



Acarological Studies: A new forum for the publication of acarological works

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Acarological Studies (AS) is a peer-reviewed, international, scientific journal which aims to promote research worldwide in acarology. AS is published by the online hosting service, *JournalPark*, which facilitates faster publication, greater visibility, increased access and comprehensive archiving.

This July 2019 issue of *Acarological Studies* serves as the Congress Proceedings for the 15th International Congress of Acarology (XV ICA) which was held from 2 to 8 September, 2018 in Antalya, Turkey. The proceedings include 13 papers accepted for publication after review by at least two reviewers and linguistic editing. I sincerely thank the numerous acarologists who reviewed the submitted papers and ultimately, the accepted papers. I am sure that these articles will be widely read and referenced and also help stimulate studies on the wonderful, diverse world of acarology.

Acarological Studies, which provides full, open access, started life at the beginning of this year. This July issue completes the first year of issues of AS. During its first year, AS will have been published twice on-line and have included 22 papers spanning 175 pages in total. AS is expected to give a new impetus to acarology (Doğan, 2019) and be an important new platform for acarological research results. With your continuing support, AS will, step by step, reach that objective with each new issue.

Doğan (2019) stated that there are 16 journals on acarology. Six of these, including the journal *Acarines* of the Egyptian Society of Acarology, are not currently active. Dr Hany El-Kawas and Dr Mohamed W. Negm have just informed me that *Acarines* was published until 2018 and still active although on the web page of the journal the last publication was in 2014.

In addition, Dr. Karl-Heinz Schmidt advised me that there were some other short-lived journals dealing with acarology, or at least acarology in part. One of those, *Acari - Blätter für Milbenkunde*, was published by Max Sellnick at irregular intervals between 1923 and 1944. Another early journal was *Lansania*. It was published in Japan under the editorship of Kyukichi Kishida. *Lansania* published original papers on arachnology and zoology that covered a wide variety of animal taxa, including Acari, between 1929 and 1941 (Tennent et al., 2008).

The main purpose of journals is to officially disseminate scientific information via recognized scientific forums (Lancaster and Smith 1978; Shokraneh et al., 2012). Most scientific and scholarly journal procedures are based on

some form of peer review or editorial refereeing to validate and improve the quality of the manuscript.

I am grateful to all editors, members of the advisory board and reviewers for improving the quality of *Acarological Studies*. Thanks for the great special efforts to this journal by Drs Adem Keskin (Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey) and Naci Bayrak (Provincial Directorate of National Education, Erzurum, Turkey). In the near future AS will be indexed and abstracted in the citation indexes and platforms covering the world's top tier international and regional journals.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you that in order to shorten the journal's evaluation process, it is important for authors to note the following steps. Firstly, please thoroughly check your manuscript several times and then have it checked by a native speaker of English (if relevant). Then, after carefully reading and applying the journal's rules, including formatting, submit your manuscript.

In conclusion, I am sure that the papers in this issue of *Acarological Studies* will prove interesting and informative. Please note that the next issue of AS will be published in early 2020. I am very much looking forward to seeing your manuscript submitted for inclusion in that issue.

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