

Chapter 1 : Leafhopper Bibliography

Magicicada cassinii, sometimes called the year cicada or the dwarf periodical cicada, is a species of periodical cicada. It is endemic to the United States. It has a year lifecycle but is otherwise indistinguishable from the year periodical cicada *Magicicada tredecassini*.

However, the original spelling has been maintained throughout by taxonomic catalogues, [30] [31] [32] [33] and the rules of nomenclature support the priority of *cassinii*. An effort is currently underway to generate new distribution maps of all periodical cicada broods. This effort makes use of crowdsourced records and records collected by entomologists. Four-year early and late emergences are common and involve a much larger proportion of the population than one-year changes. Recent research suggests, in extant periodical cicadas, the and year lifecycles evolved at least eight different times in the last 4 million years and that different species with identical lifecycles developed their overlapping geographic distribution by synchronization of lifecycle to existing dominant populations. The Sota et al. The second noteworthy event took place about , years ago with the split of the western Cassini group from its conspecifics to the east. The Decim and the Decula clades experienced similar western splits, but these are estimated to have taken place , and , years ago, respectively. The and year splits in Cassini and Decula took place after these events. The year cicadas largely occupy formerly glaciated territory, and as a result their phylogeographic relationships, reflect the effects of repeated contraction into glacial refugia small islands of suitable habitat and subsequent re-expansion during multiple interglacial periods. In each species group, Decim, Cassini, and Decula, the signature of the glacial periods is manifested today in three phylogeographic genetic subdivisions: These were later joined by Cassini originating from the western Cassini clade and Decula originating from eastern, middle, and western Decula clades. As Cassini and Decula invaded the south, they became synchronized with the resident M. Today, these Cassini and Decula are known as M. More data is needed to lend support to this hypothesis and others hypotheses related to more recent and year splits involving M. History[edit] Historical accounts cite reports of to year recurrences of enormous numbers of noisy emergent cicadas "locusts" written as early as The general opinion is that these insects appear in these fantastic numbers in every seventeenth year. Meanwhile, except for an occasional one which may appear in the summer, they remain underground. There is considerable evidence that these insects appear every seventeenth year in Pennsylvania. He noted that the people who had prepared these documents had made no such reports in other years. There are a kind of Locusts which about every seventeen years come hither in incredible numbers In the interval between the years when they are so numerous, they are only seen or heard single in the woods. Bartram noted that upon hatching from eggs deposited in the twigs of trees, the young insects ran down to the earth and "entered the first opening that they could find". He noted that the females lay their eggs in the small twigs of trees while above ground. He predicted that the insects "may be expected again in the year , which is seventeen years since their third appearance to me". They have historically been eaten by Native Americans , who roasted them in hot ovens, stirring them until they were well browned. The use of the newly emerged and succulent cicadas as an article of human diet has merely a theoretical interest, because, if for no other reason, they occur too rarely to have any real value. There is also the much stronger objection in the instinctive repugnance which all insects seem to inspire as an article of food to most civilized nations. Theoretically, the Cicada, collected at the proper time and suitably dressed and served, should be a rather attractive food. The larvae have lived solely on vegetable matter of the cleanest and most whole-some sort, and supposedly, therefore, would be much more palatable and suitable for food than the oyster, with its scavenger habit of living in the muddy ooze of river bottoms, or many other animals which are highly prized and which have not half so clean a record as the periodical Cicada. Genera of American cicadas north of Mexico Ph. Cicadidae with a review of tribe and subfamily classification".

Chapter 2 : Leafhoppers: Metcalf Collection: NCSU Libraries

General catalogue of the Hemiptera Item Preview Cicadelloideafasc. 7. Cercopoideafasc. 8. Cicadoidea Call number Camera Canon 5D. Curatestate.

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Society, Zoology

Fasc. 4, pt. , fasc. , have general title: General catalogue of the Homoptera Skip to main content Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

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Chapter 4 : Periodical cicadas | Revolv

Magicicada is the genus of the year and year periodical cicadas of eastern North America. Although they are sometimes called "locusts", this is a misnomer, as cicadas belong to the taxonomic order Hemiptera (true bugs), suborder Auchenorrhyncha, while locusts are grasshoppers belonging to the order Orthoptera.

