THE

DICTIONARY OF ENTOMOLOGY.
The Dictionary of Entomology.

BY

N. K. JARDINE F.E.S.

LONDON
JANSON & SONS,
44, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
INTRODUCTION.

In view of the necessity in Entomology of the acceptance of a universal code of terms to differentiate or describe the parts or characteristics of insects, and owing to the absence of such a work, I have, through the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History), availed myself of the use of their extensive library to compile this book.

I also have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor F. V. Theobald for reading the proof-sheets, and for his valuable advice; to Mr. Gahan for the great interest he has taken in this publication; and to Miss E. H. Clemetson, Assoc. Inst. of Linguists, for revising the derivations.

I shall be happy to be notified of any omissions in this, the first edition, in order to render future issues more complete.

NIGEL K. JARDINE.

2, Castle Street,

Ashford, Kent.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.S. ............... Anglo-Saxon.
Arab. .............. Arabic.
C. .................. Celtic; used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, and Cornish.
Dan. .............. Danish.
Du. ............... Dutch.
E. ................. English.
F. ................. French.
Gael. .............. Gaelic.
Ger. ............... German.
Gr. ................. Greek.
Icel. ............... Icelandic.
Idg. ............... Indo-germanic.
Ital. .............. Italian.
L. ................. Latin.
M.E. ............... Middle English; English of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.
Mod. .............. Modern.
O.F. ............... Old French.
O.L.G. ......... Old Low German.
O.S. ......... Old Spanish.
Pers. ......... Persian.
Scand. ......... Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian.
Skt. ........... Sanskrit.
Span. ........... Spanish.
Swed. ........... Swedish.
Teut. ........... Teutonic; English, Dutch, German, Gothic and Scandinavian.
EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS.

Following the method used by Professor Skeat in his Etymological Dictionary, the symbol + is employed to distinguish forms which are cognate and which are adduced to illustrate and confirm the etymology.

The symbol — signifies derived from. Example:-
Furred, (F. — O.L.G.), M.E. "forre" meaning, French derived from old Low German; Middle English "forre."

The abbreviation Ders. signifies derivatives of the primary word.
THE DICTIONARY OF ENTOMOLOGY.

A.—A prefix of Latin and Greek words, and as a prefix to Latin words, means, away from, as avert, to turn from; and when prefixed to Greek words, it means, not, or without, as atom, what cannot be divided.

Abbreviate, Abbreviatus.—Disproportionately short in part; when apparently unnaturally shortened. (L. ad, and brevis, short.)

Abbreviate fascia.—A fascia traversing less than half the wing. (See Dimidiate fascia.)

Abdomen.—The portion of an insect comprising all the segments beyond the podeon, or peduncle. (Newman.)

The posterior apodous region of the body, consisting of ten or fewer segments, which are usually freely articulated, although occasionally some of them are fused. (Boas.)

The third and last chief division of the body of insects (Burmeister). (L. abdo, to conceal.)

Abdominal ganglia.—Small oval nerve centres, situated one in each segment, between the alimentary canal and the large ventral muscles. (L. abdo, and ganglion.)
Abductor coxa.—The second of the powerful coxae muscles. (L. ab, from, away from, and duco, ductum, to lead or draw.)

Aborted.—Incomplete, undeveloped. (L. aborto, old form of abortio, to miscarry.)

Absconditum.—(Head) see Concealed. (L. abs, away from, and condò, to hide.)

Acarina.—A family of Arachnoidæ, including mites, ticks, etc. (Gr. A, not, and Keiro, to cut).

Acclivous.—A gentle ascent of the surface; rising in a gradual slope. (L. ad, and clivus, a slope.)

Accrescente.—Gradually increasing in thickness towards the apex, and generally applied to the antennæ. (L. ad, and cresco, cretum, to grow.)

Acetabula.—The cotyloid cavities, the cavities of the thorax, in which the legs are inserted, formed by the sternum and epimerum, and sometimes the epigastrium. (L. acetabulum, a cup-shaped vessel.)

Acetabuliform.—Resembling a circular shallow saucer, the sides of which are more or less incurved. (L. acetabulum, and form, shape.) See Calathiform.

Acetabulum.—The mesostethium, or large central piece situated next to the peristethium, and behind the sockets of the intermediate legs. (L. acetabulum.)
Acetabulum. — The segment of the postpectus that is situated behind the peristæthium. It is bounded on each side by the Parapleureæ, and behind by the mærianæ; it contains cavities for the reception of the intermediate legs. (L. a cup-shaped vessel.)

Achatine. — Painted with various concentric, curved, or parallel lines, resembling the veining of an agate. (Gr. Achates, a river in Sicily, where agates were found.)

Achromatin. — The water-like substance of the nucleus; the substance composing the remainder of the surrounding matter — after taking away the chromatin — of the nucleus. (Gr. ἄ, and chroma, colour.)

Aciculæ. — Prickles, spines. (L. acicula, a little needle.)

Acicular. — Slender, needle-shaped. (L. acicula.)

Aciculate. — Covered with small scratches. (L. acicula.)

Acid. — (Scent) a pungent sour smell. (L. acidus, sour.)

Acidotheca. — The case of the ovipositor, that portion of the theca enclosing the ovipositor.

Acies. — The extreme termination of the margin. (L. the edge.)

Acinacicate. — Falchion-shaped; curved with the apex truncate and growing gradually wider towards the end. (Pers. acinacæs, a sabre.)
Acini.—Granulations. (L. *acinus*, seed stone.)

Aciniform.—Cimiter-shaped, one thick and straight edge, the other thin and curved. (L. *acinus*, and *forma*, shape.)

Acone eyes.—Eyes which have not a crystalline cone in their structure. (Gr. *A*, and *konos*, a cone.)

Acron.—The first segment of the Ant. (Wheeler.) (Gr. *acros*, at the top, the extremity.)

Acuductate, Acuducted.—Scratched across very finely as if with the point of a needle. (Constructed from L. *acus*, a needle.)

Aculeate.—Produced into a point; or as applied to Hymenoptera, furnished with a sting. (L. from *acuo*, to sharpen.)

Aculeate.—Furnished with prickles. Armed with sharp points.

Aculeate-serrate.—Armed with numerous short spines inclining towards one end, as do the teeth of a small hand-saw.

Aculei.—Small sharp points or spines. (L.)

Aculeus.—The instrument and appendages with which the female lays her eggs. (L. the sharp point, acuteness.)

Aculeus.—An appendage of the telum seen in bees—the sting. (L.)

Acuminate.—Ending in a prolonged point. (L. *acuo*, to sharpen.)
Acuminated.—Tapering to a point; pointed. (From L. acuminatus, pa. par. of acumino, to sharpen.)

Ad.—A Latin prefix, signifying to.

Adermata.—(Pupa) When the prior skin is thrown off, and the wings, antennæ, etc., of the future imago appear through the case. (From Gr. a, and derma, skin.)

Adductor coxal.—One of the powerful coxae muscles. (L. ad, and duseo, to lead; and coxa.)

Adherent.—(Pupæ) See Pupæ adhaerenæ. (L. ad, and haereo, haesum, to stick.)

Adiaphanous.—Transparency of surface which does not transmit the light at all. (Gr. a, and diaphanes, transparent.)

Adminiculæ.—Elevated or indented stripes found upon many pupæ. Minute teeth on the dorsal surface of the abdomen of subterranean pupæ, by which they are able to reach the surface. (From L. adminiculum, a prop, an assistance.)

Adnate.—Growing to by its whole length, adhering or growing together. (L. ad, and natus, grown.)

Appressed.—Contiguous; pressed to. (L. adpressus, pa. par. of adprimo, to press to; ad, to and premo, to press.)

Aduncate.—Gradually bending from the direct line. (L. ad, and uncus, a hook.)

Ædaegus.—The structure attached to, and slung by its middle from, the roof of the pygofer. (From Gr. aidoia, the secret parts.)
Ædeagus.—The intromittent organ of the male with its appendages. (From Gr. aïdoia.)

Æneus.—Bright brassy, or golden-green colour. (L. aenus, brazen.)

Æquata.—Equal. (L. æqualis, even, equal.)

Aeriducts.—Respiratory organs on the sides of the abdomen, tail, and trunk of aquatic larvae and pupae. (L. aër, air, and ductum, to lead.)

Æeroscepsin.—A supposed unknown sense, of which the antennæ are, by some, believed to be the organs. (Gr. aër, air, and skopeo (skepsis, perception by the senses) to observe closely.) See Aeroscepsy.

Aeroscepsy.—The faculty of preception by the medium of the air ascribed to the antennæ of insects. (Gr. aer, and skopeo.)

Agamic.—Capable of reproducing without the agency of the male. (Gr. a, and gamos, marriage.)

Air-sacs.—An enlargement of the tracheæ into sacs or pouches, which are seen to lie superficially beneath the hypodermis in various parts of the body. (L. aër, and saccus, a bag.)

Aeruginous.—The colour of verdigris. (L. ærugo, rust of copper, verdigris.)

Agglutinate.—Fastened closely together, welded. (L. ad, and gluten, glue.)

Aheneus.—Bright brassy, or golden-green colour. (L. akeneus, brazen.)

Alæ.—The wings of insects. (L. ala, a wing.)
Alar.—Pertaining to the wings.

Alary muscles.—Muscles supporting the pericardial diaphragm. (L. ala, and musculus, a muscle.)

Alatate.—(Egg) Provided with lateral wings. (L. alatus, winged.)

Alatate (ala'a). (Tibia) Winged,—furnished with an attenuated dilated process, much resembling the extended membrane which constitutes the wing of a bat, but not so flexible. (L. alatus, winged.)

Alate, Alated, Alatus.—Winged; furnished with wings, or with projecting bodies resembling wings. (L. ala.)

Albidus.—A dirty, impure white. (L. albus, white.)

Albus.—Pure white. (L. albus.)

Alitrunk.—The term given to the fore-body of insects which have the protothorax reduced, and the three segments of the fore-body and first segment of the hind-body fused together. (L. ala, and truncus, trunk.)

Alliaceous.—(Scent.) A garlic-like smell. (L. allium, garlic.)

Allux.—“Toe Ball,” the third joint of the tarsi (remarkable in Rhyncephora). (L.)

Alula.—The alar appendage, a lobiform appendage at the base of each wing of Diptera; plural alulæ, “little wings.” (L. ala.)

Alulet.—[See Alula.]
Alu

Alutaceous.—Covered with minute cracks. (From L. aluta, leather.)

Alveolate.—Furnished with cells. (L. alveus, a hollow.)

Alveole.—A cell. (L. alveus.)

Am, Amb.—A Latin prefix signifying about; around.

Ambient vein.—The term given to the costal nervure or vein when it completely encircles the wing. (L. amb, and iens, going; and vein.)

Ambulant.—Moving from place to place. (L. ambulo, to walk.)

Ambulate.—To move backwards and forwards. (L. ambulo.)

Ambulatorial.—Used for walking. (L. ambulo.)

Ametabolous.—Differing neither in form, structure, nor habits from the adult. (Gr. a, and metabole, change.)

Amethystine.—Resembling the purple splendour of the amethyst. (Fr. amethystin, resembling amethyst in colour.)

Amnion.—The inner membrane continuous with the ectoderm of the primitive streak, which protects the developing embryo. (Gr. amnion.)

Amorpha.—Insects in which the pupa (provided with neither mouth nor organs of locomotion) bears no resemblance to the imago. (Gr. a, and morphe, shape.)
Amphi.—A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around.

Amphipneustic.—A term given to one of the intermediate types between the Holopneustic and Apneustic tracheal systems:—When a pair of spiracles, situated at each end of the body, are open, and the intermediate spiracles closed. (Most dipterous larvae.) (Gr. amphi, and from pneuma, air.)

Amplixicate.—(L. amplus, large.) See Dilatate.

Ampullaceous sensillae.—More or less upright conical sense hairs, greatly resembling the coeloconic type; but the hair is more upright and smaller, while the pit which encloses the base is circular, much deeper, and opens on the surface by a small pore. (Berlese.) (L. ampulla, a vessel; and from sensus, the sense.)

Ampulliform.—Bottle-shaped; swollen; resembling an inflated bladder. (L. ampulla, and form.)

An.—A form of the Greek prefix a; an abbreviation of the Greek prefix ana.

Ana.—As a Greek prefix, means up, up or all through, back, again, according to.

Anal.—Pertaining to the anus. (L. anus, the fundament.)

Anal area.—(Wing) That portion of the wing lying between the anal nervure and the posterior margin. (L. anus, and area.)
**Anal angle.**—(Wing) The angle between the dorsum and the tergum (see Tornus). (L. *anus*, and *ang lus*, an angle.)

**Anal cleft.**—A deep incision seen in the females of *Lecaniinae* extending from the anal orifice. (L. *anus*, and Scand. *clift*, a cleft.)

**Anal glands.**—Two bilobed sacs extending from the base of the last, to the middle of the second abdominal segment. (L. *anus*, and *glans*.)

**Anal nervure.**—Nerve of the wing, separating the cubitus from the anal area. (L. *anus*, and *nerve*, a cord.)

**Anal Operculum.**—(L. *anus*, and *operculum*, a lid or cover.) See Suranal plates.

**Anal papillae.**—Four soft, white protuberances, situated on the posterior end of the body (ninth abdom. seg.), surrounding the anus dorso-laterally and ventro-laterally of the Anopheles larvae. (L. *anus*, or *papillae*, small tubercles.)

**Anastomosing.**—Running into one another like veins. (Gr. *ana*, and *stoma*, mouth.)

**Anastomosis.**—The stigma; a spot in the upper wing, at the branching of the nervures, near the costal edge. The term is generally used to indicate the connection of nervures of the wing. (Gr. *ana*, and *stoma*.)

**Anastomosis.**—Inosculation, or the opening of one vessel into another, as of one artery or vein into another. (Gr. *ana*, and *stoma*.)

**Anceps.**—Two-edged. (L.)
Anchor process.—The curious, fleshy process situated close to the anterior extremity of the larvae of some of the Diptera. (Cecidomyiidae.) (A.S. ancor,—L, ancora, a bend; and process.)

Ancipital.—Possessing two opposite edges or angles. (L. am, on both sides, and caput, the head.)

Androconia.—Small scent-scales found on the upper side of the fore wings, occurring in limited areas, such as the discal spots, or on the folds of the wings.

Angle.—Is that portion where the margins, or two parts meet. (L. angulus, an angle.)

Angular.—When the angular margins do not exclusively elbow outwards, but also inwards. (L. angulus.)

Angular.—(Pupa). (L. angulus.) See Pupae Angulares.

Angulate.—Angular, having angles. (L. angulus.)

Anguloso-Undulate.—When fasciae, strigae, lines, etc., go in a zig-zag direction, or with alternate acute sinuses. (L. angulus, and unda, a wave.)

Angustate.—Beginning with a narrow base, then dilating and thickening. Disproportionately narrow in part. (L. angustus, narrow.)

Angustate (angusia’ce). (Antennae) Contrary to Nodose; having the intermediate and terminal joints thinner than the remainder. (L. angustus.)

Aniso.—Unequal; a prefix to terms in natural history. (Gr. a, and isos, equal.)
Anisomorpha.—In which the metamorphosis is various. (Gr. *a*, *isos*, and *morphe*, shape.)

Annulata.—A province of animals in which the body is transversely divided into rings. (L. *annulus*, a ring.)

Annular lamina.—The sternal plates of the ninth segment in the Ants which lie in front of the genital appendages. (L. *annulus*, a ring, and *lamina*, a plate.)

Annulate.—Ringed; surrounded by a narrow ring of different colour. (L. *annulus*.)

Annulet.—A narrow differently coloured circle. (L. *annulus*.)

Ant.—A prefix (see Anti).

Ante.—Latin prefix signifying before.

Antefurca.—An internal process of the antepectus for the attachment of muscles. (L. *ante*, and *furca*, a fork.)

Antennae.—The "Feelers"; two movable and jointed sensiferous organs, situated upon the head, generally between or before the eyes. (L. *antenna*, a sail-yard.)

Antennary.—Pertaining to the antennae. (L. *antenna*.)

Antennary nerves.—[See Nervi antennarum.]

Antepectus.—The underside of the prothorax. (L. *ante*, and *pectus*, the breast.)

Antepenultimate.—The last but two. (L. *ante*, and *pene*, almost, *ultimus*, last.)
Anterior.—Before in place; previous. (L. ante, before.)

Anterior angle.—(Thorax.)—The lateral angle near the head on each side. (L. ante, and angulus, a corner.)

Anterior margin.—(Wing.)—The costal margin; the margin on the anterior side of the wings, extending from the base to the apex.

Anterior palpi.—The labial palpi.

Anterior wings.—The superior or upper wings.

Anthracinus.—Coal black, a deep shiny black, with a bluish tinge. (Gr. anthrax, coal.)

Anti.—Greek prefix signifying opposite, against, or in place of.

Anticlypeus.—The anterior part of the clypeus to which the labrum is attached. (Sharp.) (L. ante, and clypeus, a shield.)

Antilia.—The oral instrument of Lepidoptera, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a spiral, bipartite, tubular machine for suction, with its appendages. It includes the solenaria, and fistula. (Gr. anti, and lego, to speak.)

Antrorsum.—(Direction) Forward, in contradistinction to Rursus—backward. (Gr. anti, not, and L. rursus, backward.)

Anus.—The vent; the terminal portion and external opening of the rectum, situated in the end of the body in the tenth or eleventh segment; it is bounded on the sides by the paranal lobes, and beneath by the infra-anal lobes. (L. the fundament.)
Aorta.—The blood tube; a slender tube opening from the foremost chamber of the "heart," and passing forwards to the head, ending in the neighbourhood of the brain in a trumpet-shaped opening. A special contractile sac is situated at the base of each antennae, into which it propels blood received from the head cavity. (L.—Gr. Late L. *aorta*—Greek, meaning the great artery "rising" from the heart.)

Apex.—(Wing) The angle between the costa and the outer edge. (L. *apex*.)

Apex.—The tip, point or summit. (L.)

Apex abdominis.—(L. *apex*, and *abdomen.*) See Cremaster.

Aphidivorous.—Devouring aphids. (L. *aphis*, a plant louse, and *voro*, to devour.)

Apices.—Plural of apex.

Apiculate.—Covered with fleshy, erect, short points. (From L. *apex*.)

Apneustic.—The term given to the closed or secondary and adaptive type of tracheal system. This type is distinguished by the want of stigmata, or, if present, they are closed and do not function. (Gr. *a*, and from *pneuma*, air.)

Apo.—A Greek prefix signifying away from.

Apod, Apodal.—Without legs. (Gr. *a*, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.)

Apodema.—A broad transverse band crossing the thorax in front of the scutellum seen in male coccids. (Gr. *apo*, from, and *demas*, the body.)
Apodemes.—Hollow conical sclerite, showing a pit outwardly and a tubular process pointing inwardly towards the body cavity in front of the metasternum, and serve for the attachment of muscles. (Gr. apo, from, and demas, the body.)

Apodous.—Footless. (Gr. a, and pous, podos, the foot.)

Apophysis.—An extra projecting piece or the prolongation of an existing organ (e.g., the coxal apophyses in Dytiscus.) (Gr. apo, and physis, growth.)

Apophysis.—The coxae, the two small basal joints of the legs. (Gr. apo, and physis.)

Appendicle.—A movable organ, often biarticulate, which, terminating the surface anteriorly, covers the mouth from beneath, and is situated between the maxillae. (L. appendicula, a small appendage.)

Appendicula.—[See Appendicle.]

Appendiculate.—Furnished with appendices, or additions of lines, furrows, or organs of the body. (L. ad, and pendo, to hang.)

Appendiculated.—Furnished with an appendicle; possessing appendicles. (L. appendicula.)

Apposed.—With their surfaces lying one against the other. (L. ad, and from pono, positum, to place.)

Approaching.—Converging. (L. ad, and prope, near.)
Approximate (*ant. approximatae*). (Antennæ) When the basal joints are placed very closely together. (L. *ad*, and superlative of *prope*, near.)

Aptera.—An order of insects which undergo practically no metamorphosis, and are destitute of wings; the mouth is mandibulate or slightly haustellate. (Gr. *a*, and *pterōn*, a wing.)

Apterous.—Wingless. (Gr. *a*, and *pterōn.*)

Arachnoidæ.—A class of the Articulata, including spiders, mites, and scorpions. (Gr. *arachne*, a spider, and *eidos*, form.)

Arachnoideous.—Cobweb-like; resembling cobweb. (Gr. *arachne*, a spider, and from *eidos*, form.)

Araneidæ.—The spider family. [See Arachnoidæ.]

Arched nerves.—Two nerves arising from the two upper basal portions of the cura cerebri, connecting the central, and vagus nervous systems. (L. *arcus*, a bow, and nerves.)

Arcuate.—Bow-like; linear, and bent like a bow. (L. *arcus.*)

Arcuatus.—Arched; a margin in the form of a bow. (L. *arcus.*)

Areolate.—Furnished with small areas, like a network. (L. *area*, a vacant space.)

Areolet.—A cell, or enclosed space formed by the nervures of a wing. (L. *area.*)

Argenteus.—White metallic colour, silver-like. (L. *argenteus.*)

Arista.—A slender style or bristle, chiefly confined to the antennæ of Diptera. (L. *arista*, an awn.)
Aristate.—Furnished with hair. (L. arista.)

Armature.—The horny parts of the genitalia. (L. armatura, armour.)

Arolia.—The term used to the pulvilli according to the order of the insect.

Aromatic.—(Scent) A pungent smell of spices. (Gr. aromatikos, from aroma, spice.)

Arquate, Arquated.—Bowed; arcuate.—(L. arquatus, arched, bowed, curved.)

Arthricum.—The fourth joint of the tarsi. (Gr. arthron, a joint.)

Arthroderm.—The outer crust, or body wall of Articulates. (Packard.) (Gr. arthron, and derma, the skin.)

Arthromere.—The term denoting the elemental part of a jointed or articulate animal, the typical ring or segment. (Gr. arthron, a joint, and meros, a part.)

Arthropleura.—The pleural or limb-bearing region of the body; that portion of the Arthromere situated between the tergite and sternite. (Packard.) (From Gr. arthron, and pleura, a side.)

Articulata.—(lacinia) The term used when the blade of the maxillae is united by a distinct and free joint, instead of a fixed sutural line. (L. articulus, a joint.)

Articulate.—Jointed. (L. articulus.)

Articulate fascia.—A fascia consisting of contiguous spots. (L. articulus and fascia, a band.)
Artus.—The instruments of motion. (L. a limb.)

Asperate.—Roughened, of sculpture. (L. asper, rough.)

Asper.—Rough or uneven. (L.)

Assurgent.—Declining at the base and rising in a curve to an erect position (Say). (L. ad, and surgo, to rise.)

Asymmetrical.—With one side of the body different to the other. (Gr. a, syn, and metron, a measure.)

Atavie variations.—Variations which recall a past stage in the history of the race. (L. atavus, an ancestor, and vario, various.)

Ater.—The colour of liquid ink, ink-like—sometimes termed Aterrimus. (L. black.)

Aterrimus.—[See Ater.]

Aterrimus.—Ink-like in colour. (L. ater.)

Atomi.—Atoms of colouring, large, and easily distinguished. (L. atomos, an atom.)

Atmosphere.—The term given to the exterior circle of the eye of colour (ocellus.) (Coined from Gr. atmo, stem of atmos, air, and sphaira, a globe.)

Atroceruleus.—Dark, deep blue, inclining to black. (L. ater, black, caeruleus, blue.)

Atrophied.—Imperfectly developed. (Gr. a, and trophe, nourishment.)

Atropurpureus.—Dark purple-to-black. (L. ater, black, and purpura, purple.)

Atrous.—The purest and most intense black. (From L. ater.)
Atrovirens. — Dark green to black. (L. ater, dark, and virens, green.)

Attenuatus. — Provided with antennae. (L. antenna.)

Attenuante. — (Antennae) Gradually tapering to the apex. (L. ad, and tenus, thin.)

Attenuate, Attenuated. — Gradually diminished, tapering. Disproportionately slender in part. (L. ad, and tenuo, to make pointed.)

Aurantiacus. — Orange in colour; a mixture of red and yellow. (From L. aurens.)

Aurantium. — The colour of an orange. (L. aurens, golden.)

Aurelia. — Ancient term for pupa, or chrysalis. (L. aurelia, pupa of a golden colour.)

Aureus. — Golden, orange-like in colour. (L. golden.)

Aurichalceous. — The metallic yellow of brass. (From L. aurichalceum, yellow copper ore.)

Auricle. — An appendage resembling an ear. (L. auricula, an ear.)

Auriculo-ventricular openings. — The openings seen in the constricted parts of the dorsal vessel. (incompos. from L. auricula.)

Auritate. — (Egg) Ear-like appendages placed at one end; ear-like. (L. auricula).

Auritus. — Furnished with ears (two little appendages). (L. auritus.)

Auxiliary optic nerves. — (L. auxilium, help, from augeo, to increase.) See Nervi optici secundarii.
Axes.—The horny pieces connecting the wings to the body. (L. *axis.*)

Axis.—A small prominent process at the base of the elytra, upon which it turns. (L. *axis*, an axis, axle-tree, + Gr.)

Axillary.—Springing from the point of union of two parts. (L. *axis.*)

Axillary incision.—[See Incisura axillaris.]


Badius.—Bay-coloured; like a bay horse in colour. (L. *badius.*)

Balancers.—The poisers or halteres (Owen). (M.E.)

Bald.—A portion of the surface devoid of hair when the rest is hairy. (C.) M.E. *balled*; the orig. sense was "shining, white"; E. *ball*, a white-faced horse—Gael, and Irish, *bal*, *ball*, a white spot or streak.

Barbate.—When an opening (as the mouth) is surrounded by long hairs. (L. *barba*, a beard.)

Barbate.—(Antennæ) Bearded, covered with short and thick-set hair completely upon one side. (L. *barba.*)

Base.—(Wing.) The narrow attachment of the wing to the thoracic segment. (F.—L.—Gr.) M.E. *bas*.—F. *base*.—L. *basis*.—Gr. *base*, a pedestal, base, step.
Base.—That portion whereby it is affixed to the body; the root or bottom upon which an organ stands.

Basiconic sensillae.—Upright conical club-like sense-hairs which are immovable at the base, while the chitinous investment is very thin. (Berlese.) (L. basis, conicus, and from sensus, the sense.)

Basilaire.—Straus’ term for the Jugulum. (L. basilaris, from basis.)

Basilar membrane.—A thin fenestrate membrane separating the cones and rods from the optic tract. (From Base, and L. membrana.)

Basis.—The base, the whole lower part of the theca, from the mouth to as far as the labella. (L.)

"Battledore Scales.”—A term given to one of the numerous varieties of spinules. (M.E. batyl-doure, Provincial batedor. [The corruption to battledore was due to confusion with battle, vb. to fight] and M.E. scale.)

Belly.—(A.S. balg, balig, a bulge, a belly.) See Venter.

Bi.—Latin prefix, signifying two, or twofold.

Biarticulate.—Having two joints. (L. bi, and artus, a joint.)

Bicarinate.—Having two longitudinal elevated lines. (L. bi, and carina, a keel.)

Bicaudate.—Possessing two tails or processes. The term is generally applied to the wings of Lepidoptera when so formed. (L. bi, and cauda, a tail.)
Bicornute.—Two horned. (L. bi, and cornu, a horn.)

Bicuspidate.—Ending in two points. (L. bi, and cuspis, a point.)

Bifarious.—Pointing in two ways, in opposite directions. (L.)

Bifasciate.—Furnished with two coloured bands. (L. bi, and fascia, a band.)

Bifida.—(Lingula). Having a deep notch down the centre. (L. bidentus, cleft into two parts.)

Biflabellate.—(Antennæ). Doubly flabellate, i.e. when both sides of the joints of the antennæ send forth flabellate processes. (L. bi, and fabellum, a fan.)

Bifurcate.—(Antennæ). Composed of two joints, of which the apical one is bent double and attached by its centre to the second joint. (L. bi, and furca, a fork.)

Bifurcate, Bifurcated, Bifurcous.—Two jointed; forked, into two joints. (L. bi, and furca.)

Bijugum.—In two pairs. L. bi, and jugum, a yoke.)

Bilamellar.—Divided into two laminae. (L. bi, and lamina, a plate.)

Bilineate.—Marked with two lines. (L. bi, and linea, a line.)

Bilobed.—With two lobes; two-lobed. (L. bi, and Gr. lobos, a lobe of the ear.)
**Binate.**—Consisting of a single pair. (From L. *binus*, twofold; L. *bi*, double.)

**Bipartite.**—Divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf (see Partite). (L. *bi*, and *partite*, with proper division.)

**Bipectinate (duplicato-pectinata).**—Doubly pectinate (L. *bi*, and *pecten*, a comb.)

**Bipupillate.**—When the *ocellus* has two pupils or spots of colour; possessing two pupils of different colour. (L. *bi*, and *pupilla*, a pupil.)

**Biradiate.**—Consisting of two rays. (L. *bi*, and *radius*, a ray.)

**Biserrate.**—Doubly serrate. (L. *bi*, and *serra*, a saw.)

**Bisetous.**—Furnished with two setaceous appendages. (L. *bi*, and *seta*, a bristle.)

**Bivalve.**—(Proboscis.) Consisting of two valves or divisions united, so forming a tube. (L. *bi*, and *valva*, a valve.)

**Blade.**—(Lacinia). The extreme portion of the maxillae. (A.S. *blade*, a leaf.)

**Blastoderm.**—The germ-skin; the germinal membrane which lies immediately beneath the *membrana vitelli* of the ovum. (Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *derma*, skin.)

**Blastodermic cells.**—The cells forming the blastoderm. (L, *blastos*, *derma*; and *cella*, from *celo*, to hide.)
Blastula.—The stage of development of the egg; a hollow bag with a cellular envelope formed by the nuclei moving towards the margin of the egg, where they arrange themselves in a layer surrounding the yoke, their masses of protoplasm become marked off into distinct cells and a cell-layer, and the blastoderm is thus formed internal to the yoke membrane. (Gr. blastos, a germ.)

Blind ocellus.—An eye of colour without any pupil. (A.S. blind. + Du. blind, to become dim, and ocellus.)

Blood-gills.—Delicate anal tubular processes into which the blood flows, and which do not as a rule contain tracheae, though occasionally very fine tracheal branches are to be seen in trichopterous larvae. (Muller.) (A.S. blod, + Du. bloed; and M.E. gille.)

Boreal.—Of, or belonging to the north. (Step.) (From Gr. and L. boreas, the north wind.)

Botryoidal.—Clustered like a bunch of grapes. (Gr. botrys, a bunch of grapes, and eidos, like.)

Bound.—(Pupae). (F. borne, to restrain, limit.) See Pupae contignae.

Bouton.—The ladle-like organ situated at the apex of the lingua in the higher Apidae. (F. button.)

Brachelytrous.—Possessing short elytra. (Gr. brachys, short, and elytron, a wing case.)

Brachial nervures.—The nerves of the anterior or front wing, which originate at the thorax and run parallel with the interior edge, towards the
posterior angle (or edge). (F. *brachial*—L. *brachialis*, of, or belonging to the arm; *brachium*, the arm.)

**Brain.**—The supracoæsophageal ganglion. (A.S. See *braegen.*) Encephalum.

**Breast.**—The part of the thorax analogous to the breast of vertebrates. (M.E. *brest*, *breest*. A.S. *breost* + Icel. *brjost.*) See Pectus.

**Brevate. Breves.**—(Antennæ). The term is used when the antennæ are about the length of the head. (L. *brevis*, short.)

**Breviorate. Breviores.**—(Antennæ). The term is used when the antennæ are longer than the head, and shorter than the body. (L. *brevior*, short.)

**Brevissimate. Brevissimæ.**—(Antennæ). The term is used when the antennæ are shorter than the head. (L. *brevissimus*, short.)

**Broken.**—(A.S. *brucan*?). See Fractæ.

**Bronze.**—The colour of old brass. (F. *bronze.*—Ital. *bronzo*; *bronzino*, made of brass (*z=ds*).—L. *æs* Brandusinum.—L. *Brandusium*, Brindisi (in Italy) where bronze mirrors were made.)

**Bronzus.**—Bronze-coloured. (F.—Ital.—L. see Bronze.)

**Brosse.**—Brush; the brush often found upon the mola, formed of short, stiff hairs. (Fr. *brosse*, a brush.)

**Brunneus.**—Brown; chestnut-coloured. Evidently a bastard compound. (Low L. brown.)

**Brush.**—[See Brosse.]
**Brushes.**—The bunches of stout hairs situated one on each side of the anterior end of the head of the Culicidae larvæ. (From F. *brosse*, a brush.)

**Brushes.**—The tufts of more or less dense hair, seen in the larvæ of Culicidae, situated either round the fin-like processes of the abdominal segments, or round the respiratory siphon. (F. *brosse*.)

**Buccal.**—Pertaining to the mouth. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.)

**Buccal cavity.**—The cavity of the mouth.

**Buccate.**—A head furnished with swollen cheeks. Caput buccatum. (L. *bucca*.)

**Budding.**—The term often used to the peculiar agamic reproduction of Aphids. (M.E. *budden*, to bud.)

**Bulbus.**—The bulb; the base of the scape, by which it inosculates in the torulus, often subglobose, and looking like a distinct joint. (L.)

**Bullate.**—Blistered. (L. *bulla*, a bubble.)

**Bursa copulatrix.**—An evagination of the vagina, into which the penis of the male is inserted in copulation. (In the Lepidoptera the bursa copulatrix is peculiar, in that it is not a simple evagination of the vagina, but a tube, open at both ends, one end leading into the vagina, the other into the surface of the body; so that here the female genital organs have two pores, that into the bursa serving for copulation, whilst the vaginal opening proper allows only of the escape of the eggs.) (L. *bursa*, a purse, and from *copulare*, to join.)
Caducus.—Shedding; easily cast off. (L. cadu, to fall.)

