

Oblong-Winged Katydid (suggested common name) *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (De Geer, 1773) (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Phaneropterinae)¹

Shari Linn and Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman²

Introduction

The oblong-winged katydid, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (De Geer, 1773), is a false katydid in the subfamily Phaneropterinae. It is very similar in appearance to *Amblycorypha floridana*, the Florida false katydid; however, the two species can be differentiated by their calling songs and distribution.

The false katydid adults are distinguishable from the adults of the true katydids (subfamily Pseudophyllinae) by their hind wings which extend beyond their leathery forewings, or tegmina (Kramer 1944). True katydids have relatively shorter forewings, and, compared to those of the false katydids, the wings bulge out at the sides (Capinera et al. 2004).

This species of katydid is typically green, but can be pink, orange, tan, brown, or yellow (Figure 1), though it is rare to find these in the wild. Though once thought to be a seasonal color change, entomologist Joseph Hancock, in 1916, discovered the colors are a genetically inherited condition called erythrism (Crew 2013).



Figure 1. Oblong-winged katydid adults, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (De Geer), in various colors.

Credits: Joel Sartore, Photo Ark

Distribution

The oblong-winged katydid is found throughout the eastern United States, but records of collection are absent from Georgia and most of Florida. Though sometimes confused for *Amblycorypha floridana*, commonly encountered throughout its range in Florida, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* has only been recorded in Florida's panhandle (T.J. Walker, personal communication). It is also found in the Canadian provinces of Québec (mainly Montréal) and Ontario (Kramer 1944).

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2. Shari Linn and Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman, associate Extension scientist, Entomology and Nematology Department; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

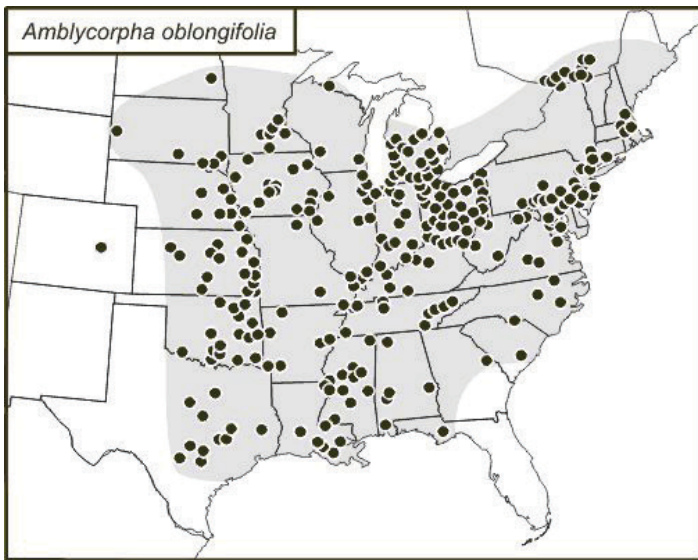


Figure 2. Distribution of *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (De Geer) within the United States, black dots indicate county records. Credits: Computer-generated distribution map produced in 2003 from records in the GrylTett database

Description

Like all false katydids, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* possesses a fully-exposed tympanum at the base of the fore tibia (Capinera et al. 2004). The tympanum senses the call the oblong-winged katydid produces. Katydid sounds are created by rubbing their wings together. *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* makes a distinct sound that resembles an “it-zic” (Morse 1920). This is distinguishable from the calling song of *Amblycorypha floridana*, which lasts much longer and sounds like a bouncing table-tennis ball made to buzz when the paddle is lowered down on it so that it starts to bounce very quickly in the small space made (T.J. Walker, personal communication, Capinera et al. 2004). Unlike most species of katydids, males in the Phaneropterinae subfamily approach the females when they detect the females’ audible response to their calls (Capinera et al. 2004).

Life Cycle

Eggs

The eggs are deposited in soil and, depending on the location, can take two or more years to hatch (Capinera et al. 2004). In captivity, the Audubon Butterfly Garden and Insectarium has recorded that males from the same cohort hatch before the females (Crew 2013).

Young

The nymphs resemble the adults, except that the abdomen is rounder and they lack wings or sexual characteristics (Figure 3). As the nymphs molt, they develop wing pads.

The wings are not fully formed until sexual maturity is reached, which takes about two months (Crew 2013).



Figure 3. *Amblycorypha* sp. nymph on a leaf; in Montréal, Québec, Canada.

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Adults

The adults range in size from 42 to 52 mm, with the forewings’ length typically 3.1 to 4 times that of the maximum width (Figure 4) (Capinera et al. 2004). *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* is a round-headed katydid and, like other katydids in the Tettigoniidae family, has four tarsal segments (Capinera et al. 2004).

Adult abundance peaks once a year between late June and mid-August depending on the latitude (Capinera et al. 2004). The average adult lifespan is four to six months (Crew 2013).



Figure 4. Adult male oblong-winged katydid, *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* (De Geer), perched on a leaf.

Credits: Tom Walker, University of Florida

Host Plants

Amblycorypha oblongifolia frequents the understory of deciduous forests, shrubs, and tall weeds, mostly in damp places (Capinera et al. 2004). Additionally, this species of katydid is commonly found on goldenrod (Asteraceae: *Solidago*) flowers and other related plants along fences and

the edges of thickets (Arnett 2000). This katydid is not known to damage economically important plants.

Management

Should prevention of crop damage be needed, registered insecticides for that crop can be used, but alternative methods are available. Covering plants with netting or floating row covers, a light-weight material that covers crops, will keep the katydids out (Capinera et al. 2004). In Florida, protection of plants from katydid damage is necessary only on citrus seedlings for *Microcentrum rhombifolium*, the greater angle-wing katydid (T. J. Walker personal communication).

The best way to deal with these katydids is to tolerate their presence. In most cases, management is not required since only minor damage occurs.

Selected References

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