

Family : Calliphoridae

Genus : Calliphorids

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

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Calliphorids :Introduction

Common name : Blow flies .

Host : Mainly Sheep, rarely other animals .

Species : *Lucillia sericata*,

Phormia terrae-novae.

Calliphora erythrocephala.

Calliphora vomitoria.

Calliphorids : Morphology

- They are metallic blue or green in colour.

□ Myiasis-

Myiasis is infestation of living animals with larva of dipteran flies. These are-

- Obligatory myiasis.
- Facultative myiasis.
- Cutaneous myiasis.
- Somatic myiasis.



Lucilia sericata (Green bottle)



Phormia terraenoviae (Black bottle)



Phormia terraenoviae (Black bottle)



Calliphora spp.

Calliphora erythrocephala (Blue bottle)

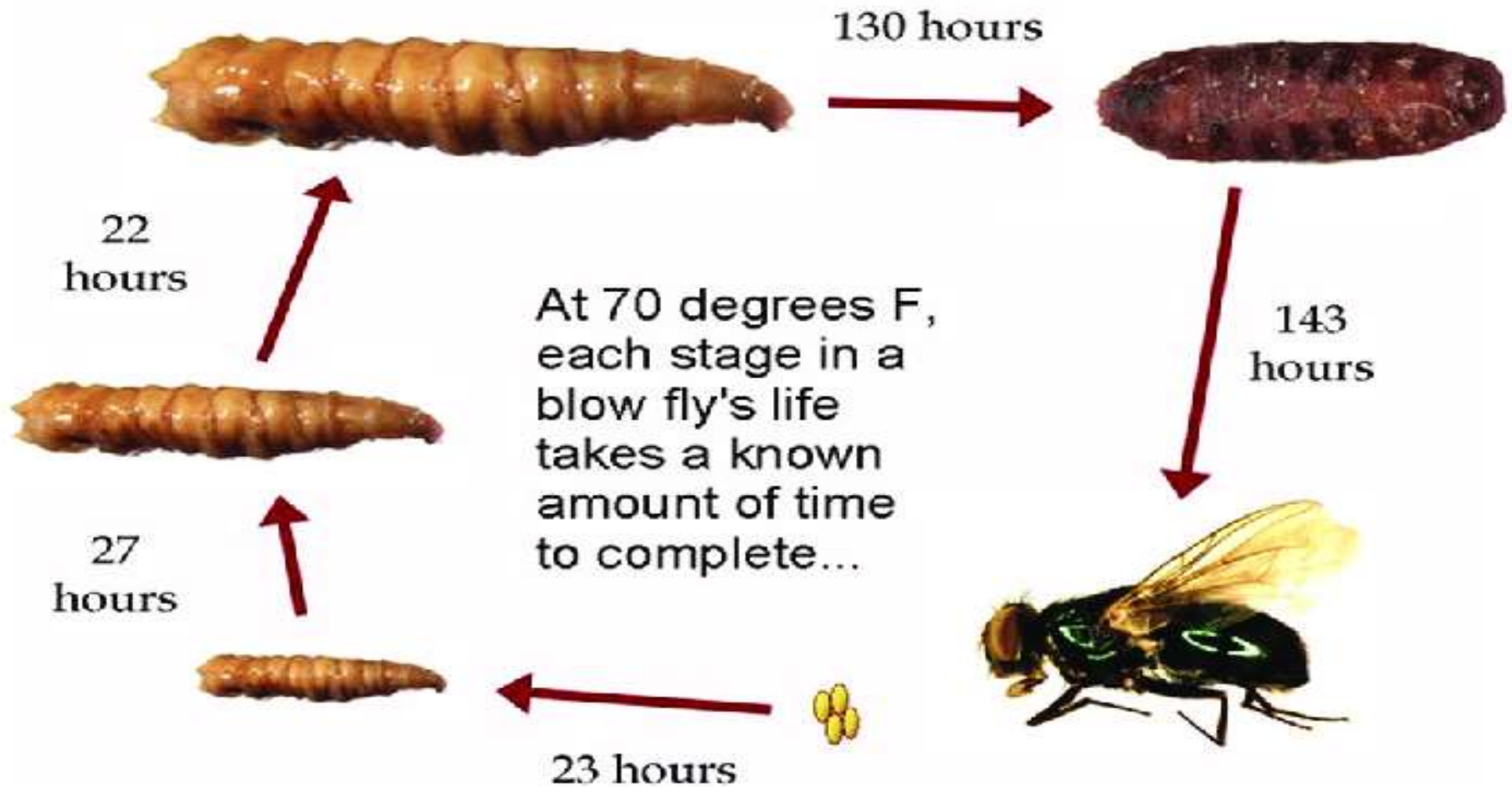


Calliphora vomitoria (Blue bottle)

Calliphorids : Life cycle

- The mature female lays their eggs on wound or dead animals.
- Hatching occurs in favourable environmental condition, larva come out.
- After two moulting larva transformed to maggots.
- Then they fall on the ground, where pupation occurs.
- Development occurs then after 3-7 days adult fly emerges out.

The blow fly life cycle has six parts: the egg, three larval stages, the pupa, and adult.



Calliphorids : Life cycle

Calliphorids : Pathogenesis

- The flies are mainly responsible for causation of 'Myiasis'.
- After hatching larva come out, then the larva crawl on the hairs or wool and secrete proteolytic enzyme, which digest and liquefy the tissue.
- Decomposed tissue attract the secondary flies.
- Due to irritation and distress there is rapid loss of body weight
- Sometime in severe case death occurs due to septicaemia .



Cutaneous myiasis



Myiasis in dog.



Myiasis (maggots)in dog.

Tumbu fly myiasis

**Tumbu
Myiasis**



Tumbu fly myiasis .

Calliphorids : Control

- Isolation or separation of affected sheep from the flock.
- Removal of larva from the wound.
- Application of dieldrin or other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides on the wound.
- Dressing of the lesion .