New Cicada Species: Nagaland

Why in News

Recently, a new cicada species (Platyomia kohimaensis) was found in the Naga Hills of Nagaland.

 Earlier, two species of Cicadas Savazana mirabilis and Salvazana imperalis were discovered in Meghalaya.

Key Points



- Cicadas are hemipteran insects known for their loud, complex and species-specific acoustic signals or songs.
 - Hemipteran insects, also called true bugs, have mouthparts used for piercing and sucking and have two pairs of wings.
- The new cicada species belongs to the *Platylomia radha group* described from the Naga Hills in the eastern Himalayas.
- It is a **dusk singing**, **large-sized cicada that calls for a short window** during the evening twilight hours. It timbalises in the form of a continuous and regular cackling.
 - Timbal is a sound producing membrane in various insects.
- Significance of Cicadas:
 - They are mostly beneficial. They **prune mature trees, aerate the soil**, and once they die, **their bodies serve as an important source of nitrogen** for growing trees.
 - With their acoustic signatures, they act as **indicators of a healthy forest ecosystem.**
- Habitat:

• Most cicadas are canopy dwellers and are found in natural forests with large trees.

- The generic diversity of cicadas in India and Bangladesh ranks the highest in the world, followed by China.
- Threat:
 - Large-scale clearing of natural forest land into human settlement and agricultural fields, along with **burning of forests is behind the shrinking distribution** of Cicada.
 - Since it is considered a delicacy and fetches a good price, its **unabated capturing and killing during its mass emergence** poses a great threat to its survival.

The Vision

Source: DTE

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