value is *not* the probability that the observed effects were produced by random chance alone.**^[2] The p -value is computed under the assumption that a certain model, usually the null hypothesis, is true. This means that the p -value is a statement about the relation of the data to that hypothesis.^[2]
3. **The 0.05 significance level is merely a convention.**^{[3][5]} The 0.05 significance level (alpha level) is often used as the boundary between a statistically significant and a statistically non-significant p -value. However, this does not imply that there is generally a scientific reason to consider results on opposite sides of any threshold as qualitatively different.^{[3][6]}
4. **The p -value does not indicate the size or importance of the observed effect.**^[2] A small p -value can be observed for an effect that is not meaningful or important. In fact, the larger the sample size, the smaller the minimum effect needed to produce a statistically significant p -value (see [effect size](#)).

Issues 1 and 2 can be illustrated by analogy to the Prosecutor's Fallacy in their shared underlying 2x2 contingency table format, where the user's convenient 90° rotation of attention replaces the intended sample space with an illicit sample space.^{[7]:18–19} These p -value misuses are thus analogous to probability's Fallacy of the Transformed Conditional and in turn to categorical logic's Fallacy of Illicit Conversion.^{[7]:12–13}

Representing probabilities of hypotheses [edit source]

A frequentist approach rejects the validity of representing probabilities of hypotheses: hypotheses are true or false, not something that can be represented with a probability.^[8]

[Bayesian statistics](#) actively models the likelihood of hypotheses. The p -value does not in itself allow reasoning about the probabilities of hypotheses, which requires multiple hypotheses or a range of hypotheses, with a [prior distribution](#) of likelihoods between them, in which case Bayesian statistics could be used. There, one uses a [likelihood function](#) for all possible values of the prior instead of the p -value for a single null hypothesis. The p -value describes a property of data when compared to a specific null hypothesis; it is not a property of the hypothesis itself. For the same reason, p -values do not give the probability that the data were produced by random chance alone.^[2]

Mason, M. 2010. **Sample Size and Saturation in PhD Studies Using Qualitative Interviews** . Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research, 11(3), Art. 8, <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs100387>

Shetty, S. 2019. **Determining Sample Size For Qualitative Research: What Is The Magical Number?** - InterQ Research - recovered online, 15 June 2019 - <https://interq-research.com/determining-sample-size-for-qualitative-research-what-is-the-magical-number/>

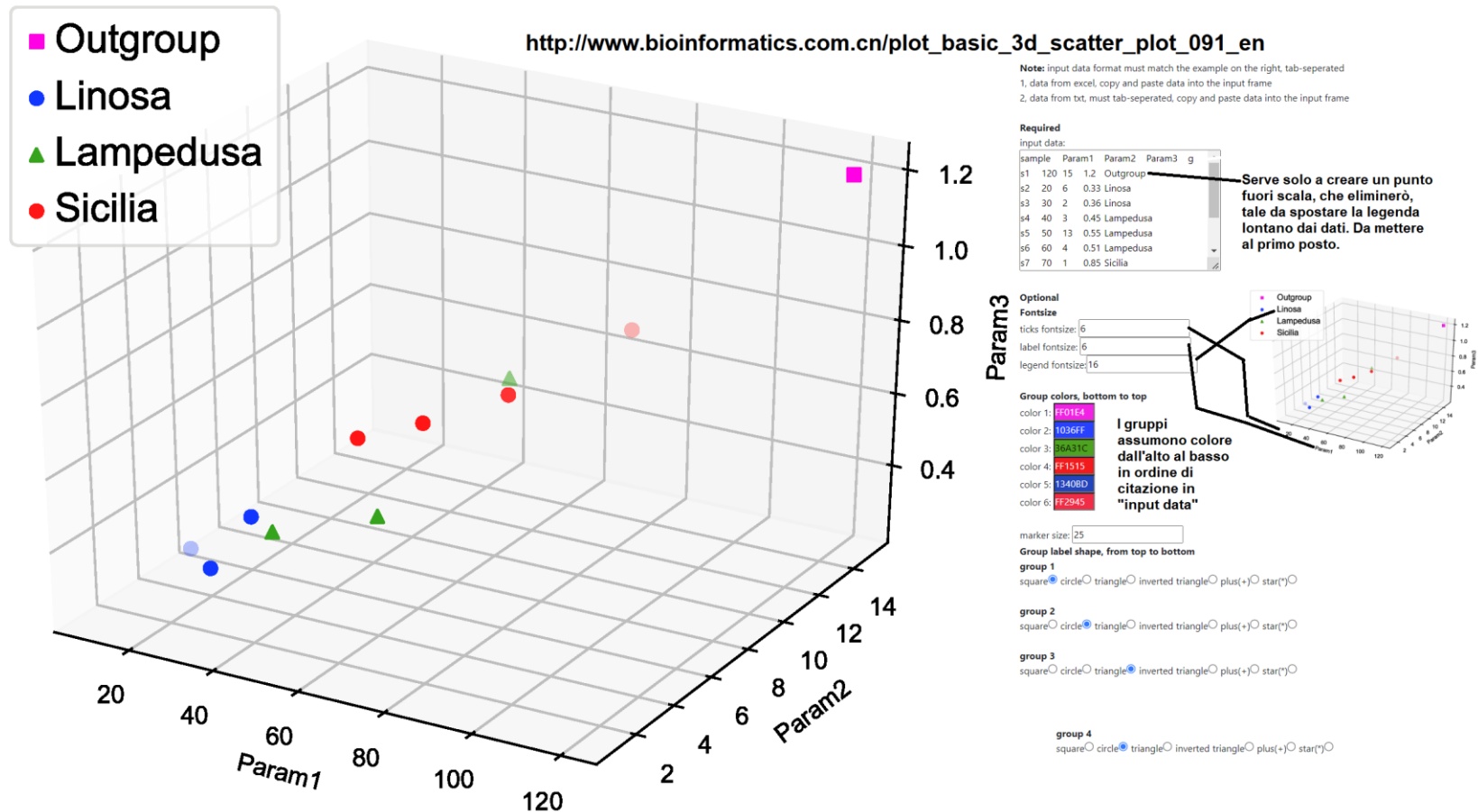
PADRONANZA DEI METODI STATISTICO-MATEMATICI

- Cluster analysis - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cluster_analysis
- Consensus clustering - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consensus_clustering
- Curse of dimensionality - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curse_of_dimensionality
- **Design of Experiments** - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design_of_experiments
- Dimensionality reduction - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimensionality_reduction
- Hierarchical Clustering - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hierarchical_clustering
- **Misuse of p-values** - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misuse_of_p-values
- Non-negative matrix factorization - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-negative_matrix_factorization
- Normal distribution - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Normal_distribution
- Null hypothesis - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Null_hypothesis
- Principal Component Analysis - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principal_component_analysis
- Sample size determination - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sample_size_determination
- **Statistical significance** - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_significance
- Standard score - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_score
- Z-test - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Z-test>

PADRONANZA DEI METODI STATISTICO-MATEMATICI

SRPLOT – un tool gratuito per scatter plot tridimensionali

https://www.bioinformatics.com.cn/plot_basic_3d_scatter_plot_091_en



Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Redazione **COLLABORATIVA** del Manoscritto

GOOGLE DOCS

0 kHz - 12 kHz nocturnal passive acoustic monitoring and its viability for Orthoptera...

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Extensions Help

100% Normal text Times ... 11

0 kHz - 12 kHz nocturnal passive acoustic monitoring and its viability for Orthoptera species recognition

Bruno Massa ¹, Paolo Fontana ^{2,3}, Cesare Brizio ³ and Antonella Di Palma ⁴

¹ Department of Agriculture, Food and Forest Sciences, University of Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, 13 - 90128 Palermo, Italy; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2127-0715>

² Fondazione Edmund Mach di San Michele all'Adige—Centro Trasferimento Tecnologico, Via E. Mach, 1 - 39098 S. Michele all'Adige (Trento), Italy; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9710-759X>

^{3,*} World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Lungadige Porta Vittoria, 9 - 37129 Verona, Italy; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7042-9684>

⁴ Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie, Alimenti, Risorse Naturali e Ingegneria, Plesso di Agraria, Via Napoli - 71122 Foggia, Italy; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9502-9820>

* Correspondence: briziocesare@gmail.com

Abstract: The fortuitous discovery of *Acheta pantescus* Massa, Cusimano, Fontana & Brizio, 2022, born from the observation of an unknown cricket song during the review of passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) recordings, disclosed the potential of unsupervised recorders as tools for the assessment of orthopteran biodiversity. This case study, based on a one-month, nightly PAM campaign in two Apulian locations, covers the issues of orthopteran species recognition by bioacoustical means and outlines an analysis and diagnosis workflow for contested soundscapes, with special reference to the medium-quality record settings (24 kHz sampling frequency, 0 kHz - 12 kHz band), chosen as the best compromise between quality and storage capacity. At the price of substantial labour, the method proved suitable for a preliminary assessment of the diversity of the night-singing orthoptera. Results include several lessons learned, a list species observed and some novel observations.

Keywords: Apulia; biodiversity; Orthoptera; Mediterranean; bioacoustics; Passive Acoustic Monitoring

Comments

All comments For you

All types

4.6 Orthopterological and ecologica...

Cesare Brizio
18:39 20 Feb

Potete sia spalmare ciò che deciderete di scrivere in tutti i punti del testo, sia riempire il capitolo 4.6 "Orthopterological and ecological considerations"

4.4 Orthopterological and ecologica...

Cesare Brizio
20:32 25 Jan

Ipotesi di titolo per le considerazioni entomologiche a cura degli altri autori

Unrecognised songs were tentativel...

Cesare Brizio
21:25 22 Jan

Lo stato di "ignoto" è temporaneo fino a identificazione. Dicteremo le eventuali eccezioni.

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Redazione **COLLABORATIVA** del Manoscritto

Microsoft 365 (Word)

 **Microsoft** | **Support** Microsoft 365 Office Products ▾ Devices ▾ More ▾ [Buy Microsoft 365](#)

All Microsoft ▾ 🔍 

Word Help & Training / Share & coauthor / Collaborate on Word documents

Share a document
Article

Collaborate on Word documents
Article

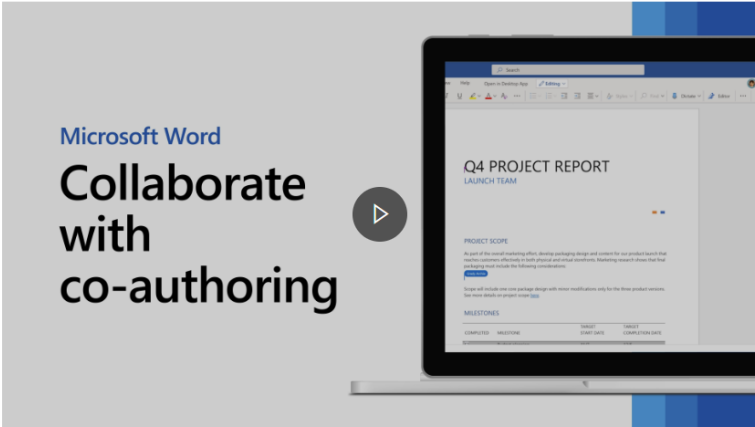
Insert or delete a comment
Article

Track changes
Article

Accept tracked changes
Article

Use Word on a mobile device
Article

Collaborate on Word documents with real-time co-authoring



Microsoft Word

Collaborate with co-authoring

Microsoft 365 ×

You're invited to try Microsoft 365 for free

[Unlock now](#)

Next: Use Word for school

When someone shares a Word document with you, the email you receive includes a link that opens the document in your web browser: in Word for the web. Select **Edit Document** > **Edit in Browser**.

ity Mode

Edit Document ▾

Print

Share

 **Edit in Desktop App**
Use the full functionality of Microsoft Word.

 **Edit in Browser**
Make quick changes right here using Word.

If anyone else is working on the document, you'll see their presence and the changes they're making. We call this coauthoring, or real-time collaboration.

