

Editorial



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Palaeoentomology (2018–2022): A newcomer on the rise to high impact

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The journal Palaeoentomology was founded in late 2018 through a collaboration between the International Palaeoentomological Society (IPS) and Magnolia Press (the publisher of Zootaxa) in response to an exponential growth in the number of papers in this field (Azar et al., 2018). This specialized journal aims to be a highquality platform for bringing together recent research and discoveries in fossil insects and other terrestrial arthropods, as well as other amber inclusions (Azar et al., 2018). The new journal has been warmly welcomed by the palaeoentomological community and sustained stable development in the first five years (2018-2022). In November 2022, Palaeoentomology was accepted by Clarivate for coverage in the Emerging Sources Citation IndexTM (ESCI) in the Web of Science Core CollectionTM, and is expected to have its first journal impact factor in mid-June 2023. All papers published during 2018-2022 in Palaeoentomology were indexed in ESCI in January 2023. Here, I provide a summary of the first five volumes of this journal, with focus on citation patterns as well as an estimate of its first Journal Impact FactorTM.

Journal frequency and output

Palaeoentomology was published bimonthly with six issues per year between 2019 and 2022, except a single inaugural issue in December 2018. The first five volumes included 318 documents in 2697 pages, averaging over eight pages per paper (Fig. 1). These papers are contributed by 199 authors affiliated with 196 institutions from 30 countries. Most authors (167 or 83.9%) contributed one to three papers. The top 10 authors are: Diving Huang (72 papers), André Nel (62 papers), Dany Azar (41 papers), Chenyang Cai (38 papers), Yanzhe Fu (22 papers), Sibelle Maksoud (20 papers), Evgeny E. Perkovsky (15 papers), Jacek Szwedo (12 papers), Erik Tihelka (12 papers) and Yanda Li (10 papers). The top 10 institutions are: Chinese Academy of Sciences (133 papers), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (70 papers), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (68 papers), UDICE French

Research Universities (67 papers), Sorbonne Université (63 papers), École pratique des hautes études (62 papers), Université PSL (62 papers), Russian Academy of Sciences (49 papers), Lebanese University (41 papers), Paleontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (30 papers) and University of Bristol (28 papers). The top 10 countries are: People's Republic of China (146 papers), France (75 papers), Russia (56 papers), England (49 papers), Germany (41 papers), Lebanon (41 papers), USA (39 papers), Poland (24 papers), Ukraine (16 papers) and Spain (10 papers).

Each issue averaged over 107 pages in 12 papers, most of which are original articles (Fig. 1, Table 1). In addition to full-length articles and short communications, Palaeoentomology also published nine reviews along with some editorials and biographic items (Table 1). The editors of Palaeoentomology and Web of Science Core CollectionTM differed in the categorization of document types (Table 1). Most brief papers (up to five printed pages) were considered short communications by editors of Palaeoentomology but were categorized as "article" or "editorial" in some cases by Web of Science Core CollectionTM. Most review papers, however, were correctly categorized by Web of Science Core CollectionTM, except one: Peñalver et al. (2022) was categorized by Web of Science Core Collection as a "review" presumably because of this word in its title "A review of the Cretaceous genus Eltxo (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) with a description of the new species Eltxo grimaldii from El Soplao amber". However, the editors and authors correctly categorized it as an article because this paper is primarily an original article describing a new species of *Eltxo*, also providing a corrected and expanded description of the other species in the genus. This paper certainly is not a review as defined by Web of Science Core Collection[™]: "A renewed study of material previously studied. Includes review articles and surveys of previously published literature. Usually will not present any new information on a subject" (Clarivate Analytics, 2020).

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TABLE 1. Numbers and categories of papers published in Palaeoentomology during its first five years.

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Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Article	5 (9)	35 (61)	41 (68)	41 (66)	51 (65)
Review	1(1)	1 (1)	4 (4)	3 (3)	0(1)
Short communication	4 (0)	35 (0)	28 (0)	28 (0)	17 (0)
Editorial	1(1)	7 (14)	5 (6)	6 (7)	5 (7)
Biography	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Erratum (correction)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)

*The numbers in parentheses are those indexed/categorized by Web of Science Core Collection[™] (data of 10 April 2023).

