graduated to fifths of millimeters. By use of a lens these divisions could easily be divided to fourths, that is, to twentieths of a millimeter, so that the error in any case should have been within half this amount, or less than 0.025 mm. The captured specimen was taken from the middle of the series, in order to obviate any error due to a fall of temperature while the observations were being made. Sixteen such series were recorded, and consequently sixteen wing measurements were made. The results of these measurements are given in Table III. The quantities in the fifth column are found by dividing those in the third column by those in the fourth.

Table III.—Showing the length of wing of individuals of *Œcanthus niveus*, the rates of chirping of these individuals, and the average rates of other individuals at the same time:

No.	Length of right wing in millimeters.	Number of chirps per minute.		Ratio of individual rate to average rate.
		Of individual in middle of series.	Average of entire series.	
1	12.93	109	111	.982
2	13.18	136	135	1.007
3	13.25	111	112	.991
4	13.13	151	153	.987
5	13.10	111	111	1.000
6	13.02	67	68	.985
7	13.84	140	139	1.007
8	12.28	137	138	.993
9	13.05	114	111	1.027
10	13.27	132	134	.985
11	12.65	112	111	1.009
12	12.91	149	150	.993
13	13.48	112	111	1.009
14	12.70	134	137	.978
15	13.24	131	131	1.000
16	13.22	157	153	1.026
Average...	13.08			

If, now the wing-lengths and the ratios of the individual rates to the average rates be plotted as ordinates and abscissæ, respectively, they should group themselves in some noticeable fashion about an oblique line, provided there is any correlation between wing-length and rate of stridulation. But no such grouping is apparent (fig. 14). Particularly