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Course title: LIVESTOCK ENTOMOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY

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**POULTRY:**

* flies; House flies (Musa domestica) and little house fly (Fannia canicularis), the black garbage fly (Hydrotea lgnava), blow flies.
* mites; northern fowl mite/ feather mite (Ornithonyssus sylviarum), scaly leg mites (Knemidocoptes mutans), depluming mite.
* lice; chicken body louse (menacanthus stramineus), shaft lice (Menopon gallinae), wing lice (lipeurus caponis)
* Rodents
* Moths
* darkling beetles; bedbugs (Cimex lectularius) fleas, cat flea (Ctenocephalides felis) soft ticks.
* red imported fire ants (solenopsis invicta).

**PIGS:**

* hog lice
* swine lice
* sarcoptic mange
* demodex mites
* house fly
* itch mite
* stable fly
* tick
* beetles
* hornets
* cockroach
* wasp

**CATTLES:**

* Black Fly.
* Blow Fly.
* **Cattle** Grub (Heel Fly)
* Fleas.
* Horn Fly.
* Deer Fly.
* House Fly.
* Lice.

**SHORT NOTES ON THE PESTS**

1. **Flies**

Animals attacked**:** All animals

Control**:** General approaches to reduce problems include:

* Prevent breeding by making manure unavailable or too dry or wet for the larvae to survive or kill the larvae before they become adults.
* Kill adults before they cause harm

Cultural control;

The most effective way to control flies is by manure management. As many as 1,000 house flies can complete development in 1 pound of breeding material. Fresh poultry manure contains 75 to 80 percent moisture, which makes it ideal for fly breeding. You can practically eliminate fly breeding in this material by reducing the moisture content to 30 percent or less. Drying manure is preferred because once dried it will occupy less space, usually has less odor and is more easily transported off site. Also, high-moisture manure often results in high black garbage fly populations.

Dry manure management

To prevent fly breeding, remove the manure

often, at least twice a week. This breaks the breeding life cycle. It is important to scatter the manure in thin layers outdoors to kill the eggs and larvae by drying them. Avoid piles or clumps of manure. You must have access to enough land so the manure can be spread thinly; this keeps excessive amounts of nutrients from building up in the soil. Spread it at an agronomic rate for your area. If the manure is stored in-house, it must be dried to a 30 percent moisture level and be maintained at this level. Dry manure can be held for several years. Any practice that limits moisture in the droppings or aids in rapid drying is important for fly control.

Water management

Steps to follow on how to minimize water content:

* Prevent leaks in water troughs or cups. Regulating water flow to an on/off cycle may help eliminate moisture problems. Assign an employee to walk the manure pit daily to check for leaks.
* Provide abundant cross-ventilation beneath the cages, especially during hot weather. Using 36-inch pit fans blowing across the manure can be very effective. Place a curtain above the manure every 100 feet to

help keep the air moving over the manure. Adequate house ventilation is important at all times.

* If the water table in your area is high or if there is a danger of water running into the house from the outside, adjust the floor grade so that the house floor is higher than the outside surrounding ground. Direct surface water away from the building. Drain and fill all low areas around the houses.
* Prevent dysentery by keeping the water clean. If dysentery develops, use recommended antibiotics.
* Prevent excessively high house temperatures, which encourage the chickens to drink abnormal amounts of water.

Sanitation

The most important aid in successful fly control is sanitation. Often, certain conditions in and around the poultry operation will encourage fly outbreaks. These must be eliminated.To improve sanitation:

* Quickly remove and dispose of dead birds and broken eggs. Dispose of them far from

the poultry premises by burning them in an incinerator or by using another approved management method.

* Immediately clean up and dispose of feed spills and manure spills, especially if they are wet.
* Install proper eave troughs and downspouts on poultry houses to carry rainwater far from the buildings. Provide proper drainage in the poultry yards.
* Minimize the migration of flies from other fly-infested animal operations close to the poultry house.

Biological control

Entomologists encourage the use of biological control in poultry houses. If you are considering biological control for your operation, be sure to buy beneficial insects (also called “beneficial”) that are adapted to the climate in your area and apply them as directed by the supplier. Neither the suppliers nor Texas Cooperative Extension guarantee success for implementation of biological control efforts, particularly when initiated after the appearance of high fly populations. These beneficial are fly parasitoids, actually very tiny wasps, and are the naturally occurring enemies of manure-breeding flies. They kill flies in the pupal stage. One species, *Spalangia nigroaenea*, is about the size of the head of a house fly (1⁄16 to 1⁄8 inch) and lives in the manure. An adult female wasp lays an egg on the fly pupa within the puparium (the hard, brown case containing the fly pupa). Then the developing wasp larva consumes the pupa and emerges as an adult. These fly parasitoids are specific to flies and attack nothing else. They do not bite or sting people or birds and usually go unnoticed by those living near poultry operations. They self-propagate in the process of controlling pest flies.

Mechanical control

Traps appear to help as a preventive measure in tight, enclosed areas such as egg rooms where there is no breeding fly population and where good sanitation practices are followed. However, in areas of heavy fly populations, traps do not reduce fly numbers to satisfactory levels. When used, traps operate during the night, away from doors and windows.

Chemical control

Consider insecticides to be supplements to sanitation, and direct your management measures to preventing fly breeding. Keep

accurate records on the insecticides and dosage rates you use. The first chemical option should be pyrethrins, which is not a residual. This material is highly effective for a short time; when used sparingly, it does minimal damage to the beneficial arthropod populations.

