

antennæ over the edge of the leaf. This continued for about five minutes, when the male sought the female on the under side of the leaf. This she apparently resented, and ran out a little farther. The male at intervals advanced towards her, elevating his tegmina and playing short, low notes.

The courting began at 4 p.m. and continued for twenty minutes, when they were both on the upper side of the leaf. At first the male approached the female head first, and when she retreated jumped back with a rapid jerk of the body. During the last ten minutes he made many attempts to slip the abdomen under the female, singing meanwhile the peculiar low notes, but her retreating prevented this. Finally the female did not retreat, and when another attempt was made mounted the back of the male, elevated her head in a curious attitude against a point about two-thirds from the base of his tegmina, and copulation followed, but lasted for a very short time, two or three seconds. The female then mounted his back farther and began to feed on the glands that are situated just back of the base of the hind wings. It seemed that she tired of this every few minutes, for she would run off a little way and the male would pursue her, singing, and, by pushing his abdomen under her, persuade her to continue. Sometimes the female would return of her own accord. This alternation of feeding or biting on the glands of the male continued for about thirty minutes, when I left them. When I returned they had disappeared. In other pairs I have seen it terminated by the female running away altogether. It very likely lasts for an hour or more, and possibly always follows copulation. What the nature of the glandular secretion is, if there is such, I do not know, and why the male so sedulously pursues the female to induce her to feed upon them is another puzzle. This feeding on the glands I have also noticed in *O. niveus*, and the performance was the same. In this insect it occurs at night, and may be observed by means of a lantern. After you become familiar with cricket notes you can generally tell whether pairing is going on, because the notes of the male are changed. This is true of the Nemobiids or Ground Crickets, the Gryllids or Field Crickets, and the Oecanthids or Tree Crickets. The nocturnal crickets, such as *O. niveus*, that pair and oviposit at night are curiously inattentive to artificial light, and will continue their operations with a bright acetylene lamp within a foot of them.

Blatchley asks this question with regard to the feeding of the female of *O. fasciatus* on the dorsal glands of the male: "Is it possible that in the mating of these Oecanthids the female removes the semen from the