



The external larval morphology of aquatic and terrestrial Luciolinae fireflies (Coleoptera: Lampyridae)

XINHUA FU¹, LESLEY BALLANTYNE^{2,4} & CHRISTINE LAMBKIN³

¹Hubei Insect Resources Utilization and Sustainable Pest Management Key Laboratory, College of Plant Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China. E-mail: fireflyfxh@mail.hzau.edu.cn

²School of Agricultural and Wine Sciences, Charles Sturt University, PO Box 588, Wagga Wagga 2678, Australia. E-mail: lballantyne@csu.edu.au

³Queensland Museum, PO Box 3300 South Brisbane, 4101, Australia. E-mail: christine.lambkin@qm.qld.gov.au

⁴Corresponding author

Table of contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
Material and methods	3
Results	4
Key to lucioline larvae	7
<i>Aquatica ficta</i> (Olivier)	9
<i>Aquatica hydrophila</i> (Jeng <i>et al.</i>)	9
<i>Aquatica lateralis</i> (Motsch.)	11
<i>Aquatica leii</i> (Fu <i>et</i> Ballantyne)	14
<i>Aquatica wuhana</i> Fu <i>et</i> Ballantyne	14
<i>Luciola cruciata</i> Motsch.	14
<i>Luciola owadai</i> Satô <i>et</i> Kimura	16
<i>Luciola substriata</i> Gorham	16
<i>Luciola aquatilis</i> Thancharoen	16
Semiaquatic larvae	17
<i>Pygoluciola qingyu</i> Fu <i>et</i> Ballantyne	20
Terrestrial larvae	20
<i>Asymmetricata circumdata</i> (Motsch.)	22
<i>Pteroptyx valida</i> Olivier	24
Discussion	24
Acknowledgements	31
References	31

Abstract

The external morphology of aquatic, semiaquatic and terrestrial lucioline larvae was investigated in order to provide an overview of what traits constitute the extremely ecologically diverse Luciolinae (Coleoptera: Lampyridae). The aquatic species, *Aquatica ficta* (Olivier), *A. leii* (Fu *et* Ballantyne), *A. hydrophila* (Jeng *et al.*), *A. lateralis* (Motschulsky), *A. wuhana* Fu *et* Ballantyne, *Luciola cruciata* Motschulsky and *L. owadai* Satô *et* Kimura cannot swim, but instead crawl on the substrate. They have soft bodies, lateral abdominal tracheal gills and glands on eversible structures that secrete repellent substances. The back-swimming species, *Luciola substriata* Gorham and *L. aquatilis* Thancharoen, which inhabit the surface of ponds, have hardened exoskeletons, and lack gills and eversible glands. Unlike the crawling species, the back-swimmers have sense organs along the ventral surface of the apical maxillary and labial palpomeres, and are metapneustic in their later instars. The larval morphology of the aquatic species is contrasted with *Pygoluciola qingyu* Fu *et* Ballantyne, whose larvae are semiaquatic and lack gills, and with the terrestrial larvae of *Asymmetricata circumdata* (Motsch.) (newly