1. ***MITES*;**

Animals Attacked: Goat, cattle, poultry, pigs and humans

 Control**:**

A confirmed infestation of an animal with sarcoptic and psoroptic mites requires quarantine and proper control measures. To prevent an infestation, the following practices should be followed:  be cautious when purchasing or boarding new animals, avoid an animal showing visible skin lesions or itchiness, isolate new acquired animals from the rest of the herd for several weeks, in feedlot operations treat all new animals with chemical when brought in, clean stalls between animals and put in new bedding, disinfect grooming tools and other instruments that are used on animals, keep animals healthy and well nourished, if any signs of itchiness or lesions develop call a veterinarian right away to check the herd.

Pesticide treatments

Dipping sheep to control *Psoroptes* mites and other ectoparasites. *Psoroptes* mites infesting sheep are controlled by application of synthetic chemicals formulated for killing mites and ticks ([acaricides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acaricides), or more generally [ectoparasiticides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ectoparasiticides)). these can be applied as aqueous washes in dipping baths, or as pour-on preparations in an oily formulation that spreads over the skin. Dip baths used to be commonly used for applying acaricides to sheep (also cattle). However, alternatives such as hand-held sprayers and pour-on applicators are now often used to reduce costs and risk of contamination associated with running a dip tank. Formamidine and synthetic pyrethroid acaricides such as [amitraz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amitraz) and [flumethrin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flumethrin), respectively, are often used.A more direct way of treating some types of mite are antiparasitic drugs that act systemically through the internal circulation of the animal rather than topically on the skin. The [avermectin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avermectin) drugs such as [ivermectin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivermectin) are used as acaricides against deeply feeding mites such as *Sarcoptes* and *Demodex* species. The drugs are delivered orally or parenterally. They can also be effective against surface-feeders such as *Psoroptes* species. Botanical pesticides derived directly from plants such as the [neem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neem) tree (source of [azadirachtin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azadirachtin) active ingredient) are an alternative to commercial chemical pesticides.

Biological control, management, and hygiene

Fungi such as [Metarhizium anisopliae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metarhizium_anisopliae) and [Beauveria bassiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beauveria_bassiana) that are naturally pathogenic to mites are subjects of research as an alternative to chemical pesticides The fungi infest the surface of the cuticle and penetrate into it, smothering the mites. Self-dusting by birds is a natural defense against mites (and lice) and can be aided by poultry farmers providing diatomaceous earth (also known as kaolin). The harsh dust of the diatomaceous earth abrades the cuticle of the mites, dehydrating them fatally. Some mites of domestic animals have stages of their lifecycle in the general environment or the nesting places of their hosts, typically the dermanyssid mites. Control is done by cleaning and disinfection of these sites, or by using traps for the mites. *Psoroptes* mites of sheep can survive for several weeks on fomites of wool on structures of pens and transport trucks, so cleaning and disinfecting these structures reduces infestation.

[Vaccination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccination) against some species of mites has been tested experimentally. The sheep-scab mite *Psoroptes ovis* is the target for such control because of its wide distribution, serious economic importance, and because it feeds on inflammatory exudate which contains [antibodies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antibodies) reactive against [antigens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigens) in the mite's gut. The rationale for such vaccination follows invention of a commercial synthetic antigen vaccine against the tropical cattle tick, [Rhipicephalus microplus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhipicephalus_microplus).

1. **LICE;**

Animals Attacked**:** All animals including humans

Control:

Lice numbers are reduced by host grooming, resistance, molting and feather loss, hibernation, and hormonal changes, as well as predators, parasites and parasitoids.

Feeding cattle, a high energy diet and maintaining uncrowded conditions, will reduce the chances of a louse infestation.  The use of spot-treatments and quarantine for infected individuals will limit the spread of the lice.  Most insecticides and formulations on the market work against lice.  If lice treatment is needed, it is best to do it at the end of fall and repeat the treatment two weeks later.  Keeping wool sheared will remove 80% of the lice present.

**Note:** Control methods usually depend on the livestock i.e. the control methods used in cattle differs from poultry or sheep

1. **TICK;**

Animals Attacked: All domestic livestock and wildlife

Control:

Historically the way to control ticks and their diseases was to use pesticides, acaricides, to kill the ticks and their infectious agents.  Slowly many ticks are becoming resistant to the commonly used pesticides. Early removal of attached ticks is important in minimizing the risk of contracting tick-borne diseases. Acaricide choices are limited to diazinon, pyrethroids, carbaryl and avermectins.  Dipping vats have been shown to be effective ways to treat cattle by making them walk through the acaridae baths but recent years have shown a decrease in this method except at the border for cattle fever tick populations.  Applying the products with a high pressure sprayer or pour-ons are other options, as well as dusts.  Ear tags were originally designed to be used against ticks and are still very effective in preventing infestations but the movement away from ear tags for horn fly control has led to an increase in tick outbreaks on cattle. Field management provides another way to control tick populations by eliminating stages of ticks not on the host by destroying or removing vegetation where ticks hide.  Vegetation changes can be done by burning or clearing, ticks need cover to prevent desiccation from the heat.

1. **FLEAS;**

Animals Attacked**:** All animals are potential hosts

Control:

Flea populations are naturally regulated by a hosts efficient grooming techniques and by natural predators, such as predatory mites, pseudoscropions, beetles, and ants, that feed on the adult and larvae. Fleas are also susceptible to parasites, plaque bacillus *Yersinia pestis*, protozoans, nematodes and a parasitoid wasp. Flea control can be difficult because it usually takes two to three applications of the proper insecticide to get good control. One application of an insecticide on the surface or in the area where the fleas are will not take care of the problem. To control fleas, always apply at least two to three applications at 10 to 12-day intervals. The animal, its bedding and the area where the animal spends most of its time should be treated.

