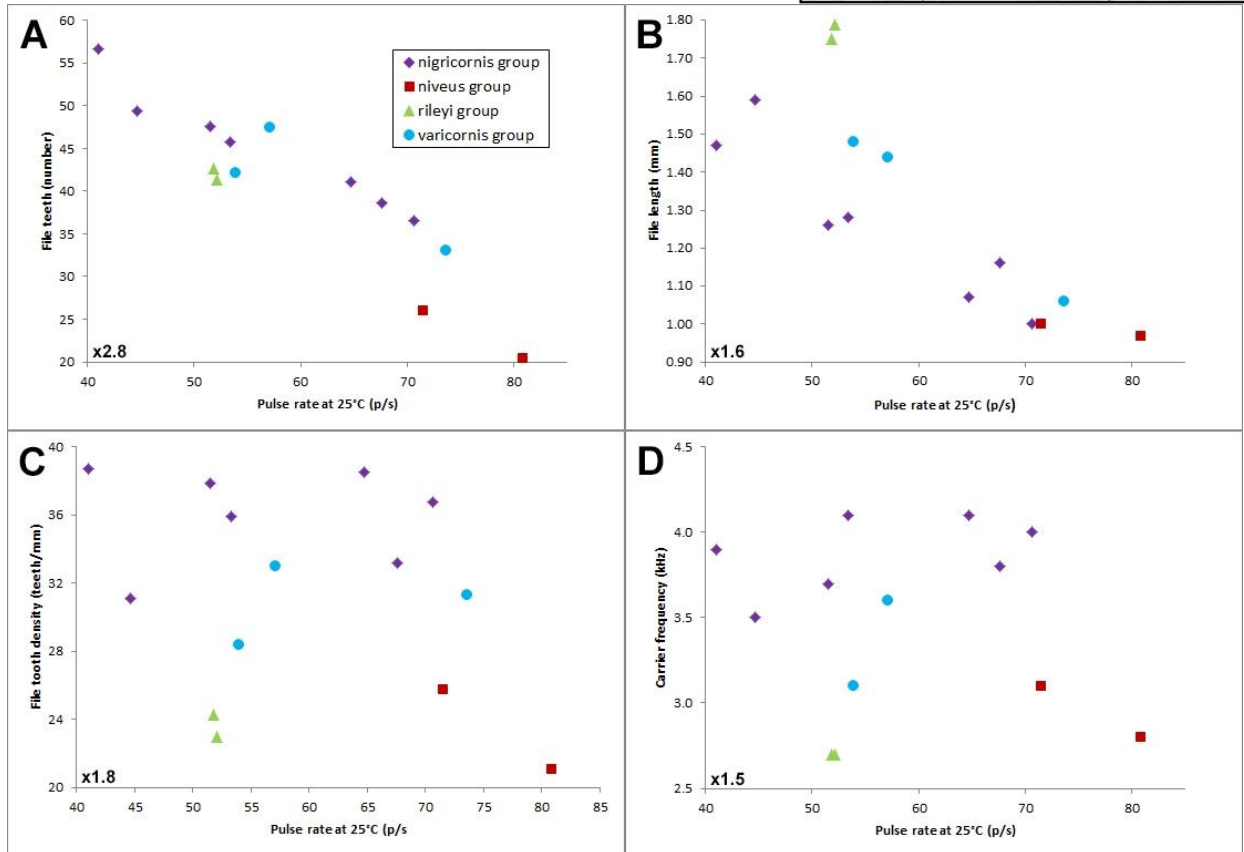


Oecanthus stridulatory file characters and carrier frequencies plotted as functions of pulse rate.								Species arranged in order of increasing pulse rate			
Species group	Species	PR@25C	n (No. of files measured)	Mean no. of teeth	Mean file length (mm)	Teeth per mm (E/F)	Teeth per mm (mean of n files)	CF@25C	PR@25C	Species	Species group
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>quadripunctatus</i>	41.0	93	56.7	1.47	38.6	38.7	3.9	41.0	<i>quadripunctatus</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>pini</i>	44.6	19	49.4	1.59	31.1	31.1	3.5	44.6	<i>pini</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>argentinus</i>	51.5	122	47.6	1.26	37.8	37.9	3.7	51.5	<i>argentinus</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>	53.3	20	45.8	1.28	35.8	35.9	4.1	51.8	<i>rileyi</i>	<i>rileyi</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>celerinctus</i>	64.7	103	41.1	1.07	38.4	38.5	4.1	52.1	<i>fultoni (Eastern)</i>	<i>rileyi</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>forbesi</i>	67.6	23	38.6	1.16	33.3	33.2	3.8	53.3	<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>nigricornis</i>	<i>forbesi (willow)</i>	70.6	17	36.6	1.00	36.6	36.8	4.0	53.9	<i>latipennis</i>	<i>varicornis</i>
<i>niveus</i>	<i>niveus</i>	71.5	20	26	1.00	26.0	25.8	3.1	57.1	<i>californicus</i>	<i>varicornis</i>
<i>niveus</i>	<i>exclamatus</i>	80.9	16	20.5	0.97	21.1	21.1	2.8	64.7	<i>celerinctus</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>rileyi</i>	<i>rileyi</i>	51.8	16	42.6	1.75	24.3	24.3	2.7	67.6	<i>forbesi</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>rileyi</i>	<i>fultoni (Eastern)</i>	52.1	20	41.3	1.79	23.1	23.0	2.7	70.6	<i>forbesi (willow)</i>	<i>nigricornis</i>
<i>varicornis</i>	<i>latipennis</i>	53.9	15	42.1	1.48	28.4	28.4	3.1	71.5	<i>niveus</i>	<i>niveus</i>
<i>varicornis</i>	<i>californicus</i>	57.1	46	47.5	1.44	33.0	33.0	3.6	73.6	<i>varicornis</i>	<i>varicornis</i>
<i>varicornis</i>	<i>varicornis</i>	73.6	24	33	1.06	31.1	31.3	ID	80.9	<i>exclamatus</i>	<i>niveus</i>



