

five individuals close beside me immediately change their note from the day call to the night call.

This species is exceedingly shy, and the observer must be patient who would hold converse with it. One insect which I had disturbed and beside which I was standing could not at first decide to resume his song; he was afraid of the intruder, but, enticed by a neighboring songster, gave utterance several times to a barely discernible short

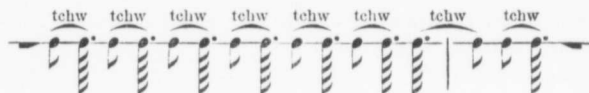


Fig. 43.—Note of *Scudderia angustifolia* by night.

click or *tī*; after five or six of these efforts his desires overcame his fears. The note by day is *tzip* or *bzrwī*, and lasts for a third of a second. The night song consists of a repetition, ordinarily eight times, of a note which sounds like *tchw*. It is repeated at the rate of five times in three-quarters of a second, making each note half the length of the day note.

In 1867 this species and *Orchelimum vulgare* were the first Locustarians to sing at Jefferson, N.H., where I first heard them on July 28.

This species is the *Phaneroptera curvicauda* of my previous notes on stridulation.

*Scudderia curvicauda* (DeGeer).—Of this species Riley writes: "The shrill of the male is by no means so loud as of the oblong-winged species [*Amblycorypha oblongifolia*], in which its sound is always drowned in the woods. It consists of a softer *zeep, zeep*, sometimes uttered singly, but generally thrice in succession. The call is occasionally responded to by a faint chirp from the females, produced by stretching out their wings as if for flight, and is as often heard in the day as at night."

McNeill says: "Its note is not generally heard until the middle of the afternoon. The note cannot be supposed to represent more than the first two syllables of the 'Katydid' or 'Katy-didn't' of its congeners. It is made but once and the rasping, jerky sound has been very well represented by Mr. Scudder as *bzrwī*," (but this refers properly to *S. angustifolia*, as noted above).

*Scudderia furcata* Brunn. McNeill says that the note of this species is indistinguishable from that of the preceding species, but is much less frequently heard.

*Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (DeGeer) Stal. Harris says of this insect that "when it flies it makes a whizzing noise somewhat like that of a weaver's shuttle," but the noise is very feeble and subdued. He adds: "The notes of the male, though grating, are comparatively feeble." I have not studied its note attentively, and only recorded that according to my then recollection it gave three rapid notes in succession like the true katydid, but feeble. One observed subsequently, confined in the house, emitted two notes close together every few seconds, resembling *tch-tch*. McNeill also says that "its note is a quick shuffling sound which resembles 'Katy' or 'Katy-did' very slightly."

*Amblycorypha Scudderae* Brun.—Bruner says: "Like *oblongifolia*, this katydid produces the peculiar *chick chick* noise which is so characteristic a sound in our groves during the months of August and September."

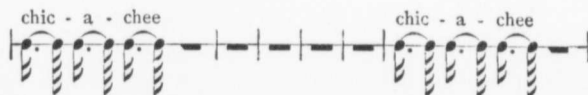


Fig. 44.—Note of *Amblycorypha rotundifolia*.

*Amblycorypha rotundifolia* Scudd.—This insect stridulates both by day and by night and without variation. The song consists of from two to four notes—almost