

but the song of the latter has never been described as far as I know*; perhaps he means that of *C. nebrascensis*, which is described by him, as above, in the same paper and which it certainly resembles, to judge from the description. He says further that *C. robustus* "lives both upon trees and in the grass; but while its song may be heard in the grass while the sun is high, I have never heard it from trees until after dark." I have never found it in Massachusetts except in grass or in corn-fields.

Davis says of it on Staten Island that it "resides for the most part mid the grass on sandy ground near the sea shore, though an occasional individual finds its way inland. Along the sea beach they stridulate in early afternoon, especially if slightly cloudy, and when approached they have a curious fashion of dropping to the ground."

Conocephalus exiliscanorus Davis. "Its stridulation," says Davis, "as well as its form, resembles that of *ensiger* more than any other native *Conocephalus*. We cannot count with any accuracy in *ensiger* the number of times one wing is drawn over the other as indicated by the rise and subsidence in the song, but *exiliscanorus* is such a slow singer that this estimate can be easily made, one wing being rubbed on the other about one hundred and fifteen times in a minute." And in another place: "The sound produced when stridulating is very faint, not louder than that made by *Gryllus abbreviatus*, and I was much surprised to hear such a faint song come from so large an insect. I have, in consequence of this faint song, named it the 'slightly musical' *Conocephalus*."

Orchelimum nigripes Scudd. McNeill says the song of this species "is difficult to distinguish with certainty from that of *vulgare*, but usually the *zip-zip* is repeated once or twice very rapidly and the *ze-e-e-e* does not continue so long. The earliest recorded date for it here [Illinois] is the 1st of August."

Orchelimum silvaticum McNeill. "Its stridulation," says McNeill, "is quite distinct from that of *vulgare*. It consists of the same two elements, but the *zip* is repeated many times very rapidly so as to make almost a continuous sound and the *ze-e-e-e* is comparatively short and very constant, lasting about eight seconds. The first part of the song lasts from three to five seconds."

Orchelimum volantum McNeill. McNeill says of this: "The song has a new note in it. It may be represented as follows: *zip-zip kr-ze-e-e kr-ze-e-e*, the last part of the song not lasting more than a half to three-quarters of a second and is always preceded by the sound which I represent imperfectly by *kr*."

Orchelimum vulgare Harr. With *Scudderia angustifolia* this is the earliest Locustarian to sing in northern New Hampshire; one year it sang there for the first time on July 28; the following year I heard it in the vicinity of Boston July 15. When about to sing on a hot, sunny day, the male mounts a stalk of grass to about a foot from the ground where it clings with its four front legs, allowing its hind legs to dangle on either side the stalk that they may not interfere with the movement of the tegmina. Its song is more complicated than that of our other Locustarians. Beginning with *ts* it changes almost instantly into a trill of *zr*; at first there is a crescendo movement which reaches its volume in half a second; the trill is then sustained for a period varying from one to twenty seconds (generally from six to eight seconds), and closes abruptly with *p*. This strain is followed by a series of very short staccato notes sounding like *jip!* repeated at half second intervals; the staccato notes and the trill alternate *ad libitum*. The staccato notes may be continued almost indefinitely, but are very rarely heard more than ten times in direct succession; it ordinarily occurs three or four times before the repetition of the phrase, but not more than two or three times when the phrase is not repeated. I have known it to be entirely omitted, even before the repetition of a phrase. The interval between the last *jip!* and the recommencement of the phrase never exceeds one quarter of a second. The night song differs from that of the day in the rarer occurrence of the intermediate notes and the less rapid trill of the phrase; the pitch of both is at B flat.

*Davis says of *C. dissimilis*: "I have found this insect stridulating when its head was gone, picked off perhaps by some vagrant chick!"

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