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***Caenorhabditis elegans* leaps with an electric field for phoretic behavior**

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Some small and slow organisms expand their habitat by attaching themselves to large and mobile organisms. Such behavior that utilizes other organisms and disperses into the environment is called “phoretic behavior”. In this presentation, I talk about our discovery that the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* utilizes an electrostatic field to leap for phoretic attachment to the insect (bumblebee *Bombus terrestris*). We also discovered “multiworm leaping”, in which a single worm can leap even when carrying many other worms (up to 100 worms) on top of it. The experiments and finite element calculations showed that their interaction is dependent on the electrostatic field and that the bumblebee has an electrostatic charge, which is comparable with the electrostatic charge observed on bumblebees in the wild.