

Family : Muscidae

Genus : Musca

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

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# Musca : Introduction

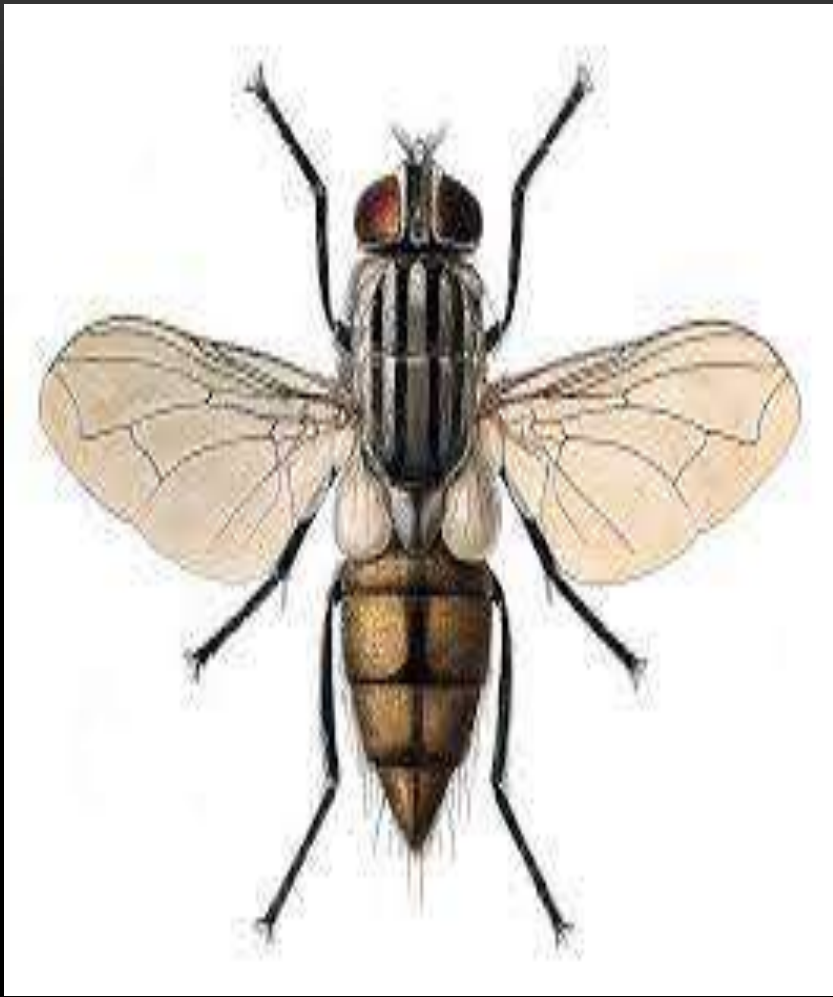
Common name : House fly.

Host : Large domesticated, wild animals and birds also.

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

# Musca : Morphology

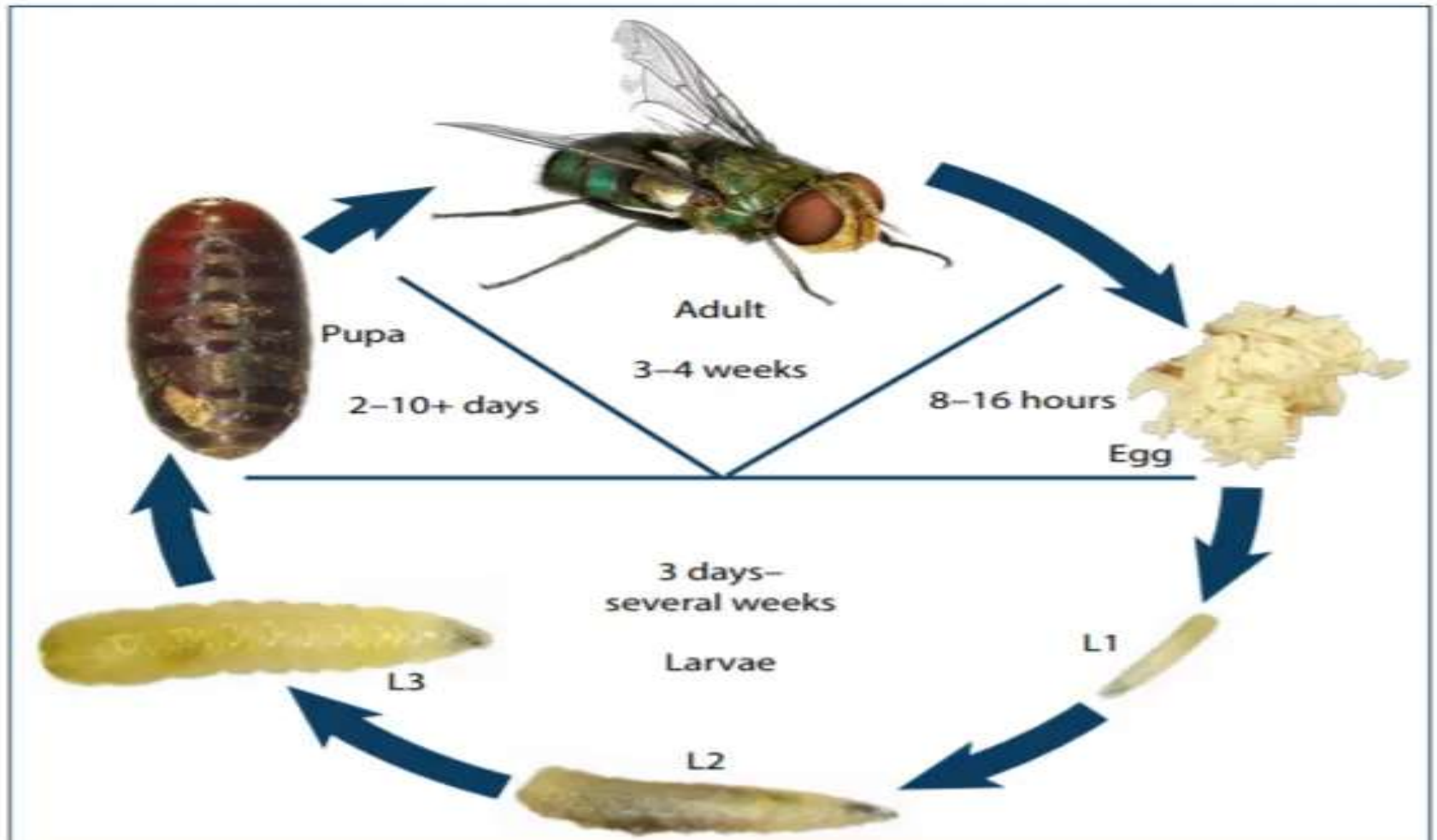
- They are greyish to light dark coloured flies.
- They have four distinct dark longitudinal stripes.
- Sticky hairs on pad like structure is main characteristic.
- The mouth parts is sponging type.
- The wing venation is different from other flies.