Insecticides to Use

Several insecticides are cleared for controlling fleas and when used properly they give good control. Orthene, Carbaryl, and Pyrethrins are three of the most common insecticides you can use. Use them according to the rate and directions on the labels. The label is the law. Those who would rather not spray, but who want to control fleas, may want to use a fogger, sometimes called a “flea bomb”. There are many of these ready-to-use (RTU) products on the market. Some contain an adulticide (kill adult fleas); others will kill only larvae and eggs. Two insecticides that will kill larvae and eggs only are sold as Precor (methoprene) and phenoxycarb. Methoprene and phenoxycarb are both growth regulators that prevent the larvae from emerging from eggs or otherwise prevent the immature flea from reaching adulthood. Before using any flea control insecticide indoors, the infested area should be thoroughly vacuumed and the contents of the vacuum cleaner bag discarded. Put the vacuum cleaner bag in a plastic bag, tie the plastic bag and put the plastic bag in a trash can outside.

For use inside the home, several insecticides are available. Included are baygon, malathion, and pyrethrins as well as many premixes that are bought off the shelf ready to use. An important consideration to the use of any of these products is how they will affect the interior of your home. Before using on carpet, wallpaper, and many types of vinyl flooring, it is recommended to try these sprays on a small portion of that material in non-visible area. Observe this area for discoloration effects before using on the entire floor or wall area of your home. Boric acid powder may also be used safely inside the home. This serves as a desiccant and will dry out flea eggs and immature larvae. This helps to disrupt the life cycle and control the flea populations. As always with small children and infants, be even more cautious in applications, and also in evacuation and re-entry times of the home before, during, and after insecticide applications. Read labels for application information and pre-cautionary statements.

1. **Horn Fly;**

Animals attacked**:** Cattle, bison and water buffalo, horses and other large mammals

Control **G**eneral approaches to reduce problems include:

* Killing the larvae before they become adults
* Kill adults before they cause harm or start to produce eggs
* Exclude adults entrance by using screens

Facilities housing animals should be designed for easy removal of manure and cleaning of stalls frequently.  Waste should be disposed of properly by either burial, spreading in a thin layer (less than 3 cm) on open fields, submersion in water, or aerobic composting. Manure accumulation in pastures should be minimized by spreading and breaking of manure pats so that they dry faster and become unsuitable for larval development.  Also, rotating pastures allows for less manure accumulation in one area. Beneficial organisms such as predators, parasites and natural competitors occur naturally in the breeding locations of the horn fly larvae.  These organisms kill the eggs, larvae and pupae of the horn flies providing assistance to the cause.  Predatory mites, beetles, and other fly larvae feast on the developing horn fly larvae.  Parasitic wasps, referred to as parasitoids, are particularly effective.  The female wasp seeks out a host (horn fly pupa) in which to lay her egg.  After finding a host, she drills into the puparium (outer cover of the pupa) with her ovipositor and deposits one or more eggs.  The wasp probes the pupa twice, once to kill the horn fly larva and a second time to lay an egg.  The developing wasp larva consumes the horn fly larva and then an adult wasp emerges from the puparium.  Dry breeding grounds will encourage beneficial insect and mite development.  Some parasitoid wasps can be purchased commercially to enhance the number of wasps present on your property. Larvicides provide control against developing larvae.  Some products can be sprayed directly to the infested manure pats while others can be administered as a feed additive or bolus.  Many of the larvicides on the market are known as IGR, insect growth regulators, and were developed specifically for horn flies and other filth flies developing in the manure.  The active ingredient within IGRs target just the developing flies and have little to no effect on other insects or mammals.  The active ingredient gives the developing fly larvae a false sense of chemical production, this makes the larvae think they have successfully completed development and they will continue on to the pupal stage.  Since they have not completed development many will never emerge from the pupal stage and others will emerge but the exoskeleton will not be able to harden and the fly will die due to exposure to the environment. Trap options are limited for horn fly adults.  An outdoor walk-through trap has been shown to give promising results if utilized on a daily basis by the cattle.  The trap is designed to knock off the horn flies upon entrance, the flying horn flies become trapped inside the walls by the use of inverted slats that prevents them from flying out. Adulticides are a plenty when it comes to horn fly control.  Most products on the market for livestock fly control were developed for horn flies.  The constant association with cattle provides more ways to treat for them.  Topical insecticides applied directly to the animals consist of ear tags, residual livestock sprays, pour-ons, dust bags, back rubbers, oilers or wipe-ons.

1. **Black Fly;**

Animals attacked**:** Cattle, poultry, swine, horses, sheep, goats**.**

Control**:** To get the best control of a black fly population, it is best to aim for the larvae stage. The larvae are easier to target due to their sometimes specific habitats and their concentrated developing habits.  Treating for the adults (with repellents and pour-on) will get small results but is very costly and not used as often as treating the water source for larvae.  Typically *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* is used to treat waterways worldwide for the larvae.  The most effect repellents are those containing DEET.When large populations threaten livestock a few tactics can be used to limit their discomfort and the number of attacks, such as smoldering fires with dense smoke, repellents with permethrin or ivermectin ear tags, pour-on and spray formulations, white petroleum jelly inside the ears of horse will reduce bites, as well as providing shelters.

1. **Deer Fly***;*

Animals attacked**:** Cattle, horses, other mammals at times and human

Control:

It is very difficult to achieve horse fly and deer fly control.  An area with horse flies typically has many species with many different seasonal occurrences.  In addition, the flies only stay in contact with a host for a few minutes to get the bloodmeal and then they are gone until they need to eat again which is every 3-4 days.  Using topical pesticides is ineffective due to horse fly behavior, but short term control is possible.  Aerial applications and treating for the larvae are ineffective.  The best option is to provide shelter for the animals or pasturing them away from infested areas.  Traps have been proven to provide effective control.  Two trap options are box traps and CO2 baited sticky traps.  Biological control agents can offer some protection by feasting on or parasitizing the larvae and eggs.

