Special Issue

Infectious Diseases in Beneficial Insects: Current Status of Pébrine and Nosema Diseases and Their Progression

Message from the Guest Editors

Beneficial insects have been treated with great care since ancient times because they provide various beneficial substances for humankind. They also suffer from disease, similarly to humans. In particular, silkworm pébrine, a microsporidiosis caused by infection with microsporidia, is considered to be most serious because of its chronic pathogenicity. The microsporidian parasite is transmitted from the mother moth to the next generation through the eggs, making it difficult to eliminate the disease. Although the pébrine has been prevented using the prophylactic method of mother moth examination, which was invented by Pasteur, the disease has not yet been eradicated. Additionally, honeybee nosemosis (microsporidosis caused by microsporidia belonging to the genus *Nosema*) continues to be detected all over the world. Microsporidiosis remains a persistent threat to sericulture and apiculture. This Special Issue welcomes case studies focusing on the occurrence, distribution, and biological aspects of microsporidiosis in beneficial insects, silkworms, and bees since 2000.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Arthropods are a diverse and abundant group of animals that are important to a variety of research dictates. For example, hexapods act as bio-indicators of ecosystem function and pest status and serve as model systems for questions concerning physiology, embryology, genetics, and social interaction. The editorial board and staff at Insects is committed to providing contributors an open access forum to showcase objective and innovative research as well as succinct review articles. Our journal is dedicated to providing timely and thorough review of qualified submissions and we welcome you to submit a contribution.

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