5 Three films with the generic title of *Grain of the Voice* were produced: Two Women (1980), Seven Sisters (1980), and Rock Wallaby and Blackbird (1980).

6 Roland Barthes, "Le grain de la voix", *Musique en jeu* 9, 1972 (Published in English as "The Grain of the Voice" in *Image-Music-Text, Roland Barthes, Essays Selected and Translated by Stephen Heath*, Fontana, Glascow, 1972)

7 Image-Music-Text, Roland Barthes, Essays Selected and Translated by Stephen Heath, Fontana, Glascow, 1972, p. 295

Arthur & Corinne Cantrill have been making films since 1960; at first documentaries on art, then experimental film since 1969; and they edited and published *Cantrills Filmnotes*, a journal on film and video art, from 1971 to 2000.

They have been active in several directions of film research (and have made more than eighty films, many of them quite provocative), such as multi-screen projection, and film-performance; single-frame structuring of film; landscape filmmaking, and all of their work deeply explores the process of filming and the audience perception of visuals with a particular fixation upon the use of landscape in order to create a national identity.

Their filmwork and publishing is well-known internationally; they are represented in several film collections including those of Musée national d'art moderne (Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris), New York Museum of Modern Art, The British Council, and the National Library of Australia. Their films have been shown at the Centre Pompidou and The Louvre in Paris, the New York Museum of Modern Art, as well as numerous art museums and film festivals.

In 1996 Arthur Cantrill retired as Associate Professor at the University of Melbourne.

Photo Essay: Orthopteroid Insects in the Muller Range, Papua New Guinea

Photos & Essay by Dave Rentz

In mid September 2009 I had the privilege of accompanying a group from Conservation International into the Muller Range, Western Province, Papua New Guinea. This is located in the "Karst District", a region of karst topography, which of course, would mean a limestone substrate topped with about a foot of topsoil. The fauna was fantastic but not easy to see. One had to wander about at night with a torch and be very alert. None of these katydids or crickets were heard or recorded in the field. But there are some things we can say about them based on related species and our knowledge of the behaviour of rainforest orthopterans. – *Dave Rentz*

Fig. 1. An important insect component of tropical rainforests, katydids control excess growth of plant life, assist in pollination, and provide food for myriads of other organisms. They have remarkable cryptic adaptations. This one resembles bark with lichens. It sits motionless during the day on appropriate trees where it is usually overlooked by potential predators. Alike to the katydid in figure 4, this specimen can be expected to stridulate at irregular intervals, apparently to avoid tracking by predators.

Fig. 2. A phyllophorine, *Phyllophora* sp. The resemblance to leaves by tropical katydids is truly remarkable. This one is complete with "dead patches" you might expect to see on any leaf. The Phyllophorinae are known only from Old World rainforest.

Fig. 3. A phyllophorine katydid, probably *Sasima* sp. The Phyllophorinae all have the peculiarly shaped thorax and all known species are unique for the family Tettigoniidae in that the males have no stridulatory file on the left forewing. However, adults and nymphs alike can "squeak" or "rasp" when annoyed by rubbing the metasterna against a series of minute tubercles on the hind coxae.

