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The Lampyridae are a family of elateroid beetles with more than 2,000 described species, many of which are light-emitting. They are soft-bodied beetles commonly called fireflies, lightning bugs, or glowworms for their conspicuous production of light, mainly during twilight, to attract mates. The type species is *Lampyrus noctiluca*, the common glow-worm of Europe. Light production in the Lampyridae is thought to have originated as a warning signal that the larvae were distasteful. This ability to create light was then co-opted as a mating signal and, in a further development, adult female fireflies of the genus *Photuris* mimic the flash pattern of the *Photinus* beetle to trap their males as prey.

Fireflies are found in temperate and tropical climates. Many live in marshes or in wet, wooded areas where their larvae have abundant sources of food. Although all fireflies nominally glow as larvae, only some species produce light in their adult stage, and the location of the light organ varies among species and between sexes of the same species. Fireflies have attracted human attention since classical antiquity; their presence has been taken to signify a wide variety of conditions in different cultures and is especially appreciated aesthetically in Japan, where parks are set aside for this specific purpose.

Grave of the Fireflies

shelter. They capture fireflies from the marshes and release them into the refuge for light. The following morning the fireflies have died. Setsuko buries

Grave of the Fireflies is a 1988 Japanese animated war film written and directed by Isao Takahata and animated by Studio Ghibli, based on the 1967 semi-autobiographical short story of the same name by Akiyuki Nosaka. Set in the city of Kobe, Japan, it tells the story of siblings and war orphans Seita and Setsuko, and their desperate struggle to survive during the final months of the Pacific War.

Production of Grave of the Fireflies began after Nosaka became interested in an animated adaptation of his book. The film was Takahata's first with Studio Ghibli. Several critics consider Grave of the Fireflies an anti-war film, but Takahata disputed this claim. The film stars Tsutomu Tatsumi, Ayano Shiraishi, Yoshiko Shinohara and Akemi Yamaguchi. It was theatrically released in Japan on April 16, 1988.

Upon release, the film was universally acclaimed by critics, with particular praise toward its emotional weight. It was also modestly successful at the Japanese box office, grossing ¥1.7 billion. Grave of the Fireflies is considered by many to be Takahata's magnum opus as well as one of the greatest animated films ever made, and is recognized as a major work of Japanese animation.

Fireflies (Owl City song)

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"Fireflies" is the debut single from American electronica project Owl City's album *Ocean Eyes*. Frontman Adam Young wrote the track about seeing fireflies in his hometown of Owatonna, Minnesota while he was awake with insomnia. Young produced the song alongside Matt Thiessen; the latter also provided guest vocals. The song is built around a "bleepy" synthline and includes lyrics about insomnia, fireflies and summer.

"Fireflies" topped the Billboard Hot 100 for two non-consecutive weeks. Outside of the United States, "Fireflies" also topped the charts in Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. "Fireflies" was Owl City's only top 10 hit on the Billboard Hot 100 until three years later when "Good Time", a duet with Canadian singer Carly Rae Jepsen, peaked at number eight on the chart. It has been covered by Christina Grimmie, Cheryl Cole and others.

"Fireflies" is featured in the video game Disney Sing It: Party Hits, and was used in the promotional video for EyePet. It is available as downloadable content for Guitar Hero 5, Guitar Hero: Warriors of Rock and Rock Band 3. The song was released as a free download on the game Tap Tap Revenge 3 by Tapulous.

The Fireflies

1959 Hamilton, Andrew. "Fireflies

Music Biography, Credits and Discography". AllMusic. Retrieved 2013-07-03. "Fireflies - Awards". AllMusic. Retrieved - The Fireflies were an American doo-wop group from Long Island, New York, from the late 1950s to early 1960s. They were one of the first groups in which all band members both sang and played instruments. In addition, they were the first all-white vocal harmonizing group to appear at The Apollo Theater.

The group was formed by producer Gerry Granahan in Long Island in 1957, and underwent several line-up changes. Their debut single for Roulette Records was "The Crawl", followed by the Ribbon Records 1959 release "You Were Mine", which was their biggest hit. It was written by 19-year-old Paul Giacalone about a girl he met while he was touring. It spent 16 weeks on the Billboard Hot 100, and peaked at #21 on October 26, 1959, while reaching #15 on Canada's CHUM Hit Parade. The members involved in the song "You Were Mine" in 1959 were Paul Giacalone (bass singer and drummer; September 28, 1939 – June 27, 2013), Ritchie Adams (lead singer; real name Richard Adam Ziegler), Lee Reynolds, John Viscelli (sax and vocals), Carl Girasoli (guitar and vocals). Carl's youngest brother, Louie, was one of the chorus singers. Since Louie was a child at the time, he fit the needed voice for the sung responses. Following the single's success, The Paulette Sisters released an answer record called "I Was Yours".

