

or other external conditions, at the same time shows individual peculiarity in rate, so that under the same conditions the rate is constantly higher or lower than that of other crickets, this constant peculiarity might be referred to as "rate individuality."

To determine whether individuality affects rate as I found it to affect pitch and quality of chirp, several crickets were confined in the house. But they rarely chirped, and then for but a short time. Outside in the yard and fields it was found that chirps issued from the same point in the bushes evening after evening. Sometimes these chirps possessed peculiarities of pitch or unsteadiness which were different from those of almost any other cricket. When these peculiarities occurred in the same place for several successive evenings, I assumed that they were produced by the same cricket. The data given in Table IV are from one such cricket, whose distinguishing peculiarity was an interrupted chirp, accentuated at the beginning and end as if the wings were then pressed more firmly together, so that the chirp sounded almost as if divided in the middle.

Table IV.—Showing rates of chirping of same individual of *Ecanthus niveus* over a period of thirteen days :

Date.	Number of chirps per minute of the same individual of <i>Ecanthus niveus</i> on different days.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.	
		Observed.	Computed from Dolbear's formula.
Aug. 23....	149	74.9	77.25
Aug. 24....	167	78.8	81.75
Aug. 27....	80	59.9	60.00
Aug. 28....	80	61.5	60.00
Aug. 29....	109	68.2	67.25
Sept. 1....	105	67.0	66.25
Sept. 2....	149	76.0	77.25
Sept. 4....	100	65.8	65.00

These data, together with data secured in like manner from two other crickets, are graphically represented in fig. 15. The straight solid line is the representation of Dolbear's formula. The other solid lines, A and B, are from two crickets that were observed over nearly the same period of days, one cricket being that referred to in Table IV. The two crickets were at nearly the same elevation and in similar locations, so that external conditions were practically identical. The dotted line is the curve for a cricket observed over a different period of time.