

Veterinary Medicine Entomology Teaching Collection		
Scientific name	Common name	Notes
1 <i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i>	Horse stomach lining with maggots attached	Also known as horse bot fly is found worldwide. <i>G. intestinalis</i> is primarily a parasite of horses, mules and donkeys. Large numbers of larvae in the stomach can cause pain in the stomach, and, rarely, extremely large infestations may cause an obstruction at the outflow from the stomach to the duodenum.
2 <i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i> (small larvae)	Horse Bot Fly (small larvae)	Also known as horse bot fly is found worldwide. <i>G. intestinalis</i> is primarily a parasite of horses, mules and donkeys. Large numbers of larvae in the stomach can cause pain in the stomach, and, rarely, extremely large infestations may cause an obstruction at the outflow from the stomach to the duodenum.
3 <i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i> (pupae)	Horse Bot Fly (pupae)	Also known as horse bot fly is found worldwide. <i>G. intestinalis</i> is primarily a parasite of horses, mules and donkeys. Large numbers of larvae in the stomach can cause pain in the stomach, and, rarely, extremely large infestations may cause an obstruction at the outflow from the stomach to the duodenum.
4 <i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i> (large larvae)	Horse Bot Fly (large larvae)	Also known as horse bot fly is found worldwide. <i>G. intestinalis</i> is primarily a parasite of horses, mules and donkeys. Large numbers of larvae in the stomach can cause pain in the stomach, and, rarely, extremely large infestations may cause an obstruction at the outflow from the stomach to the duodenum.
5 <i>Gasterophilus nasalis</i> (larvae)	Horse Nasal Bot Fly	This species primarily targets equines, such as horses, donkeys and the plains zebra.
6 <i>Gasterophilus inermis</i> (larvae)	Old World Equine Bot Fly	The signs of infection range from oral, gingival or lingual irritation, inflammation or necrosis that can lead to difficulties in feeding, dysphagia and, consequently, weight loss and physical condition (especially in young animals), to digestive disorders caused by L2 and L3 larvae attached to the stomach or intestinal wall (inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucosa, ulcers, gastric rupture, intramural gastric suppuration, gastroduodenal perforation and gastroesophageal reflux, peritonitis and death).
7 <i>Gasterophilus pecorum</i> (eggs)	Horse Bot Fly (eggs)	<i>Gasterophilus pecorum</i> is an obligate parasite of horses and other equids. Unlike the other species of <i>Gasterophilus</i> , who usually lay their eggs on the hair of the equids, adult <i>G. pecorum</i> lay eggs on blades of grass like the <i>Stipa caucasica</i> , near water and the paths used by the equids. Once the egg is consumed by the host, a larva emerges and makes its way into equid's digestive tract where it will remain for 9–10 months to mature.
8 <i>Musca autumnalis</i>	Face Flies	<i>M. autumnalis</i> is considered a pest species, as it transmits the eyeworm <i>Thelazia rhodesi</i> to cattle and horses, and pinkeye (infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis) to cattle.
9 <i>Haematobia irritans irritans</i>	Horn Flies	The horn fly, <i>Haematobia irritans irritans</i> (Linnaeus), is one of the most economically important pests of cattle worldwide. It is an obligate blood-feeding ectoparasite, feeding almost exclusively on cattle. Just in the United States, hundreds of millions of dollars in losses are attributed to the horn fly annually, while additional millions are spent annually on insecticides to reduce horn fly numbers.
10 <i>Chrysops relictus</i>	Horse Flies	<i>Chrysops</i> (horse flies) can be the vector for <i>Loa loa</i> filariasis.
11 <i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Cat Flea	Cat fleas can transmit parasites and infections to dogs/cats and also to humans. The most prominent of these are Bartonella, murine typhus, Rickettsia felis, and apedermatitis. The tapeworm <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> can also be transmitted when an immature flea is swallowed by pets or humans.
12 <i>Menacanthus stramineus</i>	Chicken Louse	<i>Menacanthus</i> lice feed on the blood of a wide variety of birds, including chickens, by piercing the quills of feathers and gnawing the epidermis. In doing so, they can spread disease and lower egg production.
13 <i>Menopon gallinae</i>	Chicken Shaft Louse	The chicken shaft louse is able to feed on host tissue and blood by gnawing on skin or pinfeathers. Lice cause irritation, feather loss and decrease feather insulation, and at high infestations can reduce the egg production of infested birds. These effects are pronounced in young birds.
14 <i>Haematopinus suis</i>	Hog Louse	<i>H. suis</i> is found almost solely on the skin surface of swine, and takes several blood meals a day from its host. Due to the frequency of feeding, infected swine become severely irritated, often rubbing themselves to the point of injuring their skin and displacing body hair. Particularly afflicted hogs may become almost completely bald and, in young hogs, the resulting stress can arrest growth, a cause of concern for farmers.