Later singles included "I Can't Say Goodbye", "Marianne" and "My Girl" (all 1960); "I Can't Say Goodbye" was the only charter, spending three weeks on the Billboard Hot 100, peaking at #90. In 1962 the group reappeared on Taurus Records with "You Were Mine for Awhile" and "Blacksmith Blues" on Hamilton Records; three other singles followed on Taurus, but the group never returned to the charts. They lasted until 1967 before disbanding for good.

Adams went on to release some solo singles and had a successful songwriting career, including the hits "Tossin' and Turnin'" and "After the Lovin'".

Original member and saxophonist/singer, John Viscelli, still resides in southern Florida.

Paul Giacalone was diagnosed with cancer in late 2012. He died from the disease on Long Island on June 27, 2013, aged 73.

Ritchie Adams died on March 6, 2017, at the age of 78.

Carl Girasoli owned a guitar shop in Deltona, FL in later years and died on June 17, 2009.

Sherman Firefly

gun, British units started to receive two Fireflies per troop. By February 1945, some 2,000 Sherman Fireflies had been built and British, Commonwealth

The Sherman Firefly was a medium tank used by the United Kingdom and some armoured formations of other Allies in the Second World War. It was based on the US M4 Sherman but was fitted with the more powerful British 76.2 mm (3.00 in) calibre 17-pounder anti-tank gun as its main weapon. Conceived as a stopgap until future British tank designs came into service, the Sherman Firefly became the most common vehicle mounting the 17-pounder in the war.

The British Army made extensive use of Sherman tanks, but they expected to have their own tank models developed soon, so the idea of mounting the 17-pounder in the Sherman was initially rejected. However, through the efforts of two persistent British officers, government reluctance was eventually overcome, and the Firefly went into production. This proved fortunate, as the Cruiser Mk VIII Challenger and Cruiser Mk VIII Cromwell tank designs experienced difficulties and delays.

After the problem of getting such a large gun to fit in the Sherman's turret was solved, the Firefly was put into production in early 1944, in time to equip the 21st Army Group, commanded by General Bernard Montgomery, for the Normandy landings. It soon became highly valued, as its gun could almost always penetrate the armour of the Panther and Tiger tanks it faced in Normandy, something no other British or American tank could reliably do. Because the Firefly's barrel was visibly longer than that of a normal 75 mm Sherman, crews tried to countershade camouflage it so the tank would look like a regular Sherman from a distance. Between 2,100 and 2,200 were manufactured before production ended in 1945; it is unknown if this includes 100 tanks built for the United States.

Fairey Firefly

5 Fireflies on its aircraft carriers. The service also flew a handful of Mk.I Fireflies. During the 1950s, Canada decided to sell off its Fireflies and

The Fairey Firefly is a Second World War-era carrier-borne fighter aircraft and anti-submarine aircraft that was principally operated by the Fleet Air Arm (FAA). It was developed and built by the British aircraft manufacturer Fairey Aviation Company.

Development of the Firefly can be traced back to a pair of specifications issued by the British Air Ministry in 1938, calling for new naval fighter designs. Designed to the contemporary FAA concept of a two-seat fleet reconnaissance/fighter, the pilot and observer were positioned at separate stations. In flight, the Firefly was superior in terms of both performance and firepower to its predecessor, the Fairey Fulmar. Due to a protracted development, the type only entered operational service towards the end of the conflict, at which point it was no longer competitive as a fighter. The limitations of a single engine in a relatively heavy airframe reduced its performance, but the Firefly proved to be a fairly sturdy, long-ranged, and docile aircraft during carrier operations.

The Fairey Firefly served in the Second World War as a fleet fighter. During the post-war era, it was soon superseded in the fighter role by the arrival of more modern jet aircraft, thus the Firefly was adapted to perform in other roles, including strike operations and anti-submarine warfare. In these capacities, it remained a mainstay of the FAA until the mid-1950s. Both British and Australian Fireflies routinely performed ground-attack operations from various aircraft carriers during the Korean War. In foreign service, the type was in operation with the naval air arms of Australia, Canada, India and the Netherlands. As late as 1962, Dutch Fireflies were used to carry out attack sorties against Indonesian infiltrators in Dutch New Guinea. Its final uses were in various secondary roles, such as trainers, target tugs and drone aircraft.

