**Micronaspis floridana, Bahamas variety**

**Life history of the Threatened Fiddler Crab Firefly**

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*Red pins* mark historical *M. floridana* sites, left map; present day Bahamas population, right map.

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**Adults**

Females usually larger than males, 8-12mm. Females, often in loose groups of 2-4, give prolonged, modulated glow-flashes lasting up to a minute. Males fly 1-7' high, flash yellow every 1-2 sec with a single or bimodal flash.

**Eggs**

Female laid orange eggs after 24 days and dies soon after. Eggs mature in ~ 3 weeks.

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**Larvae**

Armored larvae eat snails and scavenge a variety of foods and often feed in groups.

Larvae have elaborate pygypodia used in gripping and cleaning.

Note 2 larval lanterns on left. Pygypod photos by Joe Cicero.

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**Pupae**

If submerged, larvae curve their bodies like canoes and float/sail across the water.

Pupation occurred at 12 mm. Male eclosed at 12 days.

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**Habitat, flight times and seasonality**

**Micronaspis larvae and adults are evident every month on Deep Water Cay, Bahamas in sandy, high marsh, scrub and mangrove areas that can be totally submerged during spring tides, storms and hurricanes. Display is most dense in March from 45-90 minutes after sunset on nights of no wind, little to no moon or artificial light, temperatures >20°C.**

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References: J.W. Green 1954, J. E. Lloyd 2001

Thanks to Joe Cicero for pygypodia photographs

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