1. **Cattle Grub (Heel Fly);**

Animals attacked**:** Cattle

Control**:**

The injection of avermectin products will prevent or reduce the population of cattle grubs.  It is crucial to read the label on the product before administering to an animal.

1. **Blow Fly;**

Animals attacked: Open wounds or infected sores of mammals.

Control**:**

Topical sprays, aerosols, rubs and pour-ons can all provide protection from blow fly attacks.  The most effective control measure is to treat all wounds immediately and properly.  Any animal with a severe wound should not be left untreated or out in the pasture unprotected.

1. **Stable fly**;

Animals attacked**:** Large mammals – cattle, horses, donkeys, dogs, swine, sheep, goats and camels, and zoo animals

Control: Control is warranted when bunching, stamping and tail switching is excessive or when the economic threshold of 3 stable flies per leg is met. Three general approaches to reduce problems include:

1)    Prevent breeding by making manure unavailable or to dry or wet for the larvae to survive or kill the larvae before they become adults

2)    Kill adults before they cause harm or start to produce eggs

3)    Exclude adults entrance by using screens or other barrier

3. flea

Morphology and behavior

Fleas are wingless insects, 1/16 to 1/8-inch (1.5 to 3.3 mm) long, that are agile, usually dark colored (for example, the reddish-brown of the [cat flea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat_flea)), with a [proboscis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proboscis), or stylet, adapted to feeding by piercing the skin and sucking their host's blood through their epipharynx. Flea legs end in strong claws that are adapted to grasp a host.

Unlike other insects, fleas do not possess [compound eyes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound_eye) but instead only have simple eyespots with a single biconvex lens; some species lack eyes altogether. Their bodies are laterally compressed, permitting easy movement through the hairs or feathers on the host's body (or in the case of humans, under clothing). The flea body is covered with hard plates called sclerites. These sclerites are covered with many hairs and short spines directed backward, which also assist its movements on the host. The tough body is able to withstand great pressure, likely an [adaptation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptation) to survive attempts to eliminate them by scratching.

Fleas lay tiny, white, oval eggs. The larvae are small and pale, have bristles covering their worm-like bodies, lack eyes, and have mouth parts adapted to chewing. The larvae feed on organic matter, especially the feces of mature fleas, which contain dried blood. Adults feed only on fresh blood

**Jumping**]

Their legs are long, the hind pair well adapted for jumping; a flea can jump vertically up to 7 in (18 cm) and horizontally up to 13 in (33 cm),making the flea one of the best jumpers of all known animals (relative to body size), second only to the [froghopper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Froghopper). The flea jump is so rapid and forceful that it exceeds the capabilities of muscle, and instead of relying on direct muscle power, fleas store muscle energy in a pad of the elastic protein named [resilin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resilin) before releasing it rapidly (like a human using a bow and arrow). Immediately before the jump, muscles contract and deform the resilin pad, slowly storing energy which can then be released extremely rapidly to power leg extension for propulsion.To prevent premature release of energy or motions of the leg, the flea employs a "catch mechanism". Early in the jump, the tendon of the primary jumping muscle passes slightly behind the coxa-trochanter joint, generating a [torque](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torque) which holds the joint closed with the leg close to the body. To trigger jumping, another muscle pulls the tendon forward until it passes the joint axis, generating the opposite torque to extend the leg and power the jump by release of stored energy. The actual take off has been shown by high-speed video to be from the tibiae and tarsi rather than from the [trochantera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthropod_leg#Trochanter) (knees).

Life cycle and development



[Dog flea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ctenocephalides_canis) (from top) larva, egg, pupa and adult

Fleas are [holometabolous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holometabolism) insects, going through the four [lifecycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_life_cycle) stages of [egg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egg), [larva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva), [pupa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupa), and [imago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imago) (adult). In most species, neither female nor male fleas are fully mature when they first emerge but must feed on blood before they become capable of reproduction. The first blood meal triggers the maturation of the ovaries in females and the dissolution of the testicular plug in males, and copulation soon follows. Some species breed all year round while others synchronise their activities with their hosts' life cycles or with local environmental factors and climatic conditions. Flea populations consist of roughly 50% eggs, 35% larvae, 10% pupae, and 5% adults.

**Egg**

The number of eggs laid depends on species, with batch sizes ranging from two to several dozen. The [total number of eggs produced in a female's lifetime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fecundity) (fecundity) varies from around one hundred to several thousand. In some species, the flea lives in the host's nest or burrow and the eggs are deposited on the substrate, but in others, the eggs are laid on the host itself and can easily fall off onto the ground. Because of this, areas where the host rests and sleeps become one of the primary [habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat) of eggs and developing larvae. The eggs take around two days to two weeks to hatch. Experiments have shown that fleas lay more eggs on hosts which have limited food intakes, and that eggs and larvae survive better under these conditions, perhaps because the host's [immune system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immune_system) is compromised.

**Larva**



Flea larva

Flea larvae emerge from the eggs to feed on any available organic material such as dead insects, faeces, [conspecific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_specificity) eggs, and vegetable matter. In laboratory studies, some dietary diversity seems necessary for proper larval development. Blood-only diets allow only 12% of larvae to mature, whereas blood and yeast or dog chow diets allow almost all larvae to mature. Another study also showed that 90% of larvae matured into adults when the diet included nonviable eggs. They are blind and avoid sunlight, keeping to dark, humid places such as sand or soil, cracks and crevices, under carpets and in bedding. The entire larval stage lasts between four and 18 days.