Periodical cicadas Save *Magicicada* is the genus of the year and year periodical cicadas of eastern North America. Although they are sometimes called "locusts", this is a misnomer, as cicadas belong to the taxonomic order Hemiptera true bugs, suborder Auchenorrhyncha, while locusts are grasshoppers belonging to the order Orthoptera. After such a prolonged developmental phase, the adults are active for about 4 to 6 weeks. Within two months of the original emergence, the lifecycle is complete, the eggs have been laid, and the adult cicadas are gone for another 13 or 17 years. Description The familiar winged imago adult periodical cicada has red eyes and a black dorsal thorax. The wings are translucent and have orange veins. The underside of the abdomen may be black, orange, or striped with orange and black, depending on the species. Mature females are slightly larger than males. Different species have different characteristic calling songs. The call of decim periodical cicadas is said to resemble someone calling "weeee-whoa" or "Pharaoh". Like other Auchenorrhyncha bugs, they have mouthparts used in piercing plants and sucking their sap. These cicadas are not venomous, and no evidence shows they transmit diseases. They pose little threat to mature vegetation, although planting new trees or shrubs is best postponed until after an expected emergence of the periodical cicadas. Mature plants rarely suffer lasting damage, although twig die-off or flagging can result from egg-laying. Lifecycle Transformation of the periodical cicada from the mature nymph to the adult Nearly all cicadas spend years underground as juveniles, before emerging above ground for a short adult stage of several weeks to a few months. The seven periodical cicada species are so named because, in any one location, all of the members of the population are developmentally synchronized—they emerge as adults all at once in the same year. This periodicity is especially remarkable because their lifecycles are so long—13 or 17 years. Cicadas of all other species perhaps worldwide are not synchronized, so some adults mature each summer and emerge while the rest of the population continues to develop underground. Many people refer to these nonperiodical species as annual cicadas since some are seen every summer. The few known lifecycles of annual species range from two to 10 years, although some could be longer. It has been suggested that the difference in the annual and year lifecycle is the time it takes for the second instar to mature. While underground, the nymphs move deeper below ground, feeding on larger roots. In most years in the United States, this works out to late April or early May in the far south, and late May to early June in the far north. Emerging nymphs climb to a suitable place on the nearby vegetation to complete their transformation into adults. They molt one last time and then spend about six days in the trees waiting for their exoskeletons to harden completely. Just after this final molt, the teneral adults are white, but darken within an hour. *Magicicada* in final molting stage prior to hardening of exoskeleton Adult periodical cicadas live only for a few weeks; by mid-July, all have disappeared. Their short adult lives have one purpose: The males "sing" a species-specific mating song; like other cicadas, they produce loud sounds using their tymbals. Singing males of a single *Magicicada* species form aggregations choruses that are sexually attractive to females. Males in these choruses alternate bouts of singing with short flights from tree to tree in search of receptive females. In addition to their "calling" or "congregating" song, males produce a distinctive courtship song when approaching an individual female. After mating, the female cuts V-shaped slits in the bark of young twigs and lays about 20 eggs in each, for a total of 20 or more eggs. After about six to 10 weeks, the eggs hatch and the newborn nymphs drop to the ground, where they burrow and begin another year cycle. Predator satiation survival strategy Emergence holes The nymphs emerge in large numbers about the same time, sometimes more than 1. The emergence period of large prime numbers 13 and 17 years was hypothesized to be a predator avoidance strategy adopted to eliminate the possibility of potential predators receiving periodic population boosts by synchronizing their own generations to divisors of the cicada emergence period. Impact on other populations Cycles in cicada populations are significant enough to affect other animal and plant populations. For example, tree growth has been observed to

decline the year before the emergence of a brood, because of the increased feeding on roots by nymphs. Uneaten carcasses of periodic cicadas decompose on the ground, providing a resource pulse of nutrients to the forest community. Eastern gray squirrel populations have been negatively affected, because the egg-laying activity of female cicadas damaged upcoming mast crops. Broods Mass of Magicicada teneral adults and cast exoskeletons on vegetation Magicicada septendecim female ovipositing Cicada nymph prior to final molt Newly molted brood XIII cicada Periodical cicadas are grouped into broods based on the calendar year when they emerge see chart below and maps on [www. In](http://www.entomologist.com) , entomologist C. Marlatt assigned Roman numerals to 30 different broods of periodical cicadas: Furthermore, two of the brood numbers assigned by Marlatt broods XI and XXI existed at one time, but have become extinct. The Marlatt numbering scheme has been retained for convenience and because it clearly separates and year lifecycles , although today only 15 broods are known to survive.

