

Tropical House Cricket, *Gryllobates sigillatus*(F. Walker)¹

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Introduction

The tropical house cricket, *Gryllobates sigillatus*, (also known as the “decorated cricket”), is common in urban areas and sometimes occur indoors. It is easily reared but, unlike its temperate counterpart ([the house cricket](#)), it is seldom exploited for pet food or fish bait.

Other Florida field and house crickets

Distribution

The tropical house cricket is probably native to south-western Asia but has been spread by commerce to tropical regions throughout the world.

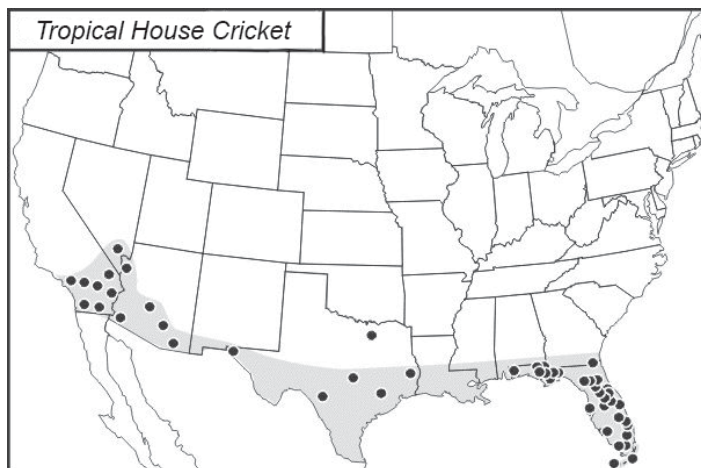


Figure 1. Distribution of the tropical house cricket, *Gryllobates sigillatus* (F. Walker).

Life Cycle

Like house crickets, there is no special overwintering stage and generations are continuous. Depending on the temperature, development from egg to adult takes two to three months.

Identification

The tropical house cricket is a 13 to 18 mm long, light yellowish-brown, somewhat flattened cricket. Males have wings that only half cover the abdomen and females are practically wingless. Very rarely, a male or female has long wings that make them look like [house crickets](#). However, in the tropical house cricket the space between the antennae is narrow (about the width of the basal segment of either antenna), and there is a single dark transverse band between the eyes.

Habitat

In Florida, tropical house crickets are most frequently found outdoors in or near paved areas. At night they issue from hiding places, such as crevices between pavement blocks, to forage (like roaches) and sing (like crickets). When they move into buildings, as they occasionally do, their songs reveal their presence.

1. This document is EENY-064, one of a series of the Entomology and Nematology Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date January 1999. Revised May 2014. Reviewed February. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the latest version of this publication. This document is also available on the Featured Creatures website at <http://entomology.ifas.ufl.edu/creatures>.

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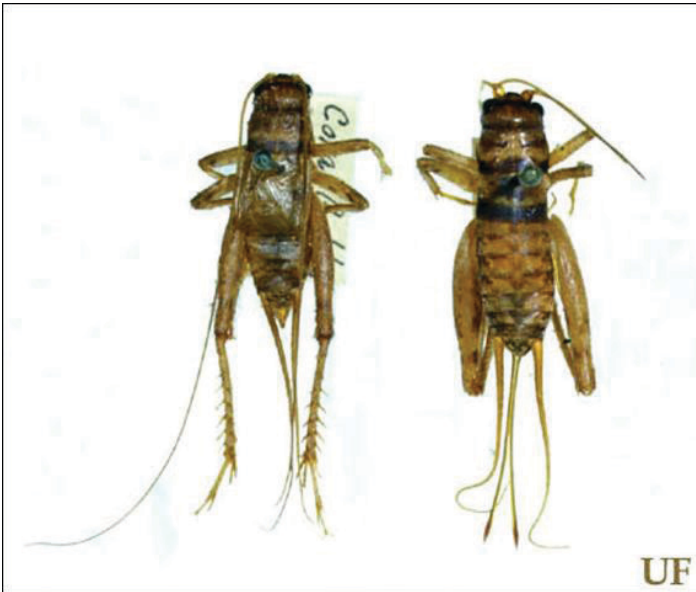


Figure 2. Tropical house cricket, *Gryllodes sigillatus* (F. Walker), male (left) and female (right).

Credits: Paul M. Choate, UF/IFAS

Song and Mating

The **calling song** (690 Kb wav file) consists of a sequence of brief chirps, each with three principal pulses. Within a chirp, each pulse represents a closure of the wings while a *scraper* on one wing engages a toothed *file* on the other. The pulses of a chirp grow successively longer as 1/2, 3/4 and the entire file is used (**graphs**). Only males call. When a female is attracted to the song, courtship ensues, and the male attaches a bag of sperm (*spermatophore*) to the female. The male surrounds the spermatophore with a proteinaceous mass on which the female feeds while the sperm pass into her internal sperm receptacle. The bigger the mass, the longer the sperm may have to enter, because the female usually eats all or part of the covering prior to removing the spermatophore proper.

Management

Generally tropical house crickets do no harm. Should they cause problems by their presence or calling in a structure, they can be eliminated by setting out baits sold for cockroach or earwig control.

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