SMFig_OecanthusFiles. The graphs above show for 13 species of North American *Oecanthus* what msFig. 17A, B, C, and E show for 13 North American *Anaxipha*. The *Oecanthus* data come from Walker (1962a, 1962b, 1963). The two genera are similar in having several easily recognized species groups one of which has many more species than the others. A principal difference is in the range of pulse rates at 25°C. For *Anaxipha* the lowest pulse rate (5.1 p/s) is only 6.3% of the largest (79), whereas in *Oecanthus* the lowest (41 p/s) is 51% of the highest (81). Looking at this difference another way, *Anaxipha* has four or five species with pulse rates at 25°C so slow as to make likely a “hold” during each WMC. *Oecanthus* has no pulse rates so slow. Differences in size and forewing form between the two genera are great, with *Anaxipha* being unusually small but having what may be prototypical forewing form; *Oecanthus* are of average size for crickets but have extraordinarily delicate bodies and forewings.

Fig. A and B above show that *Oecanthus* spp. decline in file tooth number and file length with increasing pulse rate as do *Anaxipha* spp. in msFig. 17A and B. One reason for the greater vertical scatter of values displayed in the Fig. A *Oecanthus* graph is that the y-axis scale displays a lesser range of values in the same vertical distance as the corresponding graph for *Anaxipha*. For *Oecanthus* the highest tooth-count value is only 2.8 times the lowest value; for *Anaxipha* it is 3.9.

Fig. C above fails to show a decline in file tooth density with pulse rate within the *nigricornis* group as is clearly shown in the *exigua* group in msFig. 17C. Instead, with the possible exception of the *rileyi* group, the species within groups remain similar in file tooth density across their range of values on the pulse rate scale.

Fig. D above resembles msFig.17F in that species within species groups tend to be somewhat limited in their ranges of CF@25°C values across their range of pulse rate values.