The rate of chirp seems to be entirely determined by the temperature and this to such a degree that one may easily compute the temperature when the number of chirps per minute is known.

Thus at 60° F. the rate is 80 per minute.

At 70° F. the rate is 120 a minute, a change of four chirps a minute for each change of one degree. Below a temperature of 50° the cricket has no energy to waste in music and there would be but 40 chirps per minute.

One may express this relation between temperature and chirp rate thus.

Let T. stand for temperature and N, the rate per minute.

$$T. = 50 + \frac{N-40}{4}$$

For example. What is the temperature when the concert of crickets is 100 per minute?

$$T. = 50 + \frac{100-40}{4} = 65°.$$