Redazione del Manoscritto

Struttura: esempi di formato e significato delle diverse sezioni del manoscritto

- Titolo
- Autori
- Affiliazioni

CHE SE NE FA IL LETTORE????????
Decide se leggere l'Abstract...

Queste porzioni sono oggetto
di indicizzazione automatica e
finiscono nei database di
indexing e di scientometrics



Article

New Unexpected Species of *Acheta* (Orthoptera, Gryllidae) from the Italian Volcanic Island of Pantelleria

Bruno Massa ^{1,*}, Camillo Cusimano ², Paolo Fontana ^{3,4} and Cesare Brizio ⁴

¹ Department of Agriculture, Food and Forest Sciences, University of
13-90128 Palermo, Italy

² Stazione Ornitologica Aegithalos, Via Aquino Molara, 75-90046 Pale

³ Fondazione Edmund Mach di San Michele all'Adige—Centro Trasfe
1-39098 Trento, Italy

⁴ World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di
9-37129 Verona, Italy

* Correspondence: bruno.massa@unipa.it

Fragmenta entomologica, 52 (2): 183–195 (2020)

Research paper

Submitted: June 14th, 2020 - Accepted: September 18th, 2020 - Published: November 15th, 2020

Serendipity versus proactive search of elusive species - the Encounter Predictability Scorecard (EPS), a new customizable tool for field researchers

Cesare BRIZIO ^{1,*}, Nicola TORMEN ¹, Enrico RUZZIER ²

¹ World Biodiversity Association, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona - Lungadige Porta Vittoria 9, I-37129 Verona, Italy
cesare.brizio@biodiversityassociation.org

² Department of Agronomy, Food, Natural Resources, Animals and the Environment (DAFNAE) - Viale dell'Università 16, Legnaro,
I-35020 Padova, Italy.

* Corresponding author

eISSN: 2284-4880 (online version)
pISSN: 0429-288X (print version)



Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Redazione del Manoscritto

Abstract + Keywords

Tipicamente, è limitato nel numero massimo di caratteri. Non contiene citazioni.

CHE SE NE FA IL LETTORE?????????

Decide se leggere l'articolo...

Abstract: In late April 2022, while listening to audio files from an unsupervised bioacoustic assessment of the shearwater populations (Aves, Procellariiformes) on the coast of Pantelleria island (Sicily, Italy), a cricket song of unknown attribution was heard. The first bioacoustic analyses, including FFT-based spectrograms and sound pressure envelopes, confirmed that it could not be attributed to the known sound of any Italian nor Mediterranean species of cricket. In the ensuing weeks, field research at the original station and further localities on the southern coast of Pantelleria provided photographs, living specimens, and further audio records. As soon as the photos were shared among the authors, it became clear the species belonged to the genus *Acheta*. Further bioacoustic analyses and morphological comparison with type specimens of Mediterranean and North-African congeners in relevant collections and the scientific literature were conducted: they confirmed that the findings could only be attributed to a still undescribed species that escaped detection due to its impervious and unfrequented habitat. *Acheta pantescus* n. sp. is apparently restricted to the effusive coastal cliffs of the island of Pantelleria, a habitat whose scant extension and vulnerability require environmental protection actions such as the inclusion in a special Red List by the IUCN Italian Committee.

Citation: Massa, B.; Cusimano, C.; Fontana, P.; Brizio, C. New Unexpected Species of *Acheta* (Orthoptera, Gryllidae) from the Italian Volcanic Island of Pantelleria. *Diversity* **2022**, *14*, 802. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d14100802>

Keywords: new species; biogeography; Me

L'Abstract è oggetto di indicizzazione automatica e finisce nei database di indexing e di scientometrics

Abstract

Since field research requires a lot of effort, time, economic and resource investment, it necessitates fact-based tools for a sound preliminary evaluation of the actual possibility to achieve its objective. Such a tool, the Encounter Predictability Scorecard (EPS), is here described for the first time. The rediscovery of the endemic Orthopteran *Uromenus annae* proved that field research is performed under strong biases including blind faith in previous scientific literature, and expectations about the biology and ecology of the target species. *U. annae* escaped field researches in the documented localities, and was rediscovered serendipitously in two new unrelated locations. This casts doubt on the capacity of field researchers to assess, even in general terms, the possibility of success of field expeditions. We conceived a method inspired by the performance management tools from the world of corporate strategy: scorecards. The most famous among closed-choice, qualitative-quantitative checklists, is the Balanced Scorecard, based on original work from the late 1980's. We adapted those methods to the constraints of field research, and field-tested in a retrospective way for the search of *U. annae*. The EPS is freely available as a digital spreadsheet, and can be tested and customised at any time. Although in its infancy, the EPS looks like a promising operational tool to help saving time and money, and to identify which objectives and organizational setups are more promising. Besides providing a clearer, more rational basis for operational decisions, the straightforward compilation of an EPS may also mitigate the impact of cognitive biases.

Key words: cognitive bias, cost-effectiveness, expedition, field research, assessment, elusive species.

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Introduzione

- Definizioni
- Inquadramento del tema

1 | Introduction

The process of analog/digital conversion inherent in digital audio recording has a discrete nature: the continuum of an analogic signal is fractioned in as many discrete units, as the sampling rate allows following the Whittaker–Nyquist–Shannon cardinal theorem of interpolation (Nyquist [1], Shannon [2]). In the recording phase, each sample is separately assigned its specific value, directly proportional to the sound pressure collected by the microphone/recorder equipment during the sampling tempusculum and depending on the available bit depth (Boulanger & Lazzarini [3]).

63 | Rivista Italiana di Acustica v. 48, n. 2, 2023

Besides the instantaneous sound pressure at any time, frequency is the most relevant physical quantity for a qualitative description of acoustic phenomena. While sound pressure can be easily and immediately translated in a digital quantity by simple analog-to-digital converter (ADC) devices, computation is needed to discover which specific frequencies concur to the formation of sound: particularly in the field of bioacoustics, absolute frequency values and patterns of frequency emission are often the main, or the only, subject of study.

Dealing with frequencies, the most extensively adopted algorithm in user-application sound processing is without doubt the direct Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) – an algorithm

Nota tecnica/Technical note

1. Introduction

On the night of 27 April 2022, during a survey aimed at the assessment of the presence of the pelagic birds Scopoli's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* (Scopoli, 1769) and Yelkouan shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* Acerbi, 1827 (Aves, Procellariiformes) on the island of Pantelleria (Sicily, Italy), BM and CC placed a Wildlife Acoustics sound recorder, set in unsupervised mode from sunset to dawn, near the cliffs of Punta Limarsi on the south-eastern coast of the island. After retrieving the recorder, they examined the content of the SD card. They noticed an Orthopteran song with Gryllinae affinities that, to the unaided ear, seemed not to match any species reported from Pantelleria or other Italian areas.

The recording was shared the same day with the other authors. Between 27 April and mid-May, with only acoustic evidence available, pursuant to the principle of parsimony, the authors engaged in a series of attempts to attribute the recorded song to a known species of cricket. With many decades of field experience in Orthopteran research, to ascertain the lack of comparable audio samples of Italian cricket songs, BM and PF could both rely on their first-hand knowledge and the systematical comparative hearing of the

Introduction

Fortuitous findings may be particularly rewarding, and have always played a role in science: yet, no serious researcher would rely on serendipity alone.

Naturalistic research is a time-consuming activity, requiring relevant economic support and often an important involvement of human resources (Fontaine et al. 2007, 2012; Schvartzman & Schvartzman 2008; Britz et al. 2020). Although many of the factors affecting cost-effectiveness are well-known, scientific methodology is seemingly lacking general-purpose, quick and easy methods for the preliminary assessment of the possible success of field searches for living specimens.

To improve the quality of predictions about future events, we should understand the psychological mechanism by which expectations are built. Among those who delved into the subject, the work by Kahneman (2000) provides many useful insights, including the following: «When an evaluative summary of a temporally extended outcome is required, a representative moment that stands

for the entire outcome is selected or constructed; the temporally extended outcome is then assigned the value of its representative moment».

With oversimplification as a built-in feature of our brain, inaccurate predictions are unsurprising. We need methods capable of ensuring a systematic, consistent and complete planning phase: by collecting, storing and pondering as much information as possible about the factors influencing our target-event, we'll improve the reliability of our predictions.

The quest for an elusive Sardinian endemic orthopteran, *Uromemus amnae* (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1881), whose last captures dated back to the 1960's, confirmed that a combination of blind faith in scientific literature and undetected cognitive biases - including those of the first discoverer - may generate misleading expectations. In the last 20 years, several academic and amateur naturalists, including author Cesare Brizio, were involved in the search for living specimens of *U. amnae*. Analogously to what recently reported by Liu et al. (2019) in the emblematic case of the rediscovery of the pollen-beetle *Brassicogethes sal-*

Redazione del Manoscritto

Materiali e Metodi (Materials & Methods)

- **Strumenti e metodi che avete usato + come li avete usati**
- **Perché questi metodi e non altri: quali metodi altrui (citazioni) e, se adottate metodi vostri, le vostre esperienze pregresse nel settore di ricerca di cui tratta l'articolo, ma solo se è necessario funzionalmente al tema che trattate. Le dichiarazioni di competenza non indispensabili fanno una pessima impressione.**

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Discovery of the Cricket

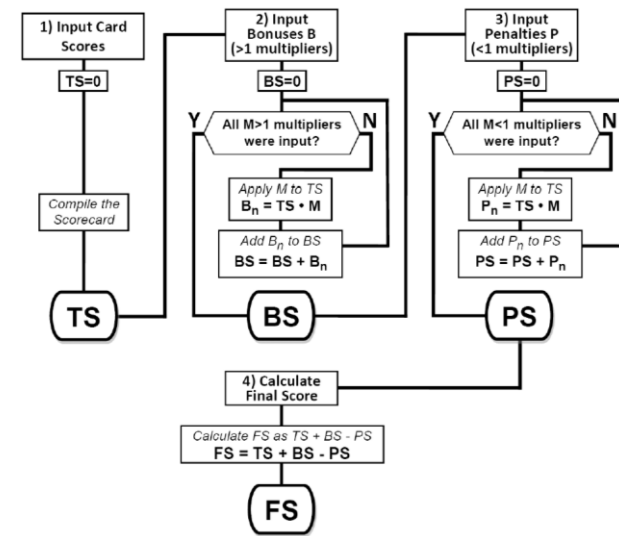
As reported in the Introduction, this new species of *Acheta* was discovered by chance while listening to the recording obtained from a Wildlife Acoustics sound recorder placed on the night of 27 April 2022 near the lighthouse of Punta Limarsi of Pantelleria (See Table 1 for a list of relevant locations).

Table 1. List of localities cited in the text, with dates and kind of evidence collected.

