	Forensic Entomology Teaching Collection		
	Scientific name	**Common name**	**Significance**
#1	Calliphoridae eggs	Blow Fly eggs	As blow flies ar fin-tuned to find death, within minutes you may find blow fly eggs on a body. Flies are often the very first insects on the scene and eggs are the fiirst evidence that may be found.
#2	Calliphoridae 1st instar maggo	Calliphoridae 1st instar maggot	Once the eggs hatch, the small first instar maggots immediately get to work feeding.
#3	Calliphoridae 2nd instar magg	Calliphoridae 2nd instar maggot	This is the second of the three maggot stages of development and indicates that a body has been exposed for a longer period of time.
#4	Calliphoridae 3rd instar maggo	Calliphoridae 3rd instar maggot	This is the final and largest stage of maggot development, often associated with advanced stages of decomposition.
#5	Calliphoridae pupae	Calliphoridae (pupae)	Once the maggots are done feeding, they will crawl away from the body and find a safe location to hide and pupate.
#6	*Calliphora latifrons*	Blue Bottle Fly	This is a common species of blow fly in Western North America. Male versus female blow flies can be identified based upon the size of their compound eyes.
#7	*Calliphora vomitoria*	Orange-bearded Blue Bottle Fly	This forensically significantt speecies is common throughout many continents including Europe, Americas, and Africa.
#8	*Lucilia sericata (♂)*	Common Green Bottle Fly	The common green bottle fly is a blowfly found in most areas of the world and is the most well-known of the numerous green bottle fly species, therefore it is a very important species for forensic entomology.
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#10	*Lucilia cuprina*	Australian Sheep Blowfly	This specis 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.
#11	*Lucilia mexicana*	Southern Green Bottle Fly	Although not as commonly found as Lucilia sericata at times, this species also has a decent range in the Wstern Hemisphere and has been reported from human bodies in forensic investigations.
#12	*Cochliomyia macellaria*	Secondary Screwworm	Since the fly larvae infect the wounds and dead tissue of animals, these flies pose a grave medical and economic risk to humans and livestock as well as being commonly found on human remains, giving them forensic significance.
#13	*Chrysomya rufifacies (♂)*	Hairy Maggot Blow Fly	This species is one of the most significant in the field of forensic entomology due to its use in establishing or altering post mortem intervals. It is also extremely hardy in various environments and will predate on other blowfly species, resulting in this species being one of the most common species.
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#15	*Chrysomya rufifacies (maggot)*	3rd instar Hairy Maggot	These maggots are one of the few blow fly maggots which are easily identifiable within the United Stattes (most other blow fly maggots are rather difficult to tell apart) thanks to the fleshy tubercles covering this species body.
#16	*Chrysomya megacephala*	Oriental Latrine Fly	It is a warm-weather fly which infests corpses soon after death, making it important to forensic science. This fly is implicated in public health issues as well; such as causeing accidental myiasis and infecting fish and livestock.
#17	*Cynomya cadaverina*	Shiny Blue Bottle Fly	This species is common on carrion and excrement throughout North America and can be forensically significant when found on human remains.

#18	*Creophilus maxilosus*	Maggot tiger/Hairy Rove Beetle	This species is predacious in both the larvae and adult stages of life. The larvae and adults have long, curved mandibles which are used for chewing on carcasses (from hours after death to the advanced stages of decomposition), as well as on maggots present on a body. Recently their developmental timing has also been calculated experimentally, making this species also significant forensically.
#19	*Phormia regina*	Black blow fly	P. regina are extremely common in the United States and other areas in North America and are therefore very significant for forensic investigations.
#20	Histeridae sp.	Clown beetle	Clown beetles will often play dead when they feel threatened and are active predators of maggots on a body.
#21	*Necrobia rufipes*	Red-legged Ham Beetle	This is a species of predatory beetle with a cosmopolitan distribution. They feed on the maggots of Calliphoridae, Dermestidae, and Piophilidae. This beetle also feeds on bones, hides, copra, dried egg, cheese, guano, bone meal, dried figs, and palm nut kernels. The adults are surface feeders while the larvae will bore into the materials.
#22	*Oxysarcodexia ventricosa*	Sarcophagidae adult	They differ from most flies in that they are ovoviviparous, opportunistically depositing hatched or hatching maggots instead of eggs on carrion, dung, decaying material, or open wounds of mammals. The adults mostly feed on fluids from animal bodies, nectar, sweet foods, fluids from animal waste and other organic substances.
#23	Sarcophagidae sp. (maggot)	Flesh Fly 3rd instar maggot	Because flesh flies give live birth (instead of laying eggs) this means within minutes of death young maggots may be deposited and begin feeding right away.
#24	Phoridae sp.	Scuttle Fly/Coffin Fly	Phorid flies can often be identified by their escape habit of running rapidly across a surface rather than taking to the wing. Several species have the common name coffin fly, because they breed in human corpses with such tenacity, they can even continue living within buried coffins.
#25	*Dermestes maculatus*	Skin Beetle	This species has a global distribution and is often found underneath bodies that have decomposed for several days to weeks.
#26	*Dermestes sp. (Larvae)*	Skin Beetle (larvae)	The larvae of this species help to take a body from dried remains to a skeleton by feeding on skin, hair, and fibers.
#27	*Musca domestica*	House fly	This species is globally distributed and common throughout anthropized habitats, and can also be found on decomposing bodies giving it forensic significance.
#28	*Omorgus suberosus*	Hide/Skin Beetle	The hide beetles are often associated with drier remains and bodies which have mumified.
#29	*Nicrophorus sp.*	Sexton/Burying beetle	Burying beetles are true to their name—they bury the carcasses of small vertebrates such as birds and rodents as a food source for their larvae. But they can also be found exploring a larger body and predating maggots.
#30	*Silphinae sp.*	American Carrion Beetle	It lays its eggs in, and its larvae consume, raw flesh (particularly that of dead animals) and fungi. The larvae and adults also consume fly larvae and the larvae of other carrion beetles that compete for the same food sources as its larvae.