

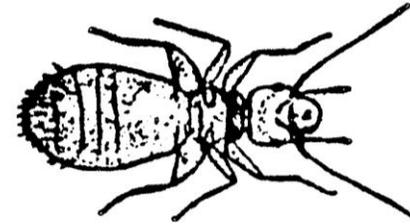


## Booklice

Families: Liposcelididae, Trogiidae, Psyllipsocidae, Lachesillidae



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*A booklouse.*

*Actual size: about 1/16 of an inch.*

### Injury

Booklice, sometimes called paperlice or psocids, are found in houses, warehouses, herbaria, insect collections, libraries, and in stored food, to name a few places. They are commonly found scurrying around books and papers, especially if stored in a damp location. They are not lice, and do not bite people. Booklice usually cause negligible damage. They may become very annoying, however, by crawling over everything in the home. They prefer warm, damp undisturbed situations. Booklice feed for the most part on microscopic molds, but sometimes also upon the sizing of paper stored at high humidities and warm temperatures. Any manufactured material of plant origin (furniture, paper, books, etc.) when stored in damp places, could support molds or mildew and encourage booklouse infestations. Some species infest stored grains.

Booklice may become numerous during the spring and summer in homes, but may practically disappear during winter. We may attribute this to the fact that indoor heating in winter reduces the humidity and therefore reduces the growth of the fungi upon which they feed.

### Description

Booklice are small, soft-bodied, pale-colored or gray or brown insects, usually about 1 mm (1/16") in length. Most of the indoor booklouse species are wingless. The abdomen and head are large, while the thorax or mid-section is narrow. Booklice have long segmented antennae, a broad face, and paired chewing mouthparts (unlike the long straw-like mouthpart of a bed bug). Barklice are similar to booklice, but live outdoors.

### Life History

Booklice deposit tiny white, oval-shaped eggs near a food source. The young, called nymphs, hatch from the eggs and begin feeding on molds. They may undergo three or four molts while growing up. If ideal conditions of temperature and moisture are met, the entire life cycle may take as little as 25 days. Since ideal conditions do not exist all year round, we usually do not see more than seven or eight generations per year.

### Management

Since we believe that house-invading booklice feed primarily on microscopic molds, and are common in damp places, the utilization of methods to reduce dampness is a key factor in control. Ventilate and dry infested areas. Household products that are available to control mold and mildew in homes are also useful in reducing booklouse populations. When molds and mildew are cleaned up, the insects' source of food is gone.