Map Ref. No.	Location	Dates of Visit	Audio Recording	Specimen Collected
1	Cimitero Scauri	5–6 July 2022	☒	☐
2	Salto la Vecchia	5–6 July 2022	☒	☐
3	Balata dei Turchi	27 April 2022–14–15 May 2022	☒	☐
4	Punta Limarsi lighthouse	27 April 2022–14–15 May 2022–5–6 July 2022	☒	☒
5	Punta Limarsi	27 April 2022–14–15 May 2022–5–6 July 2022	☒	☐
6	Cala Rotonda–Martingana	14–15 May 2022	☒	☒
7	Punta del Formaggio	5–6 July 2022	☒	☐

Later, during the nights of 14–15 May, it was possible to discover a second site, in the locality Martingana, where many cricket individuals were singing. On the same days, one male and one female adult were collected at the Punta Limarsi lighthouse and Martingana, respectively. Finally, during the night of 5–6 July 2022, Wildlife Acoustics sound recorders allowed to discover the presence of the same cricket in the localities Cimitero di

Fig. 2 – Confidence Threshold Space. Acronyms: TS, Total Score (sum of the indicator scores); MRS, Maximum Reference Score (total score when every indicator gets the maximum score); FS, Final Score (after the application of multipliers).



Redazione del Manoscritto

Discussione (Discussion)

Può apparire prima o dopo i Results, o anche assieme!

- Qui possono finire parti che è meglio spostare in Introduction o in Materials & Methods
- In pratica, cosa avete fatto con i materiali e con i metodi che avete descritto? Perché avete fatto una cosa e non ne avete fatta un'altra? Ciò che avete fatto è in continuità o in contraddizione con la letteratura scientifica precedente? Quali sono le ragioni di una vostra presa di posizione? Come avete ottenuto la vostra scoperta?

3 | Discussion

While any exhaustive investigation of a digital audio file will still require a standard spectrographic image or frequency analysis, the partial information about frequencies provided by the CETPE may speed-up many routine activities, including the tedious process of identifying the relevant portions of long-duration, unsupervised recordings as those common-places in bioacoustical monitoring.

In that respect, the novel CETPE decreases the effort inherent in the on-screen visual analysis of TFSI's: while the latter require a time-consuming process of visual pattern recognition and expert interpretation to identify the relevant portions of an audio file, CETPE allows to discriminate the same portions relying on colour only: without the need to recognize visually a special spectral pattern, even an unskilled operator can identify colour.

Once criteria for relevancy are defined and user parameters are set consequently, thus suitably defining the FR and FRPT and, optionally, the overall PR, a CETPE will be generated, where only the interesting portions are coloured.

The definition of a frequency window may serve different qualitative purposes, e.g., locating the portions where:

- the target-signal occurs;
- the target-signal is not apparent;
- noise occurs.

² To generate, or to overwrite, an envelope line of adequate vertical length, one needs to check the maximum and the minimum value of the unitary samples, corresponding to (subsumed by) the current FFT array column. Knowing the sampling rate and the FFT size, also this passage is computationally trivial.

Discussion

Our method is a tool to support the organization of field expeditions aimed at specimen collection, and to assess the likelihood of their success – a success that ultimately depends on the actual distribution of the target species in the real world. By choosing the values of some of the indicators in our scorecard, such as those about seasonality, repeatability, specimen mobility and ecological constraints, the compiler inputs his hypotheses about those factors. To be reasonable, such hypotheses should depend on direct experience and scientific literature, including works in the fields of Species Distribution Models (SDM) and Spatial / Distributional Ecology. As a consequence, even though our method has no relation with, nor immediate application in, those fields we deem appropriate to cite some suitable references.

These citations do not imply methodological affinity, nor commonality of purposes, between our tool and the references cited, but rather they are a tribute to the scholars such as Antoine Guisan and Loïc Pellissier, who designed and improved methods and protocols to deal with the uncertainties of numerical and spatial biodiversity. As mere examples, we list:

- The works published on “Ecology Letters” by Guisan & Thuiller (2005) and Guisan et al. (2013), respectively elucidating the SDM methodology and illustrating the role of Species Distribution Models in the guidance of conservation efforts, in the monitoring of invasive species, and emphasising the need of a better mutual understanding between decision-makers and species distribution modellers.
- The work by Williams (2009) that demonstrates the existence of a lower threshold in the number of occurrences required to build good species distribution models, such as those based on randomization and entropy, which use

DISCUSSION

Considering that this report is strictly related with the activity of burrowing by a Sphecidae wasp, we decided to provide a short summary about this behaviour in some Hymenopteran families, and an equally compendious digest about the biology of *Spilix*.

Digging behavior in sphecidae

As reported by KROMBEIN (1984), burrow digging wasps in the families Pompilidae, Sphecidae and Vespidae were divided by OLBERG (1959) in four categories based on their excavation behaviour, in other words by the way in which anatomical

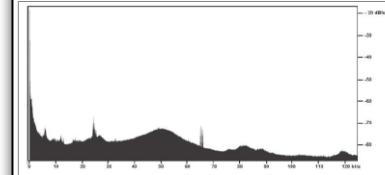


Fig. 16 - Frequency/volume analysis of a 250 kHz recording of the background noise at the recording station, Gattura Mandata, 24.VIII.2019. Anthropogenic / technogenic noise can be observed as narrow spikes between 60 and 66 kHz. The low, wide bulge centred at around 83 kHz is most probably due to bat sounds, while low frequency peaks are caused by the wind and traffic noise from a near road. The 250 kHz recording is unfiltered.

structures such as foretarsal rakes, hind tibiae, head, mandibles, pygidial plate are used during the burrowing activities: the four categories include rakers, pushers, pullers and carriers. The excavation behaviour may also be adopted by species, such as *Lyroda subita*, that usually reuse pre-existing burrows (KURCZEWSKI 1991).

According to O'NEILL (2001) as well as to HANSULL (2005), Sphecidae may adopt all those approaches, depending on the species, even though many species may use different techniques when required (see e.g. the complex behaviours reported by KURCZEWSKI (1968) for *Pleocodax davisi*): they may scrape the soil beneath the body with synchronous strokes of the front legs, with the possible initial use of mandibles (as in *Hoplisioides nebulosa*) to break the ground surface. As examples, *Tachetia* may use the forelegs or even all legs to push the soil, while *Philantus* is reported to both back out from the burrow's entrance pulling lumps of soil between the head and the forelegs, and bulldoze material forward with his head.

448

CESARE BRIZIO ET ALI

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Intraorder Gryllidae (general remarks). As expected from previous experiences and from bioacoustic literature, as a general rule Gryllidae emit high-Q song with a more or less pronounced harmonic structure. Our analyses confirmed that, while some species' song seems restricted to the lowest part of the inaudible range, the general rule applies also to the inaudible part of the song, with “harmonics” (integer multiples of the fundamental carrier frequency, in arithmetical progression) that in some cases, e.g. *G. gryllotalpa*, may be recognizable up to the 40th order or above.

Often, the dominant iterative harmonic structure coexists with secondary peaks or more or less pronounced wide bands, and may display selective amplification (e.g. the silenced 3rd harmonic of the marsh cricket *Pteronemobius concolor* usually fainter than the 4th) or obliteration of harmonics by secondary peaks or bands. In other words, the same phenomena determining the timbre and the color of audible sounds, selectively amplified or muffled by the vibrating structures of the tegmina (harp, chord, mirror and flexible region, see Montealegre et al., 2011), influence sound formation also in the inaudible region, where those complex interaction continue to occur, and where almost unexpectedly high order harmonics may reappear above apparently unstructured frequency bands.

Redazione del Manoscritto

Discussione (Discussion)

Fino a non molti decenni fa, per «Discussion» si intendeva una forma di Attributed Peer Review: le osservazioni dei reviewers erano esposte e controbattute per esteso in calce al manoscritto.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE 237

- Fox, C. J. B. 1909 *International Council for the Investigation of the Sea. Publications de Circonstance*, No. 44.
Fowle, F. E. 1918 *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 68, No. 8.
Hettner, A. 1918 *Ann. Phys., Leipzig*, 55.
Kincer, J. B. 1933 *Mon. Weath. Rev., Wash.*, 61.
Mossman, R. C. 1902 *Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin.*, 40.
Radcliffe Observatory 1930 *Met. Obs.*, 55.
Rubens, H., and Aschkinass, R. 1898 *Ann. Phys. Chem.*, 64.
Schmidt, H. 1913 *Ann. Phys., Leipzig*, 42.
1927 and 1934 "World weather records." *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 79 and 90.
Simpson, G. C. 1928 *Mem. R. Met. Soc.*, 5, No. 21.

DISCUSSION.

Sir George Simpson expressed his admiration of the amount of work which Mr. Callendar had put into this paper. It was excellent work. It was difficult to criticise it, but he would like to mention a few points which Mr. Callendar might wish to reconsider. In the first place he thought it was not sufficiently realised by non-meteorologists who came for the first time to help the Society in its study, that it was impossible to solve the problem of the temperature distribution in the atmosphere by working out the radiation. The atmosphere was not in a state of radiative equilibrium, and it also received heat by transfer from one part to another. In the second place, one had to remember that the temperature distribution in the atmosphere was determined almost entirely by the movement of the air up and down. This forced the atmosphere into a temperature distribution which was quite out of balance with the radiation. One could not, therefore, calculate the effect of changing any one factor in the atmosphere, and he felt that the actual numerical results which Mr. Callendar had obtained could not be used to give a definite indication of the order of magnitude of the effect. Thirdly, he thought Mr. Callendar should give a little more information as to how he had calculated the results shown in Fig. 2. These contained the crucial point of the paper, but the paper did not explain how they were obtained. In Table 5 Mr. Callendar had given the effect of doubling the CO_2 in one band, 13 to 16 μ , which included nearly the whole of the energy connected with the CO_2 . The increase of temperature obtained by calculation from these results, however, was not the same for a similar increase in CO_2 as that shown in Fig. 2. This sort of discrepancy should be cleared up. Lastly he thought that the rise in CO_2 content and temperature during the last 50 years, must be taken as rather a coincidence. The magnitude of it was even larger than Mr. Callendar had calculated, and he thought the rise in temperature was probably only one phase of one of the peculiar variations which all meteorological elements experienced.

Dr. F. J. W. Whipple expressed the hope that the author would give the Society an account of his investigation of the natural movements of carbon dioxide. It was not clear how the calculations regarding the gradual diffusion of CO_2 into the sea were carried out. The calculations embodied in Table IV depended on the assumption of high lapse rates of temperature everywhere. The inversions of temperature at night and throughout the winter in the polar regions were ignored. As an inversion implied a reversal of the new flow of radiation in the critical waveband,

238 THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE

it seemed necessary to make additional calculations to allow for the varying circumstances. Other processes besides radiation are involved in the exchange of normal energy between ground and atmosphere, but it may be justifiable to ignore these other processes in an investigation of the effect of variations in the amount of CO_2 .

Prof. D. Brent referred to the diagrams showing the gradual rise of the temperature during the last 30 years, and said that this change in the mean temperature was no more striking than the changes which appear to have occurred in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and whose reality does not appear to be a matter of defective instruments. The long series of pressure observations made in Paris showed clearly that there had been great changes in the mean path of depressions coming from the Atlantic. Prof. Brent agreed with the view of Sir George Simpson that the effect of an increase in the absorbing power of the atmosphere would not be a simple change of temperature, but would modify the general circulation, and so yield a very complicated series of changes in conditions. He was not quite clear how the temperature changes had been evaluated. He appreciated, however, that Mr. Callendar had put a tremendous amount of work into his most interesting paper.

