

CULICOIDES

Morphology, Bionomics, Life
cycle, Vector potentiality,
Pathogenesis & control.



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CULICOIDES

Common name : Biting midge, No-see-ums ,Punkies

Host : All domesticated animals and man als

Species : *Culicoides puncticolis* .



Morphology :

- The flies are very minute.
- The thorax and abdominal segments are similar.
- The wings are oval and hairy.
- Proboscis is adopted for blood sucking .

Adult fly recovered from light trap



Wings have mottled appearance

Styliform mouthparts

CULICOIDES FLY



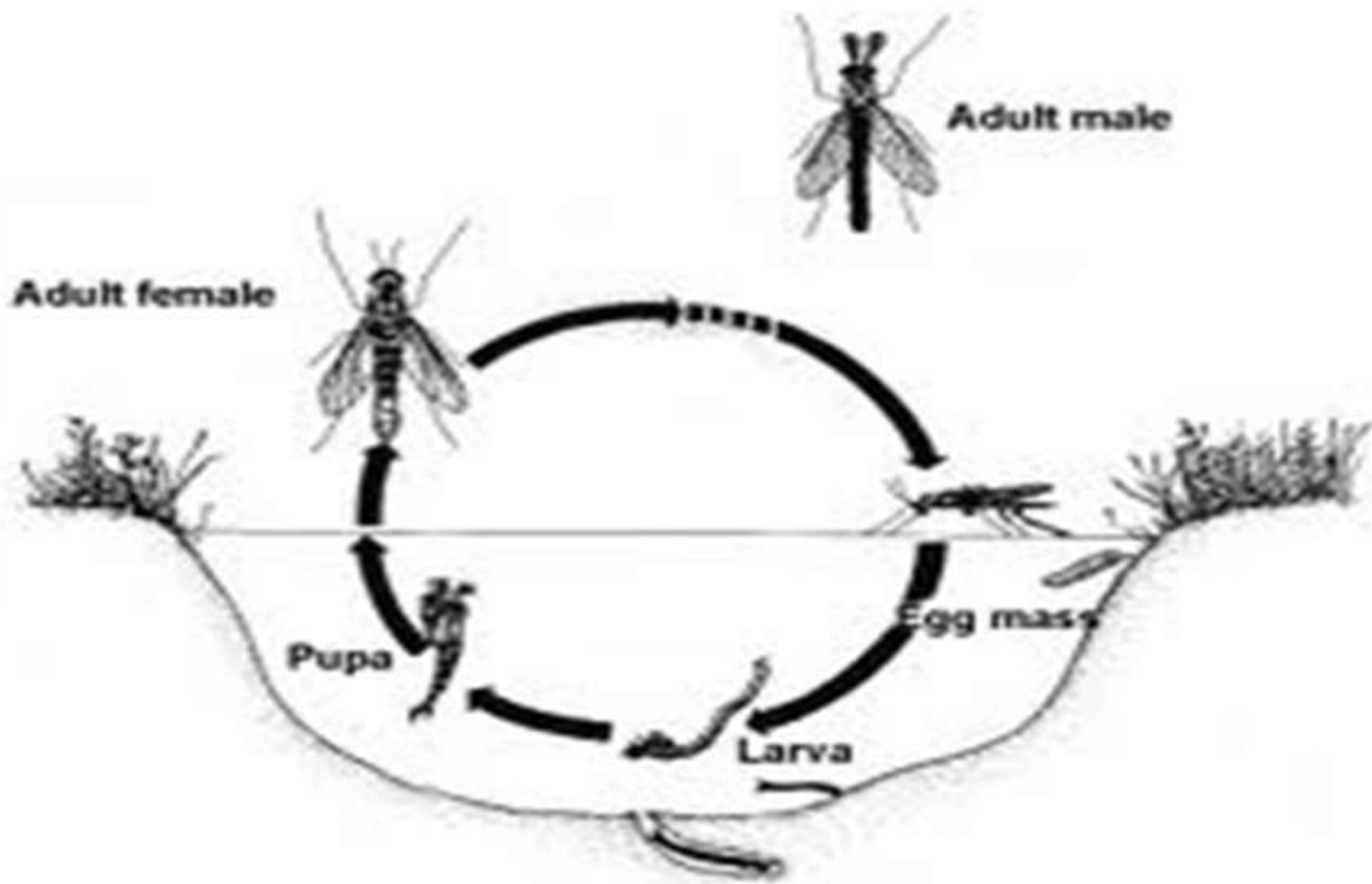
CULICOIDES FLY

Life cycle

- ❑ The female flies laid eggs in mass damp marshy ground near water sources.
- ❑ Development proceeds the larva emerges out from the eggs .



- ❑ Four moulting occurs in larval stage ,which give rise to pupa
- ❑ After final moulting the pupa become adult .



LIFE CYCLE OF CULICOIDES FLY

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ Many viral disease such as Blue tongue and African horse sickness are transmitted by these flies.
- ❑ They are also responsible for causation of ~~kind of allergic dermatitis~~ or seasonally occurring intense pruritus in skin caused by *Culicoides robertsi* in horse, called 'Sweet itch' or 'Queensland itch' in Australia.
- ❑ There is loss of hairs on the dorsal part of body.



BLUE TONGUE IN DOG



BLUE TONGUE IN REPTILES



SUMMER DEMATITIS OR QUEENSLAND ITCH

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SOURCE-GOOGLE

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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

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SOURCE-GOOGLE