

MUSCA

**Morphology, bionomics, life cycle,
vector potentiality, pathogenesis &
control.**

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MUSCA

Common name : House fly .

Host : Large domesticated & wild animals and birds also.

Species : *Musca domestica* , *Musca autumnalis*.

Morphology :

- They are greyish to light dark flies.
- They have four distinct dark longitudinal stripes.
- Sticky hairs on pad like structure is main characteristic
- The mouth parts is sponging type
- The wing venation is different from other flies.



MUSCA DOMESTICA

DR. R.K.SHARMA

SOURCE -GOOGLE

LIFE CYCLE

- ❑ The female flies laid creamy white banana shaped eggs in faeces .
- ❑ White segmented cylindrical larva come out after hatching.
- ❑ After two moulting larva pupate in a dark brown barrel shaped pupal case.
- ❑ In presence of favourable environmental temperature the adult flies emerges after few days.

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ The Many pathogens are mechanically transmitted by these fly .
- ❑ ‘**Summer sore**’ caused by *Hebronema* spp. Is transmitted by these fly.
- ❑ Musca flies also transmits *Thelazia* and *Parafilaria bovicola* .
- ❑ The causative agent of Pink eye disease also transmitted by this fly,

PREVENTION & CONTROL

- ❑ Insecticidal spray on the manure heaps to minimize larval population .
- ❑ Proper and improved sanitation .
- ❑ Destruction of breeding place.



HYDROTODAEA FLY

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SOURCE- GOOGLE