



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

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

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 (microsporidiosis 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.