Dr. C. E. P. Brooks said that he had no doubt that there had been a real climatic change during the past thirty or forty years. This was shown not only by the rise of temperature at land stations, but also by the decrease in the amount of ice in arctic and probably also in antarctic regions and by the rise of sea temperatures. This rise of temperature could however be explained, qualitatively if not quantitatively, by changes in the atmospheric circulation, and in those regions where a change in the circulation would be expected to cause a fall of temperature, there had actually been a fall; moreover the rise of temperature was about ten times as great in the arctic regions as in middle or low latitudes, and he did not think that a change in the amount of carbon dioxide could cause such a differential effect. The possibility certainly merited discussion, however, and he welcomed the paper as a valuable contribution to the problem of climatic changes.

Mr. L. H. G. Dines asked Mr. Callendar whether he was satisfied that the change in the temperature of the air which he had found was significant, and that it was not merely a casual variation.

Mr. J. H. Coste congratulated Mr. Callendar on his courage and perseverance. He would like to raise some practical issues. Firstly, was the CO_2 in the air really increasing? It used to be given as .04%, then as methods of chemical analysis improved it went down to .03%, and he thought it was very doubtful whether the differences which Mr. Callendar made use of were real. The methods of determining CO_2 thirty or forty years ago were not sufficiently accurate for making such a comparison. A. Krogh calculated that for a constant difference in tension of $1/10^4$ atmosphere between the air and the ocean, the latter being less rich, the annual invasion of CO_2 would be equal to 37×10^9 metric tons, which was about the annual contribution of CO_2 to the atmosphere by the burning of fuel; to this absorption by the ocean must be added the effects of vegetation, by photosynthesis. Thermometers thirty years ago were not instruments of very high precision and one would hesitate to consider variations of fractions of a degree based on observations made with such thermometers.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE 239

In replying, Mr. G. S. Callendar said he realized the extreme complexity of the temperature control at any particular region of the earth's surface, and also that radiative equilibrium was not actually established, but if any substance is added to the atmosphere which delays the transfer of low temperature radiation, without interfering with the arrival or distribution of the heat supply, some rise of temperature appears to be inevitable in those parts which are furthest from outer space.

As stated in the paper the variation of temperature with CO_2 (Fig. 2), was obtained from the values of sky radiation, calculated for different amounts of this gas, substituted in expression (5) at S_1 , S_2 . If the changes of S shown in Table V are used for expression (5), it will be found that the temperature changes lie on the curve of Fig. 2 when the total sky radiation is $7/10$ of the surface radiation. The sky radiation is calculated as a proportion of that from the surface, hence, at constant heat supply, a change of sky "temperature" involves an equilibrium change of surface temperature as in expression (5).

It was found that even the minimum numerical explanation of the method used for calculating sky radiation would occupy several pages, and as a number of similar methods have been published from time to time, it was decided to use the available space for matter of more direct interest.

In reply to Dr. Whipple, the author regretted that space did not permit an account of the natural movements of CO_2 ; he had actually written an account of these, but it was just eight times as long as the present paper.

For the calculation of the diffusion of CO_2 into the sea the effective depth was considered to be 200 m. at any one time.

The effect of CO_2 on temperatures has been calculated for a variety of lapse rates, including large inversions. In the latter case the effect on the surface temperature is small, but the protection for the warm middle layers remains.

In reply to Prof. Brent, the author stated that the warm periods about 1780, 1797 and 1827, appeared to be of the nature of short warm intervals of up to 10 years, with some very cold years intervening, whereas recent conditions indicated a more gradual and sustained rise of temperature; this was perhaps best shown by a 40-year moving average.

In reply to Dr. Brooks, the author agreed that the recent rise in arctic temperatures was far too large to be attributed to change of CO_2 ; he thought that the latter might act as a promotor to start a series of imminent changes in the northern ice conditions. On account of their large rise he had not included the arctic stations in the world temperature curve (Fig. 4).

In reply to Mr. Dines, the author said he thought the change of air temperature appeared too widespread to be a casual change due to local variations of pressure.

In reply to Mr. Coste, the author said that the early series of CO_2 measurements he had used were probably very accurate; he had only used values observed on days when strong and steady west winds were blowing at Kew. The actual CO_2 added in the last 40 years was equal to an increase of 8%; the observed and calculated values agreed in giving an effective increase of about 6%.

240 THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE

The author is not aware of the solution coefficients for sea water used by A. Krogh to give the stated figure which appears to be far too high. It must be remembered that less than $1/1000$ of the sea volume would be replaced at the surface in one year, and the annual increase of CO_2 pressure in the air is less than $1/10^4$ atmosphere. About 98% of the CO_2 used by vegetation appears to be returned by decay oxidation and respiration.

The author thought that very accurate temperatures were taken last century; if there was any doubt on this point the introduction to the long period tables from the Radcliffe Observatory (*Met. Obs.*, Vol. 55, 1930), should set this at rest.

Callendar, 1938

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

72/98

Redazione del Manoscritto Risultati (Results)

Può apparire prima o dopo la Discussion, o anche assieme!

- I risultati ottenuti, e solo essi, con le eventuali figure che li rappresentano

Beyond the audible: wide band (0-125 kHz) field investigation on Italian Orthoptera (Insecta) songs 449

As stated above, this paper concentrates on a general description of the songs, and the novelties cited above will be the subject of separate future publications: further investigation may reveal whether sex-specific targeting of the different parts of each echeme, as reported e.g. for the amphibian *Eleutherodactylus coqui* Thomas, 1966 (Narins & al., 1976), is present also in Orthopterans.

Phaneroptera nana Fieber, 1853

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

SONG DESCRIPTION. It sings mainly in the evening and the night. The song consists of series of irregularly repeated short sounds of different character. High-pitched clicks (syllables) are mixed with short “zb”-sounds (syllables). The latter resemble the sounds of *P. falcata*. Syllables seem never to be grouped in echemes.

ANALYSES. Band spectrum, mostly sonic, peak at 19830 Hz (Table 2, Fig. 1).

Tylopsis lilifolia (Fabricius, 1793)

DISTRIBUTION: from southern Europe and North Africa to Middle East.

SONG DESCRIPTION. The song consists of short groups of about 3 (1–5) short ticks (syllables). These groups are repeated with intervals about 10s up to more than a minute. The song is mainly produced during the day.

ANALYSES. Band spectrum, mostly ultrasonic, peak at 23160 Hz (Table 2, Fig. 2).

Isophya modestior modestior (Brunner, 1882)

ther research in the ultrasonic range is necessary on Italian and Balkan populations.

ANALYSES. Band spectrum, mostly ultrasonic, peak at 24890 Hz (Table 2, Fig. 3).

Barbitistes vicetinus Galvagni et Fontana, 1993

DISTRIBUTION. Italian endemic, the range being confined to the pre-alps of Veneto and Trentino.

SONG DESCRIPTION. The song is produced mainly in the evening and night. It consists of a sequence of quiet ticks (syllables), lasting for about 8–25s. Ticks are grouped in series of 10–25, with the exception of the last group, that usually only consists of 1–2 ticks. Sequences are separated by intervals of about 10s or more.

ANALYSES. Band spectrum, mostly ultrasonic, peak at 24530 Hz (Table 2, Fig. 4).

Leptophyes laticauda (Frivaldszky, 1868)

DISTRIBUTION. Central-eastern Europe to the Balkans.

SONG DESCRIPTION. This species sings in the afternoon, evening and night. The song consists of groups of 1–3 very faint ticks (syllables). Groups are repeated more or less regularly, at a minimum interval of about 1s. The faint song can hardly be heard with the unaided ear, but the species is easily traced with a bat detector, tuned at 20 kHz (ultrasonic).

ANALYSES. Band spectrum, mostly ultrasonic, peak at 31430 Hz (Table 2, Fig. 5).

Polysarcus denticauda (Charpentier, 1825)

DISTRIBUTION: from Central Europe to the Balkans.

Family Subfamily	Species	Spectrum type	Most relevant emission	Recording distance cm (*)	Peak frequency Hz	Low-Q main band center kHz	Highest kHz emitted	Highest harmonic (High-Q)
Tettigoniidae Phaneroptinae	<i>P. nana</i>	Band	sonic	200	19830	20	45	n.a.
	<i>T. ilifolia</i>	Band	ultrasonic	400	23160	25	80	n.a.
	<i>I. m. modestior</i>	Band	ultrasonic	30	24890	24	75	n.a.
	<i>B. vicetinus</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	24530	24	60	n.a.
	<i>L. laticauda</i>	Band	ultrasonic	100	31430	31	55	n.a.
Tettigoniidae Conocephalinae	<i>P. denticauda</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	26510	24	70	n.a.
	<i>A. fusca</i>	Band	ultrasonic	100	29020	29	100	n.a.
	<i>R. nitida</i>	Band	ultrasonic	400	16250	15	75	n.a.
	<i>T. cantans</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	8331	9	70	n.a.
	<i>T. viridissima</i>	Band	ultrasonic	100	41530	40	90	n.a.
Tettigoniidae Tettigoniinae	<i>D. albifrons</i>	composite	ultrasonic	300	8300	38	85	7–8
	<i>D. v. verrucosus</i>	Band	ultrasonic	200	4660	44	85	n.a.
	<i>P. a. affinis</i>	Band	ultrasonic	200	23800	27	110	n.a.
	<i>T. i. tessellata</i>	Band	ultrasonic	250	31150	33	85	n.a.
	<i>B. b. bicolor</i>	Band	ultrasonic	100	21660	22	85	n.a.
	<i>P. a. aptera</i>	composite	ultrasonic	100	25840	28	75*	n.a.
	<i>P. l. littoralis</i>	composite	ultrasonic	50	25200	35	80	12
	<i>E. c. chabrieri</i>	Band	ultrasonic	300	38900	35	90	n.a.
	<i>E. schmidt</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	38250	44	75	n.a.
	<i>Eupholoptera</i> sp. (Eugenei Battaglia)	Band	ultrasonic	50	21540	35	85	n.a.
Tettigoniidae Gryllinae	<i>Eupholoptera</i> sp. (Champo)	Band	ultrasonic	50	39980	40	85	n.a.
	<i>A. italoaustriaca</i>	Band	ultrasonic	30	36430	45	80	n.a.
	<i>R. baccetti</i> (b)	Band	ultrasonic	200	51000	28	105	n.a.
	<i>R. germanica</i>	Band	ultrasonic	150	28250	27	85	n.a.
	<i>R. n. neglecta</i>	Band	ultrasonic	250	46690	46	90	n.a.
	<i>A. difformis</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	27700	28	65	n.a.
	<i>U. annae</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	24070	22	65	n.a.
	<i>U. brevicollis insularis</i> (a)	Band	sonic	200	13450	12	41	n.a.
	<i>N. s. sylvestris</i>	composite	sonic	50	3997	n.a.	60	3
	<i>P. h. hoydeni</i>	High-Q	sonic	100	7293	n.a.	50	6
Gryllidae Nemobinae	<i>G. bimaculatus</i>	High-Q	sonic	100	4913	n.a.	60	11
	<i>G. campestris</i>	High-Q	sonic	80	3723	n.a.	70	19
	<i>B. megacephala</i> (b)	High-Q	sonic	50	5920	n.a.	121.7	21
	<i>S. p. palmerorum</i> (a)	High-Q	sonic	20	6317	n.a.	32	5
	<i>E. h. bordigalemsis</i>	High-Q	sonic	30 / 100	5737	n.a.	45	6–8
Gryllidae Oceanini	<i>O. dulcisomans</i> (a)	High-Q	sonic	50	2960	n.a.	44.7	15
	<i>O. p. pellicens</i>	High-Q	sonic	10	3479	n.a.	65	18
Gryllotalpidae	<i>G. gryllotalpa</i>	High-Q	sonic	20	1434	n.a.	55	38
	<i>E. brachyptera</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	29050	29	60	n.a.
Acrididae Gomphocerinae	<i>C. (C.) d. dorsatus</i>	Band	ultrasonic	50	22750	25	65	n.a.
	<i>C. (C.) p. parallelus</i>	composite	ultrasonic	50	29930	28	65	n.a.

