

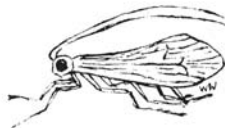
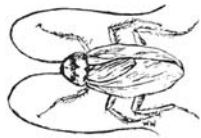

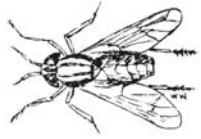
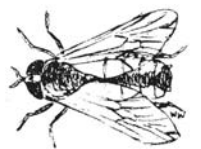



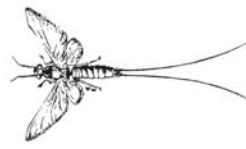
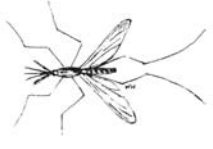
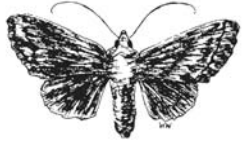


# INSECTS IMPLICATED IN ALLERGIC DISEASES

Possible routes of sensitization include bite, sting, inhalation, ingestion, and percutaneous absorption. Allergenic cross-reactivities across diverse insect families may be significant for some patients.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Size (mm)	Characteristics	U.S. Distribution
	Black ant (Carpenter ant)	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	7-12	Black or dark brown, usually wingless, non-stinging but will bite and spray formic acid. Ants are commonly found in old wood, trees, houses and in all the surrounding ground areas.	Widespread
	Fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> <i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	4	Reddish-brown, aggressive, stinging ant. This ant is a serious problem for farmers as the widespread infestation causes losses in crops and livestock.	Southeast only but rapidly spreading north and west
	Caddisfly	Order Trichoptera	10-25	Moth-like, usually dull colored but a few are conspicuously patterned. These weak flyers live their short lives near water.	Widespread
	Cockroach, American	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	10-30	Dark-brown, soft, shiny and slippery pest. Roaches are an annoying contaminant of food and, in large numbers, give off an unpleasant odor.	Widespread These common roaches are most abundant in the South but have spread to colder regions via food shippers where they proliferate in indoor environments.
	Cockroach, German	<i>Blattella germanica</i>	10-15	Brown and soft-shelled pest. Habitat and characteristics similar to the American Cockroach above. Eradication of household roaches requires diligent control measures.	Widespread These common roaches are most abundant in the South but have spread to colder regions via food shippers where they proliferate in indoor environments.
	Deer fly	<i>Chrysops</i>	5-8	Yellowish bloodsucker. These stout-bodied flies buzz around the head and get in one's hair. They are usually encountered near marshes or streams. Potential disease transmitters to humans.	Widespread
	Horse fly	<i>Tabanus</i>	13-15	A close relative of the Deer fly with similar characteristics but larger in size. The females are bloodsuckers and lay their eggs on leaves or objects near water.	Widespread

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	Common Name	Scientific Name	Size (mm)	Characteristics	U.S. Distribution
	House fly	Musca domestica	5-8	Black, non-biting, often very abundant. Breeds in filth of all kinds and is a vector of many serious diseases to humans. Close relative of the Stable fly and Horn fly.	Widespread
	Mayfly	Order Ephemeroptera	2-8	Delicate, short-lived, pale insect common near lakes, ponds, streams. Known to swarm in enormous numbers and literally pile up along shores or nearby streets.	Widespread
	Mosquito	Family Culicidae (Distinct from Genus Culicoides)	5	A large, abundant, well-known group, usually reddish-brown. These bloodsucking biters can transmit many serious diseases to man. Any standing water will serve as breeding habitat.	
	Moth	Suborder Heterocera	5-50	These large-bodied, dusty looking insects are night-flyers and are attracted by light. Ubiquitous, plant eating larvae or caterpillar stage usually cocoon-forming.	Widespread
	Flea	Ctenocephalides felis felis	1-2	Small, brown pest. These bloodsucking biters have difficulty proliferating in low humidity or low temperature climates.	Uncommon in deserts, extreme northern states, and mountainous areas. Abundant elsewhere.
	Culicoides ("no see'ems", "punkies", "midges")	Culicoides (Distinct from Family Culicidae)	<1	Tiny, slender flies that are most abundant near seashores or shores of lakes and rivers. Bloodsuckers, they will bite humans, animals and other insects.	Widespread