Cæca.—Small purses or minor stomachs thrown off from the principal one. (L. cæcus, blind.) See Cœa.

Cæcal tubes.—Eight short blind tubes opening from the front end of the stomach, and being of similar structure to the stomach. (L. cæcus, blind.)

Cæruleus.—Pale blue, the colour of the sky. (L. azure blue.)

Cæsious.—Greenish, grey, sordid blue colour. (L. cæsius, grey.)

Cæsius.—Greyish-blue. (L.)

Calathiform.—Bowl or basket-shaped. (Gr. kalathos, a basket.)

Calcar.—A spur, spine, process; plur. calcaria. (L.)

Calcarate, Calcarated.—Armed with spurs; possessing a spur or spurs. (L. calcar, a spur.)

Calcaria.—The stiff spines with which the tibia are furnished. (L. calcar.)

Calceoliform.—Oblong in form with the middle somewhat coarctate. (L. calceolus, a slipper and forma.)

Callose.—Furnished with callii. (L. callum, the hardened skin.)

Callosity.—A hard thickening of the portion. (L. callosus, thick and hard.)
Callus.—A projection or elevation; plur. calii. (L. callus.)

Callus metanoti lateralis.—The lateral callosity of the metanotum of Diptera. (L.)

Calx.—The heel; the curving part of the planta, by which it articulates with the tibia. (L.)

Calyces.—Brain cups; two elongate trough-shaped, cellular masses resting on the peduncles. (Gr. kalyx, a cup.)

Calyculate.—Double-cupped, one cup placed within another. (From Gr. kalyx.)

Calyx.—The top or head of the mushroom body, which is supported by the cauliculus and the peduncle or pedicel. (Gr. kalyx.) See Mushroom bodies.

Campanulate.—(Antennae). Having bell-shaped joints, being concave at the broadest end. (Ital. campana, a bell.)

Campodiform larva.—Is elongate, with a broad quadrate head; three thoracic segments each bearing a pair of legs, and ten visible abdominal segments. The skin of the thoracic segments is almost chitinised. Each abdominal segment has a single strong chitinous tergal plate, and (as regards the first seven segments) seven tergal plates; the eighth segment has but three ventral plates, and the ninth only one, while the tenth is a truncated “anal cylinder.” The head bears appendages corresponding with those of the perfect insect; each antenna has but four joints,
the third carrying alongside the fourth a small papilla, which shows traces of segmentation and suggests the "feeler" was primitively branched. No compound eyes are present, only six simple ocelli at the base of each antenna. At the anal segment is a pair of long cercopods, covered with nodules and stiff hairs. It is the typical grub of numerous Beetles, Stoneflies, Mayflies, Dragon-flies, Lacewing-flies, etc. (Gr. campe, a caterpillar, and pons, a foot, and form.)

**Canaliculate.**—Furnished with one or more channelled furrows; elevated longitudinally with a concave line in the middle. (L. canalis, a channel.)

**Cancellated.**—Crossed by lines running at right angles to each other. (L. cancelli, lattice-work.)

**Canine teeth.**—(L. canis, a dog, and A.S. toth, a tooth.) See Dentes laniarii.

**Canthus.**—A corneous process, seen in some of the Coleoptera, originating at the clypeus, either completely or partially dividing the eyes. (Gr. the corner of the eye.)

**Canus.**—The colour of grey hair. (L. hoary, grey.)

**Capillary.**—Slender and hair-like. (L. capillus, hair, from caput.)

**Capilli.**—Head hair; hair situated on the corona of the head. (L. capillus, hair, from caput.)

**Capitatae.**—(Antennae). When the capitulum is abrupt and strongly marked. (L. cap.:t.)

**Capitate.**—Pertaining to the caput. (L. caput.)
Capitate (capitatae).—(Antennae). Having the terminal joint forming a club, or knob. (L. caput, head.)

Capitate hairs.—Hairs knobbed at the apex. (L. caput; and A.S. har, hêr, + Du. haar.)

Capitis cerebroida.—The first cerebroida. (L. caput, head, top, and cerebrum, brain.)

Capitulum.—(Antennae). The knob; the last joints of the clavola when suddenly larger than the rest. (L. caput.)

Capitulum compositum.—(Antennae.) (L. caput, and compositus, arranged, composed.) See Compound.

Capitulum solidum.—(Antennae.) (L. caput, and solidus, solid, complete.) See Simple.

Caput.—The head or first segment. (L. head, top.)

Caput buccatum.—(L. caput, and bucca, cheek.) See Buccate.

Caput elypeatum.—(L. caput, and elyopeus, a shield.) See Clypeat head.

Caput turritum.—(L. caput, and turris, a tower). See Turreted.

Caratothecae.*—The antennae-cases, that portion of the theca enclosing the antennae. (Allied to Gr. keras, a horn, and theca, a case.)

“Cardiac valvule.”—The term applied by Beauregard to the structure similar both in position and structure to the oesophageal valve (?). (Gr. kardia, the heart; and L. valvula, a little valve.)

* Cerathecæ according to Kirby and Spence.
Cardinales.—The rods joining the labium to the head. (L. *cardo*, a hinge.)

Cardines.—Two narrow joints each slightly widened at the apex, which are portions of the cibarial apparatus of the Hymenoptera, and on the widened space of which the lora swing. (From L. *cardo*.)

Cardo.—A basal ring lying at the seat of the stipites in the Hymenopterous genitalia. (Saunders.) (L.)

Cardo.—The proximal joint of the protopodite. (L.)

Cardo.—The hinge; the lowest of the first pair of pieces constituting the maxilla, it is narrow, thin and transverse, and articulates with the gula, forming a right angle with the stipites. (L. a hinge.) See Protopodite.

Carina.—A keel. (L.)

Carinal.—Keel-like, pertaining to the carina. (L. *carina*.)

Carinate.—Having a longitudinal elevated line. (Bicarinate, Tricarinate, etc., have *two* or *three* such lines.) (L. *carina*.)

Carinatus.—The term used when the surface has elevated prominent lines and few in number. (L. *carina*.)

Carnose, Carneous.—Flesh-like in substance. (L. *caro*, flesh.)

Carpus.—The pterostigma. (L. *carpus*, wrist.)
Car

32

Cartilaginous.—Resembling cartilage in structure, or appearance. (F.—L. F. cartilage, gristle.—L. cartilaginem, acc. of cartilago. Der. cartilaginous.)

Cartilago ensiformis.—(F. cartilage, and L. ensis, a sword, and form.) See Sternum collare.

Castaneous.—Chestnut-coloured. (L. castane, a chestnut).

Cataphracted.—Possessing a hard skin, or with scales closely united. (Gr. kata, up and down, and phrasso, to shut in.)

"Catch."—A horny abdominal appendage of the Collembola (Tomocerus), generally situated on the ventral surface of the third abdominal segment, and is provided with only two segments, a basal portion, and two short arms, each being armed with four teeth on its outer margin. (F.—L. cachier, variant of O.F. chacier, to hunt, chase; hence to catch.)

Catenatus.—When the surface between impressed lines on the elytra, etc., is divided into oblong elevations, and is supposed to resemble a chain. (L. catena, a chain.)

Cateniform, Catenulate.—Chain-like. (L. catena).

Caterpillar.—The larva or eruca; the term is generally applied to the Lepidoptera. (From Eng. cates, food, and Fr. piller, to rob. A corruption of O.F. chattepelouse, a hairy cat; primarily applied to the hairy caterpillar.)

Cauda.—The tail, the posterior extremity. (L. tail.)
Caudad.—An abbreviated form of caudally, or caudal.

Caudae, Caudulæ.—Tail like appendages. (L.)

Caudal.—Pertaining to the cauda. (L. cauda.)

Caudal fan.—The fan of feathered bristles to be seen on the ninth abdominal segment of some aquatic (Anopheles) larvae.

Caudal pro-legs.—Sucker feet attached to the caudal segment of larvae. (L. cauda, and pro, and pedes.)

Cauliculus.—Fibrous columns arising from the trabecula, and situated in front of the smaller peduncle. (L. cauliculus, dimin. of caulis, a stalk, stem.) See Mushroom Bodies.

Cellula analis.—The term used to differentiate the hindermost basal cell of the wing correctly when the posterior basal transverse vein assumes the character of a longitudinal vein, and runs to the border of the wing, causing the hindermost basal cell to join the border of the wing. (L.)

Cellulæ.—The divisions into which membranaceous wings are divided by the nervures. (L. cella, from celo to hide.)

Cellulæ axillares.—The Cellulæ spuriae. (L.)

Cellulæ basales.—The basal cells of the wing, three in number; the first belonging to the middle of the wing, reaching as far as the transverse vein; the second belongs to the first section of the posterior part of the wing, extending as far
as the anterior basal transverse vein; and the third belongs to the second section of the posterior part of the wing, and joins the posterior basal transverse vein. (Loew.) (L.)

Cellulæ costales.—The cells belonging to the first or costal section of the wing. (Loew.) (L.)

Cellula discoidalis.—The discoidal or discal cell of the wing, belonging to the first section of the posterior part of the wing, and extending from the anterior basal transverse vein to the posterior transverse, and bearing on its anterior margin a small transverse vein. (Loew.) (L.)

Cellulæ marginales.—The cells belonging to the second or marginal section of the wing. (Loew.) (L.)

Cellulæ posteriores.—The posterior cells, belonging to the two first sections of the posterior part of the wing. (L.)

Cellulæ spuriae.—The false cells, belonging to the third section of the posterior part of the wing; they are not usually completely separated from each other. (L.)

Cellulæ submarginales.—The cells belonging to the third or submarginal section of the wing. (Loew.) (L.)

Cellulæ ternatae.—Another term for the basal cells. (L.)

Central Body.—The only single or unpaired organ of the brain. A median commissural system (Deitl.). It is formed of a very fine and close
fibrillar web, situated on the median line and united with the cerebral lobes. (Viallanes.)
(From Gr. kenton, and A.S. bodig + O.H.G. potach.)

Central region.—(Wing.) See Costal region; another term for the central region of the wing is the discus. (L. centralis, pertaining to the centre, from centrum, the centre, and regio, region.)

Centris.—The sting; the last inflated joint of the tail. (Gr. kenteo, to prick.)

Cephalic.—Pertaining to the head. (Gr. kephalikos.)

Cephalophragma.—A Y-shaped partition that divides the head internally into two chambers, an anterior and posterior; seen in Locusta, Leech. (Gr. kephale, the head, and phragma, an enclosure.)

Cephalotheca.—Head-case; the anterior hemispherical division of the theca, enclosing the head of the future perfect insect. (Gr. kephale, and theca, a case.)

Cerathecæ.—The antennæ-cases. (Gr. keras, a horn, and theca.) See Caratothecæ.

Cerci.—Hair. (L.)

Cercopedæ.—The pair of anal cerci appended to the tenth abdominal segment, and which are generally regarded as true abdominal legs. (Packard). (Gr. kerkos, a tail, and pous, a foot.)

Cercopods.—Spindle shaped limbs of sixteen segments. (Gr. kerkos, and pous.)
Cerebral ganglion.—The nervous system of insects is characterised by the great size which the cerebral ganglion attains. The most anterior of the ventral series, the suboesophageal, is situated in the head, like the cerebral ganglion, and gives off branches to the mouth-parts. This is succeeded by three single or paired ganglia, one for each thoracic segment, and lastly by a series of abdominal ganglia. Often, however, some of these fuse; the second and third thoracics may for instance; the posterior abdominals also, or the second and third thoracics and all the abdominal ganglia may unite to form a single mass, which, in extreme cases, includes also the first thoracic ganglion. (Boas.) (L. cerebrum, brain, and ganglion.)

Cerebroidæ.—The knots in which the diffused brain of insects is centred. Capitis cerebroida. (L. cerebrum, brain.)

Cerebellum.—Generally a cordiform or longitudinal ganglion; it lies at the base of the skull, between the two projecting ridges of the internal skeleton of the head, and is entirely covered by the tentorium. The nerves which pass from the cerebellum are the nervi mandibularum, the nervi maxillarum, and the nervi labii (Burmeister.) (L. a little brain.)

Cerebrum.—A nervous cord of a yellowish-white colour, lying transversely across the œsophagus, generally forming two ganglia. Its entire circumference is covered with a thin transparent membrane, which loosely surrounds it. The
nerves which pass from the cerebrum are the *nervi antennarum* and the *nervi oculorum*. (Burmeister). (L. brain.)

**Cereous.**—Wax like. (L. from *cera*, wax.)

**Cernuous.**—Bent; the apex bent downwards. (L. drooping.)

**Cervical sclerites.**—The eight chitinous plates strengthening the neck. (L. *cervix*, the neck, and Gr. *skeleros*, hard.)

**Cervinus.**—Fawn-coloured, grey, with a reddish-brown tint. (From L. *cervus*, a stag.)

**Cespitose.**—Matted together. (L. *cespes*, turf.)

**Chalybeous.**—Steel-like in colour, the metallic blue of steel. (Gr. *chalyps*, steel.)

**Champagne-cork Organs.**—(Forel.) *(Champagne the province of France from where such wine is made, "a plain"; and *alcorque*, O.Span., allied to Arab. *al-cornoque*, the cork-tree. Span. *corcho*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work.) See Ampullaceous sensillae.

**Cheek.**—The Gena. (A.S. *ceace*.)

**Chela.**—The terminal portion of a "foot," with a movable lateral claw, like that of a crab. (Gr. *chele*, a claw.)

**Chelate.**—Possessing a moveable lateral claw like that of a crab. Possessing a chela. (Gr. *chele.*)

**Cheliform.**—Pincer-shaped. (Gr. *chele*, and *forma*, form, shape.)
Chiasma.—The central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves. (Gr. chiasma, the mark of a χ (χι) or cross.)

Chitin.—The hard shell-like outer skin of arthropods and hard cased insects. The chemical formula of Chitin is $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_4C$. (Gr. chiton, a tunic.)

Chitinous.—Pertaining to the chitin. (Gr. chiton.)

Chordotonal Organs.—Compact, spindle-shaped groups of sensillae, each consisting of a chitin-secreting gland and a nerve cell, hung between two points of the cuticle, or between the cuticle and some internal organ. These sensillae are connected with nerve fibres and believed to receive and transmit sound vibrations. (From Gr. chorde, an intestine, a cord; L. chorda, a cord.)

Chorion.—The shell of the egg; the firm chitinous outer layer of the egg (see Ovaries). (Gr.)

Chromatin.—The thread-like material which appears netted and looped, situated in the nucleus. See Achromatin. (From Gr. chroma, colour.)

Chrysalis. The quiescent state the larva assumes when full fed. Generally applied to Lepidoptera. (Gr. chrysos, gold.)

"Chylific Stomach."—The mid-intestine. (Gr. chylos, juice, from cheo, to flow; and stomachos.)

Cibarial apparatus.—The organs which operate upon the food brought to the mouth. (L. cibus, food; and ad, and paro, to prepare.)
Cibarious.—Relating to food. (L. *cibus*.)

Cicatricose.—Having elevated spots of a different colour from the rest of the surface, resembling scars. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.)

Cicatrix.—A large scar or scar-like impression. (L.)

Cilia.—Hairs (cerci). (L.)

Ciliate.—Fringed with hair; set with parallel hairs. (L. *cilia*.)

Cimicine.—(Scent). A smell like that of the Bed-bug. (L. *cimex*, a bug.)

Cinereus.—The blue-grey colour of ashes. (L. from *cinis*, ashes).

Cingula.—A coloured band. (L. *cingula*, a belt, girdle, girth.)

Cingulate.—A term used when the abdomen, or thorax, is wholly surrounded by one or more cingula. (L. *cingula*.)

Cinnamomeus.—The colour of cinnamon. (L. *cinnamomeum*.)

Circinal, Circinate.—Spirally rolled inwards, and downwards. (L. *circinus*, compasses.)

Circum.—A Latin prefix signifying around, about, on all sides, in a circle.

Circumgenital glands.—Circular spinnerets disposed in groups around the genital orifice. (L. *circum*, *genitalis*, and *glans*.)

Cirrose.—Furnished with a fringe of hair, possessing (cirri) fringes. (L. *cirrus*, a curl of hair.)
Cirrate.—(Antennæ.) When the branches of a pectinate antenna are very long and curled, and sometimes, but not always, fringed with hair. (L. ciriatus, having curled hair, fringed.)

Cirrus.—A curled lock of hair upon a thin stalk; a fringe. (L.)

Claspers.—Processes of the male genitalia for holding the female during sexual union. (A.S. clyppan, to embrace.)

Clathrate.—Latticed. (L. clathrus, a lattice.)

Clava.—The knob or club of the antennæ. (L. clava, a club.)

Clavate.—Knobbed; clubbed; knob-like. (L. clava.)

Clavigerate.—(Antennæ.) Terminating in a gradual club. (L. claviger, that bears a club.)

Clavola.—The club shaped end of antennæ, taking the terminating joints collectively. The remaining joints of the antennæ taken together. It includes the Capitulum. (From L. clava, a club.)

Clavus.—The hard part of the fore-wing next to the scutellum of the mesonotum when the wings are closed. (L. nail.)

Clavus.—The narrow strip of the elytra, which lies at the side of the scutellum, of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera. (Saunders.) (L.)

Clypeate Head.—When the head is tolerably flat, and the margin of the clypeus and the front are broad and flat. Caput clypeatum. (L. clypeus, a shield.)
Clypeiform.—Shield-shaped. (L. *clypeus*, and form.)

Clypeo-labral nerve.—The nerve which innervates both the clypeus and labrum, originating with the arched nerve as a single trunk from the base of the *cura cerebri*; progressing down to the clypeus and labrum, where it splits into various branches.

Clypeus.—Portion of the front of the face about the labrum; the portion of the skull immediately covering the mouth; the portion of the face between the labrum and the encephalum. (L. a shield.)

Clypeus, anterior.—[See Anti-clypeus.]

Clypeus, posterior.—[See Post-clypeus.]

Co.—A Latin prefix, signifying together; used for *con*—(*cum*), together, before a vowel.

Coadunate.—Joined together at the base. (Elytra.) Permanently united at the suture. (L. *co*, for *con*—(*cum*), together; and from *adiuare*, to assist,—L. *ad*-, to; *inuare*, to help.)

Coalite.—When parts usually separate are distinguished neither by incisure, segment, nor suture. (From L. *coalesco*, to grow together.)

Coalite stilt-prolegs.—When stilt prolegs unite to form only one leg, bifid at its apex. (L. *coalesco*, M.E. *stilte*,—Swed. *stylta*, Dan. *stylte*, a stilt; and L. *propedes*.)

Coarctate.—Contracted; compact. (L. *co*, and *arcto*, to compress.)
Coarctate.—(Pupae). (L. co, and arcto). See Pupae obtectae.

Cocardes.—Retractile vesicular bodies on each side of the stethidium of insects of the genus Malachius.

Coccineus.—Scarlet; a bright or pale red colour. The colour of the blossom of the geranium. (L. of a scarlet colour.)

Cochineal.—A valuable dye from an insect found in Mexico (cocinilidae). Red. (L. coccinus.)

Cochleate.—Twisted spirally like a screw. (L. cochlea, a snail or spiral screw.)

Cocoon.—The protecting case formed by the larva for the situation of its pupa. (Kirby.) (F. cocon.) See Incunabulum.

Cœca, also Cæca—Small purses or minor stomachs thrown off from the principal one. (L. caecus, blind.) See Stomach.

Coeloconic sensillae.—Club-like sense hairs which lie horizontally and which are more or less enclosed in an elongated cavity in the chitinous integument. Both the shape and cellular structure of the hair is essentially the same as the basiconic sensillae, the difference being the basiconic are upright, while the coeloconic are horizontally placed on the surface. (Berlese.) (From Gr. koilia, the belly, and konos, a cone.)

Coenogonous.—Oviparous at one season of the year, and ovoviviparous at another.

Col.—A Latin prefix. See Con.
Coleoptera.—A family of hexapoda, the beetle tribe, an order of insects having elytra which serve as a covering and protection for the true wings. (Gr. koleos, a sheath, and pteron, a wing.)

Collare.*—The collar, the short corneous cylindrical tube formed by the occiput being drawn out. (L. a collar.)

Collateral Glands.—Two much branched and convoluted tubular organs situated behind the bursa copulatrix, and partly resting under the fifth abdominal ganglion. (L. collateralis; co-con; lateralis, pertaining to the side.)

Colleterial glands.—Glands in the females of certain insects which secrete a glutinous substance which fastens the ova together. (L. colleteri(um).)

Colleterium.—The colleterial glands. (Mod. Lat. colleterium, of, or pertaining to the colleterium of insects.)

Collembola.—An order of Apterous insects, now united with Thysanura under the order Aptera. (Gr. kolla, glue, and embole, a throwing or putting in, so called because they have an organ enabling them to fasten to the part upon which they are standing.)

Colligate.—Fixed to any part so as to have no separate motion of its own. (L. colligo, to bind together.)

* Klug, Kirby and Spence, apply this term to the prothorax of the Hymenoptera.
Collum.—The neck; the constricted posterior part of a pedunculate head, by which it inosculates in the trunk. It includes the Nucha, Gula, and Myoglyphides. (L).

Colon.—The approximate anterior portion of the rectum. (Gr. a limb, a member.)

Columnar. Tapering to one end like the shaft of a column. (L. columna, a column.)

Com.—A Latin prefix (See Con.)

Comate.—When the upper part of the head or vertex alone is covered with long hairs. (L. comatus, having hair.)

Comate.—When very long flexible hairs thickly cover a space on the surface. (L. comatus, having hair.)

Comate.—Hairy.

Combs.—The fine hairs situated upon the upper surface of each maxilla of the Culicidae larvae, and which serve to clean the Brushes. (See Brushes.) (A.S. camb., Du. kam, Icel. kambr, Dan., Swed. kam.)

Combs.—Three, sometimes four (?) strong curved hairs, situated on the free anterior border of each mandible of the Culicidae larvae, and which serve to clean the Brushes. (See Brushes.)

Commensal.—An animal living with or off another, without being parasitical. (L. com, and mensa, a table.)
Commensals.—The term given to those insects which inhabit galls not made by themselves, but do not interfere with the host (species of Cetonia, Balaninus, etc.). (L. com, and mensa.)

Commissura.—A joint in the costal nerve of the wings of Coleoptera, where they bend to take a transverse fold. (L. a joint.)

Common.—Common to two. When a spot, for instance, is partly on one elytron and partly on another. (From L. comminis, common.)

Comose.—Terminating in a tuft of hair or brush-like body; comate. (L. coma, hair.)

Complanate.—A convex or irregular surface, having a plane slight depression. (From L. complano, to level.)

Complete.—Perfect; entire; finished. (L. com, and pleo, to fill.)

Complete metamorphosis.—When there is a quiescent or sealed-pupal stage in the life history of an insect. When histolysis does take place.

Complicate.—Having longitudinal folds. (L. com, and plico, to fold.)

Compostius.—Compound; the term given to the gullet when it has a long pear-shaped cell opening from it, and extending beneath the stomach and intestines, yet having no communication with either; this is the case in all flies and gnats which feed on blood, and many of the same tribes which subsist on other fluids; the blood sucked is at once received into it, and allowed to slowly
return to the gullet as required, to pass ultimately to the stomach for digestion. (L. composed, arranged, made up.)

**Compound.**—(Antennæ). The term used in contra-distinction to Simple, when a capitate antenna is so formed by several joints. (L. *compono*, to set together.) See Simple.

**Compound.**—(Motion.) When capable of both vertical and horizontal motion. (L. *compono*, to set together.)

**Compound Ocellus.**—When the eye of colour consists of three or more circles of colour. (L. *compono*, and *ocellus*, an eye.)

**Compound Eyes (Ocli).**—The two large many faceted eyes placed on each side of the head of insects, besides which they may also possess simple eyes (*ocelli*). Compound eyes consist of numerous hexagonal facets, the lenses of which combine the characters of both crystalline and vitreous humours. See Oculi.

**Compressed.**—Flattened by lateral pressure, as opposed to depressed. (L. *com*, and *pressum*, to press.)

**Con.**—A Latin prefix, denoting with. (L. *cum*, with.)

**Concealed.**—(Head.) When it is entirely withdrawn within the thorax, or is covered above by the thoracic plate. (L. *con*, and *celo*, to hide.)

**Concolorous.**—Uniform in colour in comparison of the parts. (L. *concolor*, of the same colour.)
Conduplicate.—Doubled or folded together. (L. con, duo, two, and plico, to fold.)

Cone.—(Eye.) A simple transparent crystalline body formed out of "cone-cells," and found in the internal structure of the eye of insects. (Gr, konos, a cone.)

Confluent.—Running into one another. (L. con, and fluo, fluxum, to flow.)

Congenital Variation.—Variation due to inherited influence. (L. con, and genus, part. of gigno, to beget.)

Congested.—Heaped together. (L. con, and gero, gestum, to bear.)

Conglobate gland.—An elongate gland situated below the ejaculatory duct at its hinder end. The function is unknown. (From L. conglobo, to conglobe.)

Conglomerate.—Congregated. (L. con, and glomus, a clew.)

Conic, Conical.—Tapering like a cone from base to apex; cone-like. (L. conicus.)

Conic.—(Egg.) Conical, cone-shaped. (L. conicus.)

Conical.—(Pupae.) (L. conicus). See Pupae conicae.

Conjugate.—Consisting of a single pair. (F. conjugal.—L. conjugalis; L. conjugatio, binding together in pairs.)

Connate.—Soldered together. (L. con, and natus born.)
Connectives.—Small thin cords connecting portions of the nervous system,—generally ganglia. (L, con, and necto, to tie.)

Connexivum.—The flat, reflexed or vertical border of the abdomen, to be seen in the Heteroptera. It is caused by sections of the abdomen enlarging to form a lateral margin. (From L. connexus, pa. par. of connecto, to join.)

Connivent.—The meeting of two lines so as to form an angle; convergent. (L. connivens, pr. par. of connivo, to wink.)

Consperse.—Thickly sprinkled with minute irregular dots often confluent. (From L. con, fully, and spargo, sparsum, to scatter.)

Consute.—Having very minute elevations in a series, at some distance from each other, of a different colour from the rest of the surface, and somewhat resembling stitching. (L. con, and suo, to sew.)

Contiguous.—Adjoining; touching; near. (L. contigu-us, that may be touched, near; with suffix -ous.—L. con- (cum), with, and tag, as in tact-us, p.p. of tangere, to touch.

Contiguous.—When spots, puncta, granules, etc., are so close that they almost or altogether touch each other. (See above for Der.)

Contorted.—Twisted; incumbent upon each other in an oblique direction. (L. con, and torqueo, tortum, to twist.)
Convoluta.—(lacinia). The haustellum rolled up below the head like the spring of a watch (L. convoluto, to roll.)

Convoluted.—Rolled together, or one part upon another. (From L. convoluto.)

Co-type.—(L. co. and Gr. typos, an impression, from typto, to strike.) See Syntype.

Coprophagus.—Feeding on excrement. (G. kopro, dung, and phago, to eat.)

Corbicula.—The fringe of hairs situated on the tibiae. (L.)

Corbiculate.—Furnished with a brush of stout hairs. (L. corbicula.)

Corcula.—The reservoirs in the dorsal channel through which the blood flows; a longitudinal series of little hearts, which receive blood by lateral apertures from the cavities of the body. (From L. cor, the heart, or corculum, a little heart.)

Cordate, Cordiform, Cordatum.—Heart-shaped. Ovate and hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles. (L. cor, the heart, and form.)

Coriaceæ.—(Proalæ.) When composed of a tough substance which bends without breaking, but never folds. (From L. coriceus, concerned with leather.)

Coriaceous.—Leather-like in substance. (L. coriaceus, from corium, leather.)

Coriaria.—(Lacinia). Long, leathery and flexible (L. corium.)
Corium.—The corneous or coraceous parts of the Hemelytra. (L. leather.)

Cornea.—The strong transparent skin of the eye, through which the rays of light pass. (L. corneus, horny, from cornu, a horn.)

Cornea facets.—The divisions of the compound eye. (L. cornu, and facies.)

Corneate.—Horned. (L. cornu, a horn.)

Corneous.—Horn-like in substance; horny. (L. from cornu.)

Cornicle.—A short blunt horn, or rounded protuberance. (L. corniculum, dimin. of cornu, a horn.)

Cornicles, nectaries or siphuncles.—Horny adjuncts to the sixth abdominal segment of Aphides (Linn.), which constitute the sheaths of certain excretory ducts, the delicate walls of which traverse their interior. They rise from the dorsal surface into more or less long moveable erect tubes, which may be either straight, curved, or vasiform.

Corniform.—Horn-shaped; long, mucronate, or pointed. (L. cornu, and form.)

Corium.—The whole of the elytra, lying outside the clavus, and bounded at the apex by the membrane, of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera. (Saunders.) (L. the hide, rind, skin.)

Cornutus.—Horned; in the form of a horn. (L. cornutus, horned, from cornu, a horn.)
Coronate.—(Egg.) Surrounded at the superior extremity with a circle of strong spines, for the reception of another egg, whereby they hang together. (L. corona, a crown.)

Coronet.—An ellipsoidal ridge, seen in the puparia of the males of Lecaniinae. (L. corona.)

Coronula.—A coronet, or semi-coronet of spines. (L. corona.)

Corpus.—The body; the whole crust of the insect; consisting of the exoderma or external covering, and the esoderma or internal cuticle, which lines it. (L. body.)

Costa.—A longitudinal raised rib. (L. a rib.)

Costa.—(Wing.) The outer margin of the wing when it is outspread. (L. costa, a rib.)

Costal.—Pertaining to the costa. (L. costa.)

Costal cell (cellula costalis), Costal area (area costalis). That part of the wing lying between the anterior margin and the costal nervure. If the cell is divided by minor nervures—the costal cells or cellulae costales. (L. costa, a rib, and area.)

Costal nervure (nervura costalis).—The first principal nerve of the wing, it is the strong nervure which runs along the upper edge of each wing, either on the extreme edge or just below it. (L. costa, and Gr. neuron, a nerve.)

Costal region (regio costalis).—The wings of insects present a somewhat triangular figure; the upper portion or side of this figure is called the
costal region; the outer portion or side, the exterior region; the lower portion or side, the inferior region, and the central portion, the central region. These regions have no precise or definite limits, but are somewhat vague and ideal. (L. costa, and from regio.)

Costalis (cellula and nervura).—The cell or nervure nearest the upper margin of each wing. (From L. costa.)

Costate. — Furnished with costae,—longitudinal raised ribs. (L. costa.)

Costate. — (Egg.) Provided with short ribs, extending from pole to pole. (L. costa.)

Costiform. — In the form of costae. (L. costa and forma, form.)

Cotyloid Cavities. — The Acetabula; the cavities in which the coxae move and with which they form a ball-and-socket joint. (Gr. kotule, a cup, and eidos, form; and L. cavitas, a hollow, from cavus, hollow.)

Coxa. — The hip, or first joint of the leg, connecting the subsequent joints of the leg to the body at the thorax. (L.)

Coxal. — Pertaining to the coxa.

Coxal Glands. — Coxal scent-glands, usually in the form of evaginable hypodermal pouches. (L. coxa, the hip, and glans.)

Cranium. The caraneous covering of the head; the skull. (Gr. kranion, the skull, and L. cranium.)
**Crateriform.**—Resembling the typical calathiform, but not so broad or wide. (L. *cratera*, a bowl, and *form*, shape, form.)

**Cremaster.**—The apex of the last segment of the abdomen. (Gr. *kremaster*, a suspender.)

**Cremaster.**—The stout, triangular, flattened, terminal spine of the abdomen, which aids the pupa in working its way out of the earth, when the pupa is subterranean. (Packard.)

The anal hooks by which many pupae suspend themselves. (Kirby and Spence.) (Gr. *kremaster*.)

**Crenate, Crenulate.**—Furnished with small blunt teeth, which take the form of segments of small circles. (L. *crena*, a notch.)

**Crepera.**—A gleam of paler colour upon a dark ground. (L. *creper*, obscure.)

**Crepuscule, Crepuscule.**—Twilight. (L. *crepusculum*, a dimin. of *creper*, dusky.)

**Crepuscular.**—Active during the twilight. (L. *crepusculum*).

**Cretaceous.**—Chalky; composed of or like chalk. (L. *creta*, chalk.)

**Cribellum.**—A sieve-like plate which narrows anteriorly and opens as a small slit at the base and near the upper surface of the mandibles. (L. a small sieve, dimin. of *cribrum*, a sieve.)

**Crinite, Crinitus.**—When very long flexible hairs thinly cover a space on the surface. (L. *crinis*, hair.)
Crisp.—(Margin.) When the limb is disproportionally larger than the disc so as to render the margin uneven with irregular rise and fall. (L. crispus, curled.)

Cristate.—Having one or two very elevated lines usually crenate. Crested, tufted. (L. cristatus, tufted.)

Croceus.—Yellow, like the blossom of the crocus. (L. and Gr. yellow, saffron.)

Crop.—A thin walled sac situated in the thorax, and part of the abdomen, and when present is an enlargement of the end of the oesophagus, and lined internally with a muscular coat. (A.S. cropp, top, the caw.)

Cross nerve.—(M.E. cros, from Icel. kross, adopted from O. Irish cros.—L. cruc-em, acc. of crux, a cross; and Gr. neuron, a nerve.) See Suboesophageal commissure.

Cruciate.—Divided to the middle into four opposite arms, the angles being either four right ones, or two obtuse and two acute; cruciform. (L. cruciatus, crucified, to put in the form of a cross, from crucio.)

Cruciform.—In the form of a cross, cross-shaped. (L. crux (genit, crucis) a cross, and forma, shape.)

Crusta.—The shell of a crustacean. (L. crusta, the crust, the hard surface of a body.)

Crustacea.—A class of the articulata, including lobsters, shrimps, and wood-lice, so called from the crust-like shell which covers the body and legs. (L. crusta, the hard surface of the body.)
Crustaceæ.—(Proalæ.) When composed of a hard, brittle substance which neither bends nor folds without injury. (See Coriaceæ in contraposition.) (L. *crusta*.)

