

Veterinary Medicine Entomology Teaching Collection				
	Scientific name	Common name	BQB #	Notes
1	<i>Gasterophilus intestinalis</i>	Horse stomach lining with maggots attachment points	89D0005A	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)	89D0003A	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)	89D0006A	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)	89D0002NA	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	89D0008NA	This species primarily targets equines, such as horses, donkeys and the plains zebra.
6	<i>Gasterophilus inermis</i> (larvae)	Old World Equine Bot Fly	89D0010A	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)	89D0007A	<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	91D0002A	<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	91D0015A	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</i> sp.	Horse Flies	26D0001A	<i>Chrysops</i> (horse flies) can be the vector for <i>Loa loa</i> filariasis.
11	<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Cat Flea	1S0001A	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 Dipylidium caninum can also be transmitted when an immature flea is swallowed by pets or humans.
12	<i>Menacanthus stramineus</i>	Chicken Louse	2M0005A	Menacanthus 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	2M0001A	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	1A0001A	<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>Bovicola bovis</i>	Red Cattle Biting Louse	7M0005A	Also called Damalinia bovis and the red louse, Bovicola bovis is a cattle-biting louse found all over the world. It is a common pest of cattle of all types.
16	<i>Trichodectes canis</i>	Canine Chewing Louse	7M0001A	This species is a chewing louse found on domesticated dogs and wild canids throughout the world.
17	<i>Toxocara canis</i>	Helminth Parasite	1NB020A	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.

18	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	Hyper Tape-worm	1MA025A	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.
19	<i>Uncinaria stenocephala</i>	Canine Nematode	1NB040A	<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.
20	<i>Parascaris equorum</i>	Equine Roundworm	1NB030A	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.
21	<i>Ascaridia galli</i>	Avian Parasitic Roundworm	1NB026A	<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
22	<i>Ascaridia columbae</i>	Pigeon Parasitic Roundworm	1NB025A	<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
23	<i>Dicrocoelium dendriticum</i>	Lancet Liver Fluke	1MB050A	<i>Dicrocoelium dendriticum</i> , the lancet liver fluke, is a parasite fluke that tends to live in cattle or other grazing mammals.
24	<i>Melophagus ovinus</i>	Sheep Ked	94D0001A	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.
25	<i>Melophagus ovinus</i>	Sheep Ked (pupae)	94D0001HA	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.
26	<i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i>	Brown Dog Tick	1GA015V	<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 <i>Ehrlichia canis</i> , which causes canine ehrlichiosis, and <i>Babesia canis</i> , which is responsible for canine babesiosis.
27	<i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	American Dog Tick	1GA030A	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.
28	<i>Rhipicephalus microplus</i>	Southern Cattle Tick, Asian Blue Tick	1GA018A	Asian blue tick ( <i>Rhipicephalus microplus</i> ) is an economically important tick that parasitises 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.
29	<i>Echidnophaga gallinacea</i>	Sticktight Flea	1S0035A	<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.
30	<i>Otobius megnini</i>	Spinose Ear Tick	1GA042A	The spinose ear tick, is a soft-bodied tick that is only parasitic in the larval and nymphal stages. This tick has a worldwide distribution, with common hosts that include horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and dogs.