15 <i>Haematopinus asini</i>	Horse sucking louse	The main clinical sign of louse infestation is pruritus, manifested by biting at the flanks, kicking and stamping, restlessness and irritability, and rubbing against objects. This results in an unkempt appearance, alopecia, scaling, abrasion, and even secondary infection, if pruritus is severe.
16 <i>Bovicola bovis</i>	Red Cattle Biting Louse	Also called <i>Damalinia bovis</i> and the red louse, <i>Bovicola bovis</i> is a cattle-biting louse found all over the world. It is a common pest of cattle of all types.
17 <i>Trichodectes canis</i>	Canine Chewing Louse	This species is a chewing louse found on domesticated dogs and wild canids throughout the world.
18 <i>Toxocara canis</i>	Helminth Parasite	Worldwide-distributed helminth parasite of dogs and other canids. The name is derived from the Greek word "toxon," meaning bow or quiver, and the Latin word "caro," meaning flesh. They live in the small intestine of their host.
19 <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	Hyper Tape-worm	Also called the hydatid worm, hyper tape-worm or dog tapeworm. This is a cyclophyllid cestode that dwells in the small intestine of canids as an adult, but which has important intermediate hosts such as livestock and humans, where it causes cystic echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease.
20 <i>Uncinaria stenocephala</i>	Canine Nematode	<i>Uncinaria stenocephala</i> is a nematode that parasitizes dogs, cats, and foxes as well as humans. It is rare to find in cats in the United States. <i>Uncinaria stenocephala</i> is the most common canine hookworm in cooler regions, such as Canada and the northern regions of the US, where it can be found primarily in foxes.
21 <i>Parascaris equorum</i>	Equine Roundworm	This is a host-specific helminth intestinal parasite that can infect horses, donkeys, and zebras. Horses up to six months of age are the most susceptible to infection.
22 <i>Ascaridia galli</i>	Avian Parasitic Roundworm	<i>Ascaridia galli</i> is a parasitic roundworm belonging to the phylum Nematoda. Nematodes of the genus <i>Ascaridia</i> are essentially intestinal parasites of birds. <i>A. galli</i> is the most prevalent and pathogenic species, especially in domestic fowl, <i>Gallus domesticus</i> . It causes ascariidiasis, a disease of poultry due to heavy worm infection, particularly in chickens and turkeys. It inhabits the small intestine, and can be occasionally seen in commercial eggs.
23 <i>Ascaridia columbae</i>	Pigeon Parasitic Roundworm	<i>Ascaridia columbae</i> parasites adversely affect bird's health, resulting in impaired growth, loss of condition, lowered production, and decreased performance and sometimes lead to death, especially in young squabs.
24 <i>Dicrocoelium dendriticum</i>	Lancet Liver Fluke	<i>Dicrocoelium dendriticum</i> , the lancet liver fluke, is a parasite fluke that tends to live in cattle or other grazing mammals.
25 <i>Lucilia cuprina</i>	Sheep Strike Fly	This species is found in many parts of the world and is known to cause the condition known as "sheep strike". The female fly locates a sheep with ideal conditions, such as an open wound or a build-up of faeces or urine in the wool, in which she lays her eggs. The emerging larvae cause large lesions on the sheep, which may prove to be fatal. This species is also known to be present on human remains and is therefore forensically significant.
26 <i>Melophagus ovinus</i>	Sheep Ked	They are blood-feeding parasites of sheep. The sheep ked is capable of transmitting bluetongue virus in sheep. In lambs, the sheep ked may cause anemia and reduce weight gain.
27 <i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i>	Brown Dog Tick	<i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i> feeds on a wide variety of mammals, but dogs are the preferred host in the U.S., and the population can reach pest proportions in houses and kennels. <i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i> is one of the most important vectors of diseases in dogs worldwide. In the United States, <i>R. sanguineus</i> is a vector of many disease-causing pathogens in dogs, including Ehrlichia canis, which causes canine ehrlichiosis, and Babesia canis, which is responsible for canine babesiosis.
28 <i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	American Dog Tick	American dog tick is a species of tick that is known to carry bacteria responsible for several diseases in dogs, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
29 <i>Rhipicephalus microplus</i>	Southern Cattle Tick, Asian Blue Tick	Asian blue tick ( <i>Rhipicephalus microplus</i> ) is an economically important tick that parasitizes a variety of livestock species especially cattle, on which it is the most economically significant ectoparasite in the world. It is known as the Australian cattle tick, southern cattle tick, Cuban tick, Madagascar blue tick, and Porto Rican Texas fever tick.
30 <i>Echidnophaga gallinacea</i>	Sticktight Flea	<i>Echidnophaga gallinacea</i> do not have a single host, as they have been identified to infect a wide range of hosts including chickens, dogs and even humans. The attachment of <i>Echidnophaga gallinacea</i> can cause widespread issues to the host, especially if there is a high concentration of <i>Echidnophaga gallinacea</i> attached to a single host. The most common problem are ulcerations of the skin and dermatitis. The excessive dermatitis of poultry has shown to cause extreme blood loss, anaemia and death.[