Table 2. Synopsis of the ultrasound components of the species examined. Shaded lines mark species treated in separate papers: a) *O. dulcisomans*, *R. baccetti*, *S. p. palmerorum*, and *U. h. insularis* from Brizio & Buzzetti, 2014, integrated by recordings in July 2019 (*O. dulcisomans*) and August 2019 (*R. baccetti*); b) *Brachytrupes megacephalus*, data from Brizio, 2018. (*) Approximate distance between the microphone and the singing insect during recording.

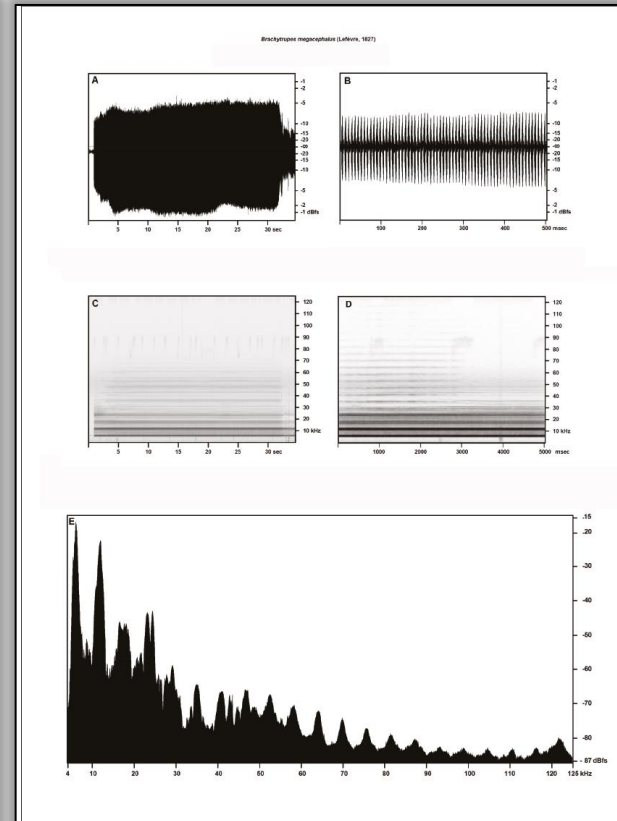


Figure 31. *Brachytrupes megacephalus* (Lefèvre, 1827) - A, B: envelope at two increasing levels of detail; C, D: spectrogram at two increasing levels of detail; E: frequency analysis - 3.003 sec (see Table 3).

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Redazione del Manoscritto

Conclusioni (Conclusions)

Questa sezione può essere opzionale!!!

- Cosa si può concludere sulla base dei risultati?
- Spesso include un breve riepilogo, che rende le conclusioni simili all'Abstract

4 | Conclusions

At the price of a maximum time resolution equal to the TFSI on which it's based, necessarily lower than the maximum resolution of a standard TPE, the novel CETPE rendering contextually provides an on-screen visualization of three information items: time, sound pressure, and frequency – limited to the presence and above-threshold intensity of one or more user-defined frequency bands.

Besides its potential in speeding-up tedious activities, CETPE may allow to engage less skilled human resources in frequency-targeted spectral monitoring activities, such as the recognition of the portions that contain the song of a given species in a lengthy audio file generated by unmanned bioacoustical monitoring equipment.

As a matter of fact, contrary to the expert recognition and interpretation process of TFSI's, once an expert has set the user parameters according to the specific relevancy criteria, even an unskilled operator may identify the relevant, colour filled sections in the CETPE.

Likewise, the on-screen selection and deletion of noisy sections from a recording may be simplified without requiring a more time-consuming intervention on the TFSI screens.

CONCLUSIONS

From visual and bioacoustic observation, it can be concluded that the specimen observed was engaged in exactly the kind of digging and consolidation activity well-documented for its genus and family.

Considering that the tip of the abdomen was clearly and constantly visible vibrating at the entrance of the burrow, it's most probable that the insect was in the initial phase of the its digging / consolidation activity – and this may be confirmed by the fact that it never completely concealed itself by entering the burrow, and that it promptly exited the tunnel as soon as it was disturbed by the first flashes from the camera. Although suboptimal, the pictures of the head, covered in dirt, confirm that heads and mandibles were pressed against the soil.

Even though unaccompanied by specimen capture and extended observations, this short report elucidates how the buzzing sounds associated with the soil-compacting head thrusts aided by the activation of wing muscles in Sphecidae, generate also ultrasounds in a peculiar pattern. Being the first report of this kind, it's currently impossible to ascertain whether those sounds can be considered as species-specific as sexual calls in other insect groups.

In stereo recordings taken from 10-15 cm distance, two phenomena are apparent during the buzzing/vibrating action associated with digging:

- the decoupling of two contralateral or antero-posterior sets of wing muscles - by the blatant decoupling of right and left channel in frequency analyses;
- the concurrence of no less than two vibration sources in each set - by the appearance of two concurrent, phase-shifted pulse trains in the sound pressure envelopes.

The authors hope that this paper, born by serendipity, may promote further, more organized comparative field studies.

Conclusions

It is clear that the novel EPS scorecard is in its infancy, and some adjustments and rethinking shall be needed to improve its usefulness as an operational tool.

Yet, it is our impression that, if we had available a tool like the EPS, we might have performed a preliminary assessment of our previous expeditions that would have greatly helped in saving time and money, and would also helped us to identify which lines (and places) of field research to favour.

We strongly believe that the EPS can be repurposed, customized, and adapted to any field, even outside the zoological realm, where expeditions for specific target species are organized based on the evidence provided by previous reports: that may include Palaeontology, Archaeology and other Human Sciences.

Compiling an EPS may help overcome cognitive bias, including the most subtle and ill defined, that is hope, and provide a clearer, more rational basis for operational decisions.

Considering that our method and this paper in its entirety are the fruit of the reconsideration of the case of *Uromemus amae*, and to complement our criticism to the biased mindset of the researchers who followed his steps under the influence of cognitive biases, we deem necessary to point out the methodological errors by Targioni-Tozzetti (1881) in that specific case. Anybody can recognize as a major failure his incapacity to understand that under no circumstance correlation implies causation by default. None should postulate any kind of biological relation relying uniquely on the concomitant presence of two species in the same space and time, even less so when the number of observed specimens is low.

Targioni-Tozzetti (1881) observed just the coincident presence of a few specimens of the insect and Yew Trees, a common background at the times of the discovery, and never tried systematically to locate *U. amae* far from the Yew Trees, nor did observe any link between any fact in the biological cycle of *U. amae* and the *Taxus baccata* trees (e.g. feeding, egg deposition under the tree's bark, mimicry with the tree or with its parts...): this lack of proofs should have sufficed to take the wind out of the sails of the bio-ecological constraint hypothesis.

Also such a wrong inference is the effect of cognitive biases (including Availability Effect, making decisions based on immediate information or examples that come to mind; Recency Effect, where recent events are easier to remember, and can be weighed more heavily than past events or potential future events; Selection Bias, occurring when individuals or groups in a study differ systematically from the population of interest).

Furthermore, and even less excusably, Targioni-Tozzetti (1881) based his conclusions on a limited number of specimens, sufficient for a morphological description (which in fact is still valid today) but inadequate for substantiating a biological tie between *U. amae* and *T. baccata*, especially when no factual interaction between the two species was recorded.

Redazione del Manoscritto

Ringraziamenti (Acknowledgements)

- **Chi vi ha aiutato?**
- **Chi dovete ringraziare?**
- **Spesso si ringraziano i reviewers, ma solo se si è effettivamente interagito.**

Acknowledgments: The first report of *Acheta pantescus* n. sp. was possible thanks to activities carried out during the Monitoring of Breeding Seabirds in the Sicilian Region, co-ordinated by Tommaso La Mantia (University of Palermo, Department SAAF) on behalf of Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA); we would thank T. La Mantia very much, who involved us in this research. The present publication was possible thanks to the Edmund Mach Foundation and the Pantelleria Island National Park. We are indebted to Marcello Romano, who photographed at high-resolution genitalia of the new species. We also thank Silvio Rotolo for his interesting information on the paleogeography of Pantelleria. The choice of the name of the new species of *Acheta* resulted from an opinion poll promoted by the Parco Nazionale di Pantelleria; we are indebted for this to Sonia Anelli and Andrea Biddittu. We also thank Marcello Romano and contributors to the forum entomologiitaliani.net very much. Further, we thank Andrej Gorochoy, Axel Hochkirch, Vicenta Llorente and Emanuele Lodolo for the permission to use the drawings appearing on their papers cited in the references, as well as for the useful information they provided on morphology and songs of other Mediterranean species of *Acheta*, Laure Desutter-Grandcolas for the permission to use the photo of *Acheta meridionalis* preserved in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, Marco Bologna for information on the distribution of endemic *Stenostoma*, and Filippo Buzzetti for some data on conservation assessment. Sara Chiarello, Tommaso La Mantia, Rocco Lo Duca, and Marta Visentin shared with BM and CC the visit to Pantelleria in April 2022. Giovanni Bonomo and Denny Salvatore Almanza from Pantelleria gave us some useful information on Pantelleria. Finally, we thank the Servizio Informativo Agrometeorologico Siciliano, who provided data on temperature and humidity from Pantelleria.

Acknowledgements – We thank Dr Luciano Bani (Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Milano-Bicocca) and two other unnamed reviewers who provided insightful comments on the previous versions of our manuscript.

5 | Acknowledgements

The author thanks the anonymous reviewers for their insightful comments and suggestions.