**Pupa**

Given an adequate supply of food, larvae [pupate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupate) and weave [silken](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk) cocoons after three larval stages. Within the cocoon, the larva molts for a final time and undergoes metamorphosis into the adult form. This can take just four days, but may take much longer under adverse conditions, and there follows a variable-length stage during which the pre-emergent adult awaits a suitable opportunity to emerge. Trigger factors for emergence include vibrations (including sound), heat (in warm-blooded hosts), and increased levels of [carbon dioxide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide), all of which stimuli may indicate the presence of a suitable host. Large numbers of pre-emergent fleas may be present in otherwise flea-free environments, and the introduction of a suitable host may trigger a mass emergence.

**Adult**

Once the flea reaches adulthood, its primary goal is to find blood and then to reproduce. Female fleas can lay 5000 or more eggs over their life, permitting rapid increase in numbers. Generally speaking, an adult flea only lives for 2 or 3 months. Without a host to provide a blood meal, a flea's life can be as short as a few days. Under ideal conditions of temperature, food supply, and humidity, adult fleas can live for up to a year and a half.Completely developed adult fleas can live for several months without eating, so long as they do not emerge from their [puparia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puparium). Optimum temperatures for the flea's life cycle are 21 °C to 30 °C (70 °F to 85 °F) and optimum humidity is 70%.

Adult female rabbit fleas, [Spilopsyllus cuniculi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spilopsyllus_cuniculi), can detect the changing levels of [cortisol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortisol) and [corticosterone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corticosterone) hormones in the rabbit's blood that indicate it is getting close to giving birth. This triggers sexual maturity in the fleas and they start producing eggs. As soon as the baby rabbits are born, the fleas make their way down to them and once on board they start feeding, mating, and laying eggs. After 12 days, the adult fleas make their way back to the mother. They complete this mini-migration every time she gives birth.



**MITE**

**Classification of Mites**

**Phylum       :       Arthropoda**

**Class         :       Arachnida**

**Order        :       Astigmata**

**Family       :       Sarcopidae**

**Specie          :       Saecopets scabiei**

**Life Cycle of Scabies Mite**

Metamorphosis is incomplete.
Eggs: The female scabies mites select place on the body where the skin is thin such as between the fingers and wrists, etc. The female burrows into the superficial layer of the skin and makes tunnels in which she lays about 30 eggs at the rate of 2-3 per day.

Larva: After 3-4 days the eggs hatch into larva. The larva are six legged. These larvae crawl out from the burrows. They come to the surface and bore into the hair follicles where vesicle form. After about 3 days the larvae mature into nymph.

Nymph: The nymph develop into adults in 6-8 days.

Adult: The life cycle from egg-egg takes about 14-31 days. The female mites may live about 1-2 months on man. Away from man they may survive for about 7-10 days under ideal conditions. 

**HOUSE FLY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Arthropoda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthropod) |
| Class: | [Insecta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insect) |
| Order: | [Diptera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fly) |
| Section: | [Schizophora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schizophora) |
| Family: | [Muscidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscidae) |
| Genus: | [*Musca*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musca_%28genus%29) |
| Species: | ***M. domestic*** |

(0.05 in) in length, and they are deposited by the fly in a suitable place, usually dead and decaying organic matter, such as food waste, carrion, or [faeces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faeces). Within a day, larvae ([maggots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maggot)) hatch from the eggs; they live and feed where they were laid. They are pale-whitish, 3 to 9 mm (0.12 to 0.35 in) long, thinner at the mouth end, and legless.  Larval development takes from two weeks, under optimal conditions, to 30 days or more in cooler conditions. The larvae avoid light; the interiors of heaps of animal manure provide nutrient-rich sites and ideal growing conditions, warm, moist, and dark.

At the end of their third [instar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instar), the larvae crawl to a dry, cool place and transform into [pupae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupa). The pupal case is cylindrical with rounded ends, about 1.2 mm (0.05 in) long, and formed from the last shed larval skin. It is yellowish at first, darkening through red and brown to nearly black as it ages. Pupae complete their development in two to six days at 35 °C (95 °F), but may take 20 days or more at 14 °C (57 °F).

When [metamorphosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metamorphosis) is complete, the adult fly emerges from the pupa. To do this, it uses the [ptilinum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptilinum), an eversible pouch on its head, to tear open the end of the pupal case. The adult housefly lives from two weeks to a month in the wild, or longer in [benign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benign) laboratory conditions. Having emerged from the pupa, it ceases to grow; a small fly is not necessarily a young fly, but is instead the result of getting insufficient food during the larval stage.

Male houseflies are sexually mature after 16 hours and females after 24. Females produce a [pheromone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pheromone), [(Z)-9-tricosene (muscalure)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%28Z%29-9-Tricosene). This cuticular hydrocarbon is not released into the air and males sense it only on contact with females; it has found use as in pest control, for luring males to fly traps. The male initiates the mating by bumping into the female, in the air or on the ground, known as a "strike". He climbs on to her thorax, and if she is receptive, a courtship period follows, in which the female vibrates her wings and the male strokes her head. The male then reverses onto her abdomen and the female pushes her [ovipositor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovipositor) into his genital opening; copulation, with sperm transfer, lasts for several minutes. Females normally mate only once and then reject further advances from males, while males mate multiple times.[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Housefly#cite_note-27) A volatile semiochemical that is deposited by females on their eggs attracts other gravid females and leads to clustered egg deposition.

