

\* ( )

‘ \*

*Lucilia vomitoria*, *Calliphora vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga peregrina*, *Sarcophaga fertoni richardsi*

:

---

( )\*

\*\*

«

.

(Servic M.W. 1996)

(Servic M.W. 1996)

(myiasis)

(*Morus alba*)

(*Morus nigra*)

(*Pittosporum tubira*)

(Lane R.P. et al. 1993)

(Sarcophagidae)

(Oestridae)

(Calliphoridae)

*Chrysomya bezziana*

(James M .T. 1974)

- 6- Chrysomya albiceps(Wiedwmann, 1815)
- 7- Protocalliphora azurea(Fallen, 1817)
- 8- Sarcophaga carnaria(L, 1761)
- 9- S.crassipalpis(Macquart, 1761)
- 10- S.fertoni(Villieneuve, 1911)
- 11- S.haemorrhoidalis(Fallen, 1830)
- 12- S.peregrina(Rob-Devoidy, 1830)
- 13- Wohlfahrtia magnifica(S,1830)

)

(Hall M.J. 1995)

(.

Calliphora vomitoria(L.1758)

Lane

Crosskey Zumpt James

( )

.(James M.T. 1974)

( )

- Calliphoridae
- Calliphora
- Lucilia
- Chrysomya
- Protocalliphora
- Sarcophagidae
- Sarcophaga
- Wohlfahrtia

- )

(

- 1- Calliphora vicina (Rob-Devoidy, 1830)
- 2- Calliphora vomitoria(L,1758)
- 3- Lucilia caesar(L,1758)
- 4- Lucilia richardsi(Collin-Richards, 1926)
- 5- Lucilia sericat(Meigen, 1826)



( )  
CALLIPHORIDAE

- Hall M.J. (1995) trapping the flies that cause Myiasis: their responses to host-stimuli. *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.* **89**(4): 333-57. <http://www.medent.usyd.au/fact/myiasis.htm/update> 2003.
- James M.T. (1974) The Flies That Cause Myiasis in man., P:228. <http://www.umass.edu/ent/526sec12.htm>/2003.
- Lane R.P and Crosskey R.W. (1993) *Medical Insects and Arachnids*. Published by Hall and Chapman.
- Servic M.W. (1996). *Medical entomology. Chapman and hall P: 200-202.*
- Singh I., Gathwala G., Yadav S.P., Wig V. and Jakhar K.K. (1993) Myiasis in children: the Indian perspective. *Int.J. Pediatric.Otorhinolaryngol*, **25**(1-3): 127-31.
- Zumpt F. (1965) *Myiasis in Man and Animals in the Old World.*

## THE SURVEY FAUNA OF CALLIPHORIDAE AND SARCOPHAGIDAE FLIES IN TEHRAN AND SUBURB

**Khobdel M.,<sup>1</sup> MSPH; seyedi Rashti M.,<sup>2</sup> Ph.D; shayeghi M.<sup>2</sup> , Ph.D; Targari S., Ph.D**

Myiasis is always resulted by deposition of egg or young larvae of cyclorrhapha flies' in live tissues of human or animals, which follows by their development.

Although the survival of mentioned larvae is depended on existence of livestock and wild animals, the flies can be seen in parks, dairy farms and certain plants and also solid wastes waiting for proper hosts.

The frequent study was carried out in Tehran and suburb and adult flies were netted in different areas, indoors and outdoors and taken to the laboratory for identification.

Twenty-two species of flies were identified. Thirteen species were medically important and four species consisting: *Calliphora vomitoria*, *Lucilia richardsi*, *sarcophaga fertoni*, *Sarcophaga peregrina* were identified and reported for the first time in Iran.

**Keywords:** *Fauna, Diptera, Myiasis, Flies, Sarcophagidae, Calliphoridae and Iran*

---

(Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed).

1. Military Health Research Center, Institute of Medicine, Baqiyatallah (s.a) University of Medical Sciences Tehran – Iran

2. Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control, School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research, Tehran University of Medical Sciences.