

Editorial note

Technology and biodiversity

Technology has proven to be fundamental to the advancement of humankind and now, more than ever, we do realize it. Thanks to a vaccine that brings together several technological advances, we will be able to leave our homes steadily and look at the biodiversity that surrounds us with fresh eyes. In this issue, we have examples of how technology also allows us to more effectively and quickly catalogue and monitor the biodiversity that we are losing at an astonishing rate.

In this issue we have, as usual, three publications, this time an article and two short notes. The first publication, entitled "*Confirmed record of the roughear scad Decapterus tabl in the Cabo Verde Archipelago based on morphological and genetic data*", shows that the use of new tools, in this case DNA barcoding, combined with traditional methodologies accelerates the inventory of biodiversity. This study validates the capture of the roughear scad in at least two islands of the archipelago. The authors further demonstrate that individuals found in Cabo Verde waters have affinities with individuals found in other Atlantic islands. However, many questions regarding the origin of this species are raised, and it is on the air whether its presence is related to tropicalization, climate change and/ or transatlantic migrations.

The second publication asks: "*Is Sula sula breeding in the cliffs of Baía do Inferno, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde?*". This short note shows, once again, how the use of new tools, drones in this case, are useful to enhance biodiversity monitoring. This new tool is particularly useful in inaccessible sites, such as cliffs and islets, and has shown to be

able to record the first evidences of breeding attempts of the red-footed booby in the archipelago. These results are promising, showing the advantages for this methodology to be applied in other remote places in the country and to other little-known taxonomic groups.

The third and final publication is a short note describing a symbiotic association between a mollusk, namely the rough pen shell, and a shrimp. "*Protecting a host species: a case study of Pontonia pinnophylax (Decapoda, Palaemonidae) in the rough pen shell Pinna rudis (Bivalvia: Pinnidae)*" reports and details the presence of shrimps of the species *P. pinnophylax* inside these molluscs, protected by international law, on the island of São Vicente. The interdependence of these species emphasizes the need to implement a holistic plan for the effective protection of species.

Therefore, I wish that we are more aware that all life forms are interconnected and that we have to use all the technology that is at our reach to better study, understand and protect them.

Doutora Raquel Vasconcelos
Editor-in-chief of *Zoologia Caboverdiana*