

Entomology (from Ancient Greek ἔντομον (entomon) 'insect', and -λογία (-logia) 'study of') is the scientific study of insects, a branch of zoology. In the past the term "insect" was less specific, and historically the definition of entomology would also include the study of animals in other arthropod groups, such as arachnids, myriapods, and crustaceans. This wider meaning may still be encountered in informal use.

Like several of the other fields that are categorized within zoology, entomology is a taxon-based category; any form of scientific study in which there is a focus on insect-related inquiries is, by definition, entomology. Entomology therefore overlaps with a cross-section of topics as diverse as molecular genetics, behavior, neuroscience, biomechanics, biochemistry, systematics, physiology, developmental biology, ecology, morphology, and paleontology.

Over 1.3 million insect species have been described, more than two-thirds of all known species. Some insect species date back to around 400 million years ago. They have many kinds of interactions with humans and other forms of life on Earth.

In the present book, fifteen typical literatures about Entomology published on international authoritative journals were selected to introduce the worldwide newest progress, which contains reviews or original researches on Entomology. We hope this book can demonstrate advances in Entomology as well as give references to the researchers, students and other related people.¹

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¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entomology>