

HIPPOBOSCA

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

HIPPOBOSCA

Common name : Forest flies .

Host : All types of domesticated animals like ruminants, dog

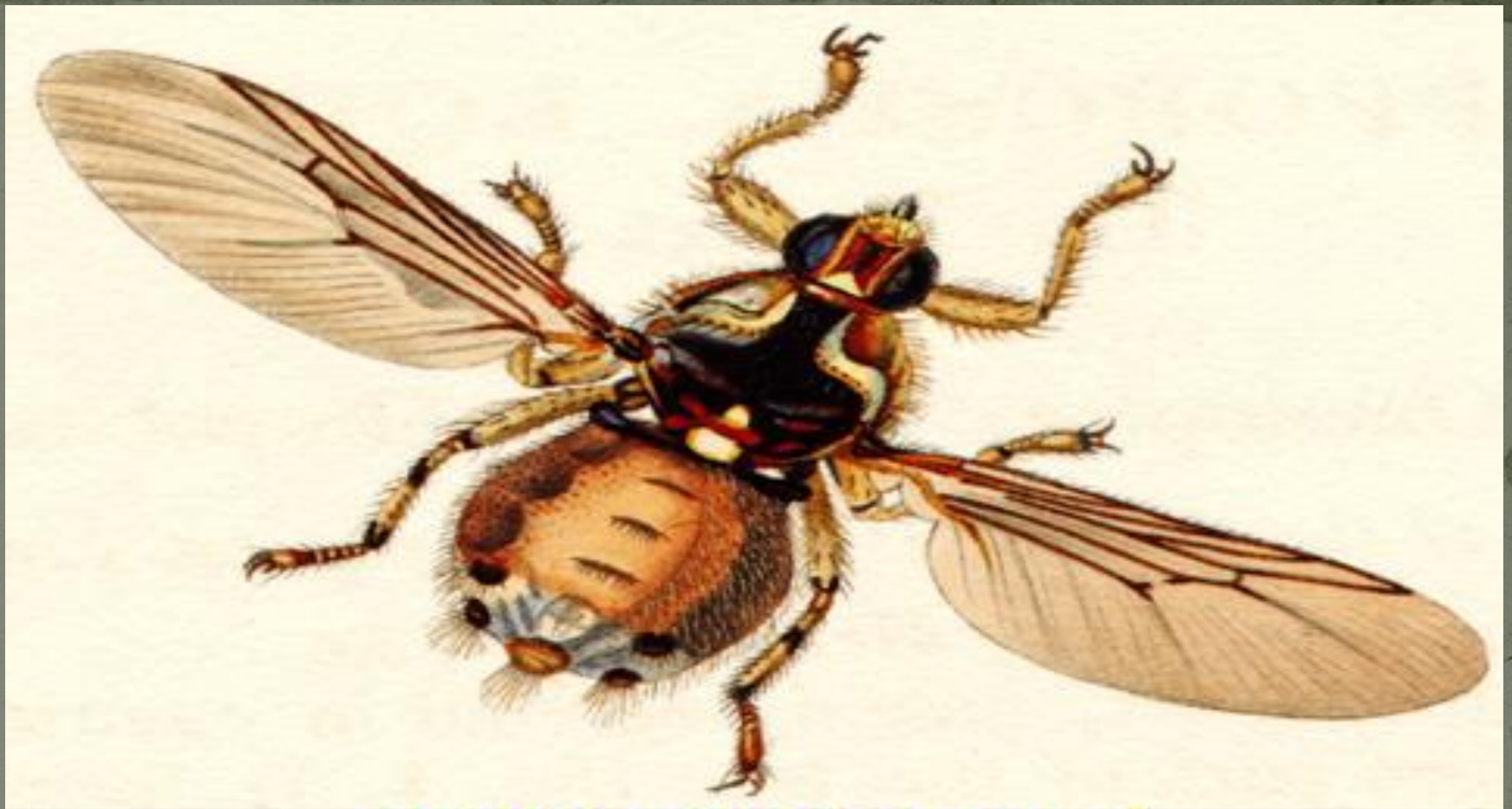
Species :

Hippobosca equina ,

Hippobosca maculata.

Morphology :

- Pale reddish brown with yellow spots on body.
- They are larviparous.



HIPPOBOSCA FLY

DR. R.K.SHARMA

SOURCE- GOOGLE

LIFE CYCLE OF BLOW FLY

- ❑ The adult flies attack horses and cattle to suck blood.
- ❑ The larva deposited on the sheltered spot .
- ❑ Pupation occurs immediately
- ❑ They cluster in the perineal region .
- ❑ In favourable environmental condition they attain sexual maturity.

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ They are frequently active in summer specially during sunny weather.
- ❑ These flies are great source of irritation.
- ❑ They are responsible for transmission of non-pathogenesis
- ❑ *Trypanosoma theileria* to cattle also transmits *Haemoproteus* spp
- ❑ These flies are source of great irritation to animals .
- ❑ These are responsible for transmission of non-pathogenic *Trypanosoma theileria* to cattle and also transmits *Haemoproteus* spp

MELOPHAGUS

Common name : Sheep ked

Host : Sheep

Species : *Melophagus ovinus*

Morphology :

- ❑ They are permanent parasite.
- ❑ The body is wingless and leathery.
- ❑ The thorax is brown and abdomen is grayish in colour .
- ❑ The legs are strong and armed with stout.
- ❑ They are active during autumn and winter .
- ❑ Spread occur from sheep to sheep by contact.

LIFE CYCLE OF MELOPHAGUS

- ❑ The female attaches its larva to the wool of the sheep.
- ❑ The larva is immobile and ovoid which is soon turns into coloured pupa.
- ❑ The pupal stage longer in winter .
- ❑ The adult flies emerges after completion of pupal stage
- ❑ Copulation occurs female produce 10-15 larvae.

Fly Lifecycle



LIFE CYCLE OF MELOPHAGUS OVINUS

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ The parasite live in the wool of the sheep and suck blood.
- ❑ The Continuous blood sucking leads to anaemia.
- ❑ The Produce intense irritation .
- ❑ The fleece of the ked produce stains in the wool.
- ❑ The keds transmits the non-pathogenic *Trypanosoma melophagium*

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- The keds population reduced by shearing
 - ‘Tip shearing’ is an effective method for control
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