The manuscript is consisted of five (05) figures which data are arranged as fellow:

Figure 1. **Influence of the presence of *S. calcitrans* and *M. domestica* larvae on oviposition decisions by *S. calcitrans***.

Figure 1Adataset showing the number of eggs laid by gravid female *S. calcitrans* in the presence of conspecific larvae and the larvae of the house fly (HF), *M. domestica*.

Figure 1B dataset depicting the number of eggs laid by gravid female *S. calcitrans* in the presence of conspecific larvae following three experimental conditions: (i) different larval densities, (ii) in darkness, (ii) with unused and used substrates.

Figure 1C dataset illustrating the number of eggs laid by gravid female *S. calcitrans* in the presence of *M. domestica* larvae following three experimental conditions: (i) different larval densities, (ii) in darkness, and (iii) with unused and used substrates. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean.

Figure 1Ddataset showing Bart the number of eggs oviposited by gravid female *S. calcitrans* when presented with fresh rabbit dung, old rabbit dung and old rabbit dung used by *S. calcitrans* larvae.

Figure 1E dataset depicting the number of eggs oviposited by gravid female *S. calcitrans* when presented with fresh rabbit dung, old rabbit dung and old rabbit dung used by *M. domesticae* larvae.

Figure 2. **Influence of the presence of the mite *Macrocheles muscaedomesticae* on oviposition decisions by *S. calcitrans***.

Figure 2A dataset depicting the number of eggs laid by *S. calcitrans* on substrates with and without mites under light

Figure 2B dataset showing the number of eggs laid by *S. calcitrans* on substrates with and without mites in darkness

Figure 3. **Effect of conspecific larvae density on fitness traits of *S. calcitrans***.

Figure 3A dataset showing *S. calcitrans* emergence time across the different larval densities.

Figure 3B datasetillustrating the change of *S. calcitrans* larvae weight across the different larval densities after 4 days, 7 days and 10 days.

Figure 3C dataset depicting the number *S. calcitrans* larvae reaching the pupal stage across the different larval densities.

Figure 3DDataset showing *S. calcitrans* pupal weight across the different larval densities.

Figure 3E dataset illustrating the number of *S. calcitrans* pupae emerged as adults across the different larval densities.

Figure 3F dataset depicting *S. calcitrans* adult weight across the different larval densities.

Figure 4. **Effect of *M. domestica* larval density on fitness parameters of *S. calcitrans***.

Figure 4A dataset showing the variation of *S. calcitrans* emergence time across the different larval densities

Figure 4B dataset illustrating the change of *S. calcitrans* larvae weight across the different larval densities.

Figure 4C dataset depicting the pupation percentages of *S. calcitrans* across the different larval densities

Figure 4D dataset showing the variation of *S. calcitrans* pupae weight across the different larval densities

Figure 4E dataset illustrating the variation of *S. calcitrans* emergence percentage across the different larval densities

Figure 4F dataset depicting the variation of *S. calcitrans* adult weight across the different larval densities

Figure 5. **Effect of the mite *M. muscaedomesticae* on *S. calcitrans* survival.**

Figure 5B dataset showing the number of *S. calcitrans* eggs that hatched on substrates with and without mites

Figures 5C dataset depicting the number of *S. calcitrans* larvae that survived on substrates with and without mites.

Figures 5D dataset illustrating the number of *S. calcitrans* adults that survived with and without mites.