# CHAPTER 6



#### **INSECT PESTS OF HOUSEHOLD**

#### **HOUSE FLY**

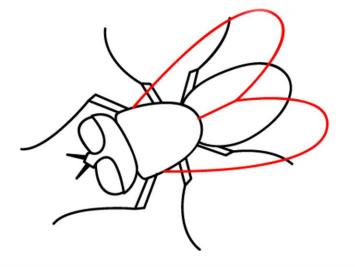


# **Taxonomy**

• T.N: Musca domestica

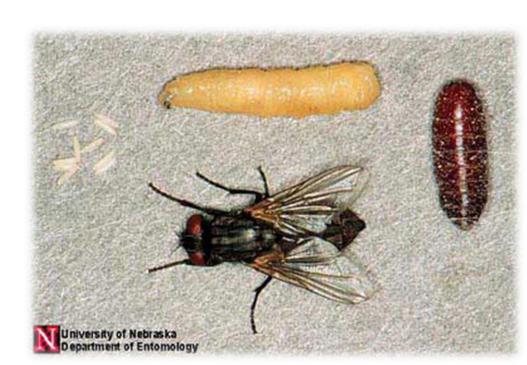
• Family: Muscidae

• Order: Diptera

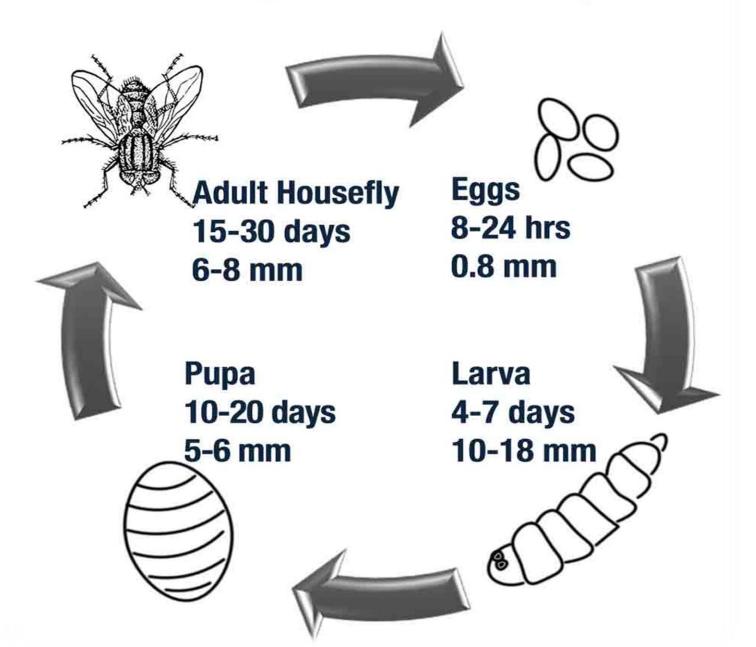


#### <u>Identification</u>

- Eggs are elongate and whitish
- Maggots are creamy white
- Adult housefly is of dull color with pale grey wings
- Aristate antenna



#### Life Cycle of a Housefly



- Adult females lay eggs in cluster in heaps of manure or feces
- The maggots feed upon decaying matter, crawl to the margins of the breeding material and pupate in brown and barrel shaped puparium
- There are 10-12 generations in one summer

#### <u>Damage</u>

- The greatest damage done by flies is the contamination of food
- Resulting in the transmission of important infectious disease to human beings such as fever, cholera, tuberculosis
- Parasitic disease to certain mammals and birds of agricultural importance