Crustaceous.—Rigid and calcareous in substance. (L. *crusta*.)

Crystalline.—Transparent like crystal. The white transparent splendour of crystal. (From Gr. *krystallos*, ice, and from *klyros*, icy cold.)

Cubital-cellule.—The portion of the wing between the radial-cellure and the nerve which originates near the extremity of the cubitus.

Cubital nervure.—The nervure situated between the median and anal nervures of the wing. (L. *cubitus*, a bend, and Gr. *neuron*.)

Cubitus.—The second nervure of the exterior margin of the wing, extending from the base to the carpus. (L. *cubitus*.)

Cubitus.—The area lying between the anal area and media of the wing.

Cucullate, Cucullated.—Hooded, cone-shaped. (L. *cucullatus*, hooded.)

Cucullus.—A hood, a cone-shaped covering. (L. a hood.)

Cucumiform.—Cucumber-shaped in form. The longitudinal section is oblong, and the transverse circular. (the b. is excrescent; M.E. *cucumber*—L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, a cucumber; and *forma*.)
Cultelli.—The "knives"; the upper pair of instruments of suction, representing the mandibulæ of a perfect mouth. (L. culter, a knife.)

Culus.—The orifice at the end of the anus. (L. the fundament.)

Cultrate.—Coulter-shaped, straight on one side, and curved on the other. (L. culter, a knife, coulter of a plough.)

Cum.—Latin; with.

Cuneate, Cuneatum, Cuniform.—Wedge-shaped. (L. cuneus, a wedge.)

Cuneus.—The external-apical angle of the corium when separated off, as in the Capsidae, Cimicidae, etc. (Saunders.) (L. a wedge.)

Cuniform.—Wedge-shaped; whose vertical section is cuneate, and horizontal parallelogrammic. (L. cuneus and forma, form.)

Cupreus.—Coppery, bright coppery colour. (L. cuprum.)

Cupule.—A small cup-shaped organ on the end of the tarsi of certain male insects, and used as suckers. (A.S. cuppe, a cup.—Late L. cuppa, variant of L. cupa, a tub, in Late L., a drinking vessel.)

Cupuliferous.—Bearing cupules. (For Der. see above, and L. fero, to bear.)

Cupuliform.—Cup-shaped. (L. cupula, a little tub, a cup, dimin. of cupa, a tub; and forma, form.)
Cura Cerebri.—Two large nerve cords connecting the supra- and sub-oesophageal gaunglia and with them forming the oesophageal ring. (L. cura, care, from caro, to take care for; and cerebrum.)

Curcumbitate.—(Egg.) Melon-shaped. (Apparently derived from the name of the turmeric plant curcuma longa, of East Indian origin.)

Cursorial.—Adapted for running. (L. curso, are, to run.)

Cursory. Formed for running. (Low L. cursorius, from L. cursor, a runner, from cursus, pa. par. of curro, to run.)

Cuspidate.—Sharply pointed; having a sharp-point like a spear. (L. cuspis, a point).

Cuspidal.—Pointed; ending in a point. (L. cuspis.)

Cutellate.—Knife-like. (Scand, M.E. cutten, a weak verb, to cut. Of Scand. origin, but the traces of it are few. —Swed. kotta, to cut. kuta, kata, to cut with a small knife.)

Cutella.—A knife. (L.)

Cuticle.—The skin, or covering of the body. (Derma, Dermis.) (L. cuticula, dimin. of cutis, skin.)

Cuticula.—The cuticle. (L.)

Cuticular.—Pertaining to the cuticle. (L. cutis.)

Cutting teeth.—[See Dentes incisivi.]

Cyaneous.—Tinged with blue. (L.)

Cyaneus.—Bright blue. (L.)
Cyathiform.—Cup-shaped, (the mouth being wider than in Cupuliform). More or less obconical and concave in shape. (Mod. L. cyathiformis, from L. cyathus, a cup; and forma, shape, form.)

Cyclolabia.—The term applied to the shorter forms of forceps of the Forficulidae (Earwigs) when these organs are of variable length. (Burr.) (Gr. kuklos, a circle, and L. labia, a lip [?]).

Cydariform.—Globose, but truncate at two opposite sides.

Cylindraceous.—Cylindrical. (Gr. kylindros, a roller.)

Cylindrate.—(Egg.) Cylindrical, shaped like a cylinder. (Gr. kylindros, a roller.)

Cymbiform.—Boat-shaped; navicular. (L. cymba, a boat, a skiff.)

Cytotheca.—(Gr. kutos, the skin, and theca, a case.) See Thoracotheca.

De.—A Latin prefix signifying down, or away from. It sometimes negatives and sometimes intensifies the sense.

Deaurate.—A metallic hue, which appears as if the gilding was worn off. (From L. deauro, to gild.)

Decaton.—The tenth segment of insects. (From L. decem, ten.)

Deciduous.—Falling off easily. (L. de, down, and cadere, to fall.)

Declivous.—Gradually sloping. (L. de, and cliuns, a slope.)
Decolorate.—When the colour appears to be discharged from any part. (L. decolor, faded.)

Decrepitant.—Crackling (Say). (L. de, and crepitus, noise [crepare, to crackle].)

Decumbent.—Bending downwards; upright at the base, and bending down at the tip. (From L. decumbo, to lie down.)

Decurved.—Bent downwards.—(L. de, and curvus, bent.)

Decurrent.—Closely attached to and running down another body. (L. de, and curro, to run.)

Decussated.—Arranged in pairs which alternately cross each other. (L. decusso, to cross.)

Deflexed.—Bent down. (L. de, and fecto, flexum, to bend.)

Dehiscent.—Gaping apart towards the apex. (L. dehisco, to gape.)

Deltoid.—Triangular spear-shaped; (Say). (Gr. deltoeides, triangular: delta, a triangle, eidos, like.)

Demi.—A prefix signifying half. (F.)

Demidiate.—Half round. (L. dimidium, acc. half.)

Dendroid.—Shrub-like, having the appearance of a little tree. (Gr. dendron, a tree, and eidos, like.)

Dentate.—Toothed; furnished with tooth-like prominences. (From L. dentatus, toothed.)
Dentate-serrate.—Tooth-serrated; the denticulations being themselves serrated on their edges.

Dentate-sinuate.—When the denticulations are sinuate.

Dentes.—Teeth; the pointed processes situated on the inner side of the mandibulae. (L. dens, a tooth.)

Dentes incisivi.—Cutting teeth; superior, compressed, sharp-edged processes situated on the inner side of the mandibulae. (L. dens, and incido, to cut into.)

Dentes laniarii, canina.—Canine teeth; when the cutting teeth are very sharp and conical. (L. dens, and canis, a dog.)

Dentes molares.—Grinding teeth; are the inferior thicker teeth on the mandibulae, and which are provided with a broad grinding surface. (L. dens, and molo, grind.)

Denticulate.—(Diminutive of dentate.) Furnished with small teeth. The term is used loosely. (From dens, a tooth.)

Denuded, Denudated.—Destitute of covering. (Wings.) Without hairs or scales. (L. denudo, to make bare.)

Deorsum.—(Direction.) Downwards. (L.)

Dependent.—Hanging down. (L. dependo, to hang down.)

Depressed.—Flattened as if by pressure from above; often used as in opposition to “compressed”—flattened by lateral pressure. (L. deprimo, depressum, to press down.)
Depressors.—Wing muscles, attached to the wing-root, outside the fulcrum. (L. deprimo, depressum.)

Derma, Dermis.—The cuticle or skin. (Gr. derma, the skin, from dero, to flay.)

Dermal.—Pertaining to the derma.

Dermata.—(Pupa.) When the prior skin is retained, and no trace of the situation of limbs is visible. (Gr. derma, the skin.)

Detonant.—Emitting a sudden noise. (L. de, and tono, to thunder.)

Deuto.—From the Greek deuteros, second, and used as a prefix.

Deutocerebræ.—The second segment of the head, the antennal segment, whose appendages develop into feelers, appearing first behind the mouth, but moving as growth proceeds. (Gr. deuteros, second; and L. cerebrum, brain.)

Deutocerebon.—The mid-brain, consisting of the olfactory nerve-centres. (Gr. deuteros, second; and L. cerebrum, brain.)

Di.—A Greek prefix signifying double or two. (Gr. dis, twice.)

Dia.—A Greek prefix signifying through.

Diaphanous.—Transparent, but less purely than hyaline. (Gr. diaphanes.) See Pellucid.

Diehotomous.—Dividing regularly into pairs. (Gr. dicha, in two parts, and temno, to cut.)

Didymous.—When a pair of spots, etc., touch, or are confluent; twin. (Gr. didymos, twin.) See Geminous.
**Diff**

62

**Diffracted.**—Bending in different directions. (L. *dis*, apart, and *frango*, to break.)

**Diffuse.**—Spreading. (L. *difundo*, to pour abroad, from *dis*, away, and *fundo*, to pour.)

**Digitate.**—Widened and divided like the hand, if slender and elongate; if not slender and elongate the term “palmate” is used. (From L. *digitus*, a finger or toe.)

**Digitules.**—Appendages usually present on the feet of the Coccidae, either broadly dilated or in the form of knobbed hairs. (From L. *digitus*.)

**Digitus.**—The toe or “foot”; the remaining joints of the tarsus taken together. (L.)

**Dilatate.**—Disproportionably broad in part. (L. *dilato*, *dilatus*, to make broad.)

**Dilutus.**—Pale in colour. (L. diluted.)

**Dimerous.**—Composed of two pieces; in parts arranged in pairs. (Gr. *di*, and *meros*, a part.)

**Dimidiate fascia.**—A fascia traversing only half the wing. (L. *dimidium*, the half, from *dis*, and *medius*, the middle; and *fascia*, a band.)

**Dimidius.**—Half an inch. The term is universally used to indicate “half the size.” (For example, *dimidio minus*, half as large; *dimido majus*, by one half larger; *dimido latus*, by one half broader, etc.) In the same way the comparative numerals are applied, triplex, quadruplex, etc. Thus, one third as large, *triplo-minus*; three times as large, *triplo-majus*; one-fourth as large, *quadruplo-minus*; four times as large, *quadruplo-majus*. Quineuplex and sextuplex are seldom, if ever, used. (L.)
Dimorphic, Dimorphous.—Presenting two distinct types in the same sex. (Gr. *di*, and *morphē*, form.)

Dioptrate.—Applied to an ocellate spot, of which the pupil is divided by a transverse line.

Dioptrate ocellus.—A *fenestrate ocellus* divided by a transverse line. (From G. *día*, through; and *optomai*, to see.)

Diptera.—A family of hexapoda. An order of insects including the true flies, as the common house-fly, which possess only two wings and two halteres. (Gr. *di*, two, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Dis.—A Latin prefix, denoting separation, a parting from; away; and having therefore the force of a privative and negative.

Disc.—The middle of the central portion. (L. *discus*.)

Disc.—The centre of the superficies externa. (L. *discus*, and from *caro*, flesh.)

Discal cell.—(Wing.) See Cellulæ discoidalis.

Discoidal.—Pertaining to the disc; like the disc in form. (L. *discus*, and *eidos*, like.)

Discoloured, Discolorate.—When the same part of an insect has different colours. For example, legs are called discoloured when the anterior are red and the posterior black. (L. *dis* and *color*, colour.)

Discrete, Discreted.—The term used to show one part is well defined, or marked off from the other. (L. *discretus*, to separate.)
Discus.—The central portion of the wing. (L. *discus.*) See Costal region.

Discus of Maxilla.—The disc or stalk of the maxilla, the second portion adjoining the insertion. (L. *discus*, and *maxilla*, the jaw.) See Insertion.

Discussating.—Nerve fibres crossing each other. (L. *dis*, and *quatio*, to shake.)

Dispersed.—Having the surface markings resembling spots standing apart. (L. *dis*, and *spargo*, *sparsum*, to scatter.)

Dissilient.—Bursting open elastically. (L. *dis*, and *salio*, to leap.)

Distant.—When parts are separated from each other by a *suture*, or *incisure*. (Fr. *distant*,—*distans*, pres. pt. of *distare*, to stand apart).

Distant (ant. *distantes*).—(Antennæ.)—The term used when the base of the antennæ are placed very widely apart. (L. *dis*, and *sto*, to stand).

Distichous (*disticha*).—(Antennæ.) When the processes of a pectinate antenna originate from the apex of the joint, and do not incline at right angles to the sides, but bend forwards at acute angles. (From Gr. *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row.)

Distinct.—When spots, puncta, granules, etc., do not touch, or run into each other, but are individually separate. (O.Fr. *distinct*,—L. *distinctus*, distinguished.)
**Divaricate.**—Used of two parts that are contiguous at the base and very strongly dihescent; forked, or parted into two branches. (L. *dis*, and *varico*, to straddle.)

**Divaricate.**—Standing out very wide. Forked or divided into two branches. Branching off so as to form an obtuse angle above and an acute angle below. (L. *dis*, and *varico*.)

**Diverticula.**—A hollow appendage branching from the intestinal canal, and terminating in a cul de sac. (L. *diverticulum*, a by-road, or digression.)

**Dolabriform.**—Hatchet-shaped.—Flat, with a prominent keel and cylindrical base. (L. *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, shape.)

**Dorsal.**—Pertaining to the back, or upper surface. (From L. *dorsum*, the back.)

**Dorsal segments.**—Transverse segments of the back, the sides of which often lap over and cover those of the ventral segments. (L. *dorsum*, and *seco*, to cut.)

**Dorsal spiracles.**—Lateral breathing pores seen in the dorsal segments, and which are often covered by the preceding segment. (L. *dorsum*, and *spiritus*, breath, from *spiro*, to breathe.)

**Dorsal vessel.**—A slender tube opening from the hindermost chamber of the heart, and running the length of the abdomen on the median line, being attached to the dorsal wall of the segments by several triangular muscles. (L. *dorsum*, and M.E. *vessel.*)
Dorsolum.—That portion of the superior surface which lies between the collare and scutellum, upon which are found the pteropega. (L. from dorsum, the back.)

Dorsum.—The inner margin of a wing. (L.)

Dorsum.—The back, or upper part of the body. (L.)

Double ocellus.—When two eyes of colour are included in the same circle or spot. (L. duo, two, and plus, or plenus, full, from pleo, to fill, and ocellus, a little eye.)

Ductus ejaculatorius.—The ejaculatory duct. (L.)

E.—A form of ex. (See Ex.)

Ecailles.—The term Lacaze Duthier gives to the sting darts and sheath of the family Dasygastræ or Gastrilegides, when they are prolonged laterally into curved sclerites.

Ecalcarate.—Without a spur, or horn. (L. e=ex, without, and calcar, a spur.)

Ecaudate, Excaudate.—(Wing.) Destitute of tail-like processes. (L. e, without, and cauda, a tail.)

Ecdysis.—The casting of the skin; moulting. (Gr. ek duo, to strip off.)

Echinate.—When the dispersed elevations rise very high and are very thin. (From Gr. echinos, a hedgehog.) See Muricate.

Echinatus.—When the surface is covered with pustules produced into spines. (Gr. echinos.) See Muricate.
Ectoderm, or Epiblast.—An outer layer of cells formed by the surface cells overgrowing the open edges of the invagination of the blastoderm. (Gr. ektos, outside, and derma, skin.) See Endoderm.

Ectotracea.—The outer or peritoneal membrane covering the tracheae. (Gr. ektos, outside, and trachea.)

Edentate.—Without teeth. (L. edentatus, toothless.)

Edentulous.—Destitute of teeth. (L. edentatus.)

Edge.—The Margin. (L. acies, edge.) See Acies.

Egg.—Ovum. (Icel. egg. A.S. æg.)

Egg-guide.—The moveable, triangular plate which bounds the oviduct on the ventral side; especially seen in Acrydiidæ. (egg, and F. guider, to guide.)

Ejaculatory duct (Ductus ejaculatorius).—The duct which ejects the spermatozoa, formed by the two sperm cells joining to form the tube. (L. e and jacio, jactum, to throw, and ductum, to lead.)

Elastes.—The elastic organs on the ventral segments which assist in the act of leaping. (Gr. elaio, elaso, to drive or urge.)

Elevators.—Wing muscles, attached to the lower region of the thorax-wall, and fixed to the wing-root inside the fulcrum. (L. e, and levo, to rise, from levis, light.)

Ellipticium.—Elliptical in surface shape. (Gr. elleipsis.)
Elongate.—(Antennæ.) In relation to the body; the term is used when the antennæ is the same length as the body. (L. e, and longus, long.)

Elytra, Elytrum.—The wing cases; the fore-wings of Coleoptera. (Gr. elyo, to wrap up.)

Em.—A form of the English prefix en.

Emarginate.—A piece cut out of the margin; notched. (L. e, and margo, the edge.)

Emboliwm.—The latero-basal portion of the corium when separated off, as in the cimicidæ. (Saunders.) (Gr. embolos, a wedge, a graft.)

Embosed.—The sculpture “thrown up”; raised above the surface. (F.—L. and Gr. From Em-, prefix; and Boss. (boss, from F. bosse, a swelling), Or (F.—Late L.) O. Fr. embosquer, to shroud,—O.Fr. em- (L, in), in.)

Empodium.—The term used for the pulvilli according to the order of the insect. (L. em or im, in, and podium, a pedestal.)

En.—A prefix representing the Greek en, signifying in, or, on; the Latin in, signifying in or into; or the Saxon em, signifying to make, to surround, or to intensify the meaning.

Encephalum.—The brain of insects consists of two ganglia, one of which passes over the pharynx, and the other beneath it; both are connected by means of nervous cords, which run from the upper to the under, and which embrace the oesophagus. (Janet). (Gr. en, and kephale, the head.)
Edentulous.—Destitute of teeth. (From L. e. (ex), and dens, a tooth.)

Endo.—A Greek prefix extensively used in scientific terms, signifying within (endon).

Endoblast.—An inner layer formed by the invaginated cells of the invagination of the blastoderm. (From Gr. endon, within, and blastos, a growth or germ.)

Endoderm, or hypoblast.—The inner embryonic cell layer arising from two cell masses situated at either end of the embryo in the neighbourhood of the fore-gut and the hind-gut. (Gr. endon, and derma, the skin.)

Endopodite.—The second part of the maxilla. (Gr. endon, within, and pous, from podos, foot.) See Stipes.

Endoskeletal rods.—Apodemes. (Gr. endon, within, and Eng. skeleton.)

Endotrachea.—The inner membrane lining the trachea, and which is a continuation of the cuticle of the integument. (Gr. endon and, trachea.)

Ennaton.—The ninth segment in insects. (Gr. ennea, nine.)

Ensate.—Gradually tapering till it ends in a point; sword-like. (L, ensis, a sword.)

Ensiform.—Sword-shaped. (L. ensis, a sword, and forma, shape.)

Entire.—Without excision, emargination, or projection. (From O.F. entier, whole, L. integrum, whole, acc. of integer.)
Entomoline.—The name Lassaigne gave to chitin 
(Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *linon*, thread [chitin*].)

Entomology.—The science which treats of insects; 
a branch of Zoology. (Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *logos*, science.)

Entomophagous.—Insect-eating. (Gr. *entomon*, and *phago*, to eat.)

Entothorax.—The portion formed by the apodemes which pass up from the sternum. (Audouin.) (Gr. *entos*, within, and *thorax*.)

Ep, Epi.—A Greek prefix, signifying on, or upon.

Epiblast.—The outer layer of cells in an embryo. 
(Gr. *epi*, and *blastos*, a bud.) See Ectoderm.

Epiconemis.—An accessory joint at the base of the tibia in many Arachnida, which does not appear to have separate motion. (Gr. *epi*, on, and from *nemo*, to distribute).

Epicranium.—The crown; the dorsal and posterior surface of the head, from the front across the vertex to the posterior cavity. (Gr. *epi*, on, and *kranium*, the skull.)

Epidermal, Epidermic, Epidermidal.—Pertaining to, like, or applied to the epidermis; covering the skin. (Gr. *epi*, on, and *derma*, the skin.)

Epidermis.—The cuticle or outer skin. (Gr. *epi*, on, and *derma*.)

* Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary, 1887, p. 344, par. 3.
Epididymis.—The convoluted mass of tubes comprising some twenty folded bundles formed by the vas deferens. (Dufour.) (Gr. ἐπί, upon, and didumos, a testicle.)

Epigastrium.—The first entire ventral segment. It includes the Mucro, and Tympana. (Gr. ἐπί, on, and γαστήρ, the belly.)

Epimera (sing. epimerum).—The "flanks," the point of union of the legs to the lower arcs of the segment formed by the pleurites. (Gr. ἐπί, and μέρος, the thigh.)

Epiopticon.—The second swelling of the optic tract. (Gr. ἐπί, and ὁπτικός, pertaining to sight.)

Epipharynx—A small valve situated under the Labrum, that in many Hymenoptera closes the Pharynx, and is an appendage of its upper margin. Synonymous with lingua. (Gr. ἐπί, and φάρυγξ.)

Epipleura.—The deflexed margin of the elytra immediately beneath the edge. (Gr. ἐπί, and πλεύρα.)

Episternum.—The plate situated between the epimerum and sternum. (Gr. ἐπί, and στέρνημα, the breast.)

Epistoma.—That part of the face between the front and labrum, equivalent to the anticlypeus. (Gr. ἐπί, and στόμα, a mouth.)

Epistomis.—Latreille’s term for the clypeus. (Gr. ἐπί, and στόμα.)
Epupillate.—An ocellate spot lacking a pupil. (L, e, and pupillus, the pupil.)

Equate.—Without larger partial elevations or depressions. (L. aequalis, equal, from Sans. eka, one.)

Equitant.—Folded one upon the other. (L. equitans, riding.)

Eroded.—(Edge.) Possessing irregular teeth and emarginations. Gnawed. (L. erodo, to gnaw off.)

Erose.—Sinuate, with the sinuses cut out into smaller irregular notches, as if gnawed. (From L. e, and rodo, rosam, to gnaw.)

Erosus.—Having the appearance of being gnawed, due to the irregularity of the incisions. (From L. rodo, rosam.)

Erect.—Nearly vertical.—(L, e, and rectus, straight.)

Eruca.—Larva. (L. a caterpillar.)

Eruciform Larva.—The soft-skinned worm-like grub which prevails among the most highly developed insects—moths, flies, ants, bees, etc. (L. eruca, and forma, model, and larva, a mask.)

Escutellatus.—Without a scutellum. (L. e (ex), and scutum, a shield.)

Esoderma.—A fibrous cuticle lining the exoderma. (Gk. eso, within, and derma, the skin.)

Eucone eyes.—Eyes which have the cones perfectly developed though they may vary much in form. (Gk. eu, well, and konos, a cone.)
Ex.-—A Latin prefix signifying out, out of, proceeding from, and sometimes beyond and not.

Exarate.—Having furrows with perpendicular margins. (L. ex, and arare, to plough.)

Exaratus.—Sulcated. (L. ex, and aro, to plough.)

Exarticulate.—(Antennae). Having but one joint; similarly biarticulate—two jointed; tri-articulate—three-jointed, etc. (L. ex, and artus, a joint.)

Excaudate, Ecaudate.—(Wing.) Destitute of tail-like processes. (L. ex, and cauda, a tail.)

Excind, Excindate.—When the end has an angular notch taken out. (L. ex, and, caesum, to cut.)

Excision.—A piece cut off, or out. (L ex, and caesum, to cut.)

Excurved.—Curved outwards. (L. ex, and curvus, curved.)

Exo.—A Greek prefix signifying on the outside, without.

Exochorion.—(Embryol.)—The remains of the epithelium of the ovarian follicle. (L. ex, and chorion.)

Exoderma.—The external covering, or skin. (L. exo, and derma, skin.)

Exopodite.—The third part of the maxillary palp—always three-jointed. (L. exo, and pous, podos, foot, and suff. ite.)

Explanate.—Widened out, expanded. (L. ex, and planus, a plain.)
**Exscalpate.**—Having a variety of irregular longitudinal depressions. (L. *ex*, and *scalpo*, to cut.)

**Ex-scutellate.**—Having no scutellum. (L. *ex*, and *scutum*.)

**Exserted.**—Protruded, opposed to inclosed. (L. *exsero*, to thrust out.)

**Exsertum.**—(Head.) Thrust forth; free. (L. *exsero.*) See Free.

**Extensor Femoral.**—One of the femoral muscles passing through the haunch and trochanter. (From L. *extensor*, and *femur*, *femorus*, the thigh.)

**Exterior Edge.**—(Wing.) The edge of the wing extending from the base to the apex. (L. *exterior*, from *exter*, on the outside, and M.E. *egge*, edge.)

**Exterior Margin.**—(Wing.) The exterior edge. (L. *exterior*, and *margo*, the margin.)

**Exterior Palpi.**—The maxillary palpi. (L. *exterior*, and *palp*, the lip.)

**Exterior Region.**—(*regio exterior*).—(Wing.) (L. *exterior*, and *regio*, a region.) See Costal region.

**External Chiasma.**—The chiasmatic fibres of the external medullary mass. (L. *externus*, and Gr. *chiasma*, the mark of a χ (chi) or cross.)

**External Medullary Mass.**—The second swelling of the optic tract, the epiopticon.)

**External Ovipositor** (*ovipositor exertus.*)—(L. *externus*, external; *ovum*, an egg, and *positum*, to place.) See Ovipositor.
External Paramera.—The whole group (except the internal paramera) of the genital appendages of the male:—the stipites, volsellae, and laciniae. (Verhöff and Emery.)

Extra.—A Latin prefix denoting outside of; beyond usual; in excess.

Extra-ocular (ant. extra-ocularis).—(Antennæ.) Placed very distant from the eyes; inserted on the outside of the eyes. (L. extra, and oculus, the eye.)

Extrorsum.—(Direction.) Outwards. (L. extrorsus, from extra, without.)

Exuvia, æ.—Cast-off skin. (L.)

Eye of Colour.—The term of comparison between the ocelus—the true eye, and the ocellus—the eye of colour, so frequently seen upon the wings of Lepidoptera. (M.E. eye, eighe).

Facets.—The lenses or divisions of the eyes.—The eyes are said to be coarsely or finely facetted according to the number and size of these. (Fr. facette).

Facetted Eye.—The compound eye.

Facies.—General aspect of a species, genus, or group of insects. (L. facies, aspect.)

Facies.—The face; the upper surface of the head, it includes all the parts that lie between its junction with the prothorax and the labrum; viz., nasus, postnasus, frons, occiput, genæ, tempora, oculi, stemmata, and antennæ. (L. facies, face.)
Falcata.—(Lacinia.) Acute and bent over towards the opposite lacinia; sickle-shaped. (L. *falcatus*, form *falx, falcis*, a sickle.)

Falcate.—Resembling a sickle. (L. *falcatus*.)

Falciform.—(Mandibulæ). When long and curved in the form of a sickle. (L. *falx*, and *forma*, form.)

Fallopian Tubes.—See oviduct. (The name Fallopian tubes is so called after an Italian anatomist, *Fallopius*, mistakenly regarded as the discoverer.)

Farinose.—Pertaining to a mealy appearance. (From L. *farina*, meal.)

Fascia.—A coloured band. A broad transverse band. (L. *fascia*, a band.)

Fascia.—A broad transverse stripe; a stripe, which is broader than a line. (L. *fascia*.)

Fasciatus, Fasciate.—Having a broad transverse stripe. (From L. *fascia*.)

Fascicle, Fascicule.—A bundle of long hair. (L. *fasciculus*.)

Fasciculate.—(Antennæ.) Every joint possessing a distinct penele, or long hair. (From L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle.)

Fasiculate.—Possessing fasicules. (L. *fasciculus*.)

Fastigiate.—Flat-topped; equal in height. (L. *fastigiatus*.)

Fat Cells.—Large masses filling out all the spaces between the viscera. They are filled with fat globules, and are of mesodermal origin. (A.S. *fat*, and L. *cella*, a cell.)
Fatiscent.—Spontaneously mouldering and falling to pieces in the air. (Say.) (L. *fatisco*, to gape open.)

Fauna.—Animals indigenous to any region or period, as protected by the fauns. (L. *faunus*, from *faun*,—*fareo*, to favour.)

Favose.—Resembling honey-comb. (L. *favus*, honey-comb.)

Fecundation.—The act of impregnation. (From L. *fecundo*, to make fruitful.)

Feet.—Organs of locomotion situated beneath the body. (Say.) (A.S. *jet*, sing. *jot.*)

Female pronucleus.—The nucleus of the egg-cell. (L., *femina*, a woman, and *pro*, and *nucleus*, from *nux*, a nut.)

Femoris caput.—The head of the femur (L. *femur*, *femoris*, and *caput*, head.) See Femur.

Femoris scapus.—(L. *femur*, *femoris*, and *scapus*, a shaft.) See Femur.

Femoris trochanter.—(L. *femur*, *femoris*, and Gr. trochanter, a runner.) See Femur.

Femur.—The thigh, a long stout joint, connected anteriorally with the *trochanter*, and posteriorally with the *tibia*, it possesses free movement, and is composed of three pieces the separation of which is marked by strong sutural lines, these are called the first, second, and third joints of the femur—*femoris caput*; *femoris trochanter*, and *femoris scapus*. When two parts only are dis-
cernible, they are the second and third parts; when only one, it is the third part, and is alone called the thigh, or *femur*. (L. *femur, femoris*, the thigh.)

**Fenestrae.**—Two white patches situated at the inner side of the antennæ. (L. *fenestra*, a window.)

**Fenestrate ocellus.**—When the *eye of colour* has a transparent spot. (L. *fenestra*, and *ocellus*, an eye.)

**Fenestrate.**—An epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of insects. (L. *fenestra*.)

**Fenestrated.**—Marked with, or having, transparent spots, surrounded by a darker colour. (L. *fenestra*.)

**Ferreeous.**—Metallic grey of polished iron. (L. *ferrum*, iron.)

**Ferruginous.**—Pertaining to a rust-red colour. (L. *ferrum*.)

**Fetid.**—(Scent.) A disagreeable smell. (L. *fæt-idus*, stinking.)

**Fila.**—Threads. (L. *filum*, a thread.)

**Filaceous.**—Possessing filæ. (L. *filum*.)

**Filate.**—(Margin.) When the edge is separated by a channel, often producing a very thin thread-like margin. (L. *filum*.)

**Filate, Filiform.**—Thread-like in appearance. (L. *filum*.)
Filiform.—(Antennæ.) Uniform throughout, like a thread. (L. filum.)

Filippi’s Glands.—Two whitish lobated masses in the labium on each side of the common duct of the spinning gland of larvae. (Blane.)

Outgrowths of the spinning gland provided with peculiar excretory cells, or evaginations of the entire glandular epithelium. (Packard.)

Fimbria.—A fringe; an ornamental appendage to a border; something resembling a fringe. (L.)

Fimbriate. (Antennæ.)—Setaceous, and each joint furnished with a single hair on the side. (From L. fimbria.)

Fimbriate.—Fringed with hair of irregular length. (L. fimbria.)

Fissate.—(Surface.) Appearing as if broken. (L. fissum, to cleave.)

Fissure.—A crevice. (L. fissura.)

Fistula.—The intermediate subquadrangular pipe, formed by the union of the two branches of the Antlia, which conveys the nectar to the pharynx. (L. fistula, a pipe.)

Fistular.—Hollow, applied to a hollow cylinder. (L. a pipe.)

Flabellate, Flabelliform.—Fan-shaped, with the upper portion prolonged into long branches. Having long thin processes lying flat on each other like the folds of a fan. (L. flabellum, a fan.)
Flabellum.—A curious flattened, notched process which overhangs the base of certain thoracic hairs of some of the Culicidæ larvae. (L. a fan.)

Flagellate.—Possessing flagella; possessing a flagellum. (L. flagellatus, pa. par. of flagello, to whip.)

Flagelliform.—Resembling a flagellum; whip-like; whip-shaped. (L. flagelli, genit. of flagellum.)

Flagellum.—The terminal portion of the antennæ situated beyond the pedicellus; the apex. (L.)

Flagellum.—The joints of the antennæ—the scape, or first, being excepted—of the Hymenoptera aculeata. (L.)

Flasked-shaped sensillæ.—Ampullaceous sensillæ of an exaggerated form. The chitinous ampulla being greatly lengthened and attenuated to form a narrow sac enclosing the sense hair, and to connect by means of a slender tube with the integumental pore.

Flavescent.—Being of a somewhat yellow colour. (L. flavus, yellow.)

Flavo-virens.—Bright green, with yellow predominating. (L. flavus, and virens, green.)

Flavus.—Pure, clear yellow. (L. flavus.)

Flegellum.—A whip-like appendage; a whip-like bristle. (L. a whip.)

Flexor femoral.—The second femoral muscle, attached within the outer face of the trochanter. (L. flexum, to bend, and femur.)
**Flexuous, Flexuose.**—Almost zig-zag; winding; wavering; curving. (L. *flexum*, to bend.)

**Floats.**—Four respiratory sacs situated, two on the thorax and two on the seventh segment of Culicidæ (*Corethra*) larvae, which as they mature become filled with air, and serve as floats. (Theobald.) (A.S. *flotian*.)

**Flocculus.**—A hairy or bristly appendage of the posterior apophysis in a few of the Hymenoptera. (L. *floccus*, a flock, of wool.)

**Fluviatile.**—Inhabiting rivers, as the larvae of many insects. (L. *fluviatilis*, pertaining to rivers.)

**Fœtid Glands.**—(Orthoptera). Small sac-like glands the walls of which possess numerous hypodermal and glandular cells, provided with a passage through which the scent-fluid is forced by the pressure exerted by the dermal muscles. (Vosseler.) (L. *fœteo*, to stink.)

**Foliaceous.**—Very thin, scarcely thicker than a leaf; leaf-like in appearance. (L. *folium*, a leaf.)

**Foliolæ.**—Leaf-like appendages of the telum. (L. *folium*)

**Follicle.**—A small sac or bag. (L. *folliculus*)

**Follicular.**—Possessing or made up of follicles. (L. *folliculus*)

**Folliculus.**—(L. *follis*, a little bag.) See Incunabulum.

**Food-reservoir.**—The "Sucking stomach." (A.S. *foda*, and F. *reservoir")
"Foot."—The last part of the leg, the tarsus.  
See Tarsus.

