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Egg-forming and Preservation Methods for Year-round Rearing of the Emma Cricket Eggs, *Teleogryllus emma* (Orthoptera: Gryllidae)

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To develop egg-forming and preservation methods for year-round rearing system of the emma cricket eggs, *Teleogryllus emma*, were investigated. The oviposition preference experiment on different mats, soil(natural oviposition mat) and oasis®(artificial oviposition mat), showed that *T. emma* preferred to oviposit on the oasis®. The emma cricket, *T. emma*, undergoes an embryonic diapause and produces one generation per year. Charges in volume, water content, and oxygen consumption in *T. emma* eggs were followed from oviposition. The increase in volume and uptake of water occur from 7 to 8 days after oviposition. Oxygen consumption in the eggs of emma cricket increased slowly for the 7 days after oviposion, but thereafter decreased until 13-day-old age. these results show that a physiological change at diapause initiation is reflected upon volume, water content, and oxygen consumption of the eggs of emma cricket. The experiment on the hatching of the eggs showed that eggs could be stocked at 10℃ from 40days to 180days, when considering hatchability.