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A NEW RECORD FOR *MAGICICADA SEPTENDECIM* IN MICHIGAN (HOMOPTERA: CICADIDAE)¹Charley A. Chilcote and Frederick W. Stehr²

ABSTRACT

Adult 17-year cicadas, *Magicicada septendecim* were collected on the Michigan State University campus, East Lansing, Michigan in 1982. Their probable origin and chances for survival are discussed.

In May 1982, adult 17-year cicadas, *Magicicada septendecim* (L.), were collected on the Michigan State University campus at East Lansing, Ingham County, MI. They were emerging from the soil beneath flowering dogwoods, *Cornus florida* (L.), near North Kedzie Hall and the Munn Ice Arena between 17 and 31 May. Only 33 individuals were observed in this time period. Munn Ice Arena was built in 1974, so the dogwood was transplanted to that site in 1974 or later.

This is the first record of Brood V in Michigan. *Magicicada septendecim* for Broods VI and (or) X has previously been recorded from Wayne, Oakland, Genessee, Lenawee, Livingston, Washtenaw, Calhoun, and Kalamazoo counties (Moore 1966). The normal distribution of Brood V includes western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and western West Virginia (Alexander and Moore 1962).

We believe these cicadas were probably brought to campus as nymphs in the balls of soil transported with the flowering dogwoods. An attempt to locate the point or date of origin was not successful. Records are not maintained by the University for individual trees after they are transplanted into the nursery and thereafter to campus plantings. However, these flowering dogwoods were more than likely initially imported as nursery stock from northwestern Pennsylvania or northeastern Ohio after the 1965 emergence there of *Magicicada septendecim* in Brood V, and the small nymphs presumably transported in the root balls survived to emerge on schedule but outside the normal range of Brood V. These are areas frequently serving as sources for nursery stock transplanted to the East Lansing campus; nursery stock from farther south in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or West Virginia would have been expected to yield surviving individuals of all three 17-year species of *Magicicada* rather than just *septendecim* which is known to occur by itself in Brood V roughly north of Knox County, Ohio; Ohio County, West Virginia; and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (Moore, pers. comm.).

During the emergence period singing was not heard. Only 33 adults were observed (11 were collected). More may have emerged as only emergence holes were found at Munn Ice Arena, but, with the presence of chipmunks (known voracious predators of 17-year cicadas) searching around these holes by those two buildings and with the abundance of birds that are general predators on campus, it is unlikely that enough adults were present long enough for congregation, chorusing, mating, and egg-laying to occur. It is questionable whether a continuing population of *M. septendecim* (Brood V) has been established on the Michigan State University campus. However, those who may be present on the MSU campus in 1999 should certainly look for them.

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Males, females, and cast skins have been deposited in the Insect Museum of the Department of Entomology, Michigan State University. The specimens were positively identified by Dr. Thomas E. Moore, whose discussions about the biology and possible origin of the specimens are gratefully acknowledged.

LITERATURE CITED

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