

MATING TIME

(Beckwith/Nichol)

a note on sources

Baby Talk	kookaburra
Bark	prairie dog, salamander
Bellow	bullfrog
Bleat	seal
Blow	seal
Boom	alligator
Boat-Whistle	toadfish
Bubble	bear
Bugle	elk
Chatter	monkey, shrew
Chirp	frog, grasshopper (phrase of six)
Chuckle	mink
Click	barnacle, clam, gecko, shrew
Cluck	
Coo	skunk
Crow	
Grate	
Growl	tiger
Grumble	boar
Grunt	whale, cod, leopard
Gurgle	
Hiss	snake (short, machine-gun-like)
Hoot	chimpanzee
Howl	chimpanzee, seal
Knock	whale
Moan	whale, rhino
Pant	
Purr	skunk
Quack	bee
Rasp	snake
Rattle	crab, nightjar
Roar	seal, elk, turtle
Scrape	
Scratch	crawfish
Scream	whale, lion, panther, tiger, frog, turtle
Snap	shrimp, stork (beak)
Snore	Canada goose
Snort	African adder
Squawk	gecko
Squeak	salamander, chimpanzee
Tap	woodpecker
Toot	bee
Trill	frog
Trumpet	seal
Whistle	salamander, skunk
Yelp	catfish
Yowl	lion

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some relevant quotations

Bee

Queen bees make piping noises -- tooting or quacking. Only one mature queen is allowed in a hive, and she does the tooting; the quacking is done by maturing queens trying to escape from their cells. "The frustrated queen toots her protests around the clock, sometimes for a week: the sound grows louder and louder and can be heard 10-12 feet from the hive."

Birds

Males are the singers; but the females of a few species also have songs and calls. Certain quails, coucals, and snipes belong in this category. In some species the male and female exchange sounds and even perform duets during courtship. Songs are repeated in mating season eight or ten hours each day. The red-eyed vireo repeats his song well over 20,000 times a day until mating takes place.

Mosquito

The male emits two different signals and the female a third. If we call the male's signals A and C and the female's B the sequence of the exchange is: (1) male: A,A,A..; (2) female reply: B,B,B..; (3) male: C,C,C..; (4) male stops emitting C, and goes towards the female, which continues to emit B until the two meet.

Frog

Frogs sing in groups of three; a chorus may be made of many trios. In each trio a single frog sounds the note A a number of times; if there is no answer he trills. A second frog then calls on G-sharp. The two then alternate on their two notes for an indefinite time. If a third does not join, the two discontinue and after a pause the G-sharp frog emits a trill. The third frog then starts a call on B. The three continue in the order A-G-sharp-B indefinitely.

Shellfish

Many crustaceans have special organs to produce sounds that are used as territorial markers and in mating. Crawfish: a scratching sound made by rubbing the base of the antennae against the hard shell encasing their bodies. Crabs: loud rattling of joints. Snapping shrimp: "whacking" noises, "as loud as those produced by a good-sized firecracker."