Abstract

In haematophagous insect autogeny means an eggs development and ability to set first egg batch without previous blood-feeding on a host. Autogeny developed in several groups of invertebrates mainly order Diptera and more rarely orders Heteroptera and Acari. It occurs mostly as an alternative possibility of development in case of unsuitable conditions or absence of hosts. This thesis includes present findings about autogeny among subfamily Phlebotominae and families Culicidae, Simuliidae, Ceratopogonidae and Tabanidae. The thesis focuses on factors influencing autogeny such as nutrition during larval development, geographic and genetic factors, temperature and photoperiodic aspects.

The thesis is targeted mostly on sandflies, important vectors of many pathogens, and on influence of autogeny on its vectorial potential.

Key words: autogeny, ovarian development, Phlebotomus, Culicidae, Simuliidae, Ceratopogonidae, Tabanidae