MUMMIFICATION ART TECHNIQUE BY USING LARVAE OF SARCOPHAGA HEAMORRIODALIS FLY
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ABSTRACT
In this study is used larvae of sarcophaga heamorridalis fly which its characterized by large in length and gluttony in eat of carcasses, it stay for 7days at dead tissues until reach to pupa stage . Larvae were added to dead animals (pigeon , rabbit,hawk,fish,bird), after that it began feeding from first stage to third stage and it take good result that leave body without muscles, whereas skin and skeleton were kept.

INTRODUCTION
Mummification technique is define an art which have a famous form many times ago that what alcurdy Hanno 500year B.C. when hunt gorilla to used these skin( 1 ).Biological life of sarcophaga heamorridalis selected obligatory sarcopiont which lead eggs on carcasses ( 2,3 ). Myiasis mean invasive of diptera larvae to dead of lived tissues and make damage ( 4,5,6,7,8,9,10).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Larvae of sarcophaga heamorridalis fly with three stage (1st,2nd,3rd instance) where added to dead tissue of fresh carcassesFig1,2,3.Larvae development for 7-9 days inside flash it eat all muscle and soft tissue leads skin and skeleton alone .under sunlight and open air, Prepare the shape of animals as we like to stiffness skin in alast stage of mummification Fig 4,5,6.

RESULTS AND DISSUSSIONS
Good results take place with a new technique of mummification method used on different types of dead animals.larvea of sarcophaga heamorridalis flesh fly which have large ,length and strong in eating and survive hard in environment improved that its can cleaning carcasses from all soft tissues during many days without need for clinical material or so that used for mummified animals. This techniques considered as new method of mummification.
Figure (1): The larvae of Sarcophaga hemorridalis

Figure (2): The posterior respiratory opening of Sarcophaga hematridalis larvae.
Figure (3): The pharyngeal skeleton and anterior respiratory opening of Sarcophaga heamorridalis larvae

Figure (4): the mummification fish with desired position
Figure (5): The Mummified pigeon

Figure (6): The Sarcophaga heamorridalis fly
فن التحنيط باستخدام يرقات ذبابة اللحم ساركوفاكا هيمورويدالس 
*Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis*

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الخلاصة

استخدم في هذه الدراسة يرقات ذبابة اللحم ساركوفاكا هيمورويدالس المتميزة بكبر الحجم وشراهة الأكل للحم الميت الذي تنمو عليه ولمدة سبعة أيام متواصلة حين وصولها لطور الأعضاوات حيث تم تفتيش البقارات على بعض الحيوانات الميتة والمطلوبة تحتويها (طير زينة، حمام، صقر، خنزير، أرنب) من الطور البارقي الأول إلى الطور الثالث أعطت نتائج إيجابية عندما تناولت البقارات كل كمية اللحم بالجسم وبقاء الهيكل العظمي حسب الشكل المطلوب دون أي تغير بالمظهر الخارجي للحيوان من شعر أو ريش أو رائحة غير مرغوب بها.

REFERENCES


