**Worksheet 1**

**LAMPYRIDAE:**
Of about 2000 Lampyridae species, three are endemic in Europe.

Due to its lack of wings, the brownish female (15–20 mm) of Lampyris noctiluca looks similar to a larva. To find a mating partner, it sits on a blade of grass at dusk and raises its glowing abdomen. The dark-brown, winged male (10–12 mm) also has glowing spots on its abdomen. However, it is primarily attracted by the female’s glow.

Male and female Lamprohiza splendidula can also glow. Females (10 mm) of this species have a brownish–yellow colour and cannot fly with their small wing stubs. The brownish males (8–10 mm) do have fully developed wings. While flying at night, males let their photophores (light-generating organs) light up rhythmically. If a female perceives the signal, it answers, causing the male to drop down.

Phosphaenus hemipterus, the third central-European species, lives in cracks in walls and gravelled areas. Females (10 mm) do not have any wings at all; males (6–8 mm) only have stubs. Light-emitting organs are barely developed in both sexes, thus sexual pheromones are primarily used to find a mate.

**Task:**

1) Why do fireflies glow?

2) Please complete the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lampyridae in Central Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image of Lampyris noctiluca" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primarily glowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O male / O female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure adapted from [http://www.glowworms.org.uk/ident.html](http://www.glowworms.org.uk/ident.html). Three central European glow-worm species: how to recognise central European glow-worm species.