#### AMERICAN COCKROACH

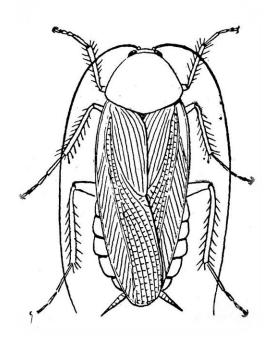


## **Taxonomy**

• T.N: Periplaneta americana

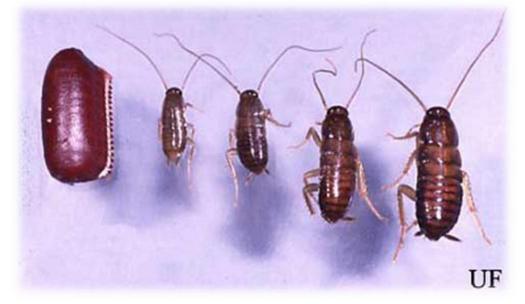
Family: Blattidae

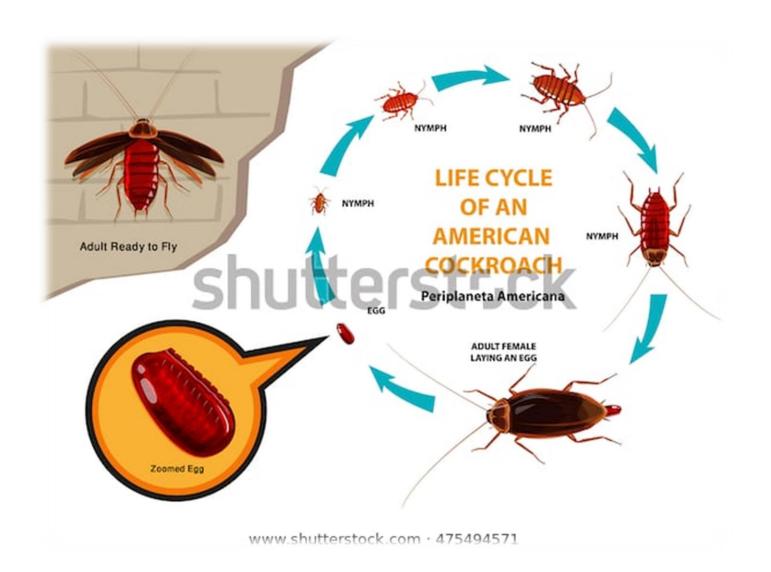
• Order: Dictyoptera



#### <u>Identification</u>

- Egg capsule is bean shaped and dark brown or black in colour
- Nymphs are small and wingless
- Adult is of reddish brown in color with flattened body and setaceous antennae





- The female lay egg in a dark brown bean shaped capsule
- The nymphs resemble the adult but are smaller and lighter in color
- Nymphs moult 13 times to become adults
- The adults are long lived
- There are several generations in a year

#### <u>Damage</u>

- The sugary and starchy substance in the houses are damaged by cockroaches by their excreta and offensive smell does not go even after cooking
- They also feed upon old dump books and leather articles
- These insects are common in old buildings, unclean kitchens and restaurants and their filthy places
- These are also important vectors of diseases to human beings such as asthma, cholera and dysentery

#### **HOUSE CRICKET**



## **Taxonomy**

• T.N: Acheta domestica

• Family: Gryllidae

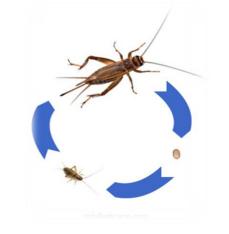
• Order: Orthoptera



#### <u>Identification</u>

- Eggs are yellowish in colour
- Nymphs are small and wingless
- Adults are yellowish brown or straw colored with long antennae and stout hind legs which are used for jumping





- It is active throughout the year
- Its female lays eggs in batches in the soil, crevices and dark moist corners inside houses
- After hatching nymphs emerge which resemble the adult but they are smaller or wingless
- The crickets are solitary nocturnal insects and hide during the day time under boxes, behind books, curtains or pictures
- There is only one generation in a year

## <u>Damage</u>

- At home these insects are chiefly a nuisance
- They also eat food and cloths





#### Control of Household Insects

- Screening of door and windows
- Proper cleanliness should be done to prevent their damage
- Use poison baits and sticky paper strips to attract and kill a large number of flies
- Properly dispose the garbage, manures, food waste, human excrement, sewage, dead animals and other organic materials
- Spray with 2% Malathion or 0.5% Trichlorphos is effective against these insects