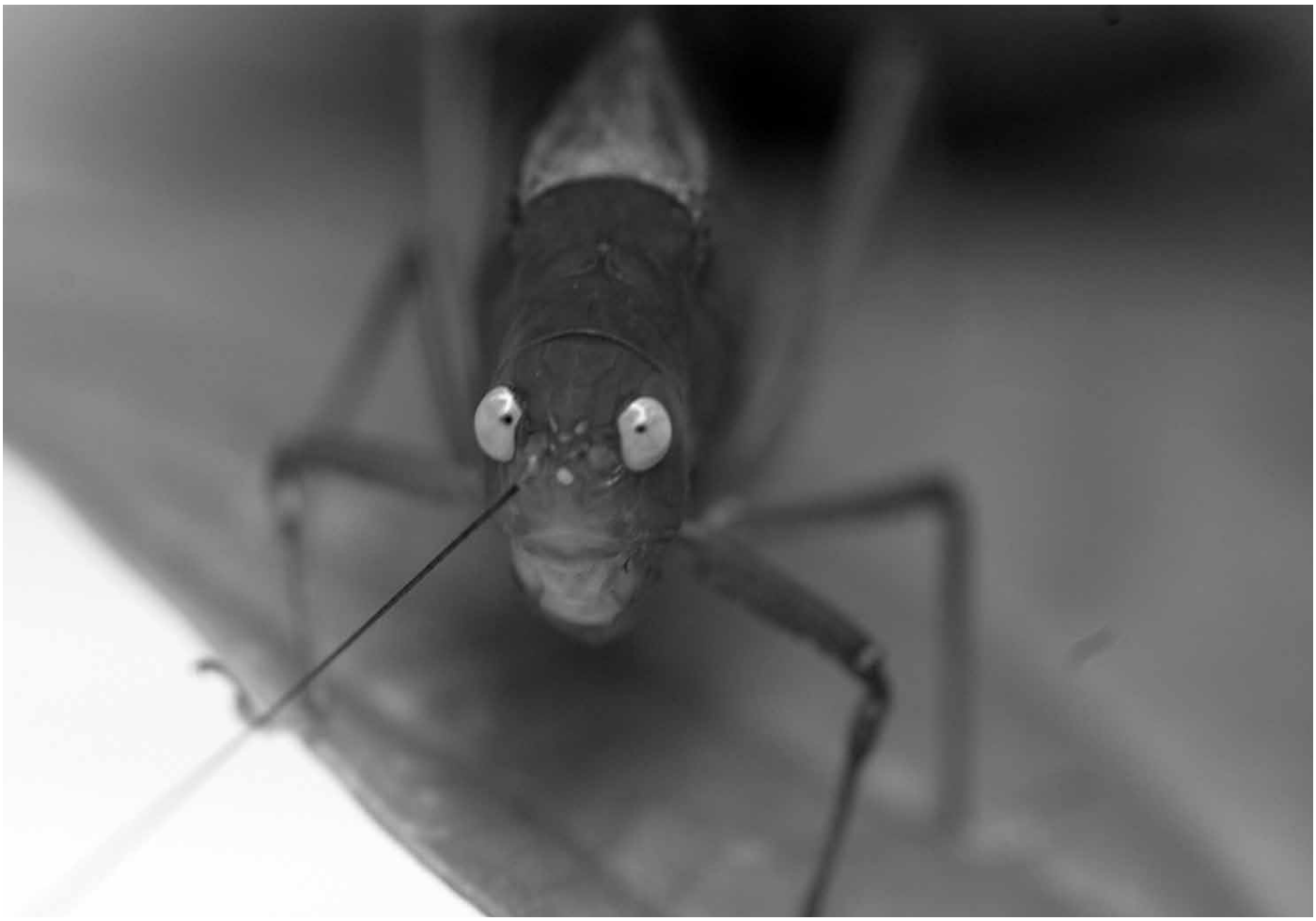

Fig. 4. Purple Eyes! A phaneropterine katydid, probably *Caedicia* sp. Otherwise plain green, the eyes on this species are a real standout. Just why this species should be so adorned, is open for study. High frequency call emitted at irregular intervals.