Redazione del Manoscritto

Altre parti obbligatorie

Solo se richieste dalle politiche editoriali

- **Dichiarazione dei CONFLITTI DI INTERESSE**
- **Dichiarazione dei FINANZIAMENTI RICEVUTI**
- **«Institutional Review Board Statement»**
- **«Data Availability Statement»**
- **Dichiarazione di CHI HA FATTO COSA (a bordo, solo passeggeri paganti!)**

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, B.M., P.F., and C.C.; methodology, B.M. and P.F.; software, B.M. and C.B.; field expeditions, B.M., C.C., and P.F.; bioacoustic investigation, C.B.; editing, proofreading, bibliographic researches, all authors. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: ‘Study on the honey bee population of Pantelleria’ by the Technological Transfer Center of the Edmund Mach Foundation and the Pantelleria Island National Park; ‘Monitoring of Breeding Seabirds in the Sicilian Region’ by the University of Palermo, Department SAAF on behalf of Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Redazione del Manoscritto

Riferimenti (References)

- **STANDARD DI RIFERIMENTO**, tipicamente precisati nel template fornito dall'editore, ad esempio l'**OXFORD REFERENCING STYLE** (<https://libraryguides.vu.edu.au/oxford-referencing/journal-articles>)

I riferimenti sono oggetto di indicizzazione automatica e finiscono nei database di indexing e di scientometrics

Investe aspetti tra cui

- Come richiamare i riferimenti nel testo (in-text citation)
- Come richiamare i riferimenti nelle note a piè di pagina
- Come fare citazioni testuali brevi («inline») e citazioni testuali lunghe («block citations»)
- Come compilare la lista dei riferimenti (bibliografia) nei differenti casi di opere con uno, due, tre o più di tre autori
- In che ordine compilare la lista dei riferimenti: ordine alfabetico di cognome primo autore, oppure ordine di comparsa del richiamo nel testo – in questo caso i riferimenti in bibliografia sono numerati

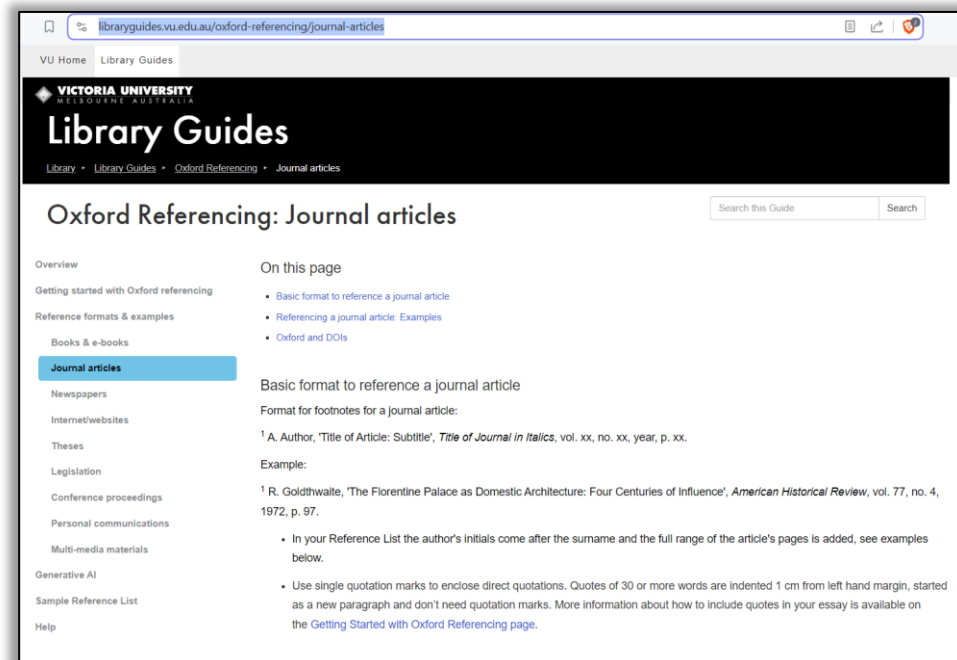
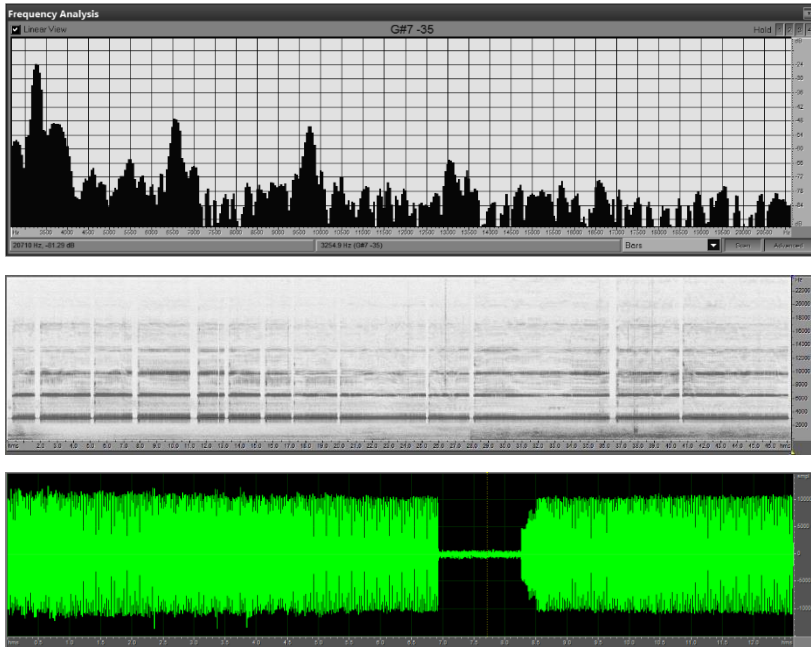


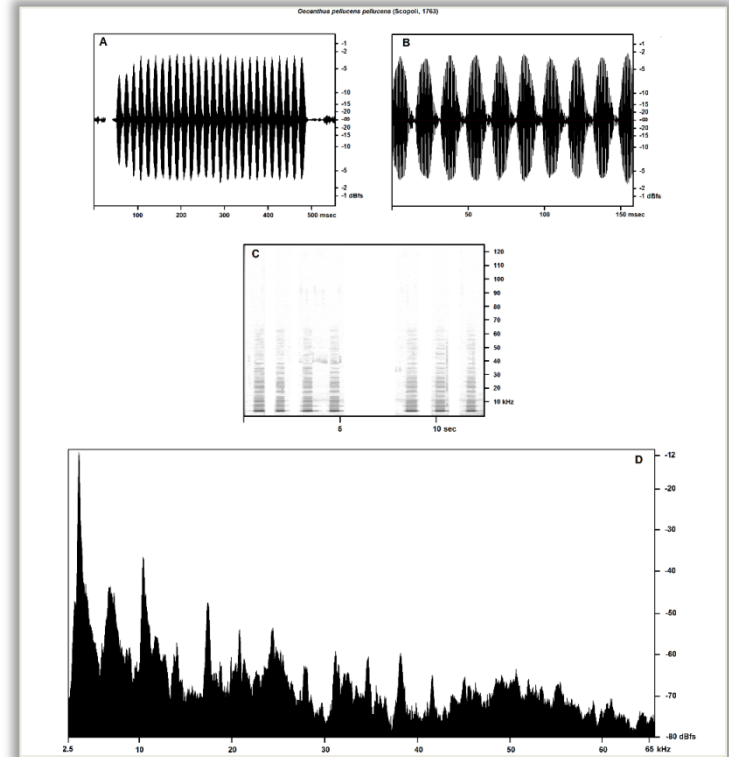
Figure nel Manoscritto

FIGURE E DIDASCALIE CHIARE!!!!

Inclusa la leggibilità di scale graduate e valori numerici a corredo delle immagini
Particolarmente importante se è prevista la pubblicazione cartacea su due colonne!



**PESSIMO ESEMPIO – il mio
primo paper bioacustico...
IMMAGINI INUTILIZZABILI!**



**QUALCHE ANNO DOPO...
Capita l'antifona!**

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Addenda e Appendici del Manoscritto

«SUPPORTING MATERIAL»

DATI E TABELLE CHE NON AVREBBE AVUTO SENSO INSERIRE NEL TESTO

Spesso forniti attraverso un URL che porta a un server istituzionale o dell'editore (non vostro!)

Il CETPE può servire differenti scopi in qualsiasi ambito in cui sia richiesta l'analisi a schermo (o su stampa) dell'audio digitale: la tecnica può essere impiegata per evidenziare le porzioni di TPE in cui avvengono fenomeni coinvolgenti qualsiasi dominio numerico.

La frequenza, la pressione sonora e il tempo – da soli o in combinazione – possono fornire opportunità per generare CETPE, nella misura in cui le quantità digitali interessanti o i pattern interessanti possono essere riconosciuti algebricamente da un'implementazione software.

5 | Acknowledgements

The author thanks the anonymous reviewers for their insightful comments and suggestions.

6 | Supporting Material

The source code of the proof-of-concept Python software [12] [13], released under permissive Copyright Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 license [14] is freely available for download, along with the example audio file [15] based on the mix-down of the two songs analysed in Fig. 1, the same audio file used by the proof-of-concept application to generate Fig. 3.

7 | Appendix

7.1 | Colour Mapping

While 2-colour CETPE does not require any FWB-based colour mapping strategy, Multicolour CETPE can take advantage of a frequency-related colour rendition ("informative palette").

The concept of colour mapping as proposed here is strongly dependent on the 24-bit RGB colour model. By splitting the user-defined frequency range in 6, 12 or 24 uniform discrete FWB, it will be possible to map each FWB to a colour bit, thus generating a palette of 64, 4096 and 16M colours respectively.

7.1.1 | Matching the FFT frequency bin size, and the theoretically available number of bands in the RGB model

As clarified in the introduction, once a spectrogram array is generated, frequency-related information is not continuous, but is proposed in discrete units (bins) corresponding to array rows. So, rather than a natural frequency bracket (e.g., from 10000 Hz to 10500 Hz), it will be one or more frequency bin (e.g., in case of 100 Hz bins, array rows from 100 to 105) that will be mapped to a colour bit. The identification of the frequency bins included in a frequency band is computationally very trivial. The same frequency bin (e.g., the one including the 10000 Hz frequency) can be considered part of two adjacent frequency bands (e.g., the 9000 Hz-10000 Hz band and the 10000 Hz-11000 Hz band) with no relevant effect on the generation of a Multicolour CETPE. Hereinafter, for the sake of clarity, natural, continuous frequency bands will be

cited even though the actual colour mapping computation will involve discrete frequency bins.

7.1.2 | One-bit-per-band, 24-bands full range colour mapping (white noise above threshold = FFFFFF)

In the full 24-bit range mapping, all possible colours are used, including lowest-brightness (darker) colours engaging the low-intensity bits 1-8 in each colour byte (R, G or B). This may allow for a more precise mapping, but – due to potentially reduced contrast – may be less effective visually. An "informative palette" is adopted, where the red channel maps the higher frequency range, the green channel maps the middle frequency range, and the blue channel maps the lower frequency range.

Table 1 includes an example: the definition of FWB boundaries is arithmetically trivial, based on user parameters.

Tab. 1 – Example of one-bit-per-band, 24-band full-range colour mapping for a frequency window spanning 12 kHz from 2 kHz to 14 kHz

Esempio di mappatura del colore a un bit per banda, su 24 bande (ambito completo) per una finestra di frequenza di 12 kHz da 2 kHz a 14 kHz

FWB	From/To Hz	Corresponding RGB bit	Colour byte	Frequency window range
Band 24	14000 13501	Red bit 128 (MSB)		
Band 23	13500 13001	Red bit 64		
Band 22	13000 12501	Red bit 32		
Band 21	12500 12001	Red bit 16		
Band 20	12000 11501	Red bit 8	Red	Higher Range
Band 19	11500 11001	Red bit 4		
Band 18	11000 10501	Red bit 2		
Band 17	10500 10001	Red bit 1 (LSB)		
Band 16	10000 9501	Green bit 128 (MSB)		
Band 15	9500 9001	Green bit 64		
Band 14	9000 8501	Green bit 32		
Band 13	8500 8001	Green bit 16		
Band 12	8000 7501	Green bit 8	Green	Mid-Range
Band 11	7500 7001	Green bit 4		
Band 10	7000 6501	Green bit 2		
Band 9	6500 6001	Green bit 1 (LSB)		

Supporting material

Available at the URL <https://bit.ly/2Mwt8gS> includes 38 short excerpts (10 seconds or less) from 37 different species, provided for informative purposes. All the excerpts are extracted from the audio files used for song analysis, whose details are listed in Table 3. The initial number in the file name refers to the systematic order adopted in the paper and in the same table. Excerpts may be shorter portions of the analyzed samples, and in a few cases may not include the exact segment analyzed. The audio sample of *Tessellana tessellata*, less informative because of its extreme brevity, isn't included.

Materials and Methods

An Excel spreadsheet, configured as required by the current version of the EPS and implemented with the necessary dropdown lists and calculations, can be downloaded from the following URL, is released under CC-SA license and can be freely modified, provided that the authors are credited: <https://bit.ly/3edYYeG>.