Foramen.—The orifice in the abdomen, through which the funiculus passes.  (L. *foro, to bore.)

Foramen occipitale.—(L. *foro, and *occipit.)  See Occipital foramen.

Forceps.—Pinchers, organs for holding—the actual function is unknown.  (L. *forceps, pinchers.)

Forcipated.—Resembling forceps; formed like a pair of pincers; to open and close like forceps.  
(From L. *forceps.)

Fore-stomach.—The Proventriculus.  (A.S. *fore, before, and Gr. *stomachos.)

Forfex.—A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely, and cross each other, like scissors.  
(L. *forfer, a pair of shears.)

Form.—Shape, form.  (L. *forma.)

Fornicate.—Concave within and convex without.  
(L. *fornicatus, from *fornix, a vault.)

Fossorial.—Adapted for digging, burrowing.  (L. *fossio, *onis, a digging.)

Fossulate.—Furnished with fossulets; having long and narrow trench-like depressions.  
(L. *fossa, *w, a ditch.)

Fossulet.—A somewhat long and narrow depression.  
(L. *fossa.)

Fovea, Foveolet.—A large round depression on the surface.  (L.)
Foveate, Foveolate.—Having deep depressions which narrow towards the bottom. Possessed of foveæ. (L. forca.)

Fractæ.—(Antennæ.) Broken. (L. fractus, from frango, to break.) See Geniculate.

Fractate.—(Antennæ.) Having one joint, usually the second from the base, very long, and the remaining joints attached to it at an angle. Bent with an elbow as if broken. (L. fractus.)

Free.—(Head.) When it is distinctly visible, never covered by the thorax. (M.E. fre; A.S. freo, -|-, Ger. frei.)

Free.—Unrestrained in articulated movement, not soldered at the point of contact. (E., M.E. fre; A.S. freo, -|-, Ger. frei.)

Free Pupæ.—Pupæ which have the appendages and limbs free, and not fused to the outer case; for example, pupæ of the beetles, lace-wing flies, caddis-flies, ants, wasps, and bees. (M.E. fre, and L. pupa.)

Frons.—The front, forehead, or brow; that portion of the head between the posterior margin of the clypeus between the eyes, to where the head commences to be flattened out. That part of the facies which lies behind the postnasus and usually between the posterior part of the eyes. The part of the skull between the orbits and the vertex. (L. frons, frontis, the forehead.)

Front.—The fore-face, bounded by the eyes and the vertex, and often beneath by the epistoma or the clypeus. (L. frontis.)
Frontal. (ant. /frontalis/).—(Antennæ.) Inserted directly upon the brow. (L. /frontale/—front stem of /frons/.)

Frontal area.—A small triangular space, marked off by sutural lines, lying just above the clypeus in the Hymenoptera Aculeata (ants).

Frontal fissure.—The arcuate impressed line, seen in Diptera, immediately above the antennæ, continuing over the face to the border of the mouth.

Frontal ganglion.—The three-cornered nerve-centre of the three nerves running from the subœsophageal ganglion round the œsophagus and uniting above it.

Frontal lunule.—A small crescent-shaped piece above the antennæ, which in the case of /Cyclorrhapha/ is typically characteristic.

Frontal nerve.—Arises from the anterior border of the frontal ganglion and extends into the clypeus, where it bifurcates.

Frontal stripe.—Sometimes termed /vitta frontalis/; the coloured stripe noticeable in some Diptera, on the middle of the frons.

Frontal suture.—The suture separating the frontal lunule from that part of the head immediately above it. Frequently the suture extends down on either side to as far as the mouth.

Fulcrum.—The second part, constituting the legs of the Hemiptera, it inosculates anteriorly with the Coxa, and posteriorly with the thigh or Femur. (Douglas and Scott.) (L. a prop.)
Fulcrum.—The tongue-bone. (L. fulcrum, a prop.) See Os hyoideum.

Fulgid.—A bright, fiery red colour. (From L. fulgidus, shining, glittering.)

Fuliginosus.—Soot-like in colour. (L. fuligo, soot.)

Fulvescent.—Shining-brown; of tawny lustre. (From L. fulvus.)

Fulvid, Fulvous.—Tawny; of a tawny yellow; brownish-yellow, the yellow prevailing. (L. fulvus.)

Fulvo-aeneous.—Brazen; with a tinge of brownish yellow; (L. fulvus, tawny, and aeneus, brazen.)

Fumeus.—The colour of smoke. (L.)

Funiculus.—(Antennae.) The joint of the antennae between the Scape and the Club. (L. funiculus, a cord.)

Funiculus.—A small cartilaginous cord passing through a minute orifice of the post-foraenum just above the point where the petiolus is fixed to an opposite hole above it, which enables the insect to elevate or depress the abdomen. (L.)

Furcate, Furcated.—Dividing into two. Forked. (L. furca, a fork.)

Furred.—When short decumbent hairs thickly cover any space of the surface.—See Comate for contra-distinction. (F.—O.L.G.) M.E. forre.—O.F. forre, fuerre, a sheath, a case, whence the verb forrer, to line with fur.)
Fusco-testaceous.—Dull reddish brown on a hard background. (L. fuscus, swarthy, and testa, any earthen vessel; tile, brick; shell, animal shell, etc.)

Fusco—Brown or tawny-brown; the colour of tanned leather; the colour of the otter; of a dark colour. (L. fuscus, swarthy.)

Fusi.—The spinners; organs consisting of two retractile pieces, issuing from the mammulæ, and rendering threads. (L. fusus, a spindle.)

Fusiform, Fusiformate.—Spindle-shaped, broadest portion at the middle and narrowing towards the two points. (L. fusus, a spindle, and forma, shape.)

Galea.—The outer portion of the endopodite. (L. galea, a helmet.) See Lobus Superior.

Galeate.—Situated on the dorsal side of the maxillæ. (L. galea.) See Endopodite.

Galla.—A plant gall. (L. galla, a gall.)

Galls.—Morbid enlargements of the affected parts of a plant, due to parasitic agency. They vary enormously in form and colour. (L. galla, a gall-nut.)

Gangliform, Ganglioform.—Having the form of ganglion. (L. ganglion and forma.)

Ganglion.—A nerve centre; a healthy enlargement of a nerve. (L.)

Ganglion of Median nerve.—[See Median nerve.]
Ganglion ventriculare.—The unpaired ganglion, situated in front of the proventriculus. The number of these ganglia varies in different orders of insects.

Ganglionic Plate.—The Periopticon.

Gasterotheca.—The abdomen-case, that portion of the theca enclosing the abdomen. (Gr. gaster, the belly, and theca, a case.)

Gastric.—Belonging to the stomach. (Gr. gaster.)

Gastro-ileal folds.—Twelve “dark spots” lying at the anterior end of the ileum; the boundary separating the intestine from the chylific stomach, and forming a peculiar valve. (Minot.) (From Gr. gaster, ileo, and Dan. folde.)

Gastrula.—The stage of the egg formed by the presence of the primitive streak, the invaginated blastoderm, the ectoderm and the endoblast. (From Gr. gaster.)

Gastrula stage.—(Embryol.) The stage of embryology, when the primitive streak invaginates to allow of the formation of the inner layer. (Gr. gaster.)

Geminate.—Arranged in pairs; twin; disposed in pairs from the same point. (L. geminus, twin.)

Geminous.—When spots, tubercles, puncta, etc., are geminate. (L. geminus.)

Gemmiparous.—A sexual generation by new individuals, arising as buds from the body of the parent. (L. geminus, and pario, to bring forth.)
Gena.—The cheek, the lateral part of the head just below the eyes. (L.)

Geniculate.—Elbowed, or kneed; having the joint a little bent. (L. genu, the knee.)

Genitalia.—The extended organs of reproduction. (L. genitalia, genitals.)

Geometrae.—Larvae which alternately elevate and straighten the middle of the body when walking, as those constituting the genus Geometra; opposed to Rectigrade. (L. geometra, a land measurer.)

Germarium.—The terminal portion of the ovariole. (F. germe, a young shoot, a sprout, from L. germen.)

Germinal vesicle.—The female pronucleus containing the germinal spot. (L. germino, germinate, and versicula, a vesicle.)

Gestation.—The period during which the female is maturing the ova or embryos. (L. gesto, to carry.)

Gibbose, Gibbous.—Hump-backed, very convex. A term applied to the surface when it presents one or more large elevations. (L. gibbus, a hump.)

Gills.—(Scand.) M.E. gille.—Dan. gille, Swed. gal, a gill.) See Tracheal gills.

Ginglymus.—Hinge-like articulation; hinges. (Gr. ginglymus, a mortice-joint.)
Gizzard.—The proventriculus, the muscular stomach designed for crushing the food. (F.—L.) M.E. giser the (d being added).—O.F. gegier, jugier, jusier. (F. gésier).—L. gigerium, only in pl. gigeria. (Late L. gizeria), cooked entrails of poultry. The Stomach. See Stomach and Proventriculus.

Glabrate.—Brilliantly glossy. (From L. glaber, smooth.)

Glabrous.—Smooth, hairless, and without punctures and sculpture. (From L. glaber.)

Glassotheca.—The proboscis-case; that portion of the theca enclosing the protruding proboscis often seen in the pupae of Lepidoptera; the tongue-case. (A.S. glæs, and Gr. theca, a case.)

Glaucous.—Grey; bluish-green; resembling the colour of the sea. (L. glaucus, grey; blue; sea-green.)

Globate, Globose.—(Egg.) Perfectly globose, round in all directions; spherical. (L. globus, sphere, ball, etc.)

Glochis.—A barbed point. (Gr.)

Glossæ.—The first lobes of the second maxillæ or labium. (Taken from L. glossa, a word needing explanation; from Gr. the tongue; the root is uncertain.)

Gonapophyses.—Processes situated in the genital pouch of the female insect, which act as forceps for grasping the egg-capsule. (From Gr. gone, seed, physis, a genital power.)
Gonytheca.—The knee-pan; a cavity situated on the underside of the apex of the thigh, to receive the base of the tibia. (Probably from the Idg. related bases, which are genu (as in L.), goun (as in Gr.), gneu (whence Teut. kneu), the knee, and Gr. theca, a case.)

Graminaceous.—Having the colour of grass. (L. gramen, grass.)

Graminivorus.—Subsisting on grass, or vegetable food. (L. gramen, and voro, to eat.)

Granule.—A very minute elevation. (L. granulus.)

Granular, Granulate.—With small rounded-off elevations. (From L. granulus.)

Gressorial—Adapted for walking. (L. modified L. gressioius, from L. gressus, stepping.)

Grinding teeth.—See Dentes molares. (E.) A.S. grindan, p.t. grand, p.part. grunden. Allied to L. frendere, to gnash; and L. dens, a tooth.)

Griseus.—Of a grey colour; grizzled. (Fr. gris, gray.)

Grossus.—Large, great in size, or bulk; wide; extensive; abundant; ample. (Fr. gros, from L. crassus, thick.)

Guarded.—(Pupæ.) See Pupæ costodiatae. (From Fr. garder, and ward.)

Gula.—The underside of the skull. The throat. (L. gula, the throat.)

Gular.—Pertaining to the throat. (L. gula.)
Gullet.—The oesophagus, that part of the alimentary canal which approaches the head, and the external opening of which is the throat, or pharynx. See Ventricosus, Compositus, and Simple. (L. gula, the throat.)

Gustatory nerves.—Two thread-like nerves projecting from the anterior border of the sub-oesophageal ganglion, which innervate the region of the salivary glands. (Krauss.) (L. gusto, to taste.)

Gutta.—A light spot upon a light ground, viz., white upon yellow; a roundish dot of colour, intermediate in size between an atom and a macula. (L. gutta, a spot.)

Guttate.—Possessing guttæ; painted with guttæ. (L. gutta.)

Gymnopтерae.—Membranaceous and transparent wings without scales. (Gr. gymno, naked, and pteron, a wing.)

Gyri cerebrales.—(Gr. gyro, a ring; and cerebrum.) See Calyces.

Habit, Habitus.—The aspect; the general appearance. Used comparatively to express a resemblance in general appearance, apart from more important markings derived from organisation. (L. habitus.)

Habitat, Habitation.—The natural abode or locality. (L. habito, to dwell.)

Hair-fields.—Spinules. (A.S. hær, hér.)
Hair-scales.—Spinules.

Halberd-shaped.—Triangular, hollowed out at the base and sides. (Gr. helm, and barte, an axe.)

Halteres.—Two small knobbed appendages rising from each side of the thorax in the order Diptera just where the posterior pair of wings would arise were they present, and to which they are analogous. They tend to balance the insect in flight, and are sometimes termed the balancers, or poisers, or malleoli. (Gr. halteres, weights held in the hand to give impetus whilst leaping; Gr. hallomai, to leap.)

Hamule.—A small hook; having the end hooked. (L. hamus, hook.)

Hamuli.—(L. hamus.) See Hooklets.

Hamus.—“The Hook”; a hook fixed to the base of the costal nerve on the underside of the wings. (L.)

Harpes.—Teeth and ridges situated on the inner surface of the claspers. (Gr. harpe, a scimitar.)

Hastate.—Halberd-shaped; triangular hollowed out at the base and sides with the posterior angles spreading. (L. hasta, a spear.)

Hastate pupil.—When the pupil of an eye of colour is a halberd-shaped spot of colour. (L. hasta, and pupilla.)

Hatching spines.—(Embryol.) A low conical spine, for the purpose of rupturing the egg-chorion, situated on the embryonal cuticle of
the head in advanced embryo. (Strongylosoma) Metschnikoff. These structures vary in situation and shape according to the insect. (M.E. hacchen, + Swed. hacka, to hatch; and L. spina.)

**Hhaustellate.**—Pertaining to the haustellum; suctorial. (L. haustum, to draw up.)

**Hhaustellum.**—A suctorial mouth, including the valvula, cultelli and scapella. (L. haustum, to drink, swallow, etc.)

"**Heart.**"—A straight chambered tube running along the middle line of the thorax and abdomen under the chitinous covering. (A.S. hoerte.)

**Heels.**—The term Leach uses for the spinulæ. (A.S. hela.)

**Hemelytra.**—The upper organs of flight, when they are corneous or coriaceous at the base, and membranous at the apex. (Gr. hemi, half, and elytron, from elyo, to wrap up.)

**Hemi.**—A Greek prefix, signifying half.

**Hemimetabolous.**—The term given to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis. (Gr. hemi, and metabole, change.)

**Hemiptera.**—An order or group of hexapoda. An order of insects with four wings, the upper being partly coriaceous, and partly membranous. (Gr. hemi, half, and pteron, a wing.)

**Hemisphæricum.**—Hemispherical. (Gr. hemi, and sphaira, a ball.) See Semiglobosum.
Hepatic.—The colour of liver; liver-brown.  
(L. hepaticus, diseased in the liver.)

Hepatic caeca.—Convoluted club-shaped diverticula.  
(Gr. hepar, the liver, and L. caecus.)

Heteromerous.—With the posterior tarsi composed of less joints than the anterior and intermediate ones.  
(Gr. heteros, another, and meros, a part.)

Hexapoda.—A class of the articulata, including all insects possessing six legs or feet.  
(Gr. hex, six, and pous, foot.)

Hexapoda.—Six legged.  
(Gr. hex, and pous.)

Hexapodus.—Provided with six legs.—(Gr. hex and pous.)

Hieroglyphic.—Painted with characters somewhat resembling hieroglyphics.  
(Gr. hieros, sacred, and glypho, to carve.)

Hind-intestine.—The tube lying between the mid-intestine (or stomach) and the outgrowths (urinary tubes) of the proctodaeum. It is lined with a thick muscular layer.  
(A.S. hinden, at the back of; and L. intestinum.)

Hirsute.—Set with thick long hairs.  
(L. hirsutus, hairy.)

Hirsutus.—Covered with long shaggy hairs.  
(L.)

Hirsutiusculus.—Somewhat hairy; somewhat hairy at the base.  
(L. hirsutus, and culus, the fundament.)

Hispid.—Set with short erect bristles.  
(L. hispidus, shaggy.)
Histology.—The science which treats of the finer structure of the body-tissues. (Gr. histos, a tissue, and logos, science.)

Histolysis.—The process of histology. (Gr. histo, and lyo.)

Hoary.—Grey, with the white prevailing; greyish-white, caused by very dense short hairs covering the surface. (A.S. has, hoarse, + Dan. hæs, Du. heesch.)

Hoary.—[See Incanus.] (A.S.)

Holometabolous.—The term given to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis. (Gr. holos, whole, and metabole, change.)

Holopneustic.—The term given to the open or normal type of tracheal system. This type is distinguished by the presence and function of stigmata. (Gr. holos, whole, and pneuma, air.)

Holoptic.—Whole-eyed; perfect eyed; in the case of the eye of colour, it is holoptic when it is in a perfect state, i.e., having one pupil surrounded by one ring of colour, and an Atmosphere. (Gr. holos, whole, and optikos, pertaining to the eye.)

Holosericeous.—Covered with thick set shining, short decumbent hairs, resembling satin in sheen. (This kind of pubescence has usually been denominated sericeous (sericea), but it certainly does not resemble silk, and is different from the sericeous splendour.) (Gr. holos, and L. sericeus, silken.)
Homogeneous.—Forming a complete and mutually related whole; of the same kind; possessing a uniform nature, principle, composition, or structure. (Gr. homos, the same, and genos, kind.)

Homotene.—Retaining the primitive form; referring to those articulated animals with legs, that do not change their form with their vernantia, or skin-casting. (From Gr. homos, the same.)

Honey-dew.—The excretion of hypodermal unicellular glands which open into a modification of a pore-canal, the tubercles are an outgrowth of the cuticle. (A.S. hunig; and doew.)

Hooklets. (hamuli).—Very minute hooks in the middle of the anterior margin of the wings by which the under-wing is made to work in unison with the upper one. (L. hamus, a hook.)

Horizontal.—Parallel with the horizon. (From Gr. horos, a boundary.)

Horizontal. (Motion.) When it is from side to side. (Gr. horos.)


Humeral.—Relating to the humerus. (L. humerus.)

Humeral nerve or nervure. A transverse or cross nervure of the wing running from the costa to the sub-costa. (L. humerus.)

Humerus.—The shoulder; the region of the exterior basal angle of the elytra. (Say). The anterior angles of the thorax in Diptera. (Meigen.) (L. the shoulder.)
**Hyaline.**—Transparent; water-like in hue. (Gr. *hyalos*, glass.)

**Hyaline.**—Glossy. (Gr. *hyalos*.)

**Hybrid.**—The offspring of two different species. (L. *hybrida*.)

**Hymenoptera.**—A group of hexapoda, an order of insects, like the bee, having four membranous wings. (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.)

**Hyper**—A Greek prefix signifying over, beyond, or excess.

**Hypermetamorphosis.**—When an insect passes through more than the three normal stages of metamorphosis. To explain this the example of the larva of the Oil Beetle is taken:—This campodiform larva lives an active life on plants until it attaches itself to a bee, which carries it to the hive, where it feeds on her eggs. After casting the skin it becomes a short-legged grub, and feeds on the honey. Another change of skin leads to a third stage, in which no food is taken, the jaws being immovable, and the legs reduced to tubercles. A third moult is succeeded by the fourth and final larval condition; the Oil Beetle grub being now a maggot resembling in appearance those of the bees, living and feeding on honey. (Gr. *hyper, metamorphosis*, a transformation.)

**Hypistoma.**—The hypopharynx. (Gr. *hypo*, and *stomoma*, the mouth.)
**Hyp**

**Hypo.**—A Greek prefix signifying under, or beneath.

**Hypoblast.**—(Gr. hypo, and blastos, a sprout.) See Endoderm.

**Hypochordria.**—Two portions of segments, one on each side; which in some genera (Carabus, Linn.) intervene between the first entire ventral segment, and the posterior part of the postpectus. (Gr. hypo, and chorde, a cord.)

**Hypocrateriform.**—Salver-shaped; in the form of a salver.

**Hypodermal.**—Pertaining to the hypodermis. (Gr. hypo, and derma, skin.)

**Hypodermic.**—Under the skin.—(Gr. hypo, and derma.)

**Hypodermis.**—The under skin. (Gr. hypo, under, and derma, the skin.)

**Hypopharynx.**—A structure of variable shape and form, originating, as a rule, just above the base of the labium and stretching down the labial groove, closing ventrally the slit-like opening of the labrum—epipharynx. It is attached to the interior surface of the labrum. (Gr, hypo, and pharynx.)

**Hypopygium.**—The last ventral segment of the abdomen. The male claspers for holding the female in copula (Loew.). (Gr. hypo, and pygidium.)

**Hypostoma.**—The term applied to the clypeus in Diptera. (Gr. hypo, and stoma, the mouth.)
Hypoptere.—Another term for the tegulae. (Gr. hypopteros, winged.)

Hystolysis.—The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and blood, it includes the numerous forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration. The change of the organic tissues during pupation. (Gr. histos, and lusis, a parting from lyo, to loosen.)

Ileum.—The proximal end of the small intestine. (Gr. eilo, to roll.)

Imagal, Imaginal.—Pertaining to the imago. (L. imago.)

Imago.—The perfect state of the insect. (L. the image.)

Imaginal buds.—Rudiment-groups of cells from which arise the organs of the imago during pupation; and which may be seen in the larva. (From L. imago, and Du. bot, a bud.)

Imbricate.—Overlapping one another, like tiles on a roof. (L. imbrex, a gutter-tile, from imber, a shower.)

Imperfect.—Not complete or perfect; unfinished. (L. im, = in, not, and perfectus, finished.) See Incomplete metamorphosis.

Impression.—Punctuation; any marking upon the surface; an indentation; a depression. (L. impressare, from imprimere, to press upon.)

Impunctate.—Without punctuation.—(L. in, not, and punctum, to prick.)
In-—A Latin prefix signifying in, into, on, not, etc.

Inaurate.—When striae or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. (L. in, and aurum, gold.)

Incanus.—White, with a small proportion of black; grey. (L. incanus, grey.)

Incased.—(Pupae.) (L. in, and O.F. casse, L. capsa, a box, cover, L. capere, to hold.) See Pupae folliculatæ.

Incised. (Incision.)—Cut into equal marginal segments. (L. incisus, p.p. of incisere, to cut into.)

Incisura axillaris.—(Wing.) The axillary incision which terminates the posterior angle towards the base of the wing. (L.)

Incisure.—A deep incision between the segments, when they recede from each other. (L. incisus.)

Incomplete metamorphosis.—When there is no quiescent or sealed-pupal state in the life history of an insect. When histolysis does not take place. (L. in, and completus, complete; and metamorphosis.)

Inconspicuous.—Not easily discernible. (L. in, con, and specio, to see.)

Incrassate, Incrassated.—Thickened. (L. in, and crassus, thick.)
**Incrassate.**—Having the margin rounded and swollen. Disproportionately thick in part. (L. *in*, and *crassus*.)

**Incumbent.**—(Wings.) Those wings, which, when the insect is at rest, cover the back of the abdomen horizontally. Resting against. One lying over the other. (L. *incumbo*, to lie down.)

**Incunabulum.**—Cocoon, the case in which the pupa reposés, and which has been artificially prepared by the larva. (From L. *incunabula*, cradle, birth-place, origin.)

**Incurved.**—Bowed inwards. (L. *incurvo*.)

**Indurated.**—Hardened. (L. *induro*, to harden.)

**Indusium.**—The membrane found between the serosa and the amnion. The case or covering of certain larvæ. (L. *indusium*, an under-garment.)

**Inermis, Inermous.**—Unarmed, destitute of striæ, spines, and all sharp processes. (L.)

**Inferior** (*antennæ inferiores*).—(Antennæ.) Placed beneath the head. (L. comparative of *inferus*, low.)

**Inferior Lobe.**—(L. *inferus*, and Gr. *lobos*.) See Lobus Inferior.

**Inferior region** (*regio inferior*).—(Wing.) (L. *inferus*, and region, from, L. *reg'o.*) See Costal region.

**Inflated** (*capitulum compositum*).—(Antennæ.) Having the knob of a capitate antenna in the form of a bladder. (L. *in*, and *flo*, to blow.)
Inflected.—Bent inwards at an angle. (L. *infecto*, to curve.)

Infra-anal flaps.—The podical plates (Packard.) (L. *infra*, underneath, and *anus*.)

Infra-anal lobe.—A thick, conical, fleshy lobe, often ending in a hard, chitinous point, and situated directly beneath the vent. (Packard.)

Infra-buccal cavity.—A short compressed buccal tube, dilated ventrally to form a spheroidal sac, situated in the mouth of Ants, and used as a receptacle for the fine particles of food rasped off or picked up by the tongue. (L. *infra*, and *bucca*, the mouth.)

Infraacted.—Bent inwards abruptly, as if broken. (L. *in*, and *frango*, to break.)

Infra-ocular (ant. *infra-oculares*).—(Antennæ.) Inserted beneath the eyes. (L. *infra*, underneath, and *oculus*, an eye.)

Infumated.—Clouded, as if smoked; coloured like smoke. (L. *in*, and *fumus*, to smoke.)

Infundibulate, Infundibuliforme.—Having the shape of a funnel. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.)

Infuscate, Infuscated.—Darkened, with a blackish tinge. (L. *in*, and *fuscus*, dark.)

Ingluvies.—The Crop. (L.)

Ingurgitation.—The act of swallowing. (L. *ingurgito*, to soak in.)

Inner.—Interior; nearer to the centre. (A.S. *innera*.)
Inner angle.—(Wing.) The angle situated at the junctions of the outer edge and the inner edge.

Inner edge.—(Wing.) The interior angle. The extreme border running from the inner angle to the insertion of the wing in the thorax.

Inner margin, Interior margin.—(Wing.) The margin which extends from the base to the posterior angle.

Inocular (antennee inoculares).—(Antennæ.) When the eye surrounds the base of the antennæ. (L. in, and oculus, an eye.)

Inquiline.—A dweller in the nest of an alien species. Inquilines: the term given to those insects (species of Cinipidae) which do not make galls, but deposit their eggs in galls already formed, and live in the gall tissues, killing the gall-maker as a rule. (L. inquilinus, a tenant.)

Insecta, Insect.—The class Hexapoda; articulated animals with a body composed of three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and a segmented abdomen. (L. in, and seco, sectum, to cut.)

Insectivorous.—Subsisting on insects. (Insect, and L. voro, to devour.)

Insectum, Insecte, Insect.—The derivation of the terms from the two large incrassated masses the thorax and the abdomen. (L. insectum, literally "a thing cut into," i.e. nearly divided, from the shape.—L. insectus, past participle of insecare, is cut into.—L. in, into; secure, to cut.)
**Ins**

**Inserted.**—(Head). When it is partly, particularly the occiput, concealed, within the thorax. (L. *in*, and *sero, sertum*, to join.)

**Insertio of Maxilla.**—The lowest portion of the maxilla adjoining the head. (L. *in*, and *sero, sertum*, and *maxilla*, cheek-bone, chin.)

**Insertio of Labium.**—The lowest portion of the labium adjoining the head. (L. *in*, and *sero, sertum*, and *labium*, lip.)

**Insertion Insertio.**—The point of attachment of movable parts. (L. *in*, and *sero, sertum*, to join.)

**Insertum.**—(Head.) (L. *in*, and *sero, sertum.*) See Inserted.

**Instar.**—The new stage after moulting, and casting of skin. (L. *instar*, image; form, figure, etc.)

**Institia.**—Striae of equal breadth throughout.

**Instrumenta cibaria.**—The mouth parts. (L. *instrumentum*, and *cibarius*, of food.) See Partes oris.

**Instrumenta cib. libera.**—(L. *instrumentum*, *cibarius*, and *liber*, free.) See Instr. cib. mordentia.

**Instrumenta masticandi.**—The masticating organs, another name for Instr. cib. mordentia. (L. *instrumentum*, and from *mando*, to masticate.)

**Instrumenta cibaria mordentia.**—The biting organs; the Mandibles. (L. *instrumentum*, *cibarius*, of food, and from *mordeo*, to bite.)
Instrumenta cibaria suctoria.—The sucking mouth; the haustellum. (L. instrumentum, cibarius, and suctus, sucking.)

Inter-.—A Latin prefix signifying among, or between.

Interior.—Within; internal; within any limits; the opposite to exterior; the inside. (L. intra, within.)

Interior edge, Inner edge.—(Wing.) The boundary of the inner margin.

Interior margin.—(Wings.) The inner margin.

Interior palpi.—The labial palpi.

Intermaxillaire.—The maxillary lobe. (L. inter, and maxilla, the jawbone, jaw.) See Lobus maxillæ.

Intermediate Area.—That part of the wing lying between the costal area, and the anal area. (L. inter, medium, and area.)

Internal Chiasma.—The chiasmatic fibres of the internal medullary mass.

Internal hairs” (?).—Internal hair-like bodies, arising from the fold of the tãenidia and projecting into the lumen of the tracheae. (Stokes.)

Hollow hair-like structures communicating with the tãenidia from which they arise by an enlarged base, ending in a fine—sometimes bifid or trifid—point. (Packard.)
Internal Medullary Mass.—The opticon, which connects with the median part of the procerebrum by direct fibres to form the optic nerve or tract.

Internal maxillary palpi.—(L. internus, maxilla, and palpi.) See Palpi maxillares interni.

Internal paramera.—The inner pair of genital appendages of the Male; they are closely applied to each other, and function as a penis.

Inter-ocular (antennæ interoculares).—(Antennæ.) Placed between both eyes. (L. inter and oculus.)

Interrupted.—Suddenly stopped; broken; intermitted. (L. inter, and ruptum, to break.)

Interstices.—Spaces between striae, or rows of punctures on the elytra. Spaces between things closely set. (L. inter, and status, a position.)

Interstitial line.—The longitudinal space which intervenes between two striae of the elytra. (L. inter, and status.)

Intervals.—Spaces between the striae, or rows of punctures on the head and thorax. (L. inter, and vallum, a rampart.)

Interventricular valvule.—A minute valve working in conjunction with the auriculo-ventricular opening of the Dorsal vessel. (L. inter, ventriculus and valva.)

Intestina parva.—The small intestine. [See Intestines.] (L. intus, within, and parvus, small.)
**Intestines.**—A tube uniting with the stomach, and consisting of two portions, the small intestine or *intestina parva*, and the terminal intestine, or *rectum*. They are never subject to the convolutions so general in vertebrata. (There are several long tortuous filiform appendages originating from the stomach, or near its union with the intestines, which are said to be bile vessels corresponding with the liver of vertebrata.) (F. *intestin*, from L. *intestinus*, inwards, from *intus*, within.)

**Intima.**—The endotrachea.

**Intorted.**—Turned or twisted inwards. (L. *in*, and *torqueo*, to twist.)

**Intricate.**—When elevations are placed irregularly and close together, or involved, or complicated. (L. *in*, and *tricæ*, hindrance.)

**Intro.**—A Latin prefix signifying to, within.

**Introrsum.**—(Direction). Inwards; intorse, turned inwards. (L.)

**Invertebral, Invertebrate.**—Destitute of the vertebral or spinal column. (L. *in*, and *vertebra*, a joint.)

**Involuted.**—Rolled inwards spirally. (L. *involvo*, to roll to, or upon.)

**Involvulus.**—A caterpillar that wraps itself in leaves. (L.)
Iridescent.—Exhibiting prismatic colours, like those of the rainbow. (L.—Gr. L, iris—Gr. 
iris, iridis, the rainbow. Der. irid-esc-ent, 
irid-ium; from irid-, stem of iris.)

Iridicolorous.—Reflecting prismatic hues, irid- 
escent. (Gr. iris, and L. color.)

Iris.—The circle of colour which encloses the pupil 
of an eye of colour. (Gr. iris, iridis, the rain-
bow.)

Iris tapetum.—[See Pigment.]

Irregular (irregulares).—(Antennæ). Having all 
the joints different in shape. (L. in, and 
regularis, according to rule.)

Irrorate, Irrorated.—Freckled; covered with atomi. 
(L. irrho, are, to bedew, drop upon.)

Islet.—A spot of different colour, included in a 
plaga, or macula. (Fr. île, from L. insula.)

Johnstonian organ.—A peculiar organ existing in 
the second antennal joint, and consisting of a 
number of sensillæ and scolopal bodies; the 
former being stretched through the cavity of 
this joint and attached by the distal ends to 
the articulatory membranes of the second and 
third joints, while the proximal ends are innerv-
ated by the antennal nerve.

Jubate.—Fringed with long pendent hairs; ex. the 
intermediate legs of the male of Anthophora 
retusa. (L. juba, ã, mane, hair, tuft, crest.)
Jugulum.—The throat, extending from the orifice of the mouth to the neck, and comprises the whole of the middle portion of the lower-head. (L. jugulum, the throat.) See Gular, and Basilaire.

Justa.—In composition indicates near, as justa-ocular—situated near the eye. (L. justa, near.)

Justa-ocular.—Situated near the eye. (L. justa, and oculus.)

Labella.—Liplets; a pair of tumid lobes, often corrugated and capable of tension and relaxation, which terminate the theca. (L. labium, lip.)

Labellum.—The lower lip, the labium. (L. a lip.)

Labial.—Pertaining to the lips.—(L. labium.)

Labial nerves.—[See Nervi labii.]

Labial palpi, Labipalpi.—Jointed feelers borne by the labium. (L. labium, and palpare, palpari, to feel.)

Labium.—The underlip, which is that organ that assists in the closing of the orifice of the mouth from below. It is formed by the second maxillæ fusing together, and consists of two parts, the mentum and the lingula. (L. the lip.)

Labium-hypopharynx.—In the male Anopheles (A. maculipennis) the hypopharynx is fused with the labium, hence the term.
Labium superius.—(L. labium and supero above.) See Labrum.

