House Fly

Classification

For Further details link

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Arthropoda
Class: Insecta
Order: Diptera
Family: Muscidae
Genus: Musca

Habit and habitat

- Houseflies feed on a wide range of substances, including liquids and solids, often regurgitating saliva to liquefy food before consuming it. Female houseflies lay eggs in decaying matter, such as manure, garbage, and rotting vegetation, where larvae (maggots) can develop**.**
- Houseflies are commonly found near humans and domesticated animals, in homes, farms, and food markets**.** They are found in both urban and rural settings, particularly where there is access to breeding sites and food sources.

Characteristic

Size and Color: Houseflies are typically 3-8 mm long, dull gray, with four dark stripes on their thorax.

Wings: They have one pair of membranous wings and their hindwings are modified into halteres (small club-shaped organs used for balance).

Mouthparts: They possess sponging mouthparts, adapted for sucking up liquid food.

Eyes: They have large, red/brown compound eyes.

Antennae: Their antennae are short and emerge from between the eyes.

Legs: They have three pairs of legs covered in short, stiff hairs called tenent hairs, which secrete a sticky substance.

Abdomen: The abdomen is segmented, with males having 8 and females having 9 segments (the last 4 are extended to form the ovipositor for egg-laying).

Distribution

lobal Presence: House flies are found on all continents and in virtually every climate, making them one of the most ubiquitous insects.

Human-Associated: Their distribution is closely linked to human settlements and activities, as they readily breed in decaying organic matter and waste found in human environments.

Adaptability: House flies have adapted to a wide range of environments, including rural, urban, and even industrial areas, wherever suitable breeding and feeding conditions exist.

Breeding Sites: They breed in a variety of decaying organic matter, including animal feces, garbage, and rotting vegetation.

Specific Habitats: While they are found near humans, they are also commonly associated with animal production facilities, such as farms and dairies, where animal waste provides ideal breeding grounds.