CITAZIONI, RICHIAMI E RIFERIMENTI (SORGENTI)

¹ This was once revealed to me in a dream.
² See R. Otto, *Das Heilige*. He has some
vengeful spirit for long. The cruelties of property and
¹ This statement has been criticised. I stand by it. C.L.R.I.
rich. (I forget where I read this, but
if my memory serves me it was in some
reliable source). The same policy might
⁹ Lévi-Strauss, *The Raw and the Cooked*, p. 8.
¹⁰ I confess I have been unable to trace this reference. Perhaps I
have dreamt it.
¹¹ See Stephen Clark entry on 'Animals'. I. O. Urmson and
will not decide. Indeed what I have here written makes no claim
to novelty in points of detail; and therefore I give no sources,
because it is indifferent to me whether what I have thought has
already been thought before me by another.

Two years later T. J. Kaczynski ¹ [3] answered Sutcliffe's question in the
negative. His elegant proof showed that if there exists a 3-digit solution for
 n , then deleting the middle digit gives a 2-digit solution for n . Together with
Sutcliffe's work, this proved that there exists a 2-digit solution for n if and
only if there exists a 3-digit solution for n .

¹ Better known for other work.

but in some cases this has proven impossible. At times Baudrillard
cites French translations of English or American works which are
unavailable in the United States. At other times Baudrillard's quota-
tions have not been located anywhere in the text he cites. [Trans.]
indicates a translator's addition to the notes.

Why you should always read the
footnotes

ifunny.co

time of divine Providence, which has in
¹ This was once revealed to me in a dream.
² See R. Otto, *Das Heilige*. He has some i
regulation of the divine Providence.

- “this was once revealed to me in a dream” - **Nicolas Berdyaev, *From The Divine and the Human***, English Translation 1949, p. 6 – la nota a piè di pagina appare dopo la seguente frase: “The ego has been a fatality both for the human self and for God.”

CITAZIONI, RICHIAMI E RIFERIMENTI (SORGENTI)

Motivi per richiamare o citare riferimenti nella letteratura scientifica

- **Fornire DEFINIZIONI di concetti** che, per motivi di spazio, non sarà possibile definire nel testo, ma che debbono essere compresi per capire quanto passerete ad esporre. Il numero e la natura di questi richiami dipende da diversi fattori.
 - **Competenza attesa da parte dei lettori:** a sua volta dipende dal target della rivista. Più specialistico è il target, meno definizioni è necessario fornire.
 - **Ampiezza dell'articolo:** un «review article», che fa una panoramica sullo stato dell'arte di un determinato settore, conterrà più definizioni di un manoscritto di approfondimento.
- **Chiarire da dove siete partiti:** sulle spalle di che giganti vi trovate?
- **Fornire opportunità di approfondimento** su temi a margine della vostra trattazione

CITAZIONI, RICHIAMI E RIFERIMENTI (SORGENTI)

Motivi per richiamare o citare riferimenti nella letteratura scientifica

- **Supportare i vostri ragionamenti e conclusioni:** è questo l'aspetto più delicato, specie quando dal semplice richiamo a un riferimento in bibliografia si passa a una vera e propria citazione:
 - **Non si mettono le parole in bocca a nessuno:** le citazioni testuali tali debbono essere, «testuali» nel senso di complete e conformi agli originali.
 - **Non si tirano per i capelli gli altri autori:** un riferimento o una citazione a un articolo scientifico solo blandamente correlato con il vostro lavoro, non aggiunge forza al vostro scritto, ma lo indebolisce.
- **Offrire differenti punti di vista:** ovviamente, se inserite un riferimento a un punto di vista differente dal vostro, è importante esplicitare per quali motivi, pur essendone al corrente, rimanete della vostra differente opinione
- **Attenzione al «cherry picking»!!!** Su temi altamente dibattuti, sarebbe stranissimo vedervi citare esclusivamente studi che supportano il vostro punto di vista.

**SI CITA E SI RICHIAMA
SOLAMENTE CIÒ CHE SI È
REALMENTE LETTO!!!!!!!!!!!!**

ESEMPI DI STILE



**“Simplify and
add lightness!”
(Colin Chapman)**

ESEMPI DI STILE



THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT).

SECRET.

W.P.(G)(H.C) 211.

COPY NO. 5/1

9TH AUGUST, 1940.

WAR CABINET.

BREVITY.

Memorandum by the Prime Minister.

To do our work, we all have to read a mass of papers. Nearly all of them are far too long. This wastes time, while energy has to be spent in looking for the essential points.

I ask my colleagues and their staffs to see to it that their Reports are shorter.

- (i) The aim should be Reports which set out the main points in a series of short, crisp paragraphs.
- (ii) If a Report relies on detailed analysis of some complicated factors, or on statistics, these should be set out in an Appendix.
- (iii) Often the occasion is best met by submitting not a full-dress Report, but an Aide-memoire consisting of headings only, which can be expanded orally if needed.
- (iv) Let us have an end of such phrases as these:
"It is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations.....", or
"Consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect.....".
Most of these woolly phrases are mere padding, which can be left out altogether, or replaced by a single word. Let us not shrink from using the short expressive phrase, even if it is conversational.

Reports drawn up on the lines I propose may at first seem rough as compared with the flat surface of officious jargon. But the saving in time will be great, while the discipline of setting out the real points concisely will prove an aid to clearer thinking.

W.S.C.

10, Downing Street.

9TH AUGUST, 1940.

I ask my colleagues and their staffs to see to it that their Reports are shorter.

- (i) The aim should be Reports which set out the main points in a series of short, crisp paragraphs.
- (ii) If a Report relies on detailed analysis of some complicated factors, or on statistics, these should be set out in an Appendix.
- (iii) Often the occasion is best met by submitting not a full-dress Report, but an Aide-memoire consisting of headings only, which can be expanded orally if needed.
- (iv) Let us have an end of such phrases as these:
"It is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations.....", or
"Consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect.....".
Most of these woolly phrases are mere padding, which can be left out altogether, or replaced by a single word. Let us not shrink from using the short expressive phrase, even if it is conversational.

CORRETTA GESTIONE DELLE SEZIONI

- Accorpate correttamente le cose da dire: è normale che, nell'evoluzione del manoscritto, ci sia permeabilità tra le sezioni, in particolare tra introduzione e discussione , e tra entrambe queste e Materiali e Metodi.
- Al riguardo, rileggete il manoscritto a alcuni giorni di distanza.

ESEMPI DI STILE

SPADE CORTE, DISCORSI BREVI!

Tuttora, sono incapace di contrastare due tra i miei peggiori difetti:

- **VERBOSITÀ** (tendenza a descrivere con parole ciò che meglio sarebbe descrivibile in altro modo)
- **PROLISSITÀ** (tendenza a utilizzare più parole dello stretto indispensabile).

Questi difetti ne tirano appresso altri tra cui:

- **Abuso di incisi e di parentetiche** (certi miei periodi richiederebbero l'uso di parentesi tonde, quadre e graffe...)
- **Tendenza a porre il verbo a fine frase, preceduto da un lungo inciso:** pessima pratica, soprattutto in inglese!

Ecco i palliativi:

- **meno parole:** rileggere e domandarsi «potrei riuscire a dirlo in meno parole?»
- **periodi brevi:** domandarsi «posso spezzare, rendendolo più chiaro, questo periodo?»
- **corretto uso delle immagini e delle tabelle,** a cui rimandare per spiegazioni che richiederebbero elaborate circonlocuzioni
- **retrotradurre i brani del testo dal vostro inglese all'italiano,** ad esempio con Google Translate, **e verificare che il discorso corra e sia sensato:** meglio comunque farsi aiutare da un madrelingua

ESEMPI DI STILE

SPERSONALIZZARE L'ESPOSIZIONE

- **Non dovete solo essere obiettivi: dovete sembrare obiettivi!**
- **Scrivete in terza persona. Voi siete "the author".**
Normalmente, si evita di parlare in prima persona: facendolo, si perde l'apparenza di terzietà.
- **Se gli autori sono più di uno, "the authors", e "we" (prima persona plurale) è ammissibile.**

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

ITER DI REVISIONE E PUBBLICAZIONE

La redazione con cui vi rapportate può lavorare in modo più o meno dispersivo.

Nella migliore delle ipotesi, le osservazioni dei revisori vi vengono trasmesse tutte assieme, in modo che possiate intervenire sul manoscritto affrontando tutti i necessari ritocchi.

In altri casi, vi vengono trasmesse le osservazioni di un revisore alla volta. È consigliabile attendere di avere ricevuto tutte le osservazioni prima di intervenire sul manoscritto.

Le osservazioni dei referee possono essere più o meno chiare. La redazione deve chiarirvi il senso di richieste che potrebbero non essere subito comprensibili.

Solitamente, il manoscritto revisionato è trasmesso alla redazione con gli stessi strumenti, ad esempio upload su apposita pagina Web, con cui era stato sottoposto il manoscritto iniziale.

Secondo le istruzioni che troverete nelle policy editoriali o che richiederete alla redazione, gli interventi sul manoscritto svolti a fronte delle richieste dei revisori potrebbero richiedere una formattazione particolare, in modo da agevolare la redazione nella verifica del vostro intervento sul testo.

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

RAPPORTI CON I REVISORI

Si parte sempre da una presunzione di competenza e di buona fede.

Per come è concepito il sistema, è assolutamente possibile rifiutare di apportare le modifiche richieste, ma è indispensabile **motivare il rifiuto con valide e documentate ragioni**. Ecco su sfondo giallo un esempio di mancata accettazione del consiglio di un reviewer.

In my opinion, there is an important lack in Section 2.5. An example soundtrack should be processed with the three RGB models of 2.5.2, 2.5.3, and 2.5.4 and the resulting figures should be shown, allowing the reader to easily compare the differences between the methods.

THIS IS THE ONLY CONCERN BY THE REVIEWER THAT THE AUTHOR CANNOT, AND SHALL NOT, ADDRESS.

THE MANUSCRIPT IS AIMED AT DESCRIBING THE NOVEL WAY TO DISPLAY TIME PRESSURE ENVELOPES DEvised BY THE AUTHOR, AND IN THAT RESPECT IT'S COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL, CONSIDERING THAT NO REVIEWER REQUIRED CLARIFICATIONS ON THE CETPE CONCEPT ITSELF.

THE ONLY SOFTWARE THAT THE AUTHOR CAN CURRENTLY DEVELOP IS THE PROOF OF CONCEPT, WHICH IS ADEQUATE BOTH TO ELUCIDATE THE LOOK OF THE CETPE, AND TO DEMONSTRATE ITS ALGORITHMICAL FEASIBILITY TO ANYBODY THAT WOULD LIKE TO VENTURE INTO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

OTHER, MORE COMPLICATE AND COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION WOULD REQUIRE AN AMOUNT OF TIME ABOVE THE AUTHOR'S CURRENT CAPABILITIES, WHILE DEVELOPING A FULL SOFTWARE SOLUTION BASED ON THE AUTHOR'S PROPOSAL IS DEFINITELY OUT OF THE SCOPE OF THE MANUSCRIPT, AND REQUIRING SUCH AN EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AS A PRECONDITION FOR PUBLICATION MAY BE UNREASONABLE.