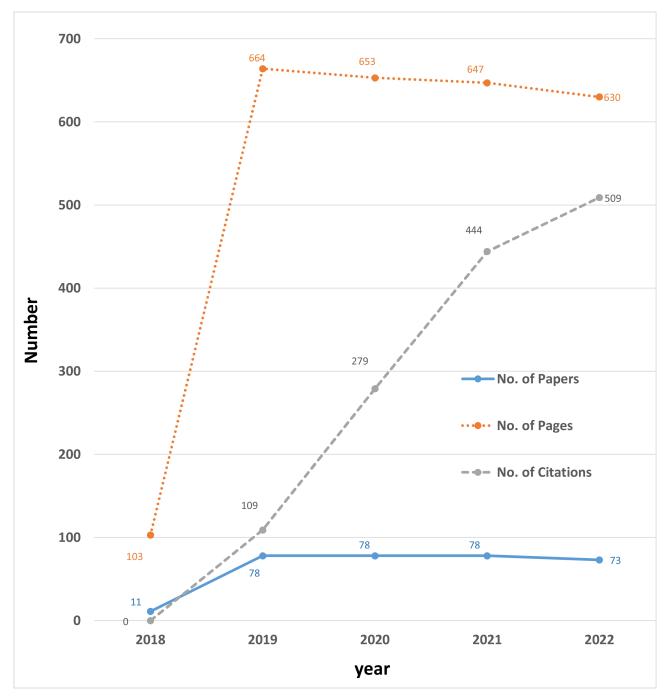


FIGURE 1. The numbers of papers, pages, and citations in the first five years of *Palaeoentomology*. Citation data from Web of Science Core Collection[™] (10 April 2023).

Rank	Cites	Title	Source
1	176	Burmese (Myanmar) amber checklist and bibliography 2018	Ross (2019)
2	123	Various amberground marine animals on Burmese amber with discussions on	Mao et al. (2018)
		its age	
3	66	Supplement to the Burmese (Myanmar) amber checklist and bibliography,	Ross (2020)
		2019	
4	47	Supplement to the Burmese (Myanmar) amber checklist and bibliography,	Ross (2021)
		2020	
5	36	Lebanese amber: latest updates	Maksoud & Azar (2020)
6	30	Preparation of small-sized 3D amber samples: state of the technique	Sidorchuk & Vorontsov (2018)
7	29	International Palaeoentomological Society Statement	Szwedo et al. (2020)
8	28	The Middle-Late Jurassic Yanliao entomofauna	Huang et al. (2018)
9	23	Application of confocal laser scanning microscopy to the study of amber	Fu et al. (2021)
		bioinclusions	
10	21	Remarks on the age of Dominican amber	Iturralde-Vinent & MacPhee (2019)

TABLE 2. Top 10 most cited papers in *Palaeoentomology* during its first five years. Citation data from Web of Science Core Collection[™] (10 April 2023).

Patterns of citation

The first issue in 2018 was published near the end of the year (on 28 December); so, there were no citations in 2018. From then on, the number of citations increased rapidly from 109 in 2019 to 509 in 2022 (Fig. 1). As of 10 April 2023, the top-cited paper had 176 citations (Table 2) and is a review (checklist) of Burmese amber by Ross (2019). Two updates of this review also made the top 10 (No. 3 and No. 4). These clearly indicated the popularity of Burmese amber among palaeoentomologists. Not surprisingly, three other top 10 papers are also reviews (No. 2, No. 5 and No. 8). Two papers describing methods for studying ambler inclusions also made the top 10 (No. 6 and No. 9).

Estimate of the first journal impact factor

Clarivate (2022) announced changes to the 2023 release of the *Journal Citation Reports*TM that all journals indexed in the Web of Science Core CollectionTM will receive a Journal Impact Factor (JIF)TM. This means that *Palaeoentomology* will have its first JIF in the 2023 release of the *Journal Citation Reports*TM in mid-June 2023 because it has citation data for the last five years in ESCI. Clarivate (2022) also indicated that the 2023 release of the *Journal Citation Reports*TM will publish JIFs with one decimal place only.

The 2022 JIF is calculated by this formula: JIF = X / Y, where X is the number of citations in 2022 to articles and reviews published in 2020 and 2021, and Y is the number of articles and reviews published in 2020 and 2021. X is 317 for *Palaeoentomology* and Y is 141

(134 articles + 7 reviews) based on citation data in the Web of Science Core CollectionTM. So, the JIF of 2022 for *Palaeoentomology* is 2.2. I estimate that this JIF will place *Palaeoentomology* in Q1 (top 25%) among entomological journals in the *Journal Citation Reports*TM.

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