Labrum.—The upper lip, a somewhat convex corneous plate which is united posteriorly by a membranous hinge with the clypeus. (L.)

Labrum-epipharynx.—In the mouth parts of the mosquito, some anatomists maintain that the labrum and epipharynx are combined, and the term is used by those believing in this theory. The term used to differentiate between the epipharynx of Diptera and the double organ of Lepidoptera.

Lacinia.—The inner portion of the endopodite; the blade of the maxilla, being the fourth, or apical portion. (L. the lappet.) See Blade.

Laciniae.—The second pair of appendages comprising with the volsellae, the median pair of genital appendages. (L. the lappets.)

Laciniae Exteriores.—Two elongate, flattened or concave biarticulate valves situated on the tongues of the members of the family Apidae, and which support the labial palpi. They are distinguished from the labial palpi by being flat instead of cylindrical. (L.)

Laciniae Interiores.—Two inarticulate membranaceous valves, which embrace the tongue at its entrance into the tube, seen in the family Apidae. (L.)

Laciniate.—Divided into stripes. (L. lacinia.)
Laciniated.—Cut into irregular segments; jagged. (L. *lacinia*.)

Lactescent.—Yielding or secreting a milky fluid. (L. *lactescens*, from *lac*, milk.)

Lacteus.—Of a shining white or milky colour. (L. *lac*, milk.)

Lacuna.—A pit, a gap, a void space. (L.)

Lacunose.—Having a few scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations; furrowed or pitted. (L. *lacuna*, a pit.)

Lactus.—Very bright in colour. (Evidently from L. *laetus*, bright.)

Lageniform.—Bottle-shaped in form; bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck. (L. *lagena*, a bottle, and form.)

Lagenoid.—Flask-shaped. (L. *lagena*.)

Lamellatæ.—(Antennæ.) Having only the apical portion flabellate. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate or scale.) See Lamina.

Lamellate, Laminate.—Plated, sheet or leaf-like; composed or covered with laminae. (L. *lamella*, plate.)

Lamelliform.—Having the form of a plate, leaf or scale. (L. *lamella*, and form.)

Lamina-æ, Lamella.—A thin flat plate or scale. (L. a plate, or scale.)

Lamina supra-analis.—The term Haase applies to the suranal plate. (L.)
Laminæ.—The two corneous plates which are laterally affixed to the mouth of Pulex. (L. lamina.)

Lanate.—Covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs, resembling wool; wool-like. (L. lana, wool.)

Lanceolate.—Straight, flat, and decreasing to a point; lance-like; gradually tapering to the outer extremity. (L. lancea, a lance.)

Laniarii.—Canine-teeth; very sharp, usually long conical teeth. (L. lanio, to tear.)

Lanuginosus, Lanuginose.—Covered with a thick down, or fine soft hair. (L. lana.)

Lanuginous.—Having long curled hairs. (L. lana.)

Large Intestine.—The tube immediately between the small intestine (ileum) and the colon (or rectum.) (L. largus, great, and intestine.)

Larva, -æ.—An insect after issuing from the egg; the second stage of an insect’s life; the caterpillar stage (the term “caterpillar” is generally applied to the larvæ of butterflies and moths). (L. a mask.)

Larvæ aculeatæ.—Larvæ possessing dense hair, which is fur-like in appearance. (L. larva, æ, and aculeatus.)

Larvæ cornutæ.—Larvæ possessing fleshy horns or processes. (L. larvæ, and cornu, a horn.)
Larvae furciferæ.—Larvae possessing a furcate process, the branches of which are pierced, so that the larvae have the faculty of protruding slender threads through these tubes for the purpose—as is supposed—of scaring inimical ichneumons. (L. larva, and furca, a fork, and fero, to bear.)

Larvae ursinæ.—Hirsute caterpillars, which are completely clothed with long hairs and bristles, and which, from their stiffness and sharp points will often cause an unpleasant inflammation upon the skin. (L. larva, and ursus, a bear.)

Larval.—Pertaining to the larva.—(L. larva.)

Larvated.—Masked. (L. larva.)

Larviparous.—Bringing forth larvae.—(L. larva, and parous, from pario, to bring forth.)

Laterad.—An abbreviated form of laterally, or lateral.

Lateral.—Pertaining to the side. (L. latus, lateris, a side.)

Lateral Sympathetic System.—A pair of small ganglia situated one on each side of the oesophagus. The nerves are small and confined to the dorsal and lateral portions of the anterior region of the oesophagus.

Latericius.—Resembling bricks in colour. (L. consisting of brick.)

Lateritius.—Brick-red in colour. (L. laterculus, a brick.)
Latticed.—Cancellated. (Fr. *lattis*, lath-work.)

Leg.—One of the six chief organs of locomotion, arising from the segments of the thorax, and which are made up of four main portions, the coxa, femur, tibia, and tarsus. The tibia (Say). (Icel. *leggr*, a leg, a hollow bone.)

Lenticular.—Lens-shaped. The horizontal section is circular, and the vertical lanceolate; resembling a lentil in shape; having the form of a double-convex lense. (L. *lens*, a lentil.)

Lenticulate.—Having the opposite sides convex; meeting in a sharp point. (L. *lens*.)

Lenticulate.—(Egg.) Depressed, circular, and frequently ribbed. (L. *lens*.)

Lepidoptera.—A group of Hexapoda; an order of insects, including butterflies and moths, which possess four wings, covered with minute, pow'r'er-like scales. (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Leucocytes.—The blood corpuscles; they vary considerably in shape, from oval to round, but they are usually elongate, with a rounded nucleus. (Packard.) The originator of the name was Robin, who applied it to the lymph corpuscles of vertebrates. (Gr. *leukos*, white, and *kutos*, a hollow, a vessel.)

Levigate.—Smooth surfaced, free from elevations or depressions of any kind. (L. *laevis*, smooth, ago, to make.)
Levigate, Levigatus, Levis.—Possessing a smooth surface. (L. laevis, and ago.)

Liberum.—(Head.) (L. liber, free.) See Free.

Ligneous, Ligniform.—Wood-like, unelastic in substance. (L. lignum, wood.)

Lignivorous.—Feeding on wood. (L. lignum, wood, and voro, to devour.)

Ligula.—The Lingula. (Saunders.) (L. lingua.)

Lilaceus.—The colour of lilac, or lilies. (L. lilium, a lily.)

Lilacinous.—Lilac colour; like violaceous, only duller and tinged with red. (L. lilium.)

Limb.—(Superficies.) The circumference; the edge or border. (L. limbus, a border.)

Limbate.—When one colour is surrounded by a margin of a different colour; bordered. (L. limbus.)

Limbus.—The border surrounding the disc. (L. a border.)

Line.—A very slight, generally straight, but also sometimes bent, different coloured stripe. (L. linea, a string of flax, from linum, flax.)

Linear.—Having the lateral margins very close together, and parallel throughout. (L. linea.)

Lineate, Lineated, Lineatus.—With longitudinal stripes; marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines. (L. linea.)
Lineate, Lineatus.—Raised lines on the surface
Provided with line-like marks.—(L. linea.)

Lingua, Lingula.—The endopodites together; the
tongue; the second piece constituting the
labium, it repose internally upon the mentum.
It is generally a more or less fleshy organ, which
frequently protrudes beyond the anterior
margin of the mentum, in which case the exterior
inferior side is horny (see Os hyoideum). A
capillary instrument between the lancets of
an haustellum. Lingula, the apical portion
of the labium. (L. lingua, the tongue.)

Lingua Spiralis.—The tongue of those insects
constituting the Lepidoptera. (L. lingua, and
spiro ?) See Spiral Tongue.

Linguiform.—Having the form or shape of a tongue.
(L. lingua, and form.)

Literate.—Ornamented with characters resembling
letters. (L. litera, a letter.)

Litura, -æ.—An indistinct spot, paler at its margins,
generally of color. Having the appearance of
being blotted. (L. litura, a blot; indistinct.)

Liturate.—Possessing lituræ. (L.)

Lividus.—Black and blue; of a lead color;
discolored; the color of liver. (L.)

Lobate.—Having the margin divided by deep
undulating and successive incisions. (Gr.
lobos, lobe of the ear.)
Lobate.—Divided to the middle into parts with convex margins, which recede from each other. (Gr. lobos.)

Lobes.—The parts of an organ separated one from another by a more or less deep division. (F.—Low L.—Gr. Fr. lobe.—Late L. lobus.—lobos, a lobe of the ear or liver.)

Lobes, Lobi.—The lobes, the parts of the maxilla above the palpus. They include the lobus superior, lobus inferior, and the ungues. (Gr. lobos.)

Lobes, Lobuli.—Rounded portions of the base of the wing. (Gr. lobos.)

Lobus maxillae.*—The maxillary lobe, the fourth piece constituting the maxilla, it is generally completely horny, and hooked, its interior margin concave, or stalked; but it is varying in structure according to the genealogical position of the insect. (Gr. lobos, and L. maxilla.)

Lobus Inferior.—The lower-lobe. The lower lobe of the maxilla, covered by the lobus superior. (Gr. lobos, and L. comparative of inferus, low.)

Lobus Superior.—The upper lobe.† The outer lobe of the maxilla, incumbent on the inner one. (Gr. lobos, and L. comparative of superus, high, from super.)

* Intermaxillaire according to Straus.
† It is called the Galea by Fabricius.
Lon

**Longiores.**—(Antennæ.) The term is used when the antennæ are longer than the body. (L. *longus*, long.)

**Longissimæ.**—(Antennæ.) The term is used when the antennæ are very much longer than the body. (L. *longus*.)

**Longipennate.**—With long wings. (L. *longus*, and *penna*, a feather.)

**Longitudinal.**—Running lengthwise; the direction of the longest diameter. (L. *longitudo*, from *longus*.)

**Longitudinal Sternae.**—Muscles stretched lengthwise along the lower wall of the abdomen, from the front edge of the second sternite to the front edge of the seventh. (L. *longus*, and *sternum*, breast-bone.)

**Longitudinal Tergæ.**—Muscles beneath the upper wall of the abdomen, each set connecting with the front edge of a segment with the front edge of that next behind. (L. *longus*, and *tergum*, the back.)

**Loopers.**—The larvæ of *Geometridæ*, called loopers because they form a loop-like position by alternately elevating and straightening the body while walking. (Gael, *lub*, a bow.)

**Lora.**—A corneous angular machine observable in the mouth of some insects, upon the intermediate angle of which the mentum sits, and on the lateral ones the cardines of the maxillæ; and by means of which the trophi are pushed forward or retracted. (From L. *lorum*, a thong.)
**Lozenge**.—Being similar in shape to a lozenge; having two opposite angles acute and two obtuse, forming a quadrangular figure; in the form of a rhombus. (F. Formerly *losenge*, esp. a shield of a diamond shape [in heraldry]—O.F. *losenge, lozenge* [F. *losange*], a lozenge. Origin disputed; probably from O.F. *lauze*, a flat stone.)

**Lubricous.**.—Slippery as if lubricated; smooth, of a shiny smoothness. (L. *lubricus*, slippery.)

**Lucidate, Lucidus.**.—Shining; mirror-like in appearance; bright; clear; radiant. (L. *lux*, *lucis*, light.)

**Lumen.**.—The enclosed space. *Lumen* of the tubes, the space enclosed by the tracheal tubes. (L. space for admission of light.)

**Lunare, Lunate.**.—In the form of a half-moon; crescent-shaped. (L. *luna*, the moon.)

**Lunulate.**.—Crescent-shaped; like the new moon in shape. (L. *lunula.*)

**Lunule, Lunulet.**.—A crescent-shaped spot or mark of a different colour from the rest. (L. *lunula*, a little moon, or crescent.)

**Luridus.**.—Yellowy-brown; pale in colour, even resembling a ghastly hue. (L. pale; yellowish.)

**Luteous.**.—Light in colour; of a brownish-yellow or clay colour; yellow, like the yolk of an egg. (L. *luteus*, yellowish; gold-coloured; saffron.)
Lutose.—Apparently or absolutely covered with dirt. (Many beetles that live in clay soil are always thus covered, for example the species of the genera Arida, *Meleus variolosus.* ) (L. *luto, are, to besmear.*

Lutosus.—The colour of yellow-clay. (L. *luteus.*)

Lyrate.—Lyre-shaped; cut into several transverse segments, and gradually enlarging towards the extremity. (L. *lyra, a lyre.*)

Macrolabia.—The term applied to the longer forms of forceps of the Forficulidæ (Earwigs) when these organs are of variable length. (Burr.) (Gr. *mackros,* long, and L. *labia,* a lip [?]).

Macula.—A large angular spot, of a dark colour, upon a uniform surface. (L. *a spot.*)

Maculate.—Possessing maculae. (L. *macula.*)

Macular fascia.—A fascia consisting of distinct spots. (L. *macula,* and *fascia,* a band.)

Maculate.—Possessing maculae. (L. *macula.*)

Maerianum.—The segment of the postpectus situated one on each side behind the acetabulum and parapleurum; it supports the posterior legs (Say).

Margaritaceous.—(Splendour). Glossy white with changeable tints of purple, green, and blue. Like the splendour of pearls; like mother-of-pearl. (Gr. *margarites,* a pearl.)
Maggot.—The term applies to a grub when all trace of limbs has disappeared. (M.E. *magot*, *magat*, from Welsh *maceiad*, *macia*, a maggot; *magiaid*, grubs.)

Maggot.—The term applied to larvae when all trace of limbs has disappeared.

Male pronucleus.—The nucleated head of the active sperm-cell. (Fr. *mâle*, from L. *masculus*, and *pro*, *nucleus*, a nut.)

Malpighian tubules.—Exceedingly fine glandular tubes for excretory purposes. Generally sixty to seventy in number, opening into the food canal where the stomach joins the small intestine. (Malpighi is the name of the celebrated Italian anatomist, the discoverer of the tubes, and L. *tubus*, a tube.)

Malleoli.—Halteres. (L. *malleolus*, a small hammer.)

Mammulæ.—Anal protuberances connected with the spinning of web. Ex. Araneidæ. (From L. *mammosus*, protuberant.)

Mandibles, Mandibulæ.—The biting jaws, which are two strong corneous bent hooks, their inner margin being more or less dentate; and which articulate with the genæ at their broad basis, and move by ginglymus opposed to each other like the blades of scissors. (L. *mando*, to chew.)

Mandibular.—Belonging to, or pertaining to the mandibles, or the biting mouth generally.
Mandibular Glands.—A well developed cluster of cells situated on each side of the head just in front of the optic ganglia. The ducts are grouped in bundles and open separately on to the cribellum of the mandibles.

Mandibular Nerves.—[See Nervi mandibularum.]

Mandibulate, Mandibulated.—Provided with biting jaws. (L. mando.)

Manducate.—Pertaining to the mandibles; capable of biting. (L. manduco, to chew.)

Manitrunck, Manitruneus.—The anterior portion of the trunk bearing the anterior legs, and in which the head inosculates. It includes the prothorax and antepectus. (L. manus, the hand, and truncus.)

Manus.—The “hand”; the articulated termination of the anterior legs. The anterior tarsi including the palma. (L. the hand.)

Marcescent.—Shrivelling; decaying. (L. marcescens, from marcesco, to fade.)

Margin.—The outer edge. (L. margo.)

Marginal cells (cellulae marginales).—The cells of the wing immediately beyond the stigma, towards the extreme point of the wing, they are generally two or three in number (L. margo, and cella).

Marginal Cellule.—[See Radical cellule.]

Margined.—Furnished with a distinctly pronounced outer edge.
Margo.—The margin. (L.)

Marmorate, Marmoraceous.—Marble-like in colour and marking; variegated like marble. (Gr. marmaros, marble.)

Marsupium.—The cradle-like pouch, formed by the anal plates of the Coecidae (genus Orthezia) for carrying the young and eggs. (Gr. marsupion, a bag.)

Mask.—A peculiar modification of the labium of the Dragon-fly-nymph. The structure is attached by its base to a point below the mouth, hiding the face (hence the term.) The function of the mask is to assist the insect to catch its prey. (Fr. masque.)

Masked.—(Pupae.) (Fr. masque.) See Pupae larvatae.

Mastagia.—Two anal organs from which arise a retractile thread, seen in some larvae, and with which they lash their sides, endeavouring to drive off Ichneumons. (Kirby and Spence.)

Maxillae.—The under jaws, which in many respects resemble the mandibles, but are smaller, and more delicate in structure, consisting of four pieces. Jointed processes following the mandibles behind. (L. maxilla, the jaw, jaw-bone.)

Maxillae lanceolatae.—Lanceolate maxillae. (L., and lancea, a lance.)

Maxillae setosae (setae rostri inferiores).—Setosed maxillae; maxillae carrying bristles or hair. (L. and seta, a bristle.)
Maxillæ unguiculatæ.—(L., and unguis, a claw.)
See Unguiculate.

Maxillary.—Pertaining to the maxillae.

Maxillary Glands.—Two groups of cells situated near the median plane of the head, above the buccal tube, and near the infra-buccal cavity.

Maxillary Lobes.—[See Lobus maxillæ.]

Maxillary Nerves.—[See Nervi maxillarum.]

Maxillary palp, pl. palpi; Maxipalpi.—A five-jointed process carried on the outer edge of the distal end of the stipes.

Mayrian Furrow.—The larve Y-shaped groove which the mesonotum in some male ants presents when viewed from above.

Media.—The area lying between the cubitus and the radius of the wing. (L. medius, the middle.)

Median.—Central. (L. medius.)

Median.—(Wing).—A cross or radiating nervure of the wing. (L. medius.)

Median Nerve.—The small nerve constituting the superadded nervous system, and from which the respiratory nerves arise. It originates from the subœsophageal ganglion, and is comparatively short, in some instances being only an enlargement of the subœsophageal ganglion.*

* In these instances it is called by Brandt the ganglion of the median nerve.
**Median Pair** of genital appendages of the Ant, are composed of the volsellæ and the laciniae, and are situated between the stipites and the internal paramera.

**Median Segment.**—The Propodeum.

**Median Yoke-ridge.**—(Embryol.) The free median space formed by an incomplete withdrawal of the mesadermal cells from the median line.

**Medio-cubital Nerve.**—A transverse or cross-nervure of the wing, connecting the medial and cubital systems. (*L. medius, cubitus, a bend, and neuron.*)

**Medifurca.**—A forked process of the anterior surface of the medipectus. (*L. medius, and furca, a fork.*)

**Medipectus.**—The underside of the anterior division of the alitruncus. (*L. medius, and pectus, the breast.*)

**Meliphagus.**—Honey-sucking. (*Gr. meli, honey, and phago, to eat.*)

**Melissaeus** (Scent).—Balm-scented. (*Gr. melissa, honey.*)

**Melliferous.**—Producing honey. (*L. mel, honey, and jero, to bear.*)

**Membrana.**—The membranous parts of the hemelytra. (*L., a membrane.*)

**Membrana vitelli.**—The thin skin covering the yolk of the egg, and which lies immediately above the blastoderm. (*L. membrana, and vitellus, the yolk of an egg.*)
Membranaceous, Membranous.—Thin; semi-transparent; parchment-like; resembling membrane in consistency. (L. membrana.)

Membrane.—A thin, white animal tissue, serving to line or cover the parts or organs. (L. membrana, a skin covering a member.)

Membrane.—The membranaceous apical portion of the elytra of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera. (Saunders.) (L. membrana.)

Membranous.—Pertaining to membrane; of the consistency of membrane. (L. membrana.)

Meniscoidal.—Somewhat globular, with one side concave; concavo-convex; crescent-shaped; having the form or appearance of a meniscus. (Gr. meniskos, a little moon.)

Mentum.—The smaller of the two-jointed plates formed by the two basal parts of the protopodites fusing together. (L., the chin.)

Mentum.—The chin, one of the two parts constituting the labium, being a corneous plate of varying form, connected to the clypeus, by means of a membrane, with the margin of the gula, and forms from beneath the inferior covering of the mouth. (L.)

Meriæum.—The plate or plates constituting the anterior surface of the sockets of the posterior legs, situated behind the acetabulum and parapleura. (Knoch.)
Meroblastic.—The term given to eggs which undergo a partial segmentation. (Gr. *meros*, a part and *blastos*, a sprout.) See Partial segmentation.

Mesenteron.—A short thin tube following the gizzard which connects the original anterior and posterior invaginators of the embryo. The mid gut comprising only the stomach. (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestines.)

Mesepimeron.—[See Mesepisternum.]

Mesepisternum.—One of the two elements placed on each side of the thorax of Ants, between the mesonotum and the mesosternum; the other element is the mesepimeron. The mesepisternum is placed ventrally while the mesepimeron is dorsal. (Wheeler.) (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *epi*, on, and *sternum*.)

Meso.—A Greek prefix signifying the middle.

Mesoblast.—(Gr. *meso*, and *blastos*, a sprout.) See Mesoderm.

Mesoderm, or Mesoblast.—The middle embryonic cell-layer lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. (Gr. *meso*, and *derma*, skin.)

Mesodermal Streaks.—(Embryol.) The two lateral streaks formed by the mesoderm dividing, due to the withdrawal of its cells from the median line.

Mesonotum.—The upper surface of the mesothorax. (Gr. *meso*, and *notum*, from *notos*, the back.)
Mesoparapteron.—A small sclerite placed behind the mesonotum of Ants; the praescutellum. (Wheeler.) (Gr. meso, para, beside, beyond, and pteron, a wing.)

Mesopedes.—The middle or intermediate legs. (Gr. meso, and pedes, from pous, a foot.)

Mesopedum nervi.—The two nerves descending to the feet from the mesothroacis cerebroida. (Gr. meso, and pedum, from pous, a foot; and neuron, a cord.)

Mesophragma.—A separating partition running parallel with the prophragma, and descending from the anterior margin of the metathorax. (Gr. meso, and phragma, an enclosure.)

Mesopleura.—The lateral surfaces of the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, and pleura, side.)

Mesoscutellum.—The scutellum of the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, and scutellum.)

Mesoscutum.—The scutum of the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, and scutum.)

Mesosternum.—The prominent central ridge of the medipectus. (Gr. meso, and L. sternum.)

Mesostethium.—The central piece between the intermediate and posterior legs. (Gr. meso, middle, and stethos, the breast.) See Acetabulum.

Mesothoracis scutellum.—The scutellum of the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, and L. thorax; and scutella, a flat plate.)
Met

Mesothoracis scutum.—The scutum of the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, and L. thorax; and scutum, a shield.)

Mesothoracotheca.—The mesothoracic-case; that portion of the theca enclosing the mesothorax. (Gr. meso, thorax, and theca, a case.)

Mesothorax.—The third segment in insects. The middle segment of the thorax. (Gr. meso, and L. thorax.)

Meta.—A Greek prefix signifying with, beyond, after, and among.

Metabolous.—With complete metamorphosis. (Gr. metabole, change.) See Holometabolous.

Metalæ.—The posterior or hind wings, arising from the sides of the metathorax, one behind each of the forewings (proalæ); they occasionally possess characters the forewings have not. (Gr. meta, and L. ala, a wing.)

Metameres.—The typical rings or segments of the insect body. (Gr. meta, and meros, a part.)

Metameric Sacs.—The osmeteria which the caterpillars of Orgyia and its allies protrude when aggravated. They are red, eversible tubercles, situated on the sixth and seventh abdominal segments.

Metamorphosis.—The transformation from the imperfect or larval state to the perfect or imago state. An alteration in the appearance of an insect, owing to the development of parts previously concealed, by a sudden vernantia,
or casting of the skin. There are only two divisions of metamorphosis recognised in Entomology:—*perfect*, when the pupa is quiescent, and *imperfect*, when it is active. (Gr. and L. a transformation.)

**Metanotum.**—The upper surface of the metathorax. (Gr. *meta*, and *notos*, the back.)

**Metaparapteron.**—The term given to the postscutellum of Ants. (Wheeler.) (Gr. *meta*, *para*, beside, beyond, and *pteron*, a wing.)

**Metapedes.**—The posterior or hind legs. (Gr. *meta*, and *pous*, a foot.)

**Metaplasta.**—The second joint of the tarsus. (Gr. *meta*, and L. *planta*, a sprout.)

**Metapleura.**—The lateral surfaces of the metathorax. (Gr. *meta*, and *pleura*, side.)

**Metapneustic.**—A term given to one of the intermediate types between the holopneustic and apneustic tracheal systems:—When only a single pair of open stigmata are situated at the end of the body. (Larvae of Tipula, Culex, Coleoptera, Dyticus.) (Gr. *meta*, and *pneuma*, air.)

**Metapnystega.**—A corneous scale covering the pneumatic organs in the metathorax. (Kirby.)

**Metapodeon.**—The seventh segment in insects. (Gr. *meta*, and *podeon.*)

**Metascutellum.**—The scutellum of the metathorax. (Gr. *meta*, and *scutellum.*)
Metascutum.—The scutum of the metathorax. (Gr. meta, and scutum.)

Metasternum.—The under surface of the metathorax. (Gr. meta, and L. sternum breast-bone.)

Metatarsus.—The first joint of the tarsus. (Theobald.) (Gr. meta, and tarsus.)

Metathoracis cerebroida.—The second cerebroida; the cerebroida of the metathorax. (Gr. meta, thorax, and L. cerebrum, the brain.)

Methathoracis scutum.—The scutum of the metathorax. (G. meta, L. thorax, and scutum, a shield.)

Metathorax.—The fourth segment in insects. (Gr. meta, and L. thorax.)

Metazona.—The posterior portion of the pronotum of Forficulidæ (Earwigs). (Gr. meta, and zone, a belt, girdle, etc.)

Micropyles.—The openings in the chorion of ova, through which the spermatozoa may enter. (Gr. micro, small, and pule, an opening.)

Mid-intestine (or stomach).—A simple tube varying much in size and shape, and not usually lined with chitin as are the fore- and hind-intestines. Generally two or more caecal tubes (compound stomach) open into the anterior end, or the whole outer surface is beset with villi. (A.S. mid, midd, and intestine).

Miniatus.—Of the colour of red-lead. (L., of a vermilion red.)
Modioliform.—Somewhat globular, but truncated at both ends like the nave of a wheel. (L. modius, the Roman corn measure, and forma, form.)

Mola.—The grinding surface of the mandibles. (L. mola, a mill.)

Monarsenous.—That kind of polygamy in which one male suffices for many females (Say). (Gr. monos, single, and arsen, a male.)

Mono.—A Greek prefix for monos, signifying alone.

Monodactyle.—Armed with a movable nail or claw which closes on the tip (Say); it differs from chelate in having but one process. (Gr. mono-daktulos, one fingered; mono, and daktulos, a finger.)

Monogamous.—Propagating by the union of one male and one female only. (Gr. monos, and gamos, marriage.)

Moniliform.—(Antennæ.) Having each joint oval or globose, resembling a necklace; bead-like in shape. (L. monile, a necklace, and form.)

Monomerous.—Of a single piece or joint. (Gr. mono, and meros a part.)

Monothelious.—That kind of polygamy in which the female is fecundated by many males (Say). (Gr. monos, one, and thelos, female.) See Monarsenous.

Monotypic.—Having one representative only, as a genus with a single species. (Gr. mono, and typos, an impression, from typto, to strike.)
Moschaite.—Possessing a musk-like smell. (L. moschus, musk.)

Moula.—“The knee-ball”; the convex and sometimes bent head of the tibia, armed with a horny process on either side for its attachment to the femur. (L.)

Muco.—A short, stout, sharp-pointed process. (L., a point.)

Muco.—The central posterior point of the epigastrium—seen in many of the orders—which reposes between the posterior legs; and according to some authorities is useful to the insect during flight. (L.)

Mucronate.—Abruptly terminating in a sharp point; possessing pointed processes. (L. mucro.)

Multi.—A Latin prefix for multus, signifying many, much.

Multiarticulate.—Possessing many joints. (L. multi, and articulo, articulare, to divide into joints.)

Multifid, Multifidous.—(Incision.) Cut into more than four, or many marginal segments. (L. multus, many, and findo, to cleave.)

Multipartite.—Divided into more than four partita. (L. multi, and pars, a part.)

Mumiae pseudonymphae.—The term Lamarck gives to those pupæ which in their last stage of pupation possess some degree of locomotion.
Muricate.—Having dispersed elevations rising in sharp points. (L. murex, a pointed rock.)

Muricatus.—When the surface is covered with pointed pustules. (L. murex.)

Murinus.—Grey with a yellowish tinge; of the colour of the mouse. (L. mus, muris, a mouse.)

Museulis antlia.—The muscles of the antlia. (L. muscles ; and Gr. antlia.)

Mushroom Bodies rise from each side of the central mass caused by the procerebral lobes fusing together; these bodies consist of a rounded lobular mass (called the trabecula) of the procerebral lobe from which arises a double stalk, the larger being called the cauliclus, the smaller the penducle or pedicel; these support the cup or calyx. (O.F. mouscheron; F. mousseron, from mousse, moss.)

Mutic. —Without point or spine; unarmed. (From L. mutilus, maimed.)

Muticum.—(From L. mutilus.) See Inermis.

Myoglyphides.—The muscle-notches; notches in the posterior margin of the collum, usually two in number, to which the levator muscles are attached. It is chiefly observable in Coleoptera. (Gr. mys, a muscle, and glyphis, a notch.)

Myriapoda.—A class of the Articulata, including such as have an indeterminate number of jointed feet. (Gr. myrios, many, and pous, a foot.)
**Mystax.**—Hair situated on the clypeus, over the mouth; whiskers. (Gr. the beard upon the upper lip.)

**Naked.**—(Pupæ.)—(A.S. nacod, + Du. naakt, Ger. nackt.) See Pupæ nudæ.

**Nasus.**—The nose; that portion of the face often elevated and remarkable, situated between the labrum, postnasus, and genæ, and with which the labrum articulates. It includes the rhinarium. (L., the nose.)

**Natatorial.**—Adapted for swimming. (L. no, natum, to swim.)

**Navicular.**—When two sides meet and form an angle, like the keel of a boat. (L. navicula, a little ship.)

**Nebulose.**—Cloud-like in colouring, having, lighter, darker, and paler markings resembling the irregular colouring of a cloud. (Gr. nephele, a mist, a cloud.)

**Necrophagous.**—Feeding on dead or decaying matter. (Gr. nekros, dead, and phago, to eat.)

**Nectaries.**—The Cornicles.—(From L. nectar, nectar.)

**Nervi antennarum.**—The antennary nerves. They originate from the anterior margin of each hemisphere of the cerebrum, but more laterally when the antennæ are lateral, and centrically when those organs are inserted in the face. They run as simple undivided filaments, which in
the first case pass over the tendons of the mandibles, and in the second proceed contiguously to the great flexors of the mandibles, to the root of the antennæ, immediately beneath the membrane connecting them to the clypeus, but without sending off branches. They run from the base of the antennæ to the apexes, giving off on all sides delicate auxiliary branches to the muscles. (Burmeister.) (L.)

**Nervi labii.**—The labial nerves; these nerves come, when separated from those of the maxillæ, from the centre of the anterior margins of the cerebellum, and run direct to the labium, and here divide into several—generally two—main branches, the inner ones going to the tongue, and the outer ones to the labial palpi. (Burmeister.) (L.)

**Nervi mandibularum.**—The mandibulary nerves. They pass out of the anterior portion of the cerebellum; they give off several delicate auxiliary branches to the flexors and extendors of the mandibles, and lastly, accompanied by branches of the trachea, pass into the cavity of the mandibles. (Burmeister.) (L.)

**Nervi maxillarum.**—The maxillary nerves. They sometimes originate in front, and sometimes behind the nerves of the mandibles, from the cerebellum, and run closely to them, passing between the muscles to the maxillæ. (Burmeister.) (L.)
Nervi oculorum.—The optic nerves. They originate from the lateral margins of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and extend to the orbits, becoming gradually clavate, where they radiate into many branches. (Burmeister.) (L.)

Nervi optici secundarii.—The auxilliary optic nerves. They are peculiar only to insects possessing stemmata, and originate from the central portion of the cerebrum, and extend as simple and very fine filaments to the spot where the stemmata are situated, and then gradually diverge from each other. (Burmeister.) (L.)

Nervous System.—[See Cerebral ganglion.]

Nervures, or Nerves (Nervi.)—(Wing.) Corneous tubes for expanding the wing, and keeping it tense. (L. nervus, from Gr. neuron, a sinew, a chord.)

Neurilemma.—The hardish sheath formed of cells and nuclei covering the ganglii. (Gr. neuron, and lemma, a husk, or rind.)

Neuroptera.—A family of Hexapoda. An order of insects having four transparent, finely reticulated, membranous wings. (Gr. neuron, a nerve, and pteron, a wing.)

Nictitant ocellus.—When the eye of colour includes a lunar spot of a different colour. (From L. nicto, to wink, and oculus, an eye.)

Niger.—The colour of lamp-black. (L. black.)
Nigrescent.—Approaching to black in colour. (L. nigresco, to grow black.)

Nigristic.—Blackish; a bright black inclining to grey. (L. nigror, oris, blackness; dark colour.)

Nigricans.—An impure black colour. (L. niger.)

Nitid.—Shining.—(L. nitidus, shining, from niteo, to shine.)

Nitidum, Nitidus.—Shiny and glossy like metal. (L. niteo, to shine.)

Niveus.—White; snow-like. (L., snow.)

Nodding Horn.—When a horn bends forwards. (M.E. nodden; not in A.S.; but the original form began with hn; and A.S. horn.)

Nodose (Nodosum.)—(Antennae.) Having the intermediate and terminal joints thicker than the remainder. Knotted, having knots or swelling joints. (L. nodosus, knotty; nodus, a knot.)

Nodular.—Pertaining to a nodule or knot. (L. nodus.)

Nodule.—A small knot or swelling. (L. nodus.)

Nodulose, Nodulous.—Possessing knots. (L. nodus.)

Normal.—This term is used loosely, but its meaning in comparison is always easily understood from the context. (L. normalis, adj.—L. norma, a carpenter’s square.)
Nostril.—(E. nostril=nose-thril, or nose-thirl; A.S. nos-u, nose.) See Rhinarium.