Chapter 5 : Homoptera Bibliographies/NCState-AgNIC

Cicadoidea. By Zeno Payne Metcalf. Abstract "General catalogue of the Hemiptera ; fasc. 8, pt. "Mode of access: Internet.

Song, West Bengal , India , Problems playing these files? During sound production, the temperature of the tymbal muscles was found to be significantly higher. The pitch is nearly constant, the sound is continuous to the human ear, and cicadas sing in scattered groups. In addition to the mating song, many species have a distinct distress call, usually a broken and erratic sound emitted by the insect when seized or panicked. Some species also have courtship songs, generally quieter, and produced after a female has been drawn to the calling song. Males also produce encounter calls, whether in courtship or to maintain personal space within choruses. Sometimes several males aggregate and call in chorus. In other species, the males move from place to place, usually with quieter calls while searching for females. The Tettigarctidae differ from other cicadas in producing vibrations in the substrate rather than audible sounds. Cicadas live underground as nymphs for most of their lives at depths down to about 2. Nymphs have strong front legs for digging and excavating chambers in close proximity to roots where they feed on xylem sap. In the process, their bodies and interior of the burrow become coated in anal fluids. In wet habitats, larger species construct mud towers above ground in order to aerate their burrows. In the final nymphal instar , they construct an exit tunnel to the surface and emerge. The exuviae or abandoned exoskeletons remain, still clinging to the bark of the tree. Some species have much longer life cycles, such as the North American genus, *Magicicada* , which has a number of distinct " broods " that go through either a year or, in some parts of the region, a year life cycle. The long life cycles may have developed as a response to predators , such as the cicada killer wasp and praying mantis. While it is common folklore that adults do not eat, they actually do drink plant sap utilizing their sucking mouthparts. However, they do not walk or run well, and take to the wing to travel distances greater than a few centimetres. United States Cicadas are commonly eaten by birds and sometimes by squirrels,[50] as well as bats, wasps, mantises , spiders and robber flies. In times of mass emergence of cicadas, various amphibians, fish, reptiles, mammals and birds change their foraging habits so as to benefit from the glut. Newly hatched nymphs may be eaten by ants, and nymphs living underground are preyed on by burrowing mammals like moles. Large cicadas can fly rapidly to escape if disturbed. As well as being coloured like tree bark, they are disruptively patterned to break up their outlines;[57] their partly transparent wings are held over the body and pressed close to the substrate. Some cicada species play dead when threatened. Southeast Asia Some cicadas such as *Hemisciera maculipennis* display bright deimatic flash coloration on their hindwings when threatened; the sudden contrast helps to startle predators, giving the cicadas time to escape. It has been asserted that loud cicada song, especially in chorus, repels predators, but observations of predator responses refute the claim. Silver cicada is at lower left. Japanese snuff bottle in the form of a cicada, c. In the Japanese novel *The Tale of Genji* , the title character poetically likens one of his many love interests to a cicada for the way she delicately sheds her robe the way a cicada sheds its shell when molting. A cicada exuviae plays a role in the manga *Winter Cicada*. Cicadas are a frequent subject of haiku , where, depending on type, they can indicate spring, summer or autumn. In the song, the cicada is a symbol of survival and defiance against death. Another well-known song, "La Cigarra" "The Cicada" , written by Raymundo Perez Soto , is a song in the mariachi tradition that romanticises the insect as a creature that sings until it dies. Female cicadas are prized for being meatier. Small trees may wilt and larger trees may lose small branches. Branches of young trees may die as a result.