The larvae depend on warmth and sufficient moisture to develop; generally, the warmer the temperature, the faster they grow. In general, fresh swine and chicken manures present the best conditions for the developing larvae, reducing the larval period and increasing the size of the pupae. Cattle, goat, and horse manures produce fewer, smaller pupae, while fully composted swine manure, with a water content under 40%, produces none at all. Pupae can range from about 8.0 to 20 milligrams (0.0003 to 0.0007 ounces) under different conditions.

The lifecycle can be completed in seven to 10 days under optimal conditions, but may take up to two months in adverse circumstances. In temperate regions, 12 generations may occur per year, and in the tropics and subtropics, more than 20. 

**Horn Fly**

[**Scientific name**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+scientific+name&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykr1rLPTrbST8rMz8lPr9TPL0pPzMsszo1PzkksLs5My0xOLMnMz7MqTs5MzSsB8RXyEnNTFRLzUhRyU4FK89IXsUpk5BflKaTlVCqgKQMAARBxl2oAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAdegQIDRAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): Haematobia irritans

[**Phylum**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+phylum&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykr1jLKKLfST87PyUlNLsnMz9PPL0pPzMsszo1PzkksLs5My0xOBIkXWxVkVOaU5ioUJZYvYuXPyC_KU0jLqVSAiAIA2_HytVQAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAeegQIDhAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): Arthropoda

[**Higher classification**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+higher+classification&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykr1rLMTrbST8rMz8lPr9TPL0pPzMsszo1PzkksLs5My0xOLMnMz7PKyEzPSC1SQBVdxCqXkV-Up5CWU6mAVQEAbjqXG2oAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAfegQIDxAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): [Haematobia](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=Haematobia&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykrVgKzzcpNinINtSyzk630kzLzc_LTK_Xzi9IT8zKLc-OTcxKLizPTMpMTSzLz86wyMtMzUosUUEUXsXJ5JKbmJpbkJ2Um7mBlBABfhfWeZQAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQmxMoATAfegQIDxAD&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240)

[**Subfamily**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+subfamily&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAgegQIEBAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): [Muscinae](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=Muscinae&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3SCq2tExbxMrhW1qcnJmXmAoAEa9XthgAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQmxMoATAgegQIEBAD&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240)

[**Order**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+order&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykr1tLNKLfST87PyUlNLsnMz9PPL0pPzMsszo1PzkksLs5My0xOBIkXW-UXpaQWLWLly8gvylNIy6lUAAsAABA_aCxOAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAhegQIERAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): [Fly](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=Fly&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykrVuIAsTOMcgu0dDPKrfST83NyUpNLMvPz9POL0hPzMotz45NzEouLM9MykxNB4sVW-UUpqUWLWJndcip3sDICAFKICrtQAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQmxMoATAhegQIERAD&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240)

[**Rank**](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240&q=horn+fly+rank&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCpIzykr1tLITrbST8rMz8lPr9TPL0pPzMsszo1PzkksLs5My0xOLMnMz7MqSszLXsTKm5FflKeQllOpAOIDAJU_o1lIAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiaxcHJ2eboAhVLx4UKHfEADAYQ6BMoADAiegQIEhAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00xsG_Brpa10L_ADymcuhxtOt13Qg:1586825482240): Species

Stages of development

The horn fly lays eggs in fresh [cow manure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cow_manure), and the female is known to lay her eggs in the feces before the cow has even completed defecation.

The [larvae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva) remain in fresh pats of the animal's dung and feed on both the resident bacterium and the compositions of the decomposition products of the resident bacterium.

The adult will finds a suitable host and remains on it and others in the same herd for life, with the female only leaving to lay her eggs. Horn flies will also move around to different areas on the same animal to regulate their temperature and minimize their exposure to the wind. Both the male and the female subsist completely on [blood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood), using their sharp mouthparts to pierce the animal's [hide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawhide_%28textile%29) to suck it out.

Males typically feed around 20 times and females around 40 times daily, and when not feeding they tend to rest around the horn region of the host.

The horn fly undergoes [complete metamorphosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complete_metamorphosis), and has four major stages of development:

The first stage is the egg, which is laid in fresh feces, and hatches quickly. The resulting larval ([maggot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maggot)) stage, which consists of three larval instars (wingless), develops quickly and can last as little as four days. This is followed by the still immature pupa stage (also wingless) which lasts around six to eight days and finally the mature, winged adult stage.

Generational time may be as little as ten days under ideal conditions, but under less favorable circumstances can average between 14 and 18 days.



**Black Fly.**

|  |
| --- |
| [**Scientific classification**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_%28biology%29)**e** |
| Kingdom: | [Animalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) |
| Phylum: | [Arthropoda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthropod) |
| Class: | [Insecta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insect) |
| Order: | [Diptera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fly) |
| Infraorder: | [Culicomorpha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culicomorpha) |
| Family: | Simuliidae |

Black flies are in the order *Diptera* and *Simuliidae family*.Out of the 1250 species of black fly, 162 of these species can be found in Canada. Mature black flies can be 1 to 5 mm long and have a glossy thorax or midsection. Their colors vary from black, gray shades to yellow. When the females lay eggs, there may be between 200 and 800 eggs which are deposited on vegetation beneath the surface of oxygenated water.



**Once** hatched the larvae have unique hooks that allow them to stay on submerged rocks or vegetation. The larvae feed on passing bacteria, algae and other small organic matter.  As the larvae advance to the pupae stage, they become inactive so it is not necessary for them to feed. The pupa becomes an adult and floats to the surface of the water protected in an air bubble. Soon after leaving the water, the females will seek blood so they can begin the life cycle again. The average life cycle of a black fly is about three weeks.