Fireflies (novel)

Holtby Memorial Prize. Writer Martin Amis said of Fireflies The moment I finished his first novel, Fireflies, I felt delight in being alive at the same time

Fireflies is a novel by Shiva Naipaul originally published in 1970. It was his first book, a comic novel set in Trinidad. In an essay in *An Unfinished Journey*, Naipaul described how in 1968 as a final year student at Oxford University studying Chinese, he had been moved to write down a sentence, which proved to be the beginning of his first novel, which he then worked on for the next two years. The novel was hailed on publication, winning the Jock Campbell New Statesman Award, the John Llewellyn Rhys Prize and the Winifred Holtby Memorial Prize.

Writer Martin Amis said of *Fireflies*

The moment I finished his first novel, *Fireflies*, I felt delight in being alive at the same time as such a writer. I passed the book round to friends (I must have bought half a dozen of those Penguins), and there are many with whom I can initiate a long train of quotation - and laughter - from that book alone.

Firefly (TV series)

Firefly is a 2002 American space Western drama television series, created by writer and director Joss Whedon, under his Mutant Enemy Productions label

Firefly is a 2002 American space Western drama television series, created by writer and director Joss Whedon, under his Mutant Enemy Productions label. Whedon served as an executive producer, along with Tim Minear. The series is set in the year 2517, after the arrival of humans in a new star system called The Verse, and follows the adventures of the renegade crew of *Serenity*, a "Firefly-class" spaceship. The ensemble cast portrays the nine characters living aboard *Serenity*. Whedon pitched the show as "nine people looking into the blackness of space and seeing nine different things."

The show explores the lives of a group of people, some of whom fought on the losing side of a civil war, who make a living on the fringes of society as part of their star system's pioneer culture. The two surviving superpowers, the United States and China, united to form the central federal government, called the Alliance. According to Whedon's vision, "Nothing will change in the future: Technology will advance, but we will still have the same political, moral, and ethical problems as today."

Firefly premiered in the United States on the Fox network on September 20, 2002. By mid-December, it had averaged 4.7 million viewers per episode and was 98th in Nielsen ratings. It was canceled after 11 of the 14 produced episodes were aired. Despite its short run, it received strong sales when it was released on DVD and has large fan support campaigns. It won a Primetime Emmy Award in 2003 for Outstanding Special Visual Effects for a Series. TV Guide ranked it No. 5 on their 2013 list of 60 "shows that were canceled too soon".

The show's post-airing success led Whedon and Universal Pictures to produce *Serenity*, a 2005 film that continues the story from the series. The Firefly franchise expanded into other media, including comics and two tabletop role-playing games.

Fireflies in the Garden

Retrieved June 14, 2020. Fireflies in the Garden, Metacritic, retrieved 2022-03-21 Fireflies in the Garden at IMDb Fireflies in the Garden at Box Office

Fireflies in the Garden is a 2008 American drama film written and directed by Dennis Lee and starring Willem Dafoe, Ryan Reynolds, and Julia Roberts. It premiered at the 2008 Berlin International Film Festival and was released theatrically in the United States on October 14, 2011.

Set in the present day, the film revolves around a three-generation family using numerous flashbacks to childhood, with focus on the relationship between domineering Charles and his son Michael and sister-in-law Jane. A car accident on the way to a family reunion and the ensuing funeral set the scene for Michael to

discover more about the inner lives and affairs of his family and a route to reconciliation.

Grave of the Fireflies (short story)

Classics: Grave of the Fireflies; Anime News Network. Retrieved June 30, 2021. Nosaka, Akiyuki (October 1, 1978). *Grave of the Fireflies*. Japan Quarterly

"Grave of the Fireflies" (Japanese: 火垂るの墓, Hepburn: Hotaru no Haka) is a 1967 semi-autobiographical short story by Japanese author Akiyuki Nosaka. It is based on his experiences before, during, and after the firebombing of Kobe in 1945. One of his sisters died as the result of sickness, his adoptive father died during the firebombing proper, and his younger adoptive sister Keiko died of malnutrition in Fukui. It was written as a personal apology to Keiko, regarding her death.

The story was first published in Japan in *Yomimono* (????; "All for Reading"), a monthly literature magazine published by Bungeishunjo, in October 1967.

Nosaka won the Naoki Prize for best popular literature for this story and "American Hijiki", which was published a month before. Both short stories along with four others were bundled as a book in 1968, published by Shinchosha (ISBN 4-10-111203-7).

"Grave of the Fireflies" was translated into English by James R. Abrams and published in an issue of the Japan Quarterly in 1978.

It was later adapted into the 1988 anime film *Grave of the Fireflies*, directed by Isao Takahata. The film was released on April 16, 1988, over twenty years after the publication of the original work.

It was adapted again into the 2005 live-action television film, and another live-action film in 2008.

Nosaka explained that "Grave of the Fireflies" is a "double-suicide story". Isao Takahata, the anime film director, said that he saw similarities to Chikamatsu Monzaemon's double-suicide plays.

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