

# Emergence of Flies Independent of Ovation Consistent with Darwinian Theory

Alen J Salerian, MD\*

George Washington University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, USA.

## \*Correspondence:

Alen J Salerian, MD, George Washington University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, USA, Phone: 504-544-1847.

**Received:** 10 Dec 2025; **Accepted:** 12 Jan 2026; **Published:** 24 Jan 2026

**Citation:** Alen J Salerian. Emergence of Flies Independent of Ovation Consistent with Darwinian Theory. Stem Cells Regen Med. 2026; 10(1): 1-3.

## ABSTRACT

*This paper marshals compelling evidence to demonstrate the development of flies from wounds in a predicted sequence of developmental stages independent of ovation.*

## Keywords

Gut stem, Human genetics, Sterilized eggs.

## Introduction

“Emergence of Flies Independent of Ovation Consistent with Darwinian Theory” Is validated by the following evidence.

- Two independent experimental studies showing fly and blowfly development independent of ovation.
- Gut stem cells evolve to gut microbes.
- Gut microbes evolve to decomposer microbes.
- Decomposer microbes evolve to blow flies independent of ovation.

First, we present an experimental study which demonstrated that three intact sterilized eggs kept in sterile conditions produced *Basilus atropheus*, *bacillus amyloquefaciens* and hump backed flies familypharidoe in several weeks [1].

Our study replicates an experimental study by Faucherre et al. who had demonstrated that blowfly eggs emerged on bait in total darkness independent of oviposition [2].

The findings presented herein demonstrate that gut stem cells evolve to, flies and blow flies from gut stem cells through predictable sequential stages: gut microbes, decomposer microbes, eggs, larva, pupa and adult flies or blow flies consistent with

Darwinian theory.

## The implications of our findings are

- The first experimental evidence validating the evolutionary theory.
- Fly and blowfly development from stem cells in weeks is a spectacular evolutionary shortcut. Evolution is neither predictable nor steady.
- Inconsistent with the germ theory some infections may develop independent of contamination.

This paper marshals compelling evidence to demonstrate the development of flies in a predicted sequence of developmental stages independent of ovation.

By integrating data from an abundance of indirect molecular evidence and two experimental studies, we uncover processes that might otherwise remain hidden about the evolution of flies from human stem cells.

A hypothesis of “human stem cells may evolve to flies” will be explored under the following headings:

- Experimental studies.
- Gut stem cells evolve to gut microbes.
- Gut microbes evolve to decomposer microbes.
- Decomposer microbes evolve to blow flies independent of

ovation.

### A. Experimental studies

An experimental study by Faucherre et al. demonstrated that blowfly eggs emerged on bait in total darkness independent of oviposition [1].

Blowflies cannot fly in darkness [3-5]; hence eggs were formed from the bait.

This study followed the death of a man in a 10-meter deep dark cave containing several batches of *C. Vicina* eggs in the mouth [2]. The body was found in total darkness “a smoking gun” to suggest eggs were formed from the body. Also, an experimental study demonstrated that three intact sterilized eggs kept in sterile conditions produced *Basilus atropheus*, *bacillus amyloquefaciens* and hump backed flies family *pharidoe* in several weeks [2].

### B. Gut stem cells can evolve to gut microbes

- Human genetics shape gut microbes [6,7],
- Humans and gut microbes coevolved [8].
- 38 trillion human cells is equal to the same number of microbes that reside in the human body [9]. When a gut stem cell is lost, a nearby cell immediately replaces it [10,11].

### C. Gut microbes evolve to decomposer microbes

During decomposition, gut microbes evolve to more complex decomposer microbes [12,13].

### D. Decomposer microbes evolve to blow flies independent of ovation

In addition to the experimental studies [1,2] several observations show blowfly development occurring in physically impossible conditions or locations [14-16]. The findings presented herein demonstrate that gut stem cells evolve to, flies and blow flies from gut stem cells through predictable sequential stages: gut microbes, decomposer microbes, eggs, larva, pupa and adult flies or blow flies consistent with Darwinian theory.

In summary the conclusion that human stem cells may evolve to flies or blow flies are based upon the following evidence: It is remarkable to think that the emergence of the first fly 240 million years ago can be replicated by stem cells in several weeks.

### The implications of our findings are

- The first experimental evidence validating the evolutionary theory.
- Fly development from stem cells in weeks is a spectacular evolutionary shortcut. Evolution is neither predictable nor steady.
- Inconsistent with the germ theory some infections may develop independent of contamination.