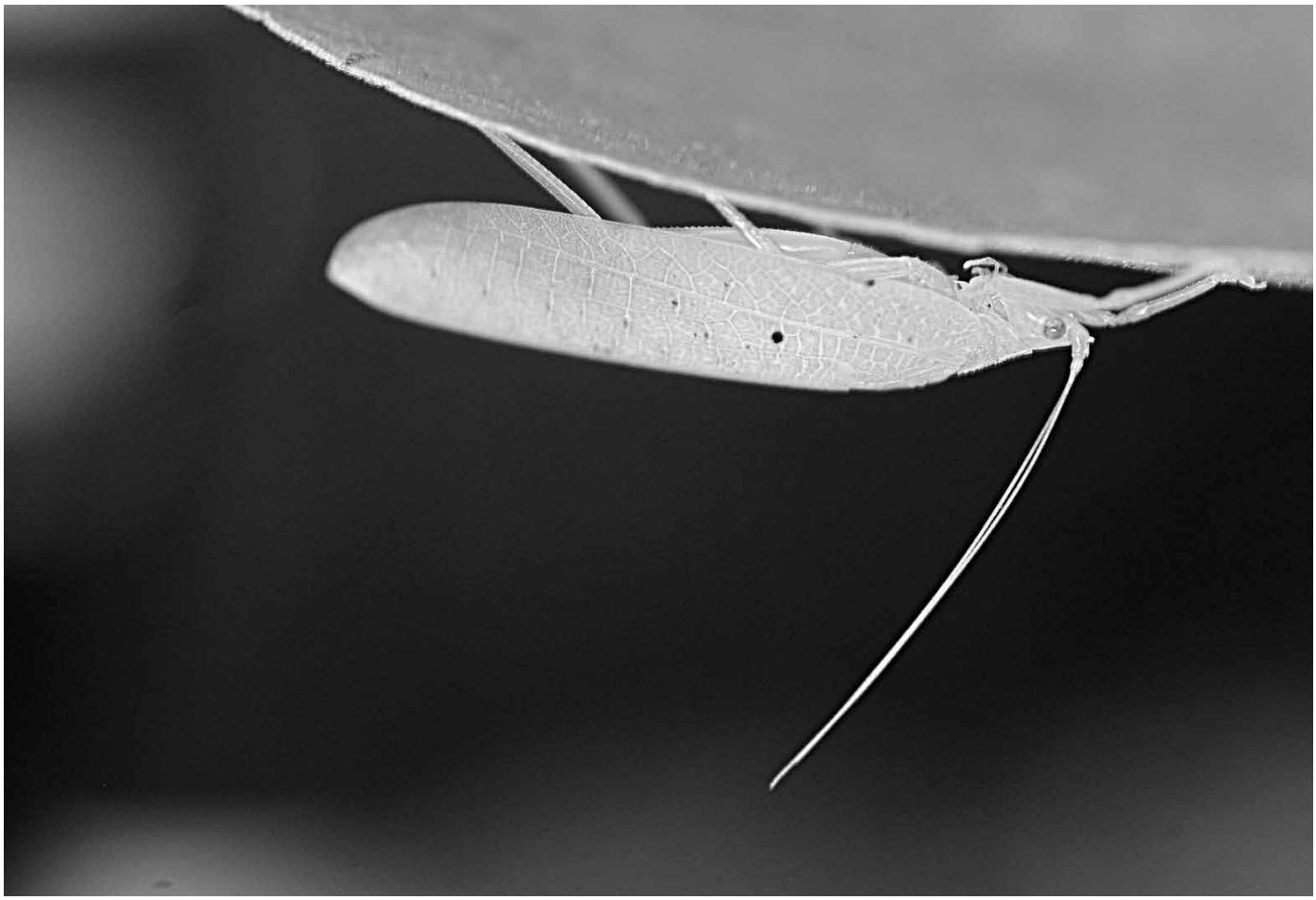

Fig. 5. A chirping katydid, *Acauloplacella* sp. There are many related species in this group in the New Guinea rainforests. These katydids have a characteristic gestalt. The Australian species sing with an erratic chirping sound very audible to the human ear from a considerable distance.

Fig. 6. A Raspy Cricket, family Gryllacrididae, representing an unknown (but not necessarily undescribed) genus. All known members of this family can produce sound by rubbing a series of tubercles on the inside of the hind femur against ridges on the adjacent portion of the abdomen. Unlike the katydids, the sound seems to be exclusively defensive and may be used to deter predators. All stages, from the tiniest nymphs to the adults, seem to exhibit this behaviour.

David Rentz received his PhD in Entomology from the University of California, Berkeley and was appointed Curator of Entomology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He held that position until 1975 when he took a similar position at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. From 1976 to 2001 he was Curator of Orthopteroid Insects in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra (CSIRO). His research specialty is the Katydids (Tettigoniidae) and he has produced three volumes of a Monograph on the Australian species. He has written widely on Australian Orthopteroid Insects and has produced a number of CDs and CD-ROMs as well as popular books on Australian fauna. He currently lives in retirement in Kuranda, Queensland.