

Topical Collection

Psyllid Vectors: From Genetics to Pest Integrated Management

Message from the Collection Editor

Psyllids are plant sap-sucking insects that transmit many plant bacterial pathogens in a persistent propagative and circulative manner. Two groups of bacteria are transmitted by psyllids: members of the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*, including *Ca. L. asiaticus*, the causal agent of Huanglongbing, currently the most destructive disease in citrus, and *Ca. L. solanacearum*, the causal agent of Zebra chip in tomato and potato; and mollicutes, though there is only one group of phytoplasmas, the 16SrX or apple proliferation group, whose members are transmitted by psyllids. The psyllid vector species of these phytoplasmas are also closely related and all belong to the genus *Cacopsylla*.

The detailed knowledge about the genetics, biology, and ecology of the vector species as well as knowledge about the transmission parameters is crucial. This Special Issue will focus on psyllid–plant–pathogen interactions, including psyllid genetics and biology, factors affecting transmission, and new approaches to psyllid control, blocking transmission and decreasing the dispersal of plant bacterial diseases.

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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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