Notum.—The dorsal surface of a segment—the term is little used in this form, it is generally taken with its preceding part, ex. pronotum, etc. (Gr. notum, from notos, the back.)

Nucha.—The nape; the upper part of the collum. it includes the myoglyphides. (Arabic.)

Nucleat, Nucleiform.—Possessing a nucleus; in the form of a nucleus. (L. nucleus, small nut, kernel.—L. nut, stem of nux, a nut.)

Nucleus.—A nerve-centre. (L.)

Nudum.—Naked; having no markings or dust covering. (L. nudus, naked.)

Nutant.—(Head.) In observing the relations of the head to the thorax, the term is used when its longitudinal diameter forms an obtuse angle with the axis of the body. Nodding; bent down. (L. nutans from nuto, to nod.)

Nutant.—Bending over at the apex. (L. nutans.)

Nymph.—The pupal stage of an insect which undergoes incomplete metamorphosis. An ancient term for pupa. (L. nympha, a pupa.)

Ob.—A Latin prefix signifying in the way of, toward, and also reversal.

Obconical.—Of a reversed cone-shape—thickest part in front. (L. ob, and M.F. cone,—L. conus, a cone.)

Obcordate.—Inversely heart-shaped. (L. ob, and cor, the heart.)
Obese.—Unnaturally enlarged and distended, as if from disease or too much food; fat; fleshy; (L. obesus, ob, esum, to eat.)

Oblate.—Flattened; this term is applied to a spheroid of which the diameter is shortened at two opposite ends. (L. ob, and latus, broad.)

Oblique.—Running sideways; when the longitudinal line is cut through at acute angles; slanting; neither perpendicular nor parallel. (L. obliquus, slanting.)

Oblique tergals.—Short muscles connecting the edges of the tergites of the abdomen. (L. obliquus, and tergum, the hinder part.)

Oblique sternals.—Very short muscles connecting the adjacent edge of the sternites of the abdomen. (L. obliquus, and from sternum, the breast-bone.)

Obliterate.—When the borders of spots, puncta, granules, etc., fade into the general ground-colour, and when elevations and depressions, etc., are so little raised or sunk from the surface as to be almost erased. (L. ob, and litera, a letter.)

Oblongum.—Oblong. (L.)

Oblong.—Having the longitudinal diameter more than twice the length of the transverse diameter; longer than broad. (L. oblongus.)

Obovate, Obovatus.—Reversed egg-shaped; inversely ovate. (L. ob, and ovum, an egg.)

Obscure.—Dark; abstruse; remote from observation; indistinct. (L. obscurus, from Skt. sku, to cover.)
Obscure-aeneus.—Of an indistinct bronze colour. (L. obscurus and aeneus, brazen.)

Obsolete.—When a spot, tubercle, etc., is scarcely apparent. N.B.—This term is often employed where one sex, kindred species, or genera, want, or nearly so, a character which is conspicuous in the other sex, or in the species or genus to which they are most closely allied. (L. ob, and soleo, to be wont to.)

Obsolete.—Almost or entirely effaced; not fully developed; indistinct. (L. obsoletus, obsolete.)

Obtect pupæ.—Pupæ which have the limbs and wings immovably fixed by a general hardening and fusing of the outer skin, or theca. (L. ob, and tectum, to cover.)

Obtected.—Covered. (L. ob, and tectum.)

Obtusa.—(Lacinia.) Rounded and not produced into a prominent or active point. (L. obtusus, blunt, obtuse.)

Obtuse.—Having a rounded termination; blunt; not pointed or acute. (L. obtusus, blunt.)

Obverse.—When an object is viewed with its head towards you. (L. ob, and verto, versum, to turn.)

Occipital foramen.—A large shield-shaped opening behind the head through which the oesophagus, nerve cords, and air tubes pass back to the body. (L. ob, and caput; and foramen, from L. foro, to bore.)
Occiput.—The back of the head, around the commencement of the collum. (L. ob, and caput, the head.)

Ocelli.—Simple eyes, small extra eyes, usually situated on the top of the head. The cuticle covering the eye is thickened like a lens. Below the lens there is a layer of transparent cells, continuous with the adjacent epidermal cells. (L. ocellus, a little eye.)

Ocellate, Ocellated, Ocelloid.—Furnished with round spots surrounded by a ring of lighter colour; resembling ocelli in appearance. (L., ocellus.)

Ocellus.—An eye-like spot of colour, consisting of annuli of different colours, enclosing a central spot or pupil. (L. an eye.)

Ochraceous.—Brownish-yellow in colour. (Gr. ochra, from ochros, yellowish.)

Octoon.—The eighth segment in insects. (L. octo, eight.)

Oculi.—Compound eyes. They consist of a large number (as many as several thousand) of simple eyes, closely packed together in the form of hexagons. The compound eye is, however, peculiar, in that the ommatidia are very narrow and elongate, and each one consists of only a few retinal (6-8) and vitreous cells. (Boas.) (L. oculus, an eye; L. oculo, full of eyes.)

Oculi approximati.—Eyes closely set together. (L. oculus, and a, and proximus, near.)
Oculi distantes.—Eyes when separated by the brow. (L. oculus, and dis, separation, and sto, to stand.)

Oculi nudi.—Naked eyes, eyes without hair, marks, or covering. (L. oculus, and nudus, naked.)

Oculi pilosi.—Eyes which have the margins of separation thickly set with hair. (L. oculus, and pilus, hair.)

Oculi simplices.—Ocelli, simple eyes.—(L. oculus, and simplex, simple.)

Odoratus.—(Scent.) An undefined sweet smell. (L., sweet smelling.)

Œnocytes.—Large, yellowish cells, situated on each side of the abdomen (rarely found in the thorax) and held in place by the trachea. They are associated with the blood and fat. (Wielowiejski.) (Gr. oinos, wine, and kustis, a cyst.)

Œnocytes.—Glandular cells arising in segmental clusters from the ectoderm of the embryo just behind the tracheal invaginations. In the adult they are very small, and scattered about among the fat cells. Their function is not exactly known. (Gr. oinos, and kustis.)

Œruginous.—Bright green. (L. aërugo, rust of copper, verdigris.) See Aëruginous.

Œsophageal valve.—An invagination of the fore-stomach which projects into the cavity of the mid-intestine. (Schneider.)

A tubular prolongation of the posterior end
of the oesophagus which passes through the proventriculus and opens at various positions in the anterior part of the chylific stomach. (Gehuchten.)

**Oesophagus.**—A small tube of the digestive system commencing at the posterior end of the buccal cavity, passing upwards and backwards directly under the brain, and merging into the crop or proventriculus, either at the back part of the head or in the thorax. (Gr. oiso, to carry, and phago, to eat).

**Olfactory.**—Pertaining to, or used in smell. (L. oleo, to smell, and facio, to make.)

**Olfactory nerve centres.**—Paired swellings constituting the deutocerebrum.

**Olivaceous.**—Olive green, resembling the green colour of olives. (Gr. elaia, an olive.)

**Ommateum.**—The compound eye. (Gr. ommatos, the eye.)

**Ommatidia.**—The eye elements, those parts of the eye constituting its structure. (Boas.) (Gr. ommatoo, to furnish with eyes.)

**Onischiform.**—Shaped like an Oniscus or Wood Louse. (Onischus, a wood louse, and form.)

**Onyches.**—Claws, the movable hooks usually situated at the tip of the tarsi. (From Gr. onyx, the nail.)

**Onychia.**—Foot-pads. (Gr. onyx.) See Pulvilli.
Onychium.—The last joint of the tarsus which carry the onychia or onyches. (Gr. onyx.)

Ootheca.—The egg-envelope, or egg case; the membrane exuded by the female during oviposition, and with which she covers the deposited eggs. (Gr. oon, an egg, and theca, a case.)

Oothecal membrane.—[See Ootheca.]

Oothecal plates.—Two chitinous plates situated at the external orifice, within the lower lip, of the cloacal chamber, and exercised by the female while laying her eggs, to cut the oothecal membrane.

Opacus.—Clouded, not transparent. (L. dark.)

Opaline.—(Splendour.) Of a bluish-white, reflecting prismatic colours. Like the splendour of opals. (L. opal.)

Opalizans.—Opaline.—(L. opal.)

Opercula.—The covering of the spiracles of the metathorax. (L. operculum, a lid or cover, from operio, to cover.)

Operculiform.—Having the shape or form of a lid or cover. (L. operculum, and forma.)

Operculum.—A lid; a small valvular appendage. (L.)

Ophthalmothecae.—The eye-cases, that portion of the theca enclosing the eyes. (Gr. ophthalmos, the eye, and theca, a case.)
Optic ganglia.—The two nerve centres from which the optic nerves arise, each is formed of a series of ganglionic masses situated between the compound eyes and the procerebral mass,—the ganglionic plate, external medullary mass, and the internal medullary mass. (Gr. optikos, and ganglion.)

Optic nerve.—The nerve of the eye, which conveys the impressions of vision to the cerebral ganglion, and which is formed by the fibres of the internal medullary mass, and the protocerebrum uniting. (Fr. optique, from Gr. optikos, pertaining to sight, and neuron, a cord.) See Nervi oculorum.

Optic tract, or trunk.—The optic nerve. (Fr. optique, and L. traho, tractum, to draw; or truncus.)

Opticon.—The first swelling of the optic tract. (Gr. optikos.)

Ora.—The broad lateral margin of the prothorax. (L., edge, cable, etc.)

Orb.—A globe; a circle. (L. orbis, a circle.)

Orbicular.—In the form of an orb. (L. orbicularis, from orbis.)

Orbiculate.—A depressed globe in form, whose horizontal section is circular, and vertical oval; being in the form of an orb. (L. orbiculatus, from orbis.)

Orbital.—Relating to the upper border of the eye. (L. orbis, and eo, to go.)
Ordinate.—When spots, puncta, etc., are placed in rows. Thus the terms ordinato-punctate, etc., are constructed. (L. ordinatus, in order.)

Orichalceous.—Resembling gold in colour. A splendour intermediate between that of gold and brass. (Gr. oros, a mountain; and chalkos, brass.)

Orthoptera.—A family of Hexapoda. An order of insects having four wings, the first pair being leathery with longitudinal veins, and the second pair fan-shaped. (Gr. orthos, straight, and pteron, a wing.)

Os.—A mouth; a bone. (L.)

Os hyoideum.—The tongue bone, the horny portion of the lingula, which often protrudes beyond the anterior margin of the mentum. (L. os, and Gr. uoides, “a bone on the top of the windpipe, shaped like the letter U.”)

Osmeterium.—The large coloured V-shaped fleshy process, which the caterpillars of the swallow-tailed butterflies protrude from a transverse slit on the dorsal surface of the prothoracic segment.

Osseous.—Resembling bone; bony. (L. osseus, from os, ossis, a bone.)

Ostia.—Lateral slit-like openings, along the sides of the “heart.” (L. ostium, a door, entrance.)

Outer.—Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner. (M.E. utter, a comparative form of ut, out.)
Outer edge.—(Wing.) The extreme border running from the apex to the inner angle.

Ova favosa.—Eggs which are placed in closed cells formed by the parents for the reception of the ova; for ex. Apis, Vespa. (L. ova, eggs, and favus, honeycomb.)

Ova gallata.—Eggs which are placed in the galls of plants; for ex. Cynips, Diplolepis. (L. ova, eggs, and gala, a gall-nut.)

Ova glebata.—Eggs which are concealed in lumps of dung; for ex. Gymnopl pilularius. (L. ova, and gleba, a clod, soil, etc.)

Ova gummosa.—Eggs which adhere owing to the presence of a gummy secretion. (L. ova, and gummis, gum.)

Ova imposita.—Eggs which are deposited within the food of the young; for ex. the eggs of Ichneumons in the bodies of larvae. (L. ova, and impositus, part. of impono, to lay, set, or place in.)

Ova nuda.—Eggs which lie dispersed in any direction; for ex. the eggs of Musca domestica L. (L. ova, and nundus, naked, disclosed.)

Ova pilosa.—Eggs deposited in irregular heaps over which the female spreads hair from her posterior abdominal segments to secure them from adverse elements; for ex. the eggs of Anisopteryx aescularia L. (L. ova, and pilosus, hairy.)
Ova solitaria.—Eggs which are placed singly upon the food plant; for ex. the eggs of Sphinx convolvuli L. (L. ova, and solitarius, solitary.)

Ova spiraliter deposita.—Eggs which are placed in a spiral line around the young shoots of the food plant; for ex. the eggs of Clissiocampa neustria L. (L. ova, spiral, and depositus, from depano, to lay.)

Oval, Ostate, Ovoid.—Of the shape of an egg, elliptical. (L. ovum, an egg.)

Ovaliform.—Having the longitudinal section oval, and the transverse circular; in the form of an oval. (L. ovum, and form; ovi-form, egg-shaped.)

Ovarian tubules.—The ovarioles. (L. ova, and tubula, tubes.)

Ovaries.—Part of the female genitalia. They are a pair, consisting of a varying number of tubules (ovarioles) which usually extend like fingers from the anterior end of the oviduct. Each ovariole is surrounded by a thin membrane and is immature anteriorly, consisting of small homogeneous cells; further back there are larger cells, young ova, lying in the middle of the tube, and surrounded by smaller cells, which provide them with nutriment, and also secrete the shell (chorion), for the fully developed egg. (Der, ov-ar-y; Late L. ovaria, that part of the body in which the eggs are formed.)

Ovarioles.—Tubes or tubules which carry the ovaries. [See Ovaries.]
Ova

Ovate.—Egg-shaped. (L. ova.)

Oviduct.—The tube formed by the eight tubules of the ovary. Two in number. (L. ovum and duct.)

Ovigerous.—The term applied to a female insect after copulation and the first moult after copulation has taken place. (L. ovi, and gero, to bear.)

Oviparous.—Producing eggs. (Oviparous, ovi-parous, from L. oui-parous, egg-producing.)

Oviposition.—The laying of eggs. (L. ovum, and pono, to place.)

Ovipositor.—An appendage of the telum whereby the female insect lays her eggs. The ovipositors of insects vary, they may be external, as in the Ichneumon; or tubular retractile, as in the bot-flies, or saw-like (terebella). (L. ovi, and positor, from pono, to lay down.)

Ovisac.—The cavity in the ovary which holds the eggs. (Coccidæ.) The envelope in which the eggs are laid; sometimes spoken of as sac. (L. ovum, and sac; A.S. sacc—L. saccus, a bag.)

Ovi-viviparous, or ovo-viviparous.—Producing living young, i.e., the egg is hatched in the mother, and the young thus born are well developed; a species of propagation to which the ancients applied the name Insecta ovo-vivipara. (L. ovum, and viviparous, from L. vivi-parous, producing living young.—L. vivus, living; parere, to produce.)
Ovoid, Ovoidal.—Egg-like; egg-like in shape. (L. ovum, and Gr. eidos, like.)

Ovum (ova).—The egg; the bodies in the ovaries which, when impregnated, become the embryos. (L.)

Pædogenesis.—A form of virgin reproduction; when the ovaries become mature during larval life, so that eggs are produced which, without fertilization, develop within the body of the grub; young larvae being born in an active condition of a larval mother. (From Gr. pais, a child, and genesis, production.)

Pagina inferior.—The lower surface of a wing. (L. a leaf or page, and inferior.) See Prone Surface.

Pagina superior.—The upper surface of a wing. (L. and superior.) See Supine Surface.

Paired ganglia.—The two nerve centres situated on either side of the recurrent nerve just behind the supra-oesophageal ganglion and connected with cords to one another. They give off nerves to the salivary glands. (L. pars, equal, and ganglion.)

Paired Sympathetic Nervous System.—The lateral sympathetic nervous system.

Paleaceous.—Chaffy (Say). Abounding with chaffy scales. (From L. palea, chaff.)

Pallide-flavens.—Pale or whitish yellow. (L. pallidus, pale, and flavus, yellow.)
Pal

Pallidus.—Very pale in colour. (L.)

Palma.—The “Palm,” the basal tarsal joint of the anterior legs, sometimes furnished with strigilis. (L. the palm of the hand.) See Manus.

Palmate.—Widened and divided like the hand. (L. palma.) See Digitate.

Palmate hairs.—Ten small conical branched hairs, situated one on each side of the upper surface of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh abdominal segments of the Anopheles larvae. The hairs form a more or less cup-shaped organ on the end of a delicate but distinct stalk, by means of which the larva is supported horizontally, close under the surface of the water.

Palp; Palpi.—Are the auxiliary organs of a masticating or mandibulate mouth; they are seldom simple appendages, inserted upon the maxillae and labium. (L. palpi, from palpo, to feel.)

Palpi æquales.—Equal palpi, opposite of palpi inæquales. Palpi possessing equal joints. (L. palpi, and æqualis, equal.)

Palpi brevissimi.—Very short, hardly distinguishable palpi. (L. and brevis, short).

Palpi clavati.—Clavate palpi. (L. and clavus, a club.)
Palpi cuneiformes.—Wedge-shaped palpi; when the last joint is wedge-shaped, which is attached by its sharp end to the preceding joint. (L. and cuneus, a wedge, and forma, shape.)

Palpi excavati.—Palpi which have the last joint concave at the extremity. (L. and ex, and cavus, hollow.)

Palpi fasciculati.—Palpi which have the terminal joint split into many threads and processes. (L. and fasciculus, a small bundle, etc.)

Palpi fissi.—Divided palpi; when the last joint is divided longitudinally. (L. and fissum, cleft.)

Palpi inaequales.—Unequal palpi; when single joints take a different form. (L. and inaequalis, unequal.)

Palpi lamellati.—Lamellate palpi. (L. and lamina, a plate.)

Palpi lunati.—Lunate palpi; palpi in the form of a crescent. (L. and luna, the moon.)

Palpi maxillares interni.—Internal maxillary palpi, which are found only in the tiger beetles and the water beetles, and which is analogous to the galea of the Orthopoda. (L. and maxilla, and internus, internal.)

Palpi pilosi.—Pilose palpi; palpi covered with soft down or hairs; hairy palpi. (L. and pilus, hair.)

Palpi subulati.—Subulate palpi; palpi terminating in a sharp, fine point. (L. and subula, an awl.)
Palpi turgidi.—Turgid palpi, the last joint being turgid, or bladder like in shape. (L. and turgidus, swollen.)

Palpifer.—The Palpiger. (L. palpi, and gero, to bear.)

Palpiformis.—(Galea.) When distinct from the lacinia and composed of several cylindrical joints. (L. palpi, and forma, shape.)

Palpiger.—The process situated outwardly at the base of the Stipes and bearing the palp. (L. palpi, and gero, to bear.)

Palpiger of labium.—The third portion of the labium, bearing the labial palpi. (L. palpi, and gero, and labium, lip.)

Palpiger of maxillae.—The third portion of the maxillae, distinguished by bearing maxillary palpi. (L. palpi, and gero, and maxillae, the cheeks.)

Panduriform.—Fiddle-shaped; oblong, broad at the two extremities, and contracted in the middle. (L. pandura, a bandore, and forma, shape.)

Papilionaceous.—Butterfly-like; butterfly-shaped. (L. papilio, a butterfly.)

Papillae.—Small rounded tubercles, or pustules. (L. small pustules.)

Papillate.—Covered with papillæ; possessing papillæ or soft tubercles. (L. papilla.)
Papilliform.—Having the shape or form of a nipple or tubercle. (L. papilla, and forma, shape, form.)

Papillulate.—Resembling papillae; having depressions or elevations with a small elevation in their centres. (L. papillae, small pustules.)

Papillule.—A tubercle or variole with an elevation in its centre. (L. papillulus.)

Pappus.—Down. (L. down.)

Para.—A Greek prefix, signifying beside or beyond.

Paraglossæ.—The short lateral lobes of a setiform lingula. The lobes of the second maxillae. (Gr. para, and glossa, the tongue.)

Paraglossæ.—Filaments growing on the tongue in Hymenoptera.

Parallelopipedous.—Six-sided, with four parallelogramical and two quadrate sides; an oblong body with a square cross-section. (Gr. para, and allelon, one another, parallel; and epi, upon, and pedon, the ground.)

Paramera.—The genital appendages of the male, they are divided into the external and internal mera (parts). (Gr. para, and meros, a part.) See External, and Internal Paramera.

Paranal lobes.—The podical plates. (Gr. para and L. anus.)

Parapleuræ.—The lateral pieces on each side of the mesostethium. (Gr. para, and pleura, a rib, a side.)
Parapleurae.—Side pieces, situated near to, or on either side of the acetabulum, limited anteriorly by the scapulæ. They are often divided into two. (Knoch.)

Parapleuranum.—The Parapleuranæ.—Those pieces of the postpectus which are situated one on each side of the acetabulum, behind the scapula; in some genera there are two on each side, and may be distinguished into anterior and posterior parapleuranæ (Say).

Parapodium.—A foot-tubercle. (Gr. para, and podion, dimin. of pous, a foot.)

Parapsidal suture.—The suture which separates each side of the mesonotum from the median portion of the segment in Ants. (Wheeler.) (Gr. para, and A.S. side.)

Parapsides.—The lateral portions of the scutellum of the mesothorax when it is divided into three by longitudinal sutural lines.

Parapsis.—The area cut off from each side of the mesonotum by the parapsidal suture. (Wheeler.)

Paraptera (pl. æ).—The term McLeay gives to the tegulæ. (Gr. para, and pteron, a wing.)

Parasite.—An animal which lives in, on, or at the expense of the substance of another. Leuckhart divided parasites into ecto- and endo-parasites, according as they live on, or in, their hosts. (Gr. para, and sitos, food.)
Parasitical.—Living on, or at the expense of another organism, like a parasite. (Gr. *para*, and *sitos.* )

Parasitised.—Containing parasites. Affected or attacked by parasites. (Gr. *para*, and *sitos.* )

Parastigma.—A darkened spot between the costal and post-costal nerves. (Gr. *para*, and *stigma*, a mark.)

Parastigmatic glands.—Circular glands sometimes present around the openings of the spiracles.

Parateli corculum.—The twelfth corculum. (Gr. *para*, beside, and *telos*, end, and L. *corculum*, a little heart.)

Paratellum.—The twelfth or penultimate segment in insects. (Gr. *para*, and *tellum*, from *telos*, the end.)

Paratype.—A specimen which has been compared with the *type* of a species. (Gr. *para*, and *typos*, from *typto*, to strike.)

Parencyhma.—The soft tissues of organs, generally applied to that of glands. (Owen.) Applied to the proper substance of viscera, excluding connective tissue, blood-vessels, and other accessory organs. (Huxley.) (Gr. *para*, and *engchuma*, an *infusion*; *en*, in, and *cheo*, to pour.)

Parietes.—Walls; the perpendicular sides of honeycomb; the sides of elevated bodies; the inside walls of any anatomical cavity. (L. *paries*, a wall.)
Pars basalis.*—(L. pars, a part, and basis, base or foot.) See Cardo.

Partes oris.—The oral organs, or mouth parts. (L. pars, a part, and oris, a mouth.)

Parthenogenesis.—Production by means of unimpregnated ova. (Gr. parthenos, a virgin, and gennao, to produce.)

Parthenogenetic.—Relating to parthenogenesis.

Partial segmentation.—Egg division; where a layer of germinal cells is formed at one side of the egg or round the central yolk. (From L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part, and segment, from seco, to cut.)

Partite.—Divided to, or almost to, the base; pl. partita. (L. partiri, to divide.)

Parturition.—The period during which the female is producing ova, or larvae, as in the case of Coccidae. (L. pario, partum, to bring forth.)

Patagium, pl. Patagia.—Two horny erectile plates sometimes densely covered with hair, on the prothorax of Lepidoptera. (L. patagium, a gold edging or border on the tunic of a Roman lady.) See Tegula.

Patagium.—A sausage-shaped body situated on each side of the prothorax, in front of the first pair of spiracles, of mosquitoes. (Christophers.) (L.)

Patella.—A bowl or cup. (L.)

According to Straus it is named Branche transversale.
**Patelliform.**—Cup or bowl-like. (L. *patella*, and *forma*)

**Patulous.**—Spreading; open; having a spreading aperture. (L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to lie upon.)

**Pearlaceous.**—Having the appearance of a pearl. (A.S. *pærl*; Fr. *perle*.—Low L. *perula*)

**Pecten.**—Rigid, incurved setæ, which arm the exterior margin of the upper part of the base of the maxillæ, and the valvulae. (L. a comb.)

**Pectinate.**—Toothed; resembling the teeth of a comb. (L. *pectin*, stem of *pecten*, a comb.)

**Pectinato-fimbriatae.**—(Antennæ). Being pectinate, and fimbriate at the same time. (L. *pectin*, and *fimbria*, a fringe.)

**Pectines.**—Two moveable processes fixed one on each side, below the posterior legs, to the metasternum. (From L. *pectin*)

**Pectiniformate.**—(Antennæ.) Having joints furnished on one side with slender processes resembling a comb. (L. *pectin*, and *forma*)

**Pectus.**—"The breast"; that portion of the trunk which lies between the neck and the abdomen, but which above is covered by the elytra. (Knoch.) (L.)

**Pedal.**—Pertaining to the foot or leg. (L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot, from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot.)

**Pedalian.**—Pertaining to the foot, or leg. (L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.)
Pedicel.—The peduncle. (Fr. *pedicelle*, O.F. *pedicule*, from L. *pedis*, a foot.)

Pedis.—Pl. pedes. A foot, or leg. (L.)

Pedes natatorii.—Legs adapted to swimming. (L. *pedis*, and *no*, *natum*, to swim.)

Pedes spurii.—Spurious legs, prolegs. (L. *pedes*, and *spurius*.) See propedes.

Pedes raptorii.—Legs adapted to the seizing of prey.—(L. *pedes*, and *raptor*, from *rapio*, to rob.)

Pedicellate.—Supported by a pedicel. (L. *pediculus*, a foot stalk, a pedicel.)

Pedicellus.—The second joint of the antennae. (L. *pediculus*, a stalk.)

Peduncle.—A piece supporting an organ, or joining one organ to another, like a neck. (Low L. *pedunculus*, from *pedis*, a foot.)

Peduncle.—The smaller of the two stalks arising from the trabecula and which support the calyx of the mushroom bodies. (L. *pedunculus*.)

Peduncular.—Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedunculate.—Having a peduncle; supported by, or supporting a peduncle.

Pedunculate.—Having the podeon slender and thread-like.

Pellucid, Pellucidate.—Coloured, but transparent; clear, transparent. (L. *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear.)
Peltate.—Target-shaped (Say.). (L. pelta, from Gr. pelte, a shield.)

Pencil.—A long flexible hair. (L. penecillus, dimin. of peneculus, from penis, a tail.)

Pencillate.—Possessing pencils; when long flexible hair is placed upon a thin stalk.

Pendent.—Hanging down. (Fr. pendant, hanging.)

Penecelli, Penieelli.—Long flexible hairs. (L. penecillus [see pencil] a brush or pencil.)

Penicillate.—(Maxillæ.) When the whole superior process of the under jaw is clothed with hair.

Penicilli.—Small hairy appendages of the genitalia of Ants attached to the tergite, or dorsal plate of the tenth abdominal segment. These organs are frequently used as diagnostic characters for the classification.

Penicilliform.—Pencil-shaped.

Penis.—A portion of the male genitalia. It is an evagination of the body-wall through which the terminal portion of the seminal duct is continued, and is capable of partial or complete retraction when not in use; in many insects it may possess hard chitinous portions, and lies hidden within the cloaca, from which it may be protruded during copulation. (L.)

Pennaceous.—Feathered, like the web of a quill. (L. penna, a feather.)

Pentamerous.—Having five joints. (Gr. pente, five, and meros, a part.)
Pen

Penultimate.—The last but one. (L. pene, paene, almost, and ultimus, last.)

Per.—A Latin prefix denoting through, by, very, over the whole extent.

Perfect.—Possessing all properties or qualities necessary for its complete state; complete in all parts. (L. perfectus.)

Perfoliate.—Formed of joints which appear to be strung together by a common thread. (L. per, and folium, a leaf.)

Perforatae, Perforate.—(Antennæ.) When a portion of each joint is dilated and flattened and the remaining portion cylindrical, appears like a thread on which the dilated parts are strung. (L. per, and foro, to bore.)

Pergameneous.—Of a thin, tough, semi-transparent substance,—parchment-like. (The term is derived from Pergamos, in Mysia, where parchment was invented.)

Peri.—A Greek prefix signifying around, near.

Pericardial, Pericardian.—Relating to the pericardium. (Gr. peri, and kardia, the heart.)

Pericardial cells.—Small cells attached to the suspensory filaments and muscles of the circulatory system; their function is not exactly known. (Gr. peri, and kardia.)

Pericardial diaphragm.—A delicate perforated membrane lining the lower surface of the pericardium. (G. peri, and kardia; dia, through, and phragma, an enclosure.)
Pericardium.—The irregular chamber which is bounded above by the upper body-wall, and its muscles, and below by the pericardial diaphragm, and in which the "heart" lies. (Gr. peri, and kardia, the heart.)

Periopticon.—An object of retinal structure, consisting of a series of rod-like pigmented nerve-cells surrounded by small "chaplet-cells" with a large nucleus, and connecting the nerve-fibres which pass out through the perforated membrane to the retinulae surrounding the eye-rod.s. (Gr. peri, and optikos, pertaining to the sight.)

Peripheria.—The contour; surface. (Gr. peri, and phero, to bear.)

Peripneustic.—A term given to one of the intermediate types between the holopneustic and apneustic tracheal systems. When the pro-thoracic and abdominal spiracles are open, while the mesothoracic pair are closed or atrophied. (Larvae of Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, Mecoptera, and Trichoptera.) (Gr. peri, and from pneuma air.)

Peristæthium.—The Peristethium. That portion of the postpectus anterior to the insertion of the legs; it extends laterally to the scapulae, and is generally connected to the pectus by a membrane (Say.)

Peristethium. The anterior central part of the medipectus, lying in front of the sockets of the intermediate legs. (Gr. peri, and stethos, the breast.)
Peristomium.—The oral margin or border of the mouth of Diptera. (Loew.) (Gr. peri, and stoma, the mouth.)

Peritracheal membrane.—The ectotrachea. (Gr. peri and trachys; and membrane.)

Peritreme.—The small plate which is perforated by the external opening of the spiracles directly under the fore-wing. (Audouin.) (Gr. peri, and trema, a hole.)

Peritrophic membrane.—A funnel-shaped fold of membrane situated on the hinder end of the proventriculus and enclosing its outlet, extending back like a tube to the anus. (Gr. peri, and trepo, to turn.)

Perpendicular.—At right angles to the horizon. (Gr. perpendicularum, a plumbline.)

Perpendicularae.—(Head.) Observing the relations of the head to the thorax; the term is used when its longitudinal diameter forms a right angle with the axis of the body.

Persistent.—Permanent. (L. persisto, to persist.)

Petiolar.—Pertaining to a petiole. (L. petiolus, a little stalk.)

Petiolate.—(Egg). Stalked; placed upon a stalk. (L. petiolus.)

Petiole.—A stalk. (F. petiole, a foot-stalk of a leaf. L. petiolum, acc. of petiolus, little stalk.)

Petiolule.—A small petiole.
Petiolus.—The footstalk; a slender part by which the abdomen of many Hymenoptera is united to the trunk; it includes the funiculus, and foramen. (L.)

Phallus.—The male organ of generation. (Gr. phallos.)

Pharyngeal nerve.—Two small nerves arising from each side of the frontal ganglion, extending latero-ventrally to the lower portions of the pharynx. (Hammar.) (From Gr. pharynx, the pharynx.)

Pharyngeal pump.—The antlia.

Pharynx.—The opening into the gullet; it includes the epipharynx and hypopharynx. (L. from Gr. pharynx.)

Phial.—A little sac to receive fluid at the will of the insect, by which the weight of the wing is increased. (Gr. phiale, a small vessel, or bottle.)

Phosphorescent.—Lucid; emitting light in the dark. (From L. phosphorus.)

Phragma.—The posterior margin of the prothorax descending in front of the alitrunk. (Gr. an enclosure.)

Phylogenetic.—Pertaining to the history of the race. (Gr. phule, a tribe, and gennao, to bring forth.)

Phytophagus.—Feeding on plants. (Gr. phyton, a plant and phago, to eat.)
Piceous, Piceus.—Black with a greenish tint; the colour of pitch. (L. piceus, black as pitch.)

Pigment.—The substance in which the cones or pseudocones of the eye are buried, it forms two layers, the iris pigment (iris tapetum) and the inner retinal pigment. (L. pigmentum, from pig-, root of pingo, to paint.)

Piliferous, Piligerous.—Bearing hair; covered with hair. (L. pilus, hair, and fero, and gero, to bear.)

Pilose.—Covered with soft down or short hairs; hairy. (L. pilus, hair.)

Pinguis.—Naturally and proportionately plump. (L. fat.)

Pinnate.—Having thorny processes, or stiff hairs. Branching or cleft like a feather. (L. penna, a feather.)

Pinnatifid.—With winged clefts. (L. penna.)

Pinnulate.—(L. penna.) See pinnate.

Pitchy.—Blackish-brown; the term is used loosely. (A.S. pic, and L. pix, pitch, tar.)

Plaga.—A long spot of irregular form, and colour. (L. a bruise).

Plagate.—Possessing plagæ.

Plane.—A surface destitute of elevations, depressions and markings. (Fr. from Low L. plana, a plane.)
Planta.—The first joint of the tarsus. (L. sole of the foot.)

Plantula.—A minute accessory joint, sometimes attached within the claws to the apex of the ungula; to be seen in the stag-beetles. (Diminutive of L. planta.)

Pleuræ.—Lateral plates of the segment; lateral equivalents of the tergæ.—The lateral surfaces of the segments. (Gr. pleura, the side). See Præpleura.

Pleural.—Pertaining to the lateral surfaces of the segments. (Gr. pleura.)

