

leaves and other vegetation. Those males singing in bushes and on tree trunks may jump on approach and get lost in the forest duff. A large butterfly net positioned beneath the male can help in these situations. Aggressiveness in this taxon studied by Jang *et al.* (2008).

### *Gryllus cayensis* Walker

Keys Wood Cricket

Figs 127–129

2001 *Gryllus cayensis* Walker 2001. Florida Ent. 84: 700. Holotype male (Fig. 127); allotype female (Fig. 128) (all courtesy Kyle Schnepf): Florida, Monroe Co., Key Largo. Deposited in FSCA Florida State Collection.



**FIGURE 127.** Holotype male of *G. cayensis*, with labels.

*Distribution.* Known only from southern Florida (Walker, 2019), and probably extirpated from the Florida Keys by past mosquito spraying that started in 1972 (Walker 2001).

*Recognition characters and song.* No calling song. Only woodland inhabiting *Gryllus* species there although *G. assimilis*, *G. firmus*, and *G. rubens* also occur in southern Florida (Capinera *et al.* 2004).

*DNA.* Multilocus 2018-002, Florida, Monroe Co., Everglades National Park, Long Pine Key, 14-v-2018. 25.401352° -80.660966°. Closest (Gray *et al.* 2019) to sister species *G. fultoni* and *G. vernalis*.

*Discussion.* The reader is referred to Walker (2001, 2019) for further information, since our exposure is limited. When DAG looked for them in Everglades National Park, in May, 2018, he was rained out on 3 consecutive nights and felt lucky to get 1 adult female to an oatmeal trail (Fig. 129). At least some individuals survived the area's 2017 flooding from Hurricane Irma.



FIGURE 128. Allotype female of *G. cayensis*, with labels.



FIGURE 129. Photograph of live *G. cayensis* female used in multilocus sequencing.