MV (Massive)Pitangus sulphuratus

Date assessed	2020-04-21
Year published	2020
Eicat category	MV (Massive)
Justification for EICAT assessment	It is believed that Bermuda's cicadas were dependent on Bermuda Cedar trees for their survival, and when the cedar forests died in the 1940s the cicadas began to quickly disappear. Those few that survived were eaten by the introduced Kiskadee. Scientists now fear that Bermuda's cicada is extinct. The last one heard buzzing was on Nonsuch Island back in the early 1990s. (Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Bermuda), 2020).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation
Countries of most severe impact	Bermuda
Description of impact	The great kiskadee was introduced to Bermuda from Trinidad in 1957 to control an introduced lizard species (Graham's anole (Anolis grahami)). Predation of the Bermuda cicada by the great kiskadee is believed to have contributed to the extinction of the endemic cicada, with the last record for its presence on Bermuda being from the early 1990s.
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