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Jamaican Field Cricket, *Gryllus assimilis* (Fabricius) (Insecta: Orthoptera: Gryllidae)[1]

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The Featured Creatures collection provides in-depth profiles of insects, nematodes, arachnids and other organisms relevant to Florida. These profiles are intended for the use of interested laypersons with some knowledge of biology as well as academic audiences.

Introduction

The Jamaican field cricket, *Gryllus assimilis* (Fabricius), was first described from Jamaica and is widespread in the West Indies. It may have first become established in south Florida as recently as the early 1950s. Its scientific name (*Gryllus assimilis*, or previously *Acheta assimilis*) was applied to all New World field crickets until 1957.

Overview of Florida field crickets

Distribution

In the United States, Jamaican field crickets are known only from south peninsular Florida and southernmost Texas.

Identification

Jamaican field crickets are not as dark as other Florida field crickets. The arms of the Y-shaped "ecdysial suture" are well defined, and most of the areas around the eyes are light yellow-brown. The pronotum has a dense brown pubescence that makes this field cricket appear "fuzzier" than the other Florida species. All adults have long hind wings.

Figure 1. Distribution of Jamaican field cricket in the United States.

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Figure 2. Jamaican field cricket, *Gryllus assimilis* (Fabricius), male. Credits: Paul M. Choate, UF/IFAS

Life Cycle

Jamaican field crickets probably occur in all stages at all times of year. Supporting this conjecture is the species' tropical origin and its rapid, synchronous development in laboratory colonies. Its relatively large size and ease of rearing might make it competitive with the house cricket as a species to be reared and sold for pet food.

Habitat

This species is characteristic of lawns, weedy fields, roadsides and other open areas. It sometimes flies to lights in significant numbers. An African field cricket in which all adults are long-winged was found flying at sea more than 500 miles from shore. Thus, it is possible that the Jamaican field cricket reached Florida from the West Indies under its own power.

Song

The calling song (689 Kb wav file) of this species is a brief chirp repeated about once per second. Unlike Florida's other chirping field crickets, each chirp usually has seven or more pulses, with the initial ones being briefer and more rapidly delivered than the terminal ones (graphs). The pulse rate is so high and the pulse intervals so brief that the chirp sounds more like a continuous sound than in other chirping species.

Selected References

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