Pleural region.—The region separating the upper and ventral arcs, formed by the tergitcs and sternites, of a segment.

Pleurites.—Another term for the pleuræ. (Packard.)

Plicate.—Furnished with a fold, or folds; like a fan. (L. plico, to fold.)

Plumbeus.—Lead-like in colour, of a blue-grey colour. (L. plumbum, lead.)

Plumose, Plumous.—Feather-like; feathery; resembling feathers. (L. pluma, a feather.)

Plumiliform.—Shaped like a feather or plume. (L. pluma, and forma.)

Plump.—Fleshy; swollen; of a stout, solid nature; thick; bulky. (E, or O.L.G., M.E. plomp; plim, verb to swell out. O.L.G. plump, bulky, thick.) See Pinguis.
Plumulose.—When the hairs branch out laterally like feathers. (L. *ph.mula*, a little feather.)

Poculiform.—Cup-shaped. (L. *poculum*, cup, and *forma*, shape.) See Peculiform.

Podeon.—The sixth segment in insects. (Gr.)

Podical plates.—A pair of small plates situated at the side of the posterior ventral anus. (Theobald.) (L. *podicus*, pertaining to a foot.)

Podothecae.—Leg-cases, that portion of the theca enclosing the legs. (Gr. *pons*, *podus*, a foot, and *theca*, a case.)

Poisers.—Appendages in the place of hind wings, originating directly beneath the callosity of the metanotum. (O.F. *poiser*, to weigh.) See Halteres.

Poison-glands.—The glands secreting the poison, generally two in number connected by a more or less simple duct to the poison-sac.

Poison-sac.—The bag or sac for the reception of the poison secreted by the poison-glands. (Fr. *poison*, from L. *potionem*, acc. of *potio*, a draught.)

Polar cells.—While the primitive-cell segmentation is still in progress, before the formation of the inner-layer, a "polar-cell" is separated from the hinder pole of the egg. This by successive halving divides into eight, which after the formation of the blastoderm, pass through it, and divide into two groups, taking up positions on either side of the hind gut, from these cells the eggs or sperm cells of the developing insect arise. (Gr. *polos*, a pole.)
Polex.—The last dorsal segment of the abdomen.  
(Gr. polos.)

Pollen-brushes.—The hairs situated on the proximal or first joint of the tarsus of bees.  
(L. very fine flour; and F. brosse, brush.)

Pollex.—"An inch"; the width of the thumb, an obsolete measure for the determination of the length of large insects.  
(L. the thumb.)

Polliniferous.—Formed for collecting the pollen of plants; the tarsi of many of the Hymenoptera.  
(L. pollen, and fero, to bear.)

Pollinose.—Having yellow dust, like the pollen of flowers.  
(L. pollen, fine flour.)

Politum.—Polished, shining.  
(L. politus, polished).  
See Nitidum.

Poly.—Greek, many.

Polygonal, Polygonous.—Having many angles.  
(Gr. poly, many, and gonia, an angle.)

Polymorphous.—Having various and many forms.  
(Gr. poli, and morphe, shape.)

Porcate.—Having several elevated longitudinal parallel ridges; formed in ridges.  
(L. porca, a ridge.)

Porcate.—Possessing deep, broad sulcations.  
(L. porca.)

Pore.—A minute orifice in the membranous surface by which fluids are exhaled or absorbed; a small interstice between the molecules or particles of bodies.  
(Gr. poros, a passage.)
Por

Pores.—Large isolated punctures. (Gr. poros.)

Porose.—Possessing pores. (Gr. poros.)

Poriform.—Resembling a pore.—(Gr. poros, and forma, form.)

Porrect.—(Head.) In observing the relations of the head to the thorax; the term is used when it projects. Extending forth horizontally. (L. porrigo, porrectum, to stretch forth.)

Post.—A Latin prefix signifying after, behind.

Post-antennal organ.—A curious and variably shaped organ situated between the eyes and antennae of the Collembola (Lipura). In Lipura maritima, it is seen to be composed of from seven to eight spaces or areas of colour, which in the young individuals amount to as many as twenty-two to twenty-four, and are arranged like the seeds of the malvaceous plants. (Tullberg,* Laboulbene.) (L. post, antenna, and Gr. ergon.)

Post-clypeus.—The posterior part of the clypeus. (L. post, and clypeus.)

Post-costal nerve.—The second principal nerve of the wing, and often the strongest. (L. post, and costa, a rib, and Gr. neuron, a nerve.)

Post-dorsolum.—The intermediate piece between the mesophragma and the post-scutellum. (L. post and dorsum, back.)

Post-furca.—The internal descending process of the metathorax. (L. post, and furca, a fork.)

Postnasus.—That part of the face immediately contiguous to the antennae, that lies behind the nasus, when distinctly marked out. (L. post, and nasus, the nose.)

Post-pectus.—The underside of the posterior division of the alitruncus, which is divided into the mesostethium, parapleurae, metasternum, post-furca, and the opercula. (L. post, and pectus, the breast.)

Post-pharyngeal glands.—Two groups of finger-shaped salivary glands situated immediately behind the pharynx, and opening into the alimentary duct by a pair of tubular orifices. (L. post, pharynx, and glans, a gland.)

Post-retinal fibres.—The fibres arising from the facets of the compound eye and which pass into the ganglionic plate, which is united within by the chiasmatic fibres of the external medullary mass. (L. post, retina, and fibra, a fibre.)

Post-scutellum.—The fourth section of the upper surface of the segment. (L. post, and scutum, a shield, plate.)

Post-sternellum.—The fourth section of the lower surface of the segment. (L. post, and sternum.)

Prae.—[See Pre.]

Præpleura, Pleura, Pleurella, Post pleurella.—The first, second, third, and fourth sections respectively of the pleura. These portions are divided by sutural lines, and are rarely distinguishable in more than one segment of an insect. (L. pre, and Gr. pleura, side.)
Præputium.—The large spherical muscular mass into which the ductus ejaculatorius passes.

Præscutellum, Præscutum.—The plate nearest the head, in the supper surface of the segment when it is divided into four pieces. (L. pre, and scutellum; and scutum.)

Præsternum.—The plate nearest the head in the lower surface of the segment when it is divided into four plates. (L. pre, and sternum.)

Prasinous, Prosinus.—The colour of the leaves of leeks; light green inclining to yellow; grass-green. (Gr. prason, a leek.)

Pre.—A Latin prefix signifying before, or prior in space, time, or degree.

Prebasilaire.—The term applied to the basilaire when it is sloped, and its anterior raised margin swollen into a thick callosity. (L. pre, and basilairis.)

Premorse.—Having the end bitten off in appearance, or splintery. (L. pre, and morsum, to bite.)

Preocular (ant. praeculares). (Antennæ).—Inserted close to the front of the eyes. (L. pre, and oculus, an eye.)

Primitive streak or band.—The formation of the embryo in an elongated thickened region of the blastoderm. (L. primus, first, and striga, a furrow, a streak.)

Pro.—A Latin prefix signifying before, fore, forward, or forth.
Proalæ.—The anterior or fore wings, arising from the sides of the mesothorax; they vary greatly in composition, covering and form. (L. pro, and ala, a wing.)

Proboscis.—A suctorial instrument for conveying food to the mouth. (L. proboscis, a snout.)

Proboscis.—The oral instrument of Diptera, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by an articulated sheath, terminated by the labella, and containing one or more scapella covered by a valve. (L.)

Procephalic lobes.—(Embryol.) The two flaps formed by the first segments of the embryo, dividing; the segments being formed by the primitive streak dividing by transversely impressed lines into segments. (L. pro, and Gr. kephale, the head.)

Procerebral bridge.—A band uniting the two halves of the brain. (L. pro, and cerebrum.)

Procerebral lobes.—The two fused nerve lobes of the procerebrum.

Procerebral mass.—The mass of nerve centres, nerves, and ganglia constituting the procerebrum, they are: the procerebral lobes; optic ganglia; postretinal fibres; ganglionic plate; external chiasma; external medullary mass; internal chiasma; internal medullary mass; mushroom bodies; procerebral bridge, and the central body.
Pro

Procerebrum.—The fore-brain composed of the procerebral mass. (L. pro, fore, and cerebrum, brain.)

Process.—A projection, or any protuberance. (L. pro, before, and cedere, to go. Der. process, mod. F. process.)

Proctodæum.—The hind gut, comprising the small intestine, colon, and rectum. (L.).

Proculiform.—Hollow and cylindrical, with a hemispherical base, the sides at the top being straight and not curved.

Procumbent.—Trailing; prostrate; lying flat. (L. pro, and cumbo, to lie.)

Produced.—Drawn out, prolonged, extended, exhibited. (L. pro, and duco, to draw or lead.)

Productile.—Capable of being lengthened out. (L. pro, and ductus.)

Prolegs.—Fleshy pediform organs, which serve various larvae in place of legs. (L. propedes.)

Prominent. (Head.)—In observing the relations of the head to the thorax; the term is used when they form one plane. (L. pro, and mineo, to jut.)

Promuseis.—Rostrum, proboscis; the oral instrument of "flies." (L. pro, and musca, a fly.)

Promuseis.—The oral instrument of Hemiptera in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a jointed sheath, covered above at the base by
the labrum, without labella at the end, and containing four long capillary lancelets, and a short tongue. It includes the vagina and scapella. (L. *pro*, and *musca*, a fly; apparently the word fly is used for any insect that might look like a fly.)

**Prone.**—When an object lies upon its belly. (M.F. *prone*—L. *pronum*, acc. of *pronus*, not erect.)

**Prone surface** (Superficies).—The *under*-surface.

**Pronotum.**—The upper surface of the prothorax.

**Propedes.**—The fore or anterior legs. (L.)

**Propedes.** (Larvae).—Ventral and anal legs, or prolegs. (L.) See Prolegs.

**Prophragma.**—A thin partition which descends from the anterior margin of the mesothorax into the cavity of the trunk and separates the anterior segment from the intermediate one. (Gr. *pro*, and *phragma*, an enclosure.)

**Propleura.**—The two lateral surfaces of the prothorax. (Gr. *pro*, and *pleura*, a side.)

**Propneustic.**—A term given to one of the intermediate types between the holopneustic and apneustic tracheal systems:—When only the most anterior pair of spiracles are open. (Pupa of *Culex*, *Corethra*, etc.) (L. *pro*, and Gr. *pneuma*, air.)

**Propodeon.**—The fifth segment in insects. (L. *pro*, and Gr. *pous*, from *podus*, foot.)
Propodeonis scutum.—The scutum of the propodeon. (L. propodeon, and scutum, a shield.)

Propodeum.—The first abdominal segment, which in Hymenoptera exclusive of the Phytophaga, forms a part of the thorax. (L. pro, and Gr. pous, from podos, foot.)

Propolis.—A substance formed and used by bees in the hives; the product of resinous substances of the buds of trees, etc. (Gr. pro, and polis, a city.)

Propygidium.—Penultimate dorsal segment of the abdomen, visible in certain Histeridae, etc., to which it is applied. (L. pro, and Gr. pygidium.)

Prostheca.—A subcartilaginous process attached to the inner side, near the base, of the mandibulae; seen in some of the Coleoptera. (Gr. pro, and theca, a case.)

Prosternum.—The under surface of the prothorax. The central prominent ridge of the antepectus. (L. pro, and sternum.)

Protellum.—The eleventh segment in insects. (Gr. pro, before, and from telos, the end.)

Prothoracis cerebroida.—The second cerebroida. (L. pro, and thorax, and from cerebrum, a brain.)

Prothoracis nervi dorsalis.—The two nerves ascending to the back from the mesothoracis cerebroida. (L. prothorax, and nervus, a nerve, and dorsum, the back.)
Prothoracis scutum.—The scutum of the proto-thorax. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *thorax*, and L. *scutum*, a shield.)

Prothoracotheca.—The prothoracic-case, that portion of the theca enclosing the prothorax. (Gr. *protos*, *thorax*, and *theca*, a case.)

Prothorax.—The second segment in insects; the first or anterior segment of the thorax. (L.—Gr. *protos*, *thorax*, the breast, breast-plate, chest, etc.)

Protocerebral lobes.—The head nerve lobes situated in front of the mouth. (Gr. *protos*, first; *cerebrum*, the brain; and *lobos*, a lobe.) See Protocerebron.

Protocerebron.—The fore brain, consisting of the central masses—the mushroom bodies, optic trunk, and lobes. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *cerebrum*, the brain.)

Protopodite.—The first part of the maxilla. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *podos*, a foot.)

Protuberant.—Projecting; of any irregularity of the surface. (L. *protuberans*, from *protuberare*, to bulge out.)

Proventricular valvule.—The oesophageal valve. (?)

Proventriculus.—The fore-stomach; it is very muscular, being lined with chitin, which is usually provided with numerous teeth arising from the folds. These folds begin in the oesophagus or crop, and end at the commencement of the mid-intestine. (L. *pro*, and *ventriculus*, the belly.)
Prozona.—The anterior portion of the pronotum of the Elatidæ. (L. pro, and zona, a belt.) See Melazona.

Pruinose.—Covered with minute dust, as if frosted. (L. pruina, hoar-frost.)

Prunus, Prunosus.—Reddish-blue, with a whitish covering, like the bloom of ripe plums. (L. prunus, a plum tree.)

Pselaphotheca.—Palpi-cases, two conical processes arising in front of the eyes of pupæ; that portion of the theca enclosing the palpi. (Gr. pselaphao, to feel (palpi-feelers), and theca, a case.)

Pseudo.—A Greek prefix signifying false, or spurious.

Pseudocone.—Eyes that have the four cone-cells filled with transparent fluid, but are not fused together to form one true cone. (Eyes of Diptera.) (Gr. pseudo, and konos, a cone.)

Pseudonychia.—Spurious claws; two stiff claw-like bristles which terminate the plantula. (Gr. pseudo, and onyx, the nail.)

Pseudotetramerous.—Having apparently four joints, though in reality five are present. (Gr. pseudo, tetra, four, and meros, a part.)

Pseudotrimerous.—Having apparently three joints, though in reality four are present. (Gr. pseudo, tri, three, and meros, a part.)
Pseudova.—Unimpregnated eggs which produce young; virgin ova. (Gr. pseudo, and L. ova, eggs.)

Pterigostia.—“Wing bones,” the nervures. (Gr. pteri, a wing, and osteon, a bone.)

Pteropega.—The wing-sockets, situated on the dorsolum. (Gr. pteron, a wing, peza, from pous, the foot.)

Pterostigma.—The name given to the second costal cell of the wing when it is opaque. (G. ptero, a wing, and stigma, a mark.)

Pterothecae.—(Pupae.) The wing cases, that portion of the theca enclosing the wings. (Gr. pteron, a wing, and theca, a case.)

Pterygium.—Small wing-lobes seen upon the base of the underwings. ex. Lepidoptera. (From Gr. pteron, a wing.)

Pterygodes.—Latreille’s term for the tegulæ. (From Gr. pteron.)

Pterygoid.—Wing-like. (Gr. pteron, a wing, and eidos, like.

Ptilinum.—A large bladder-like organ which is pushed out through the frontal suture when the adult is going to emerge from the puparium.

Pubescent.—Furnished with shining hairs or down. (L. pubes, hair, Der. pubescence, sb. due to pubescent-, stem of pres. pt. of pubescere, to arrive at puberty.)
Pulmonaria.—The pulmonary spaces. (L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, a lung.) See Pulmonary space.

Pulmonary space.—Two longitudinal soft places on each side of the back of the abdomen, which are capable of tension and relaxation, and where they exist, the dorsal spiracles are planted. (L. *pulmonarius*.)

Pulverulent.—Dusty; consisting of fine powder; (L. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.) See Polinose.

Pulvilli.—Soft cushions on the underside of the tarsi. (L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.)

Pulvinulus.—Soft balls at the ends of the tarsi. (L. *pulvinus*.)

Puncto-striatus.—Punctured longitudinal straight lines. (L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, and *stria*, a furrow.)

Punctum.—A spot. (L.)

Puncture.—A small depression on the surface, usually round. (L. *punctura*, a prick, a puncture.)

Punctate.—Furnished with punctures. (L. *punctura*.

Punctate-striate.—Rows of punctures imitating and taking the place of striae, opposed to striate-punctate, with loose punctured striae. (L. *punctum*, and *stria*, a furrow.)

Punctation, Punctuation, Puncturation.—Covered with punctures; possessing punctures. (L. *punctura*.)
Punctiform.—Possessing a small impression or fovea, larger than an ordinary puncture. (L. punctum, a spot, and forma, form.)

Punktsubstanz.—The fibrillar substance composing the calyces of the mushroom bodies. (Kenyon.)

Puniceus.—Bright red with a violet tint. (L. red, reddish.)

Pupa.—The third stage of an insect's life; the chrysalis stage, the apparently torpid state before an insect assumes its wings. (L. pupa, a chrysalis. L. pupa, a girl, hence undeveloped insect.)

Pupæ adhaerensæ.—Adherent pupæ; pupæ which hang perpendicularly with their heads downward. (L. pupa, and ad, and haeréo, haesum, to stick.)

Pupæ angulares.—Pupæ possessing a process like a pyramid, or nose, on the back. (L. pupa, and angulus, an angle.)

Pupæ conicae.—Conical pupæ in contra-distinction to angular pupæ. (L. pupa, and conicus, conical.) See Pupæ angulares.

Pupæ contignæ.—Bound pupæ; pupæ which remain upright against a vertical object, and supported thus by a delicate filament passed transversely across the thorax. (L. pupa, and contigno, to bind.)

Pupæ custodiatae.—Guarded pupæ; pupæ which are incased, but the cocoon remains partially open. (L. pupa, and custos, a keeper.)
*Pupae excaratae.*—Excarate or sculptured pupa; pupae in which the limbs of the perfect insect are observed to lie free, though still closely attached to the body. (L. *pupa*; *ex*, out, and *caro*, flesh.) See Mumia pseudonymphae.

Pupae folliculatae.—Incased pupae; pupae which repose in cases artificially prepared by the larvæ. (L. *pupa*, and *follis*, a bag.)

Pupae larvatae.—Masked pupæ, pupæ whose general enclosure is a horny case, but upon which the different parts of the future insect are traced in lines. (L. *pupa*, and *larva*, a mask.)

Pupae nudæ.—Naked pupæ; pupæ which freely lie, hang, or are in no way fastened or attached in their particular element. (L. *pupa*, and *nudus* naked.)

Pupæ obtectæ coarctatae.—Coarctate and obtected pupæ; pupæ which are closed in a firm, egg-shaped, cornenius case, and which do not in the least indicate the parts of the perfect insect. The surrounding case is the dried skin of the larva, and the true pupa lies inclosed beneath it. (L. *pupa*; *ob.*, and *tectum*, to cover.) See Obtect pupæ.

Pupæ subterraneæ.—Subterraneous pupæ; pupæ which pass this period of their life buried underground. (L. *pupa*; *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.)

* Mumia, so called by Lamarck.*
Pupal sac.—The thin, semi-transparent membrane enveloping the head and thorax of the pupae of *Anopheles maculipennis*. (Nuttall and Shipley.) (L. *pupa* and *sac*.)

Puparium.—The secretionary covering of many Coccidæ. The last larval skin which, in the case of Diptera, protects the pupa. (L. *pupa*.)

Pupation.—The period occupied in changing from the larva or nymph into the imago. The third stage of an insect's life; the period of histology. (L. *pupa*.)

Pupil, Pupilla.—The central spot of the ocellus. (L. *pupillus*.)

Pupiparous.—Bringing forth pupae. (L. *pupa*, and *pario*, to bring forth.)

Purpureal.—Purple. (Gr. *purpura*.)

Purpureus.—(Gr. *purpura.*) See Puniceus.

Pustule.—A point of large circumference. (L. *pustula*, a blister, pimple, etc.)

Pustulate, Pustulosus, Pustulous.—Covered with pustules; pock-like. (L. *pustula*.)

Pygidium.—The last dorsal segment of the abdomen. (Gr. *pygidion*, dimin. from *puge*, the rump.)

Pygidium.—A horny chitinous organ of very variable shape, situated between the last dorsal and ventral sclerites; between the branches of the forceps of the Elatidæ.
(Coccidæ.)—The compound terminal segment of the Diaspinae and Conchaspinae; the last ventral segment. (Gr. pygidion.)

Pygofer.—The compound terminal segment of the abdomen of the Homoptera.

Pyramidal, Pyramidale, Pyramidate.—Resembling a pyramid in shape; angular. (L. pyramis, a pyramid.)

Pyramidate fascia.—An angled fascia. (L. pyramis, and fascia.)

Pyriform, Pyriforme.—Pear-shaped. (L. pyrum, a pear, and forma.)

Qua.—Latin adjective meaning as being.

Quadrate.—Square.—(L. quadratus, square, from quatuor, four.)

Quadri.—In composition indicates four, i.e. quadrimaculate, with four spots.

Quadricapsular.—Having four capsules. (L. quadri, four, and capsula, a capsule.)

Quadridentate.—Having four teeth. (L. quadri, and dens, a tooth.)

Quadrimaculate.—Possessing four maculae. (L. quadri and macula, a, a spot.)

Quadripartite.—Divided into four parts to the base (L. quadri, and pars, a part.) See Partite.

Quadripinnate.—With four feather-like branches, or clefts. (L. quadri, and penna, a feather.)
Quadrivalvate, Quadrivalvula.—Four-valved. (L. quadri, and valvae, a folding-door.)

Radial cellule.—A portion of the membrane of the wing, situated near the apex, included between the exterior margin and a nervure which originates at the carpus and passes, with various degrees of curvature, towards the apex. (From L. radius, a ray, and cella, a cell.)

Radial nervure.—A radiating or cross nervure of the wing. (L. radius, and Gr. neuron, a nerve, cord.)

Radiate.—When a dot, spot, etc., appears to throw off rays; ex. the large blue area common to the wings of Papilio. (L. radius.)

Radicle.—The basal joint of the antennæ. (Fr. from L. radix, a root.)

Radicula.—The radicle. The basal joint of the antennæ (Say). (L. a small root.)

Radio-medial nerve.—A transverse or cross-nervure of the wing connecting the radial and medial nerve systems. (L. radius, medius, the middle, and nerve.)

Radius.—The area lying between the costal cell or area, and the media of the wing. (L. a ray.)

Radius.—The first nervure of the exterior edge of the superior wing; it extends from the base to the carpus, and is separated from the cupitus, by a membrane. (L.)
Ramosæ.—(Antennæ). When setaceous or monili-form, but having long branches from several of the joints. (L. ramosus, full of branches.)

Ramosae.—Branching; branched; possessing branches; resembling branches. (L. ramosus.)

Raptorial, Raptorious.—Adapted for seizing and devouring prey. (L. raptor, a robber, from rapio, to rob.)

Re.-—A Latin prefix, signifying back.

Receptacula ovorum.—Portion of the female genitalia, the receptacle holding the eggs or ova. (L. receptaculum, and ovum.)

Reclivate.—Curved in a convex, then in a concave line. (L. re, and clivus, a projection, a hill.)

Recondite.—(Aculeus.)—Concealed within the abdomen, seldom exposed to view. (L. re, and condo, to put together.)

Rectate.—Straight; straightly upright. (L. rectus, straight.)

Rectigrade.—Larvae which have sixteen legs, and can walk with a rectilinear body. (L. rectus, and gradus, a step.) See Geometrae.

Rectum.—The short dilated terminal part of the intestines connecting with the anus. (L.) See Intestines.

Recurrent nerve.—A single median nerve cord arising from the caudal border of the frontal ganglion, extending back beneath the supra-cesophageal ganglion to the vagus, or ventricular ganglion. (L. re, and curro, to run.)
Recurvate, Recurved.—Bent or bowed backwards. (L. re, and curvus, curved.)

Recurvate.—Bowed, or bent downward. (L. re, and curvus.)

Recuspine.—Having the points in a backward direction. (L. re, and cuspis, a point.)

Reflex.—Bent up, opposed to deflex. (L. re, and flecto, flectum, to bend.)

Reflexed.—Having raised margins. (L. re, and flecto, flectum.)

Remiform.—Oar-shaped. (L. remus, an oar, and forma.)

Remiped.—With oar-shaped feet; ex. aquatic insects whose legs serve as oars. (L. remus, and pes, foot.)

Remote.—Further removed than distant; not near, (L. remotus, from removeo, to remove.)

Reniculus.—A small kidney-shaped spot of colour. (L. renis, a kidney.)

Reniform.—Having the form or shape of the kidneys. (L. renes, kidneys, and forma form.)

Repand.—Cut into very slight sinuations, so as to run in a serpentine direction; having an uneven sinuous margin. (L. re, and pando, to spread.)

Repandous.—Bent upward; crooked. (L. re, and pando.)
Replicate.—Refolded, doubled back or down. capable of being folded back. (L. re, and plico, to fold.)

Resilient.—Having the property of springing back. (L. resilio, to leap back.)

Respiratory nerves.—The lateral branches arising from the median nerve and extending laterally over the nerves of the central or main nervous system. (L. respiro, to breathe, from re, again, and spiro, to blow; and nerve.)

Resuspinimate.—Upside down; horizontally reversed. (From L. re, and suscito, to raise.)

Retecious.—Resembling network. (L. rete, a net.)

Reticular.—Having the form of network. (L. reticulum, a little net.)

Reticulate.—Covered with a network of lines or cross striæ; netted; resembling network. (L. reticulatus, from reticulum.)

Reticulate.—(Egg.) Sculptured. (L. reticulatus a net.)

Reticulose, Reticulated.—Having a number of minute impressed lines which intersect one another like the meshes of a net. (L. reticulatus.)

Retina.—A retiform expansion of the optic nerve of the eye, which receives the impressions conveyed through the transparent facets, cones, and rods, and gives rise to vision. (L. retina, so called because it resembles network. Coined from reti—for rete, a net.)
Retinal.—Pertaining to the retina.  (L. \textit{retina}.)

Retinaculum.—Horny movable scales with which the \textit{spicula} are furnished, serving instead of muscles to prevent it being darted out too far.  (L. a stay; from \textit{retino}, to hold back, and \textit{aculeus}, a sting.)

Retinula.—Elongate nerve-cells in the structure of the eye.  (L. \textit{retina}.)

Retracted (retractum).—(Head.) When it is concealed as far as the brow within the thorax.  (L. \textit{re}, \textit{tbraco}, \textit{tractum}, to draw back.)

Retractile.—Capable of being produced and withdrawn.  (L. \textit{retractum}.)

Retractile.—(Head.) When a concealed head can be pushed forwards at the will of the insect.  (L. \textit{re}, and \textit{tbraco}, to draw.)

Retractores ventriculi.—The delicate retractor muscles which assist in supporting the alimentary canal.  (L.)

Retractum.—(Head.) [See Retracted.]

Retro.—A Latin prefix signifying backwards.

Retrorsum.—(Direction.) Backwards; in a backward direction.  (L.)

Retrose.—Backward; in a backward direction.  (L. \textit{retro}.)

Retuse.—Possessing blunt impressions, as if beaten into the surface.  (L. \textit{re}, and from \textit{tundo}, \textit{tusum}, to beat.)
Reverse.—When an object is viewed with the anus towards you. (M.E. reuers (revers).—O.F. revers.—L. reuersus, lit. turned backwards. L. re-, back, and uertere, to turn.)

Reviviscence.—The awakening from torpidity, the restoration from suspended animation. (L. reviviscens, from revivisco, to come to life again, to revive.)

Revoluted.—Rolled or curled back. (L. re, and from voluto, to roll.)

Rhabdites.—The three pairs of slender non-articulated tubercles constituting the ovipositor. (Gr. rhabdos, a rod.)

Rhabdom.—The nerve rod supporting the apex of the blunt crystalline cone of the eye. (Gr. rhabdos.)

Rhabdomeres.—The sections of the rhabdom. (From Gr. rhabdos.)

Rhabdopoda.—The genital claspers. (Packard.) (Gr. rhabdos, and pod, pedis, a foot.)

Rhinarium.—The nostril-piece; the space between the anterior margin of the nasus and the labrum. This is remarkable in some Lamellicorn beetles, as Anoplognathus, Leach. (Gr. rhis, rhinos, the nose.)

Rhomboid, Rhomboidal.—Quadrilateral with the sides equal, but two opposite angles acute and two obtuse. Lozenge-shaped. (Gr. rhombos, from rhembo, to whirl round.) See Lozenged.
Rigid.—Har.!, which does not bend or yield to pressure; stiff, not pliant; inflexible. (L. rigeo, to be stiff.)

Rimose, Rimous.—Chinky, resembling the bark of a tree. Having a number of minute, narrow, and nearly parallel excavations, which run into each other. (L. rimosus, from rima, a cleft.)

Rivose.—When furrows do not run in a parallel direction, and are rather sinuate; marked with sinuate furrows. (L. rivus, a stream.)

Rod (of the eye).—[See Rhabdom.]

Rorulent.—Like dew-drops. (L. ros, roris, dew.) See Polinose, and Pulverulent.

Rorulent.—Covered with a bloom, like that of a plum, which may be rubbed off. (L. rorulentus, from ros, roris.)

Rosaceous.—(Scent.) A smell of roses. (L. rosa, a rose.)

Roseous, Roseus.—Rose colour. (L. rosa.)

Rostellum.—The oral instruments of Pediculus, and some other Aptera, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by an exarticulate retractile tube, which controls a retractile siphuncle. It includes the tubulus, and siphunculus. (From L. rostrum, a beak, mouth.)

Rostral filaments.—The four hair-like processes which together form the sucking-tube or sucking mouth of the Coccidae. (L. rostrum, and filum, a thread.)
Rostrate.—In the form of a rostrum. (L. rostrum.)

Rostrulum.—The oral instrument of Aphaniptera (Pulex L.), in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a bivalve beak, between the valves of which there appear to be three lancets. It includes the laminae, scalpella, and lingula. (L. rostrum.)

Rostrum.—Prolongation of the head between the eyes to a nose or beak. (L. a mouth.) See Proboscis.

Rostrum.—The upper part of the mouth of Coccidæ, from which spring the rostral filaments. (L.)

Rotative, Rotatory.—(Motion.) When capable of turning wholly round, describing a circle. (L. rota, a wheel.)

Rotundate.—When the margins pass gradually into each other, and do not meet in sharp angles. (L. rotundus, round.)

Ruber.—Clear unmixed red. (L. red.)

Rubescent.—Possessing a rose-coloured pubescence. (From L. rubeo, to be red.)

Rubineous.—(Splendour.) The red splendour of the ruby. (From L. ruber.)

Rubrican.—A bay or gray-black colour. (L. ruber, red.)

Rudimentary.—Undeveloped. (L. rudimentum.)

Rufescent.—Somewhat reddish. (L. rufus, red.)
Rufose, Rufous.—A brownish-red colour. (L. *rufus*.)

Rufus.—Coppery in colour. (L.)

Rugged.—When a surface shows a raggedness or roughness due to mucros, spines, and tubercles being intermixed. (M.E. *rugged*.)

Rugose, Rugous.—Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. (L. *rugosus*, full of wrinkles, adj. from *ruga*, a wrinkle.)

Rugosissimus.—Very uneven. (L.)

Rugulose.—Slightly wrinkled. (L. *ruga*.)

Rumules.—Teat-like fleshy protuberances observable on the bodies of various larvae. (Kirby and Spence. (L. *ruma*, a teat.)

Rursus.—(Direction).—Backwards. (L. *rursus*, backwards.) See Antrursum.

Rypophagous.—Filth-eating. (Gr. *rupos*, filth, and *phago*, to eat.)

Sac.—A small bag or bladder. (L. *saccus*, a bag.)

Saccate.—Gibbous, or inflated towards one end. (L. *saccus*.)

Sagittæ.—The inner pair of forceps of the Hymenopterous genitalia, lying between the stipites. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.)

Sagittate.—Shaped like the head of an arrow. (L. *sagitta*.)

Salebrous, Salebrosa.—Rough, rugged. (L. *salebra*, an uneven road.) See Rugged.
Saliva.—Fluid excreted by the salivary glands. (L.)

Salivary glands.—A thin, leaf-like mass composed of two large lobes, and a thin, smaller lobe situated on either side of the gullet. (L. saliva, the fluid excreted by the salivary glands, and glans, an acorn.)

Salivary nerves.—Two thread-like nerves arising from the caudo-lateral border of the oesophageal ganglion, entering the prothorax, where they turn and branch off to the sides. (L. saliva, and nervi, a nerve.)

Saltatorial.—Adapted for leaping; possessing the ability to leap. (L. saltatorius, from saltator, a dancer.)

Saltatorial appendage.—The great appendage, attached, in most cases, to the penultimate segment of the Collembola, and consists of a basal segment, and two branches, which are sometimes two-jointed, and sometimes of a single piece only. The appendage is usually turned forwards, the basal portion reaching as far forward as the catch.

Sanguine.—Having the colour of blood. (L. sanguis, blood.)

Sanguineous.—Blood-like in colour. (L. sanguis.)

Sanguinivorus.—Subsisting on blood. (L. sanguis, and voro, to devour.)
Saprophagous.—Feeding on putrid animal and vegetable substances. (Gr. sapros, putrid, and phago, to eat.)

Saprophitic.—Living on dead or decaying matter. (Gr. sapros.)

Saprophyte.—That which lives on dead or decaying vegetable matter. (Gr. sapros, and phytōn, a plant.)

Sarcolemma.—The thin transparent sheath-like membrane surrounding the muscle-fibres. (Newman.) (Gr. sarx, flesh, and lemma, a scale, that which is peeled off.)

Sarcophagous.—Feeding on flesh. (Gr. sarx, and phago, to eat.)

Saturatus.—Implies a colour is deep and full. (L. satur, full.)

Scabbed, Scabby.—Possessing roughnesses; rough. (L. scabo, to scratch.)

Scaber.—Covered with an irregular rugosity. (A.S. scab; from L. scabo, to scratch.)

Scabrous.—With small raised dots; rough, like a file; rough, rugged; having sharp points. (L. scabo.)

Scale.—The secretionary covering of various coccids. Used also as a general term for scale-insects.

