### The Great Lakes Entomologist

Volume 34 Number 1 - Spring/Summer 2001 Number 1 -Spring/Summer 2001

Article 4

April 2001

## Mantis Religiosa (Mantodea: Mantidae) in Door County, Wisconsin

Mark A. Kisselburg Saint Norbert College

Philip A. Cochran Saint Mary's University of Minnesota

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle



Part of the Entomology Commons

### **Recommended Citation**

Kisselburg, Mark A. and Cochran, Philip A. 2001. "Mantis Religiosa (Mantodea: Mantidae) in Door County, Wisconsin," The Great Lakes Entomologist, vol 34 (1) Available at: https://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol34/iss1/4

This Peer-Review Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Biology at ValpoScholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Great Lakes Entomologist by an authorized administrator of ValpoScholar. For more information, please contact a ValpoScholar staff member at scholar@valpo.edu.

2001

27

# MANTIS RELIGIOSA (MANTODEA: MANTIDAE) IN DOOR COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Mark A. Kisselburg<sup>1,2</sup> and Philip A. Cochran<sup>1,3</sup>

### ABSTRACT

The European mantid (Mantis religiosa) has been observed at several sites spanning a distance of approximately 50 km in northern Door County, Wisconsin. A reliable sighting of an unidentified praying mantid on Chambers Island in Green Bay suggests the possibility that the species occurs there as well. Lake-induced moderation of the Door County climate may have resulted in conditions especially conducive for the establishment of European mantids.

The European mantid (Mantis religiosa L.) is native to southern Europe, northern Africa, and portions of Asia. After it was introduced to North America in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, around the turn of the last century, it spread into other portions of the Great Lakes region (Gurney 1950, Dunn 1996, and references therein). The purpose of this note is to review evidence for the establishment of M. religiosa in Door County, Wisconsin. The sightings listed below occurred at locations where local property owners had not purchased mantids through the mail from garden supply companies for the purpose of pest control.

On 10 October 1997, the senior author collected an adult European mantid in a residential area of Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wisconsin. Residents at the address where the mantid was captured reported seeing a mantid at least one time previously during the summer. The specimen has been placed in the Insect Research Collection at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where it is the first example of *M. religiosa* from Wisconsin (S. J. Krauth,

pers. comm., June 2000).

Lukes (1997, 2000) reported in his newspaper column that *M. religiosa* had been observed at several locations in Door County, including properties near Egg Harbor (repeated sightings over several years) and Sister Bay (as early as 1988). He has also been informed of the occurrence of mantids at a residence north of Ellison Bay, although he has not examined specimens from that site (R. Lukes, pers. comm., February 1998).

from that site (R. Lukes, pers. comm., February 1998).

In September, 1999, a large, adult praying mantid was observed but not collected by two biology instructors staying at their forested, unimproved property along the shore of Chambers Island (R. Feirer, pers. comm., September 1999). Chambers Island is a large (approximately 5 km wide by 6 km

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Division of Natural Sciences, Saint Norbert College, DePere, WI 54115.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Current address: 108 Hubbard Court, Wauconda, IL 60084.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Current address: Biology Department, Saint Mary's University of Minnesota, Winona, MN 55987.

long) island in Green Bay approximately 7 km northwest of the Door County shoreline. It is mostly forested but has some old field and a variety of other habitats (Long et al. 1978). Hurd (1999) stressed the probable importance of vehicular dispersal in the distribution of mantids in North America; in this case, it seems likely that mantids have been carried to Chambers Island on boats transporting building materials or other supplies from the mainland.

The sightings described herein span a linear distance of approximately 50 km along the Green Bay side of the Door County peninsula. Given the moderating effect of Green Bay and Lake Michigan proper on the local climate (e.g., Scott and Huff 1996) and the greater ease with which *M. religiosa* has colonized areas with relatively mild winters (Gurney 1950), it is not surprising that *M. religiosa* has apparently established itself in Door County.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Russ Feirer and Roy Lukes for sharing their observations of mantids in Door County.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Dunn, G. A. 1996. Insects of the Great Lakes region. Univ. Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Gurney, A. B. 1950. Praying mantids of the United States, native and introduced. Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst., pp. 339–362.
- Hurd, L. E. 1999. Ecology of praying mantids, pp. 43–60. In: F. R. Prete, H. Wells, P.H. Wells and L.E. Hurd (eds.), The praying mantids. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore.
- Long, C. A., J. E.Long and C. A. Long. 1978. Some amphibians and reptiles from Chambers Island, Green Bay, Lake Michigan. Jack-Pine Warbler 56: 46–47.
- Lukes, R. 1997. Observe the praying mantis—you'll be impressed. Green Bay Press-Gazette, November 2, p. G-5.
- Lukes, R. 2000. Wintering insects capture our attention. Green Bay Press-Gazette, October 15, p. B-10.
- Scott, R. W. and F. A. Huff. 1996. Impacts of the Great Lakes on regional climate conditions. J. Great Lakes Res. 22: 845–863.