

## Abstract

We review the North American cicada fauna providing information on synonymies, type localities, and type material. There are 172 species and 22 subspecies found in continental North America north of Mexico. The species represent 18 genera from eight tribes in three subfamilies within the family Cicadidae. The higher taxonomy is updated based on more recently proposed taxa. The species formerly assigned to *Tibicen* Latreille, 1825, are distributed into *Neotibicen* Hill and Moulds, 2015, *Megatibicen* Sanborn and Heath, 2016, and *Hadoa* Moulds, 2015, and the species formerly assigned to *Cicadetta* Kolenati, 1857 now are species of *Cicadettana* Marshall and Hill, 2017b. Information on the distribution of each species is now provided. *Diceroprocta swalei castanea* **rev. stat.** is determined to be the correct name for *Cicada castanea* Davis, 1916. Seventeen species are removed from the fauna of North America north of Mexico.

## Introduction

This work is an updated attempt to catalogue all the known species of cicadas (Hemiptera: Cicadoidea) that inhabit continental North America north of Mexico. Our previous edition (Sanborn and Heath 2012) was the first summary work that focused on the cicada fauna of this region. In it we attempted to clarify which species inhabit the geographic scope of our study. Once a species has been mistakenly identified from a particular location, subsequent authors perpetuate the error leading to confusion as to which species actually are found in the geographic region. For example, Poole et al. (1997) state that their list is a reflection of the literature that they did not correct because that was not the goal of their work. They also synonymize all subspecies (varietal) names in their list. We consider this to be unjustifiable, however, because several taxa described as subspecies (varieties) have now been shown to be valid species (Van Duzee 1916; Davis 1930, 1935b; Simons 1953; Heath et al. 1971; Miller 1985; Sanborn and Phillips 2001, 2010, 2011; Sanborn 2009a). Additionally, such comprehensive works usually do not identify individual problems within taxonomic groups; their goal is to list the species that have been reported in a particular geographic area. Another potential problem is the inability to remain current in terms of synonymies and new combinations. Thus, out-of-date or incorrect information is often reiterated. Such works are