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## **Aedini Mosquito-Borne Disease Outbreaks**

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### **Message from the Guest Editors**

Dear Colleagues,

Mosquitoes of the tribe Aedini are important vectors in the transmission of diseases to humans and animals; in humans, horses, or rodents, such as Venezuelan encephalitis; or just in animals, such as the Bluetongue virus in deer. In recent years, we have faced an increase in the insect population and in the spread of many diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, in addition to disease outbreaks. This is a consequence of factors such as climate change, low investment in health measures including vector control, and the mass displacement of populations, whether for international events or when abandoning a country in conflict.

One of the ways to control the spread of mosquito-borne diseases is to identify these vectors, evaluate their behavior, and monitor their richness and abundance in the areas where they circulate. It is also critical to determine their potential food sources and if the mosquitoes are infected.

On this basis, the focus of the present Special Issue is on Aedini vectors, and particularly manuscripts addressing their ecology, the use of molecular tools for identification, food sources, diseases transmitted, and epidemiological data.



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# Special Issue