**Blow Fly**

[Scientific name](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+scientific+name&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAF3KsQ5AMBAA0EnCYrBLOluKjcWnyDlVF-2dtBLxO74Uq_ElL82LTHtdt0vTndWwYa8nEif20hIsMEU_ooMYaSGEg4T7iGT4-KwYvFHAs_LmrWzvpERwjvZVAs1g1O8-jiU3824AAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAregQIDBAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343)**:**Calliphoridae

[Order](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+order&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAsegQIDRAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343): Diptera

[Class](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+class&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAtegQIDhAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343): Insecta

[Phylum](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+phylum&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAuegQIDxAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343): Arthropoda

[Rank](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+rank&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LUz9U3MEoztCzX0shOttJPyszPyU-v1M8vSk_MyyzOjU_OSSwuzkzLTE4syczPsypKzMtexCqUnJiTk1mQkV-UmZKYqgASBADP-qSVTAAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAvegQIEBAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343): Family

[Higher classification](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=calliphoridae+higher+classification&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LUz9U3MEoztCzXssxOttJPyszPyU-v1M8vSk_MyyzOjU_OSSwuzkzLTE4syczPs8rITM9ILVJAFV3EqpycmJOTWZCRX5SZkpiqgFUVANKXo65uAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQ6BMoADAwegQIERAC&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343): [Oestroidea](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343&q=Oestroidea&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LUz9U3MEoztCxXgjCrKi0KtCyzk630kzLzc_LTK_Xzi9IT8zKLc-OTcxKLizPTMpMTSzLz86wyMtMzUosUUEUXsXL5pxaXFOVnpqQm7mBlBACRTc44YwAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi65q_a3eboAhWB3oUKHRGUDlIQmxMoATAwegQIERAD&sxsrf=ALeKk00i7yfjfLXzFxuvktCvH-DKhFEBJA:1586826591343)

Most species of blow flies studied thus far are [anautogenous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anautogeny); a female requires a substantial amount of protein to develop mature eggs within her ovaries (about 800 µg per pair of ovaries in [Phormia regina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phormia_regina)). The current theory is that females visit carrion both for protein and egg laying, but this remains to be proven. Blow fly eggs, usually yellowish or white in color, are about 1.5 mm × 0.4 mm, and, when laid, look like rice balls. While the female blow fly typically lays 150–200 eggs per batch, she is usually [iteroparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iteroparous), laying around 2,000 eggs during the course of her life. The sex ratio of blow fly eggs is usually 50:50, but one exception is females from two species of the genus [Chrysomya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysomya) (C. rufifacies and C. albiceps), which are either arrhenogenic (laying only male offspring) or thelygenic (laying only female offspring).

Hatching from an egg to the first larval stage takes about eight hours to one day. [Larvae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva) have three stages of development ([instars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instar)); each stage is separated by a molting event. The instars are separable by examining the posterior spiracles, or openings to the breathing system. The larvae use [proteolytic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proteolytic) enzymes in their excreta (as well as mechanical grinding by mouth hooks) to break down proteins on the livestock or corpse on which they are feeding. Blow flies are [poikilothermic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poikilothermic) – the rate at which they grow and develop is highly dependent on temperature and species. Under room temperature (about 20 °C), the black blow fly [Phormia regina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phormia_regina) can change from egg to pupa in 150–266 hours (six to 11 days). When the third larval stage is complete, it will leave the corpse and burrow into the ground to pupate, emerging as an adult seven to fourteen days later.

**HOG LICE**

The adult hog louse is about ¼” long and has a grayish-brown body with brown and black markings. It is the largest blood-sucking louse found on domestic animals. In both sexes, the legs are modified claws used for clasping hairs and traveling through the body hair. The entire life cycle is spent on the host. Adult lice are frequently found in the folds of the neck and jowls, inside and at the base of the ears, on the inside of the legs, and on the flanks and backs of hogs. After feeding and mating, each female lays three to six eggs per day and about 90 eggs in all. Single eggs, called nits, are glued to a hair shaft close to the skin and hatch in two to three weeks. Nymphs, which resemble the adult in shape but are smaller, feed for two weeks or longer and molt three times before reaching the adult stage. The entire life cycle, from egg to egg-laying adult takes from 20 to 48 days. Adult lice live for about five weeks, and they may have as many as 12 generations per year.

Eggs

Like many insects, H. suis is [oviparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oviparous) and [iteroparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iteroparous), meaning that development of the offspring occurs outside the mother's body (oviparous) and are produced in more than one group across multiple seasons (iteroparous). Female *H. suis* lay 3–6 eggs per day following a blood meal and mating, eventually laying about 90 eggs. The amber eggs are deposited on the lower half of the swine's side, or the neck, shoulders, flanks, or on the back of the ears. Lice eggs are commonly referred to as "nits".[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haematopinus_suis#cite_note-8) These nits have small holes for [gas exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas_exchange), called [opercula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operculum_%28animal%29). Typically, eggs will hatch within 12–14 days, but this varies depending on temperature.

Development and nymphs]

The hog louse spends its entire [life cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_life_cycle) on its host. The life cycle is completed in about 5 weeks. *H. suis* are [hemimetabolous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemimetabolous) (gradual metamorphosis). The metamorphosis of hog lice includes 3 [nymphal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nymph_%28biology%29) [instars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instar). Once hatched, young lice molt and move to tender areas of the body to feed. Nymphs tend to remain concentrated near the head region. After 10 days, the lice are [sexually mature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_maturity) and ready to begin another life cycle.

Lifespan

*H. suis* is a permanent parasite, meaning it spends its entire life cycle on the swine host. If a hog louse is ever removed from its host, the louse typically survives for only 2–3 days. If a louse remains on its host however, it will survive an average of 35days

**BEETLES**

**Life cycle**



The life cycle of the [stag beetle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stag_beetle) includes three [instars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instar).