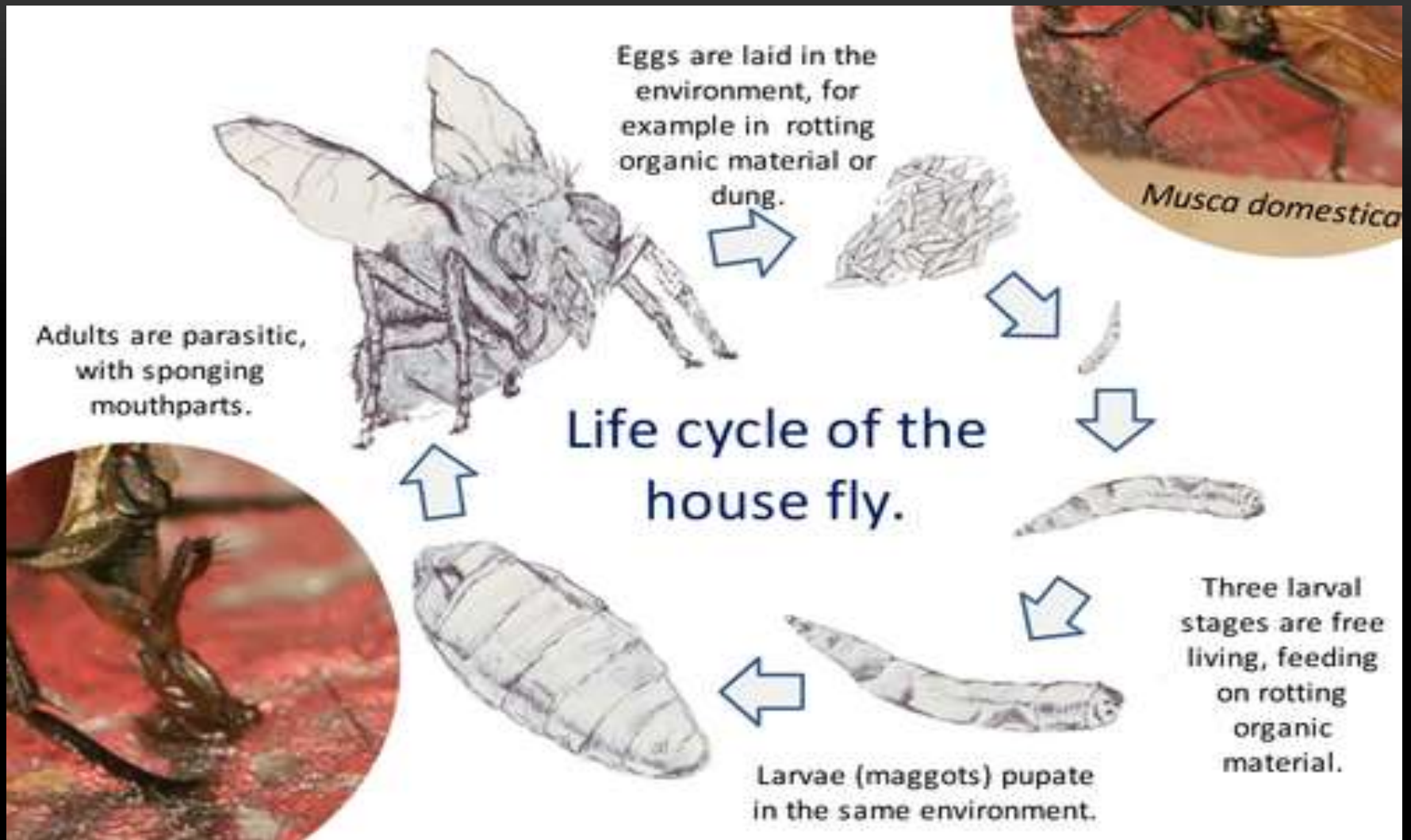
# *Musca domestica*

# Musca :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.



# *Musca* : Life cycle



# *Musca* : Life cycle

# Musca : 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 e.g *Musca autumnalis*, also transmitted by this fly.





# Summer sore



# Summer sore



# Kerato-conjunctivitis

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SOURCE -GOOGLE





# ‘Fly worry’ in animals

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# ‘Infection by *Parafilaria* spp.

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# Musca : Control

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