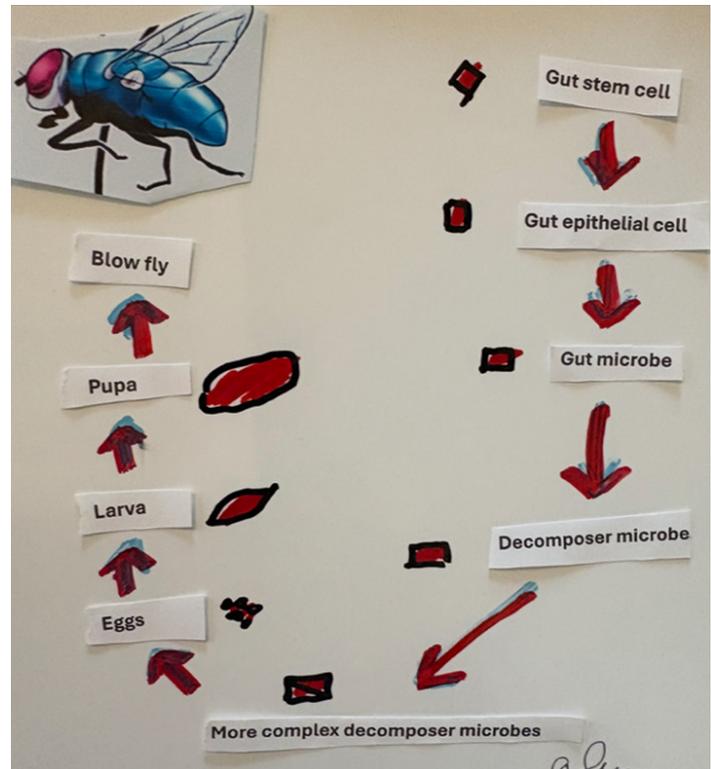


Figure A: From Gut Stem Cells to Blowfly.

### References

- Salerian AJ. Do some infections develop independent of contamination? *Med Res Archiv.* 2023; 11: 4184.
- Faucherre J, Cherix D, Wyss C, et al. Behavior of *Calliphora vicina* (Diptera, Calliphoridae) under extreme conditions. *J Insect Behav.* 1999; 12: 687-690.
- Mondor EB, Manning BR, Johnson GL, et al. Forensically important blow flies exhibit no nocturnal activity under LED streetlights. *Forensic Sci Med Pathol.* 2025.
- Smith JL, Palermo NA, Theobald JC, et al. The forensically important blowfly, *Chrysomya megacephala* (Diptera : Calliphoridae) is more likely to walk than fly to Carrion at low light levels. *Forensic Sci Int.* 2016; 266: 245-249.
- Kern R, Boeddeker N, Dittmar L, et al. Blowfly light characteristics are shaped by environmental features and controlled by optic flow information. *J Exp Biol.* 2012; 215: 2501-2514.
- Goodrich JK, Waters JL, Angela C Poole, et al. Human Genetics shaped the gut microbiome. *Cell.* 2014; 159: 789-799.
- Khachatryan ZA, Ktsoyan ZA, Manukyan GP, et al. Predominant role of host genetics in controlling the composition of gut microbiota. *PLoS One.* 2008; 3: e3064.
- Moeller AH, Caro-Quintero A, Mjungu D, et al. Cospeciation of gut microbiota with hominids. *Science.* 2016; 353: 380-382.

- 
9. Sender R, Fuchs S, Milo R, et al. Revised estimates for the number of human and bacteria cells in the body. *PLOS Biol.* 2016; 14: e1002533.
  10. Lopez-Garcia C, Klein AM, Simons BD, et al. Intestinal stem cell replacement follows a pattern of neutral drift. *Science.* 2010; 330: 822-825.
  11. van der Flier LG, Clevers H. Stem cells, self-renewal, and differentiation in the intestinal epithelium. *Annu Rev Physiol.* 2009; 71: 241-260.
  12. Hyde ER, Haarmann DP, Lynne AM, et al. The Living Dead: Bacterial Community Structure of a Cadaver at the Onset and End of the Bloat Stage of Decomposition. *PLoS One.* 2013; 8: e77733.
  13. Metcalf JL, Xu ZZ, Weiss S, et al. Microbial community assembly and metabolic function during mammalian corpse decomposition. *Science.* 2016; 351: 158-162.
  14. Salerian AJ, Origin of Myiasis. *Int J Scien Res.* 2022; 11.
  15. Saldarriaga W, Herrera E, Castro D, et al. Myiasis in uterine prolapse, successful treatment. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2011; 205: e5-e6.
  16. Sribanditmongkol P, Monum T, Wannasan A, et al. Blow fly maggots (Diptera: Calliphoridae) from a human corpse in a vehicle. *Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health.* 2014; 45: 1011-1014fig