

# spotted lanternfly

## *Lycorma delicatula*

### Overview

Spotted lanternfly, an invasive planthopper, is native to parts of China and Southeast Asia and was unintentionally introduced to South Korea. In the US, it was detected in Pennsylvania in September 2014, but it has since spread to several other states across the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic. It was reported in Georgia in 2024. It poses a serious threat to US grape, orchard, and logging industries, as well as to natural ecosystems.

### Egg masses

With waxy cover    Without waxy cover



Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org

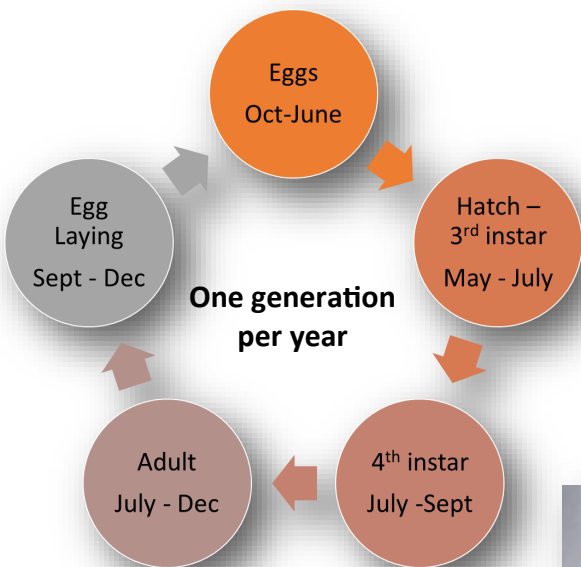
### Life Stages

Eggs are usually laid on smooth surfaces of host plants but also on materials with flat surfaces, such as bricks, stones, and lumber. They hatch from spring to early summer.

The nymphal stage has four instars, the first three are black with white spots. Fourth instar nymphs are red and black with white spots.

Adult are 0.81-1.04 in (2-2.6 cm) long from head to the end of the folded wing. They have red, black, grey, and white wings and a black and yellow body. Adults appear in late July and begin laying eggs in September.

### Life Cycle



### 1st-3rd instar



Lawrence Barringer, PA Dept of Ag, Bugwood.org

### 4th instar



Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State, Bugwood.org

### Adult



PA Dept of Ag, Bugwood.org

### Hosts

Feed on the sap of almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, oak, peaches, pine, plums, poplar, walnut, and more.

Often associated with tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).