

Both species bear conspicuous horseshoe-shaped tubercles on the scutellum. I have not seen these features in the Encyrtidae before and suggest that they may be diagnostic characters used in addition to those cited by Burks (1968) to separate *Forcipestricis* from all other genera of encyrtids. The denticles cannot be seen with reflected light and a dissecting microscope.

LITERATURE CITED

- BURKS, B. D. 1968. A new chalcidoid parasite of a ceratopogonid midge (Hymenoptera, Encyrtidae). Ent. News 79:236-40.



PSEUDOSCORPIONS PHORETIC ON FIREFLIES II—(Note).

Female pseudoscorpions (hereafter called ps) (*Paratemnus elongatus*) are phoretic on *Photuris* sp. *D* fireflies during a brief, early-summer period in Gainesville, Florida (Lloyd and Muchmore, 1974, Fla. Ent. 57:381). We have made additional observations on this phenomenon at the same site. Phoresy was found on the first night of observations, 16 June 1975 and was last seen on 24 June, though sought several evenings subsequently. Seasonal distribution of phoresy during 2 seasons, as presently delimited by observations on more than 400 fireflies, of which 8 (3 males) were encumbered with a total of 22 pss (all female apparently), is 9-24 June: *Photuris D* season is from early May to mid August. Multiple phoresy is common, and the pattern established is odd, but probably not significant: 3 fireflies had 1 ps, 3 fireflies had 3 pss each, and 2 had 5 pss. Most pss were attached to a hind tibia, usually by a single chela; other attachment sites observed in the field were the tibio-tarsal junction and tarsus of a hind leg, and meso-tarsus and tibia. In captivity pss occasionally reattached at other places, including the elytral apex and an antenna.

Experiments in which potential carriers were made to walk through the bore of a glass tube past *Paratemnus* females, or were confined up to 48 hr with them in petri dishes, demonstrated that detached pss would sometimes reattach to *Photuris D* adults. Firefly larvae, chrysomelid beetles (*Diabrotica* sp.), a *Gryllus* cricket, and an earwig were not grasped.

A firefly with 2 passengers is barely able to fly. One with 5 pss walks with difficulty. The average live-weight of the pss was 0.002 g (n=12); and of fireflies, 0.037 g (n=2), a ratio of 1:19. The firefly in Fig. 1 was carrying a payless load 29% of its own body weight (plus a parasitic mite on the right elytron). We know not why, to where or whence. Nothing yet supports a predation hypothesis, or even indicates that phoresy on fireflies is adaptive. J. E. Lloyd, S. Correale, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville 32611; and W. B. Muchmore, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

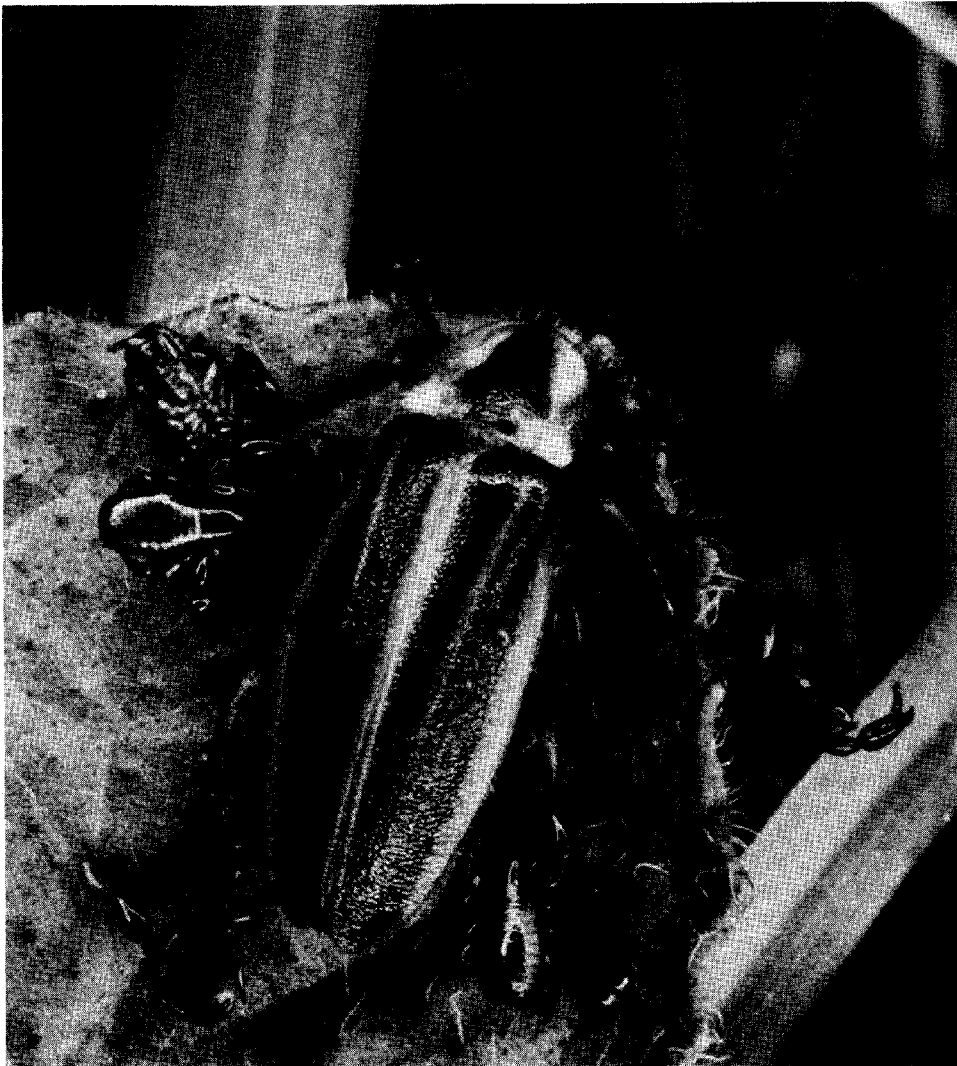


Fig. 1. Adult female firefly *Photuris* sp. *D* with 5 phoretic female pseudoscorpions *Paratemnus elongatus* and a parasitic mite. Photo taken in the field the night of capture. Note that the pseudoscorpion at the lower left is holding on with both chelae.