**Egg**

Essentially all beetles lay eggs, though some [myrmecophilous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myrmecophily) [Aleocharinae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleocharinae) and some [Chrysomelinae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysomelinae) which live in mountains or the subarctic are [ovoviviparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovoviviparous), laying eggs which hatch almost immediately. Beetle eggs generally have smooth surfaces and are soft, though the [Cupedidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cupedidae) have hard eggs. Eggs vary widely between species: the eggs tend to be small in species with many instars (larval stages), and in those that lay large numbers of eggs. A female may lay from several dozen to several thousand eggs during her lifetime, depending on the extent of parental care. This ranges from the simple laying of eggs under a leaf, to the parental care provided by [scarab beetles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarabaeidae), which house, feed and protect their young. The [Attelabidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attelabidae) roll leaves and lay their eggs inside the roll for protection

**Larva**

The [larva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larva) is usually the principal feeding stage of the beetle [life cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_life_cycle). Larvae tend to feed voraciously once they emerge from their eggs. Some feed externally on plants, such as those of certain leaf beetles, while others feed within their food sources. Examples of internal feeders are most [Buprestidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buprestidae) and longhorn beetles. The larvae of many beetle families are predatory like the adults (ground beetles, ladybirds, rove beetles). The larval period varies between species, but can be as long as several years. The larvae of [skin beetles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skin_beetle) undergo a degree of reversed development when starved, and later grow back to the previously attained level of maturity. The cycle can be repeated many times (see [Biological immortality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_immortality)). Larval morphology is highly varied amongst species, with well-developed and sclerotized heads, distinguishable thoracic and abdominal segments (usually the tenth, though sometimes the eighth or ninth).

Beetle larvae can be differentiated from other insect larvae by their hardened, often darkened heads, the presence of chewing mouthparts, and [spiracles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiracle_%28arthropods%29) along the sides of their bodies. Like adult beetles, the larvae are varied in appearance, particularly between beetle families. Beetles with somewhat flattened, highly mobile larvae include the ground beetles and rove beetles; their larvae are described as campodeiform. Some beetle larvae resemble hardened worms with dark head capsules and minute legs. These are elateriform larvae, and are found in the [click beetle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Click_beetle) (Elateridae) and [darkling beetle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darkling_beetle) (Tenebrionidae) families. Some elateriform larvae of click beetles are known as wireworms. Beetles in the [Scarabaeoidea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarabaeoidea) have short, thick larvae described as scarabaeiform, more commonly known as grubs.

All beetle larvae go through several [instars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instar) which are the developmental stages between each [moult](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecdysis). In many species, the larvae simply increase in size with each successive instar as more food is consumed. In some cases, however, more dramatic changes occur. Among certain beetle families or genera, particularly those that exhibit parasitic lifestyles, the first instar (the [planidium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planidium)) is highly mobile to search, out a host, while the following instars are more sedentary and remain on or within their host. This is known as [hypermetamorphosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypermetamorphosis); it occurs in the [Meloidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meloidae), [Micromalthidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micromalthidae), and [Ripiphoridae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ripiphoridae). The blister beetle [Epicauta vittata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epicauta_vittata) (Meloidae), for example, has three distinct larval stages. Its first stage, the [triungulin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triungulin), has longer legs to go in search of the eggs of grasshoppers. After feeding for a week it moults to the second stage, called the caraboid stage, which resembles the larva of a [carabid beetle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabidae). In another week it moults and assumes the appearance of a [scarabaeid larva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarabaeidae) – the scarabaeidoid stage. Its penultimate larval stage is the pseudo-pupa or the coarcate larva, which will overwinter and pupate until the next spring.

The larval period can vary widely. A fungus feeding staphylinid [Phanerota fasciata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phanerota_fasciata) undergoes three moults in 3.2 days at room temperature while *Anisotoma* sp. (Leiodidae) completes its larval stage in the fruiting body of slime mold in 2 days and possibly represents the fastest growing beetles. Dermestid beetles, *Trogoderma inclusum* can remain in an extended larval state under unfavourable conditions, even reducing their size between moults. A larva is reported to have survived for 3.5 years in an enclosed container. As with all endopterygotes, beetle larvae pupate, and from these [pupae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupa) emerge fully formed, sexually mature adult beetles, or [imagos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imago). Pupae never have mandibles (they are adecticous). In most pupae, the appendages are not attached to the body and are said to be [exarate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exarate); in a few beetles (Staphylinidae, Ptiliidae etc.) the appendages are fused with the body (termed as [obtect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pupa#Position_in_life_cycle) pupae).

Adults have extremely variable lifespans, from weeks to years, depending on the species. Some wood-boring beetles can have extremely long life-cycles. It is believed that when furniture or house timbers are infested by beetle larvae, the timber already contained the larvae when it was first sawn up. A [birch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birch) bookcase 40 years old released adult [Eburia quadrigeminata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eburia_quadrigeminata) ([Cerambycidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerambycidae)), while [Buprestis aurulenta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buprestis_aurulenta) and other [Buprestidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buprestidae) have been documented as emerging as much as 51 years after manufacture of wooden items 

**Swine/pig lice**

Life Cycle

The life cycle stages are egg → larva → nymph → adult, all of which occur on the pig host. The adult female mite burrows tunnels to beneath the skin surface, where she lays up to 60 eggs over a period of 30 days. The eggs hatch in about five days, and the larvae may remain in the parent tunnel or start new tunnels. The cycle from egg to fertilized female takes 10 to 15 days and many generations of mite may be on one pig.



