

# INSECT INFESTATIONS OF THE HUMAN INTESTINE: SOME UNUSUAL RECORDS

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Infestation of the human intestine by the larvae of Diptera (James, 1947), Coleoptera (Palmer, 1946), and Lepidoptera (Hope, 1837) have been reported. Diagnosis is usually made by examination of feces. Dipterous larvae, while uncommon in fecal samples, are found regularly, but coleopterous and lepidopterous infestations are exceedingly rare.

Commonest larvae found in stool samples are those of flesh flies (Diptera, Sarcophagidae). These probably represent contaminations of exposed samples, since flesh flies can deposit developed larvae on samples during only a few minutes exposure. Most other stool infestations probably involve the presence of larvae in the intestinal tract (see James, 1947, pages 14-16).

Six unusual insect infestations of the human intestine have been diagnosed by the author during recent months:

BLACK CARPET BEETLE, *Attagenus piceus* (Olivier) (Coleoptera, Dermestidae), from Alabama, November, 1960 (See Hinton, 1945).

LARGER CARPET BEETLE, *Trogoderma versicolor* (Creutzer) (Coleoptera, Dermestidae), from New Jersey, October, 1961 (See Hinton, 1945).

FRUIT-WORM MOTH, *Carposina* sp. (Lepidoptera, Carposinidae) Alabama, October, 1961 (See Peterson, 1948).

BLUE BOTTLE FLY, *Calliphora vicina* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera, Calliphoridae) New Jersey, July, 1961 (See Hall, 1948).

BRONZE BOTTLE FLY, *Phaenicia cuprina* (Wiedemann) (Diptera, Calliphoridae), New Jersey, September, 1961 (See Hall, 1948).

CHEESE SKIPPER, *Piophilidae casei* (Linnaeus) (Diptera, Piophilidae), from New Jersey, September, 1961 (See Peterson, 1951).

As far as the author is aware, stool-sample infestation by *Attagenus piceus*, *Trogoderma versicolor*, or *Carposina* spp. has not been recorded previously. *Calliphora vicina* and *Phaenicia cuprina* have been reported only rarely from stool samples.

*Piophilidae casei*, once one of the most common flies infesting human intestines in the United States (Simmons, 1927) appears to have become a rare species in stool samples due probably to improved handling of meats and cheeses. This is the first intestinal infestation of *Piophilidae casei* that the author has diagnosed in seven years.

## LITERATURE CITED

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