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

RAPPORTI CON I REVISORI

Il mio consiglio è di accettare tutto ciò che è accettabile, anche se fosse richiesto uno sforzo per adeguare il vostro lavoro (senza snaturarlo) alla sensibilità dei revisori: nella dinamica complessiva, riguardo a modifiche minori e non «snaturanti», **cosa vi costa più tempo e fatica, cercare di convincere un revisore (spesso sconosciuto e male accessibile) che il suo suggerimento è sbagliato, o accettare il suggerimento anche se magari non è azzeccatissimo?**

La ragionevolezza dimostrata accettando ogni osservazione che sia accettabile senza danno, vi consentirà di non apparire permalosi e chiusi al confronto, e quindi vi abiliterà ad esigere una pari ragionevolezza da parte dei revisori quando resisterete sulle vostre posizioni di fronte a richieste oggettivamente irricevibili.

I revisori si ringraziano sempre. Spesso sono persone come voi, che si sono offerti volontari. Altre volte sono grandi esperti, che magari già conoscete.

Se la conversazione con un particolare revisore si infittisce, potete chiedere se esista modo di instaurare un contatto diretto, ovvero – a titolo minimale – chiedere alla redazione di inoltrare un messaggio diretto al revisore anonimo oppure – nella migliore delle ipotesi – di conoscerne l'identità, come capita nella Attributed Peer Review.

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

LA FASE DI COPYEDITING E IMPAGINAZIONE

La fase di confezionamento e impaginazione parte quando il testo del manoscritto è stato validato in lettura finale dai revisori, perché tutte le loro osservazioni sono state accolte o perché è stato adeguatamente giustificato il loro mancato accoglimento.

Questa fase riguarda solamente adeguamenti di formato, non di contenuto e, a seconda della rivista su cui vi apprestate a pubblicare, potrebbe coinvolgervi o meno.

Potrebbe esservi trasmessa una bozza di stampa del vostro paper, con precise richieste di interventi che sarete voi a svolgere, per poi ritrasmettere alla redazione la bozza da voi revisionata.

Altrimenti, potrebbe esservi richiesto di ritrasmettere alla redazione specifiche porzioni di testo, o tabelle, o figure modificate secondo ben precise richieste.

Che ci abbiate o meno messo le mani, salvo eccezioni, vi dovrebbe essere trasmessa una bozza di pre stampa per la rilettura finale, svolta la quale potrete suggerire una lista di piccoli interventi puntuali, di solito nella forma: «Pagina X, Colonna Y, Riga Z: sostituire A con B». Sarà l'ultima occasione di ritoccare il manoscritto prima della pubblicazione.

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

PREPRINT

Tipicamente, il preprint è una versione del manoscritto così come si presenta immediatamente prima della pubblicazione. In altri casi, si considera preprint una versione che non ha ancora completato il processo di copyediting o addirittura un manoscritto che non è ancora stato sottoposto alla peer review.

Quale che sia il motivo, il preprint è inevitabilmente differente da quello che sarà l'articolo nella sua versione definitiva: ad esempio, può essere già impaginato nello stile della rivista, ma essere privo dell'identificativo DOI (<https://www.doi.org/>) che lo identificherà a valle della pubblicazione.

A motivo di queste differenze, le politiche editoriali sul preprint sono normalmente più flessibili: ad esempio, spesso gli autori possono condividerlo su un repository online come Researchgate o Academia.edu quand'anche fosse poi pubblicato su una rivista ad accesso chiuso (questa condizione va comunque verificata nelle policy dichiarate, o contattando la redazione).

In alcuni casi, è l'editore stesso a incoraggiare gli autori a una diffusione del preprint.

DALLA «SUBMISSION» IN POI

PUBBLICAZIONE

A un bel momento si arriva alla pubblicazione del numero della rivista che include il vostro articolo.

Da quel momento, siete liberi di indicarla tanto nei vostri curriculum e profili, quanto in quelli delle vostre istituzioni (alcune delle quali sono già collegate ai sistemi di indicizzazione automatica richiamati molto più sopra).

Se avete esplicitato il vostro ORCID nei dettagli dell'affiliazione sotto il titolo, in pochi giorni l'articolo stesso diverrà disponibile sul vostro profilo ORCID e sul vostro profilo SciProfiles. Le ultime slide descrivono **ResearchGate** e **Academia.edu**, siti aggregatori di pubblicazioni, anche essi collegati con sistemi di indicizzazione: collegandovi a tali siti, vi saranno rivolte domande del tipo «Sei tu l'autore di questo manoscritto?». In caso affermativo, esso sarà aggiunto al vostro profilo.

Ove previsto, per le riviste che escono anche in cartaceo, è possibile ottenere delle copie in cartaceo («reprint») del vostro articolo – un'abitudine sempre meno utile negli ultimi decenni di digitalizzazione.

Repository On-Line di pubblicazioni scientifiche

Esistono molti depositi on-line di articoli scientifici, liberamente accessibili.

Punti generali di attenzione: **cosa potete diffondere fuori dal sito dell'editore?**

- Il problema si pone principalmente per le pubblicazioni online ad accesso chiuso: per quelle ad accesso aperto, l'editore non perde nulla se esistono fonti alternative d'accesso agli stessi contenuti, ma può comunque preferire (ad esempio per motivi pubblicitari) che l'articolo resti accessibile solo tramite il suo sito: **informatevi!**
- **Consultate attentamente le policy!**
- Di solito il «preprint» (ultimo frutto della fase di copyediting) è liberamente condivisibile.

Repository On-Line di pubblicazioni scientifiche

Academia.edu

A

Q Search



HOME



MENTIONS



ANALYTICS



UPLOAD



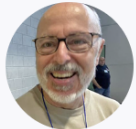
TOOLS



Try Premium for €1



Cesare



Cesare Brizio

+ Add an Affiliation

↑ Upload

✎ Edit

Followers 5
Following 10
Suggested 33+
Co-author 1
Total Views

+ Add a Biography

👤 Cambrian +4



Share a thought with other scholars

Cesare Brizio uploaded a paper

Say goodbye to the monochrome time/pressure envelopes!



Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE), a novel on-screen rendering of digital sound

Cesare Brizio
2023 • Rivista Italiana di Acustica

Show All Activity

UPLOADS

All

7 Papers

1 Books

Papers



Colour Enhanced Time/Pressure Envelope (CETPE), a novel on-screen rendering of digital sound

Rivista Italiana di Acustica, 2023

The most widespread forms of digital sound rendering in audio-management software applications in... [more](#)

↓ Download ✎ Edit 0 Views

A View Impact



ACOUSTIC BEHAVIOR OF PENTATOMA RUFIPES (HETROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE) DURING MATING OR ONE-TO-ONE RIVALRY INTERACTIONS

by Cesare Brizio and Lorenzo Lolli

Annali del Museo Civico di Rovereto, 2023

During a night, wide-band field recording session in the Bolognese Apennine at 1200 meters asl, a... [more](#)

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>

Repository On-Line di pubblicazioni scientifiche

ResearchGate

Home

Questions

Jobs

Search for research, journals, people 



Add new



Cesare Brizio  Edit

Master's degree (4 year degree), Earth Sciences · Member at WBA - World Biodiversity Association onlus

Italy | [Website](#)

Current activity

Research Interest Score ————— 159.4

Citations ————— 48

h-index ————— 5

[Citations over time](#)

Profile

Research (19)

Stats

Following

Saved list

 Add research

Business card

Edit 

Cesare Brizio

Master's degree (4 year degree), Earth Sciences · Member

Institution

WBA - World Biodiversity Association onlus

Skills

Bioacoustics · Acoustic Communication · Behavioral Ecology + 13 others



Cited you



Filippo Maria Buzzetti

[Following](#)



Gianni Pavan
University of Pavia

[Following](#)

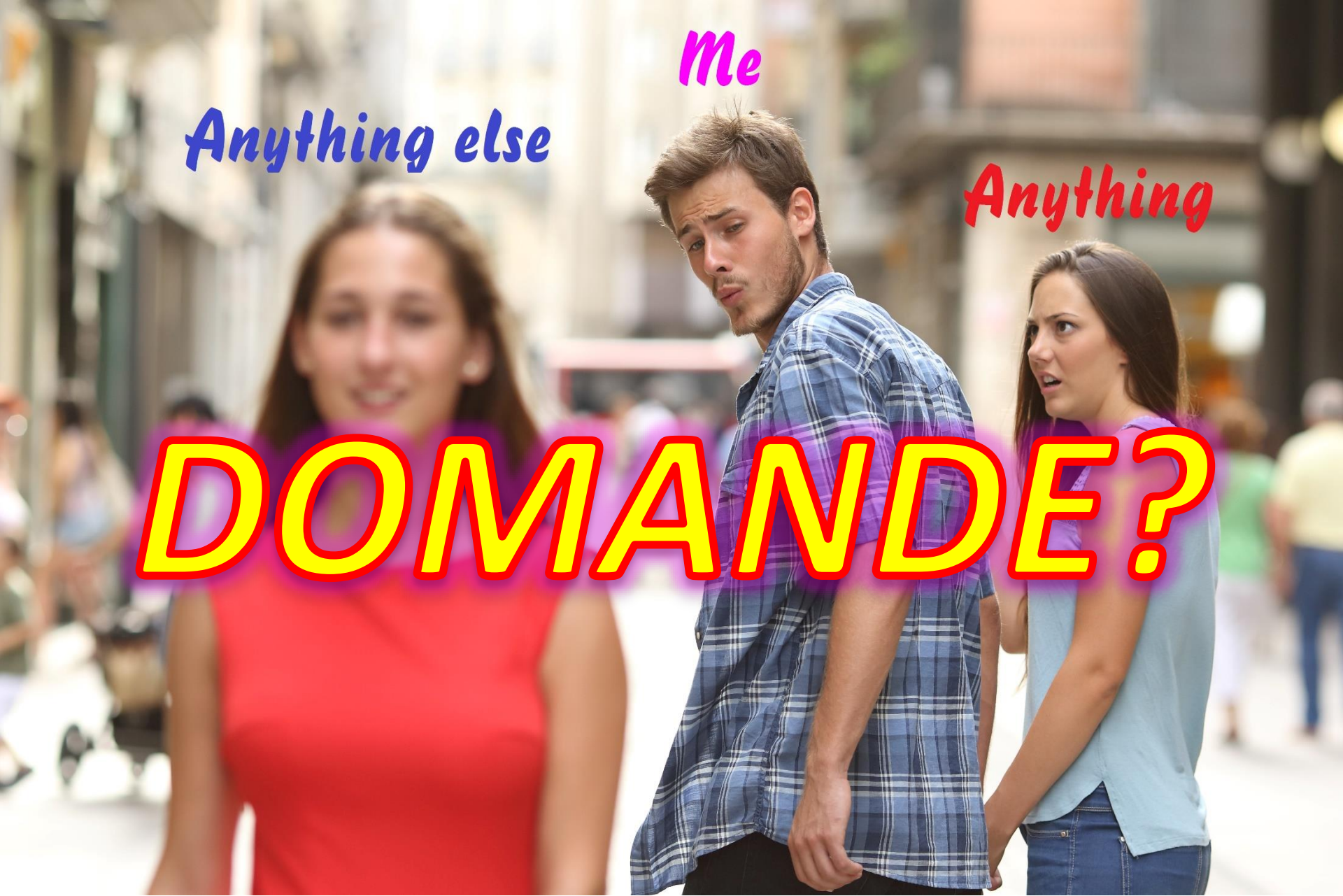


Guido Pagliano
Università degli Stu...

[Following](#)

Cesare Brizio - Scrivere articoli scientifici: guida di viaggio per aspiranti autori

<INTESTAZIONE EVENTO>



Me

Anything else

Anything

DOMANDE?