Chapter 6 : Australian cicada bibliography

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Miscellaneous references containing information on cicadas. More general references are in bold type. List updated 28 February [Click here for a list of literature specific to periodical cicadas not included in this list.](#) Sound production in a Brazilian cicada. Sound communication in Orthoptera and Cicadidae. Animal Sounds and Communication. The singing insects of Michigan. Notes on some cicadas in Virginia and West Virginia. New species of cicada of the genus *Scottianella* Anufr. Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Delphacidae from Tadjikistan. New species of cicadas Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae from the reserves of Tajikistan. Die fremdsprachige Bergzikade *Cicadetta montana peregrina*. Description of a new cicada. Records of the Australian Museum 9: Notes on Australian Cicadidae. Memoirs of the National Museum, Melbourne 4: Some new Australian Cicadidae. Catalogue of the Cicadidae in the South Australian Museum, with descriptions of several new species. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. Tracheal gases, respiratory gas exchange, body temperature and flight in some tropical cicadas. Studies on the biology of Kansas Cicadidae. Biological notes on some western cicadas. Tymbal mechanics and the control of song frequency in the cicada *Cyclochila australasiae*. A model of the mechanism of sound production in cicadas. A taxonomic study of its species and a discussion of its phylogenetic relationships. Revision de la classification superieure de la Superfamille [Hom. Apparence et mimetisme chez les cigales Hom. Cigales africaines nouvelles ou mal connues de la famille des Cicadidae Homoptera, Cicadoidea. La cigale, la guepe et les fourmis Note de chasse a Port-Cros. Une singuliere evolution morphologique: Description de cinq especes nouvelles Hom. Taxonomie et nomenclature superieures des Cicadoidea. Histoire, problemes et solutions. Sur une deuxieme espece du genre *Saticula* Homoptera, Cicadoidea, Tibicinidae. Descriptions de six especes nouvelles de cigales neocaledoniennes. Premiers notes ethologiques Homoptera, Cicadoidea. *Bafutalna mirei*, nouveau genre, nouvelle espece de Cigale acymbalique Homoptera, Cicadoidea, Tibicinidae. *Pagiphora yanni*, cigale anatolienne inedite. Quatre nouvelles especes pour la faune cicadeennes de la Nouvelle-Caledonie Homoptera, Cicadoidea, Tibicinidae. Sur deux cigales fossiles des terrains tertiaires de la France Homoptera, Cicadoidea. Taxonomy, phylogeny and biogeography of the tridentigera group of the genus *Chremistica* Stal, Homoptera, Cicadidae. Bladder cicadas *Cystosoma saundersii* Westwood. Some observations on the double drummer cicada *Thopha saccata* Fabr. Evaluating hypotheses on the origin and evolution of the New Zealand alpine cicadas *Maoricicada* using multiple comparison tests of tree topology. Molecular Biology and Evolution 18 2: Ancient clades associated with Cenozoic environmental change. Exploring among-site rate variation models in a maximum likelihood framework using empirical data: Systematic Biology 51 1: On the fauna of cicadas Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha on alfalfa farms of the Chu Valley. Habitat distribution of cicadas in north-east Kirgizia. Taxonomy and biogeography of Oriental Prasiini. The foliata group of the genus *Lembeja* Distant, Homoptera, Tibicinidae. The Cicadidae of China Homoptera: Tianze Eldoneio, Hong Kong. Acoustic signals in the Homoptera: Behaviour, taxonomy, and evolution. Long-range acoustical signals, phonotaxis, and risk in the sexual pair-forming behaviors of *Okanagana canadensis* and *O. The fatiloqua* and *parvula* groups of the genus *Lembeja* Distant, Homoptera, Tibicinidae. On some undescribed species Cicadidae from the Australian and Pacific regions. A monograph of oriental cicadidae. Description of a new species of the homopterous family Cicadidae. On some undescribed Cicadidae, with synonymical notes. Description of a new species of Cicadidae. A synonymic catalogue of the Homoptera. New York] Distant, W. Description of a new species of Australian Cicadidae. Some undescribed species of Cicadidae. A new species of Cicadidae. Pomona College Journal of Entomology. New genera and species of Cicadidae. Descriptions of some new Homoptera. Homoptera, Family Cicadidae, Subfamily Cicadinae. Neue ost mediterrane und iranische Zikadentaxone Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha. New records of *Ledra aurita* L. Molecular phylogeny of the Homoptera: Male spacing and the influence of female courtship behavior in the bladder cicada, *Cystoma saundersii* Westwood.

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Chapter 7 : Munza - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Cicadoidea. - CORE

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