

A LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

for the paper:

Alexander, Richard D. 1968. Life cycle origins, speciation, and related phenomena in crickets. *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 43(1):1-41.

- p. 1. The number of "known" cricket species is optimistic, on the basis of published descriptions and recent arrangements of old names, partly because of undescribed species known to me and partly because my experience suggests that, accidentally or not, a higher proportion of the old names represent good species. It might have been better to date the Gryllidae to the Triassic Period.
- p. 3, table 1. I should have used the common name "scaly crickets" for the Mogoplistinae.
- p. 6, col. 2, l. 39. Ohmachi and Matsuura (1951) list cycles for several additional species in Japan. I am indebted to Sinzo Masaki for furnishing a translation of this almost unobtainable paper.
- p. 7, fig. 4 caption, l. 6. Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina . . .
- p. 10, col. 2, l. 43-46. T. commodus may indeed be non-diapausing in the north (I heard several males singing on 16 July 1968 at Rockhampton, Queensland). T. commodus and T. oceanicus, however, cannot be considered members of the same species -- the latter simply a non-diapausing northern race -- for both species were singing in the same field at Rockhampton without evidence of interbreeding.
- p. 21, fig. 10. The phrase "mostly interspecific" under "Hereditary variations" refers to most of the observed variations, and is not intended to imply that intraspecific hereditary variations in these regards are largely absent.
- p. 24, col. 1, l. 39. A given area or habitat unit . . .
- p. 25, fig. 12. The phrase "Most days and nights below 50° F." applies only to the period following September 27.
- p. 35, fig. 15. In the figure itself "(a)" should apply to Scapsipedus aspersus and "(b)" to Gryllus fultoni, as can be discerned from the text.
- p. 37, col. 2, last line. Angus Hull (not Hall).