



**ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE SHEEP NOSE MYIASIS *OESTRUS OVIS*  
(Linnaeus, 1758) AND CAMEL'S NOSE MYIASIS *CEPHALOPINA*  
*TITILLATOR* (Clark, 1797) IN SAUDI ARABIA FARMS**

[2]

Sara A. Aljubran<sup>1</sup> and Souad M. Alsaqabi<sup>1, a)</sup>

1- University of Dammam, College of Science, Department of Biology, Section Zoology

\*(Mailing Address: P.O. Box 838 Postal Code 31113, University of Dammam, Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

a) E-Mail: [Dr-Alsaqabi@hotmail.com](mailto:Dr-Alsaqabi@hotmail.com)

**Keywords:** Saudi Arabia, *Oestrus ovis*, *Cephalopina titillator*, SEM,

**ABSTRACT**

Farm animals have a high economic importance because of their important products such as meat, milk, hair as well as skin, not only in our country but also all over the world. These animals can be infected by serious pathogens, external and

internal parasites causing severe damage, which result in losses of animal production. Accordingly, the study of external parasites with light microscope and scanning electron microscope were recorded, to clarify the exact composition of species. Also, differences in the morphological characteristics between the two Myiasis species: *Oestrus ovis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Cephalopina titillator* (Clark 1797), were investigated.

---

(Received September 29, 2010)

(Accepted January 17, 2011)