

Pest Profile



Photo credits: Left -*Glossinia pallidipes* – <https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidbygott/4318099970>
 Right – *Glossinia species* - IAEA - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tsetse-BKF-2.jpg>

Common Name: Tsetse fly

Scientific Name: *Glossinia pallidipes* and other species (25-34 species in genus)

Order and Family: Diptera: Glossinidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg N/A	Egg hatches and grows until 3rd instar in utero.	Tsetses are viviparous, bearing a single 3rd instar larva at a time every 1-2 weeks.
Larva/Nymph	5-10 mm 3rd instar larvae only	Cream to white maggot with black capsule. Immediately pupates, 4th, 5th instars and metamorphosis in puparium.
Adult	5 -15 mm	Forward pointing proboscis jutting from under head, resembles gun turret; variable brown patterns, flattened oval abdomen, wings longer than abdomen fold completely over each other, “cleaver shaped” discal wing cell; red abdomen after feeding.
Pupa (if applicable)	5-10 mm	Puparium is brown, in soil

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Piercing-sucking adults of both sexes are ectoparasites of warm-blooded animals and blood drinkers. Females require 7-10 blood meals per larva and take meals equal to their body weight.

Host/s: Warm blooded vertebrates

Description of Medical Importance (adults): Female tsetse flies feed on blood. Several *Glossinia* species are vectors for Trypanosome protozoans and transmit sleeping sickness (Trypanosomiasis) in humans,

Nagana in cattle, horses, camels and other livestock and mammals, and Surra in pigs and other mammals.

Tsetse flies are endemic to sub-Saharan and tropical Africa.

References:

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Glossinia/Tsetse fly