Scales.—Small thin variously shaped membraneous or horny outgrowths, or modifications of the cuticle. The scales of the Culicidæ vary much in shape, and are of great importance,
for the classification of this group of Diptera is chiefly based upon the differences of the scales, and their positions upon the body. (M.E. scale.—O.F. escale.—O.H.G. scala.—A.S. scealu, scalu, shell, husk, scale.)

**Scalloped.**—Having the edge marked by rounded hollows, without intervening angles. (M.E. skalop.—O.F. escalope, a shell. Allied to scale. Der. verb, to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.)

**Scalpella.**—The lancets, a pair of instruments more slender than the cultelli, found in the structure of the haustellum. (L. scalpellum, dimin. of scalprum, a knife.)

**Scansorial.** Adapted to climbing. (L. scansum, to climb.)

**Scape, Scapus.**—The first joint of the antennæ, it includes the bulbus. (L. scapus, a shaft.)

**Scapella.**—The lancets; four pieces adapted for perforating the food, which, when united, form a tube for sucking purposes. The upper pair represent the mandibulæ, and the lower the maxillæ. (L.)

**Scaphiform.**—Boat-shaped. (Gr. skaphē, anything hollow (skaph—boat-shaped), and forma, shape.)

**Scapulae, Scapularia.**—Small plates situated on either side of the peristethium exteriorly, and which are sometimes soldered to it. (Knoch.) (L. scapula, the shoulder plate or blade.)
Scelerites, Sclerites.—The chitinous plates constituting the hard surface of an insect. The chitinous plates into which certain parts of the external skeleton (e.g., the mesonotum of Coleoptera) are divided. (Gr. skeleros, hard.)

Sclerites of the hypopharynx.—(Hymenoptera). Two narrow sclerites extending from the oral groove, close to the articulation of the cardines, down to the base of the mentum, passing between the maxillae, to whose basal membrane they appear to be attached. (Saunders.)

Seolopal body.—The chitinous cone or rod secreted by the chordotonal organs and retained in the crytoplasm. (Scale).

Scopa.—A small brush-like appendage, or variation of the surface markings; the hair of the brush being short, stiff, and of equal length. (L. a brush, broom.)

Scopate.—Covered with scopæ.—(L. scopa, a brush or broom.)

Scopiferous.—(Antennæ.) Possessing a thick brush of hair upon some place or part of its structure. (L. scopa; and fero, to bear.)

Scopiform.—In the form of a brush. (L. scopa, and forma, form.)

Scopiped.—When the pulvilli or pulvinuli are so covered with hair as to appear brush-like. (L. scopa, and pes, a foot.)
Scoriaceous.—Ash-like in colour; when the granulations of the surface resemble ashes. (Gr. scoria, dross, ashes.)

Scorpionidæ.—A family of Arachnoida, including scorpions, etc. (F.—L.—Gr.) (F. scorpion.—L. scorpionem, acc. of scorpio, the same as scorpius.—Gk. skorpios, a scorpion.)

Scriptus.—Lettered, marked, with characters resembling letters. (L. from scribo, to write.)

Scrobiculate.—Pitted; having the surface covered with hollows; with deep round pits. (L. scrobiculus, a little ditch.) See Foveolate.

Scrobiculate.—Pitted; having the surface covered with hollows; with deep round pits. (L. scrobiculus, a little ditch.) See Foveolate.

Scutellate.—Covered with large flat scales. (L. scutatus, from scutum.)

Scutcheon.—The scutellum. (From L. scutum.)

Scutel.—The scutellum (Say.) (L. scutum.)
Scutellary.—Pertaining to the scutellum. (L. scutum.)

Scutellate.—Divided into surfaces like little plates (L. scutella, a salver.)

Scutellum.—The third section of the upper surface of a segment, very prominent on the thorax, especially in Coleoptera of which it is the only visible portion of the mesonotum. (From L. scutum.)

Scutiform.—Having the form of a shield, or plate. (L. scutum, and form, shape.)

*Scutum.—The upper or dorsal surface of a segment. The plate lying between the præscutum and scutellum on the upper surface of a segment when it is divided into four pieces. (L. a shield.)

Second maxillæ.—The labium.

Secretion.—Matter produced by the various glands of the body. (L. secretus, set apart; pp. of secernere, to separate. Der. secrete, verb. from L. secretus; secret-ion.)

Secretionary covering.—That part of a Diaspid puparium covering the exuviae.

Sectores coconis.—A cocoon-breaker, of the attacine moths, a pair of large stout spines, one on each side of the thorax, at the base of the forewings, and provided with five or six teeth on the cutting edge. (L. sector, a cutter, and coconis.)

Securiform.—Having the form of an axe. (L. securis, an axe, and forma, form.)

* The scutellum of some authors.
Securi palpata.—Palpi which have the last joint broadly triangular, and which hangs by a point to the preceding joint. (L. securus, from se, free, and cura, care, and palpa, a jointed feeler).

Segmentation nucleus.—The nucleus formed by the union of the male pronucleus with the female pronucleus. (L. segmentum, a piece cut off,—secare, to cut; nucleus, from nux, a nut.)

Segments.—The great inosculating joints of the body. (L. segmentum, from secare, to cut.)

Semen.—The seed or prolific fluid of males; sperm; seminal fluid or spermatozoa; the secretion of the testes. (L. seed.)

Semi.—A Latin prefix signifying half.

Semiglobate, Semiglobose.—Having the form of half a globe; semi-spherical. (L. semi, half, and globus, a globe, sphere, etc.) Semiglobosum, Hemispherical.

Seminal tubes, or pouches.—Several tubes or pouches situated at the end of the vas deferens. (L. semen, seed.)

Seminal vesicles.—[See Sperm vesicles.]

Septum.—A division separating two cavities. (L. an inclosure.)

Septula.—The lesser ridges and partitions raised on the surfaces of the metaphragma, and on those of other parts of the cavities of the trunk for the attachment of muscles. (L.)
Seriacceous.—Possessing a silk-like gloss, usually due to the presence of minute dense hairs. 
(L. sericum, silk.)

Sericate, Sericatus, Sericeous.—Covered with soft, short, thick, silky down, resembling silk or satin, in splendour. 
(L. sericum.) See Holoserieceous.

Serosa.—The outer membrane continuous with the blastoderm which protects the developing embryo. 
(From L. serum.)

Serrate, Serrulate.—Notched on the edge like a saw. 
(L. serra, a saw.)

Serriform.—Saw-like; possessing notches, markings, etc., like the teeth of a saw. 
(L. serra, and forma.)

Serrulate.—Finely serrate, having very minute teeth or notches. 
(L. serra.)

Sesqui.—A Latin prefix signifying a whole and a half.

Sesquialter.—One and a half. 
(L.)

Sesquialterous ocellus.—An eye of colour with a smaller one near it, which is called sequiocellus. 
(L. sesqui, and alter, another.)

Sesquialterous fascia.—When both wings are traversed by a continued fascia. 
(L. sesqui; alter, and fascia.)

Sesquiocellus.—A large ocellus including a smaller one.—(L. sesqui, and ocellus, an eye.)

Sesquitertial.—Occupying the fourth part. 
(L. sesqui, and tertius, third.)
Sesquitertious fascia.—When a wing or elytrum contains a fascia, and the third of a fascia. (L. sesqui, and tertius, third, and fascia.)

Sessile.—Without a notch, or stalk. (L. sessilis, that stands firmly.)

Seta.—A long outstanding bristle or hair. (L. a bristle.)

Setaceous.—Gradually tapering to the tip. Like a bristle. (L. seta.)

Setiferous, Setiform, Setigerous, Setose.—Set with, or bearing setæ.

Setiform.—Bristle-shaped. (L. seta, and form, shape.)

Setiformis.—When the central lobe of a trifid lingula is very long, and appears to resemble a bristle. (L. seta, and forma.)

Setigeræ.—(Antennæ.) When the basal joints are large, and the remainder form into a kind of bristle. (L. seta, and gero, to bear.)

Setulose.—With truncated setæ. (Dimin. of L. seta.)

Shadow.—(M.E. shade, shadwe.) See Umbra.

Shagreened.—Covered with closely set roughnesses or unevennesses, like a shark's teeth, giving the appearance of rough-grained leather. (F.—Turkish. F. chagrin. This leather was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse. Turk. saghri, saghri, shagreen.)
Shank.—The tibia (Dan. shank, Swed. shank, a bone of the leg. Der. skink.) See Tibia.

Sheath.—An organ generally pertaining to the instrumenta suctoria. (A.S. sceath.)

Shellac.—A secretion formed by insects (coccidæ) which is of a glutinous nature. Valuable in the manufacture of hats. Used for varnishes, sealing wax, lacquer work, etc. (A.S. scell, and Pers. lac.

Sigma.—The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, s, equal to the English S.

Sigmoidal.—S-shaped, curved like the Greek sigma. Lanceolate and concave on one side at the base, and on the other side at the apex. (Gr. sigma, and eidos, like.)

Signatures.—Markings (of colour chiefly) upon a surface, resembling in some degree letters and characters. (L. signatura, from signo, to mark, sign, etc.)

Signate.—Marked with signatures.—(L. signo.)

Simple.—(Antennæ.) The term used when a capitate antennæ is so formed by one joint only. [See Compound in contra-distinction.] (L. simplex, one fold, from semel, once, and plico to fold.)

Simple (simplex).—With no unusual addition or modification.

Simple ocellus.—When the eye of colour consists only of an iris and pupil. (L. simplex and ocellus.)
Sin

Sinciput.—The middle head or frons. Nitzch's term for the frons. (L. semi, half, and caput, the head.)

Sinuate.—Having large curved breaks in the margin resembling bays. (L. sinus, a hollow, a bay, etc.)

Sinuate.—Slightly waved. (L. sinus.)

Sinuato-undulate.—When fasciæ, strigæ, lines, etc., curve into obtuse sinuses. (L. sinuo, to bend, curve, and undula, dimin. of unda, a wave.)

Sinuatus.—Sinuate; a margin with a rounded incision. (L. sinus.)

Sinus.—A hollow, a bay, a cavity; a fistula, a groove. A curved break in an otherwise straight margin. (L.)

Siphon.—The respiratory tube of the mosquito larvae. It is a more or less simple tube, but varies considerably in shape, according to the larvae.—Two trachea run through the siphon and feed the main tracheal system of the body; the end being provided with valved and guarded openings. (Gr. siphon, a tube.)

Siphuncles.—The cornicles.

Siphunculus.—The siphuncle; the real instrument of suction, which when unemployed is retracted within the tubulus. (Gr. siphuncule, dimin. of siphon.)

Siphunculate.—Possessing a siphon, or tube, as a valve. (Gr. siphon.)
Smaragdinus, Smaragdine.—An intensely bright gold-green colour, like the emerald in colour. (L. *smaragdus*, emerald.)

Solea.—The sole, the underside of the tarsus; it includes the pulvilli. (L. the sole of the foot.)

Solenaria.—The two lateral sub-cylindrical air-tubes of the antlia. (Gr. *solen*, a pipe, or tube.)

Solid.—One mass, having no vacant interstices. (L. *solidus*.)

Somite.—A segment.

Sparsate, Sparse.—Scattered; spread irregularly, and at a distance from each other. (L. *sparsus*, from *spargo*, to scatter.)

Spatha.—Organs of the Hymenopterous female genitalia, which lie over the base of the stipites and the sagittae, and between which the intro-mittent organ is inserted. (L. a broadsword.)

Spathulate.—Narrow and flat at the base and enlarged towards the apex. (L. *spatha*.)

Sperm vesicles.—The seminal vesicles; vessels containing the spermatozoa. (Gr. *sperma*, seed, and L. *vesica*, a bladder.)

Spermatheca.—A more or less heart-shaped protective sac or pouch, situated upon the dorsal wall of the vagina and opening by a narrowish neck into the oviduct; it functions as a protective case for the semen. (Gr. *sperma*, and *theca*, a case.)
Spermatheca. The outer covering membrane of the spermatozoa. (Gr. sperma, and theca.)

Spermatoblasts, Spermatids.—Sperm-cells formed by the spermatocytes dividing into two and then four. (Gr. sperma, and blastos, a bud.)

Spermatocysts.—The hollow globes formed by the spermatospires dividing. (Gr. sperma, and kystis, a bladder.)

Spermatocytes.—The sperm mother-cells lying in the spermatocysts. (Gr. sperma and kystis).

Spermatogonium.—The primordial germ cell from which the spermatozoa arise and which contains a large and pale nucleus and a dark body (the accessory nucleus of Butschli). The spermatogonia (spermatospires) are converted into spermatocysts, which divide into spermatocytes, these last divide and form the spermatids which directly transform into spermatozoon or spermatozoa.

Spermatospires.—Germinal cells lining the chambers of the testes. (Gr. sperma, and sporos, a spore.)

Spermatozoa.—The active sperm-cells formed by the spermatids escaping through the split wall of the spermatocyst. (Gr. sperma, seed, and zoa, animals.) See Spermatozoon.

Spermatozoon.—A single, small, active, male sperm-cell. (Gr. sperma and zoon.)

Sphaericum.—Spherical. (L. sphaera, a round body, sphere, etc.) See Globose.
Spherulate.—Having one or more rows of minute tubercles. (Gr. sphaira, a ball.)

Sphincter.—A more or less circular muscle which opens and shuts any orifice round which it is placed. (Gr. sphingkter, that which binds tight.)

Spicula.—The sting darts. (L. sting.)

Spine.—A fine, long, rigid, pointed process. (L. spina, a thorn.)

Spinneret.—(Larva). A tube-like organ obliquely truncated at its apex arising from the anterior portion of the labium, and composed of several alternately corneous and membranous slips. It is through this tube that a clammy liquid passes, which has been secreted by two granular organs for the preparation of the silk which can be spun into thicker or thinner filaments at the will of the larva, by the power it possesses of distending or contracting the cavity of the tube. Some larvæ such as those of some Coleoptera and Dietyotoptera, do not possess this organ, but do possess an aparatus for spinning at the anus. (A.S. spinnan, to draw out threads, to spin.)

Spinnerets.—(Coccidæ) — Organs concerned in the emission of matter of which the puparia and ovisacs are composed. (Newstead.) (A.S. spinnan.)

Spinnerettes.—The spinning organs of Arancina (Spiders). They are four to six fairly large processes situated below the anus and beset with
a larger or smaller number of short, fine tubes; at the apex of each is the aperture of a silk gland, which lies in the abdomen. These spinning glands may vary considerably in structure even in the same insect, and may give rise to different secretions. (A.S. spinnan.)

**Spinous.**—Armed with spines. (L. *spina*, a thorn.)

**Spinous-radiate.**—Beset with spines in a circle. (L. *spina*.)

**Spinulae.**—Spinous processes at the base of the tibia in Hymenopterous insects. (L. *spinula*, dimin. of *spina*, a spine, a thorn.)

**Spinules.**—Small, fine, scale-like structures which occur on the thickened veins of the wings of numerous insects. Minute spines. (L. *spinula*.)

**Spiracles.**—Breathing apertures occurring at intervals along the sides of insects, and which communicate with the air tubes or *tracheae*. The number of spiracles is generally eighteen, nine on each side, but the number is not uniform. The names depend wholly on the segment in which they happen to be situated; *ex.* the right spiracle of the prothorax is *prothoracis spiraculum dextrum*. The spiracles vary greatly in form, position, and number. (L. *spiritus*, breath, from *spiro*, to breathe.)

**Spiracula antepectoralia.**—A pair of spiracles fixed in the membrane that connects the antepectus with the medipectus. (L. *spiritus*; *ante*, before, and *pectus*, the breast.)
Spiraculæ.—The spiracles. (L.)

Spiral Tongue.—The sucker of Lepidoptera; the third form of a suctorial mouth. (L. spiritus; A.S. tunge, the tongue.)

Spiritrompe.—Latreille's term for a spiral tongue.

Splendent.—Shining, coloured; possessing a metallic lustre. (L. splendeo, to shine.)

Split (capitum fissum).—(Antennæ.) When the joints upon one side are divided as by incisures. (Apparently coined from M. Dut. splitten, to split.)

Spoile.—The cast skin. (L. spolium, the skin of an animal.)

Spungeonous, Spongiose.—Spongy; sponge-like; somewhat elastic in substance. (L. spongia, a sponge.)

Spongiform.—Resembling a sponge; soft and porous. (L. spongia, and forma, like.)

Spur.—A spine that is not a process of the cuticle, but implanted in it. (A.S. spura.)

Spurious ocellus.—A circular spot of colour without any defined iris or pupil. (L. spurius, of illegitimate birth.)

Spurious suture.—An impressed line which resembles a suture, but does not divide the crust. (L. spurius, and suture, from suo, to sew.)

Squamae.—Scales. (L.)
Spu 210

Squamate, Squamose, Squamulose, Squamulate, Squamosus.—Covered with squamæ.—(L. squama, a scale.)

Squama palpifere.—The third piece constituting the maxilla, which is a corneous scale, at the anterior margin of which the palpus is inserted, and which forms beneath, the case or covering of the maxilla. (L. squama, and palpi; and fero, to bear.) See Exopodite.

Squamopygidium.—A term sometimes used to the anal processes, chiefly of the Elatidæ. (L. squama, and Gr. pygidion, the pygidium.)

Squamule.—A small raised lump or tubercle at the base of each fore-wing. (Dimin. of L. squama.)

Squarrose, Squarrous.—Ragged; full of loose scales; cut into. Laciniæ that are elevated above the plane of the surface, and which are cut into. Consisting of rough scales. (L. squarrosus, scurfy.)

Stellate, Stellated.—Resembling a star; possessing a star-shaped organ; star-shaped; with four or five radiating lines. (L. stella, a star.)

Stemmata.—The eyelets; two, or three convex, crystalline, simple eyes, observable in the frons or vertex, or common to both. Ocelli. (From Gr. stemma, anything that crowns.)

Stem-mother.—The agamic female, which hatches from the pseudova of Aphids in the spring, and from which the summer generations arise. (M.E. stem, and moder.)
Stercoraceous.—Inhabiting dung. (L. stercoris, dung.)

Sternæ.—Ventral plates; ventral equivalents of the tergæ. (From L. sternum, the breast bone.)

Sternellum.—The third section of the lower surface of segments of insects. (From L. sternum.)

Sternites.—Another term for the sternæ. (Packard.) (From L. sternum.)

Sterno-rhabdites.—The elements or tubercles seen in Hymenopterous larvae, which are destined to form the ovipositor. (Lacaze-Duthiers.) (From L. sternum, and Gr. rhabdos, a rod.)

Sternum.—The inferior or ventral surface of a segment. (L. the breast bone.)

Sternum collare.—The collar-bone, a prominent narrow portion in the underside of the jugulum. Cartilago ensiformis. (L. sternum, and collare, collar.)

Sternum pectorale.—The breast-bone, a prominent carina situated on the breast. (Knoch.) (L. sternum, and pectus pectoris, the breast.)

Stethidium.—The term used by Illiger, Bouché, and others for the thorax. (Derived from Gr. stethos, the breast.)

Stigma.—A darkened spot upon the anterior margin of the upper wings, being an incrassated portion of the costal nerve. The term is sometimes used for spiracle. (L.)
Stigma metathoracis.—The metathoracic spiracle situated on each side of the metanotum, and in front of the halteres or poisers. (L.)

Stigmata.—Apertures in the body communicating with the trachea. (L. stigma, a mark by puncture.)

Stigmatic.—Pertaining to the stigma.

Stilt prolegs.—Prolegs which are unnaturally long and elevate the insect. (M.E. stilte, and prolegs.)

Stink glands.—In connection with the skin, there are frequently skin-glands; of these may be mentioned the stink-glands on the ventral side of the thorax, in Hemiptera; the anal-glands of the Carabidæ; the wax-glands of Aphidæ and of Cocci. Some are gland-cells, some true glands, and sometimes they are represented by simple, flat, thickened portions of the epidermis (wax glands of bees). (A.S. stincan.) See Coxal-, Fœtid-, Anal-, Metameric-glands, and Osmeteria.

Stipes.—The second or distal joint of the protopodite. The second piece which with the cardo constitutes the two-jointed basal portion of the maxillæ in the mouth of the cockroach. (L. a stock, or trunk.)

Stipites.—The outer pair of forceps of the Hymenopterous genitalia; they arise from a basal ring called the cardo. (L. stipes, a trunk.)

Stomach (ventriculus).—The pouch which receives the food from the gullet, and digests it, passing it to the intestines with which it is united at
its posterior extremity. The stomach varies greatly in its form, both of its main cavity and of the numerous appendages with which it is occasionally furnished. It is termed simple or simplex when it is a mere continuation of the gullet in an enlarged form, being slightly constricted at the union with the gullet, and more so at its junction with the intestines, where an elastic ring is placed, which, when contracted, nearly closes the aperture. It is said to be double, or duplex, when it is divided into two distinct portions, one preceding the other. It is triple, or trip lex, when it possesses three separate divisions following each other longitudinally; it sometimes, but rarely, has four divisions. It is called compound or compositus, when it throws off two or more minor stomachs, or caeca, resembling little purses at or near its union with the gullet; these are particularly observable in the voracious herbivorous insects. (Gr. stomachsos, from stoma, a breathing pore.)

Stomatotheca.—The mouth-case, that portion of the theca enclosing the mandibles and palpi. (Gr. stoma, and theca, a case.)

Stomodæum.—The fore-gut, comprising the gullet, crop, and gizzard. (From Gr. stomachos, the gullet.)

Stomogastric nerves.—Two parallel cords arising from the vagus ganglion, feeding the alimentary canal, on the route to their termination in the mid-intestine. (Gr. stoma, and gaster, the belly.)
Stomogastric nervous system.—[See Vagus System.]

Stramineus.—Pale yellow, straw-like in colour. (L. of straw.)

Strangulate.—Strongly constricted, and contracted, forming a waist. (L. *strangulatus*, from *strangulo*, to strangle.)

Stria.—An impressed line or scratch; the term is rarely used for an elevated line. (L. a furrow.)

Striate.—Furnished with striae. (L. *stria*.)

Striate-punctate.—Possessing loose punctured striae. (L. *stria*, and *punctum*, a puncture.) See Punctate-striate.

Stridulation.—Noise produced by the friction of one surface upon another. (L. *strideo*, to grate or creak.)

Stridulatory.—Connected with stridulation. (L. *strideo*.)

Striga.—A transverse band. (L.)

Strigate, Strigose, Strigous.—Possessing striae. (L. *striga*.)

Strigilis.—A deep sinus near the base of the palma; in some Hymenoptera it is often pectinate. (L. a scraper.)

Strigose.—Scratched, or lined. (L. *stria*.)

Strio-punctate.—[See Punctate-striate.]

Striole.—A rudimentary stria. (From L. *stria*.)

Striolate.—Furnished with rudimentary stria. (L. *stria*.)

Sto 214
Stupeous, Stupose.—Full of matted filaments; covered with long, loose scales resembling tow. (L. stuppa, tow.)

Stupulose.—Covered with coarse decumbent hairs. (L. stuppa.)

Style.—A pointed process. (L. stilus, a pointed instrument.)

Styles.—Rigid, exarticulate, long, narrow anal organs.—(L. stilus.)

Stylose.—Furnished with a style. (L. stilus.)

Styliform.—Like a style. (L. stilus and forma, form.)

Stylus.—The outer sheath of the genital armature of the male coccids. Another term given to the ovipositer, when it is not a boring apparatus—Terebella. (L.)

Sub.—A Latin prefix signifying under, extensively used to express a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of quality.

Subacute.—Moderately acute. (L. sub, and from acuo, to sharpen.)

Subaduncate.—Somewhat hooked or curved. (L. sub, ad, to, and uncus, a hook.)

Subanal laminæ.—Heymon’s term for the podical plates. (L. sub, anus, and lamina, a plate.)

Subcordate.—Heart-shape; resembling somewhat the shape of a heart. (L. sub, and cor, the heart.)
Sub-costal nervure or nerve.—The radiating or cross nervure of the wing. (L. sub, and costa, a rib.)

Subcostal nerves.—Nerves arising from the underside of the post-costal nerve, or from each other, called the first, second, third, etc., in order of their occurrence. (L. sub, and costa, a rib.)

Subcutaneous.—Placed under the skin; applied to parasitic larvae which feed under the skins of their hosts, and to those which feed in the inner tissues of plants, leaves, etc. (L. sub, and from cutis, the skin.)

Suberoded.—(Wings.) Somewhat indented. (L. sub, and erosus, from erodo, to gnaw.)

Suberouse.—Cork-like, somewhat resilient in substance. (L. suber, cork).

Suberose.—Having the appearance of being gnawed. (L. sub, and erodo, erosus, to gnaw off.)

Subfacies.—The subface; the lower surface or underside of the head. It includes the lora and jugulum. (L. sub, and facies, aspect.)

Subgalea.—A portion of the mouth-parts, situated at the base of the stipes, and bounded on the inner side by the lacina of the maxilla, and on the outer side by the palpiger of the maxilla. (L. sub, and galea, a helmet.)

Subgeneric.—Pertaining to a sub-genus. (L. sub, and genus, a kind.)
Subgenus.—The sub-division of a genus, comprehending one or more species. (L. sub, and genus.)

Subglobose.—Partially spherical. (L. sub, and globus.)

Submargin.—An imaginary portion of a surface, situated exterior to the disc and within the margin. (Say). (L. sub. and margo, the margin.)

Submarginal cells (cellulae submarginales.)—The cells of the wing immediately below the marginal cells. The cubital cells. (L. sub, and margo, the margin.)

Subocellate.—Applied to a spot on the wing of a Lepidopterous insect, when it resembles an ocellate spot, but is destitute of a pupil, blind. (L. sub, and ocellus, an eye.)

Sub-œsophageal comissure.—The cross nerve (Burgess) connected the lower portions of the crura cerebri, and forming a semi-circle round the ventral part of the œsophagus. (L. sub, and Gr. œsophagus.)

Subœsophageal ganglion.—A thick nerve ring connecting the supraœsophageal ganglion with the tritocerebrum. (L. sub, and Gr. oïsophagos, and ganglion.) See Cerebral ganglion.

Subpunctatus.—Slightly punctured. L. sub, and punctum, a puncture.)

Subsegments.—The term given to the four sections comprising the head of an insect. (Newport.) (L. sub, and segment.)
Subsinuate.—Having small curved bays or breaks in the margin. (L. sub. and sinus, a bay.)

Substriatus.—Slightly striate. (L. sub, and stria, a furrow.)

Subterranean.—(Pupæ.) (L. sub, and terra, the earth.) See Pupæ subterraneæ.

Subulate.—Awl-shaped; linear; narrow and tapering; terminating in a sharp point. (L. subula, an awl.)

Subulate.—Having a long thin cone slightly bent throughout its whole course; awl-like. (L. subula.)

"Sucking stomach."—A thin muscular pocket connected by a slender neck with the end of the oesophagus, or the crop, when the latter is present. (A.S. sucan, and stomach.)

Suffulted pupil. When the pupil of the eye of colour shades into another colour. (L. suffultus, propped or supported, and pupil.)

Sulcate.—Deeply furrowed. Possessing groove-like excavations longitudinally arranged. (L. sulcus, a furrow.)

Sulciform.—Furrow shaped. (L. sulcus, and forma.)

Sulphureus.—The colour of brimstone; yellow. (L. sulphur, sulphur.)

Super.—A Latin prefix signifying over, above, beyond.
Superadded nervous system.—Consists of a small median nerve extending from each of the first eleven ventral ganglia. As a rule the median nerve gives rise to the respiratory nerves. (L. super, addo, to add.)

Superciliary.—Placed above the eyes. (L. super, and cilium, the eyelid.)

Supercilium.—An arched line somewhat resembling an eyebrow, which sometimes surmounts an eye, or eyelet. (L. super, and cilium.)

Superficies (superficies externa).—The exterior surface. (L.)

Superficies inferia.—The prone, or under surface. (L.) See prone surface.

Superficies interna.—The interior surface. (L.)

Superior (ant. superiores).—(Antennæ.) Placed, as is usual, upon the upper part of the head. (L.)

Superior lobe.—(L. comparative of superus, high, from super; and lobus.) See Lobus superior.

Supine surface.—(Superficies.) The upper surface.

Supra.—A Latin prefix signifying above, over, or beyond.

Supra-anal plate.—[See Suranal plate.]

Supra-clypeus.—A subdivision of the clypeus, especially observable in the Hymenoptera.
Supraoesophageal ganglion.—A large nerve-centre situated in front of the gullet, and known as the “brain”; it gives off nerves to the eyes and the antennæ. (Rabl-Ruckard). (L. *supra*, and Gr. *oiosophagos*, the gullet.) See Cerebral ganglion.

Supra-spinal Cord.—A longitudinal cord of connective tissue forming a yellowish-white band, and which seems to be an outgrowth of the dorsal portion of the neurilemma of the ventral cord.

Supra-spinal vessel.—One of the pulsating organs lying as a ventral sinus upon the nervous cord, and closed by a pulsating diaphragm.

Suranal plate.—A triangular, often thick, solid plate of the male genital armature, the remnant of the tergum of the last, usually tenth, segment of the abdomen. (Packard.)

Sursum.—(Direction.) Upwards. (L.)

Sutural.—Pertaining to the suture. (L. *suo*, to sew.)

Suture.—The dividing line or space. (L. *suo*.)

Swimming fan.—A row of (generally twenty-five) long feathered bristles situated on the venter of the ninth segment of Corethra larvæ. (Theobald.) (A.S. *swimman*, and *fann*.)

Syn.—A Greek prefix signifying with, or together.

Syntype.—All the specimens, except the *type*, upon which a species is based and described. (Gr. *syn*, and *typos*, type.)
Syringes.—Organs situated in various parts of larvae, from which they eject fluid. (Kirby and Spence.) (Fr. syringe, from L. syrinx, a tube.)

Tænidia.—The "spiral threads," the flat concavo-convex, sometimes solid, rings found in the trachea, and which are sometimes seen to be spirally arranged; they are a thickening of the chitinised folds of the endotracheal membrane. (Gr. little bands.)

Tail.—The terminal segment of the abdomen. An elongation of the tip of the inferior wings in some Lepidoptera. (A.S. tæg, tægel, hair.)

Talus.—The ankle; the apex of the tibia, where it is united to the tarsus. (L. the ankle.)

Tarsal.—Pertaining to the tarsus. (Gr. tarsos, the flat of the foot.)

Tarsus.—The foot or last part of the leg, consisting of five joints called the first, second, third, fourth and fifth joint of the tarsus, or planta,* metaplanta, allax, arthrium, and ungula, the planta being nearest to the tibia, the others in regular succession. (Gr. tarsos.)

Taster.—Palpus or feeler. (Fr. to handle, to feel.)

Tawny.—Of a yellowish-dark colour. (Fr. tanné, tawny.)

Teeth.—A hornv substance growing out of the jaws of insects, and serving in the act of mastication. A series of projections resembling teeth. (A.S. toth.)

* Metatarus of Theobald.
Tegmina.—The roof-shaped thickened fore-wings in Orthoptera and Homoptera. (L. tegmen, a covering.)

Tegula.—A small tubercular plate immediately at the base of each fore-wing, which covers the metathoracic spiracle. (L. tegula, a tile.)

Teli cerebroida.—The thirteenth and last cerebroida. (Gr. telos, the end, and L. cerebrum.)

Teli corculum.—The corcula of the telum. (Gr. telos, and L. corculum, a little heart.)

Telson.—The last segment. (Gr. the limit.)

Telum.—The thirteenth and last segment in insects; the last segment of the abdomen. (From Gr. telos, the end.)

Temple.—The side of the head. (A.S. tempel,—Low L. templum, a temple.) See Tempora.

Tempora.—The temples, the posterior portion of the sides of the head lying approximate to the eyes. (L.)

Tendon.—A strong bristle, or bristles, seen at the base underneath in the underwings of Lepidoptera (L. tendo, to stretch.)

Tenent.—Hairs which exude a thin mucilaginous fluid. (From L. teneo, to hold, to stick.)

Teneral.—A state of the imago after exclusion from the pupa, in which it has not fully completed its clothing, colouring, etc. (From L. tener, soft, young, tender.)
Tentaculæ.—Retractile processes on the larvae of some species of Lepidoptera. (L. tentacula, tentacles.)

Tentaculate.—Having soft tensile excrescences. (L. tentacula.)

Tentacules.—Delicate organs of touch; soft tensile excrescences. (L. tentacula.)

Tentaculiferous.—Bearing tentacula or tentacles. (L. tentacula, and fero, to bear.)

Tentorium.—A semi-transparent chitinous septum of the complex inner skeleton in the head capsule formed by inpushing of the chitin; which gives attachment to the muscles used in moving the head and jaws. (Burmeister.) (L.)

Terebella.—The saw-like ovipositor with which many females bore holes to deposit their eggs. (From L. terebro, to bore.)

Terebrantia.—A tribe of hymenopterous insects, the borers, the females of which have an ovipositor. (L. terebrans, from terebro, to bore.)

Teres.—When the circumference is circular, but its thickness indeterminate, nearly cylindrical. (L. round.)

Terete.—Cylindrical and smooth. (L. teres.)

Tergæ.—Dorsal plates; plates borne on the tergum. (From L. tergum, the back.)

Tergiferous.—Carrying on the back. (L. tergum, and fero, to bear.)
Tergites.—The different tergal pieces constituting the genital armature. (Lacaze—Duthiers.) (Another term for tergæ.)

Tergo-sternal.—The muscles connecting the tergites with their corresponding sternites. (L. *tergum*, and *sternum*.)

Tergum.—The superior, upper or dorsal portion of a segment, separated from the venter by sutural lines, and divided into segments which are generally, especially in the case of the abdomen, perforated on each side, by the spiracularæ. It is the collective term for the four tergal, or dorsal pieces of the præscutum, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum. (L. the back.)

Termen.—The hinder muscles of the wing. (L. *terminus*, a boundary.)

Tessellate.—Marked with chequer-work. (L. *tessellatus*, chequered.)

Test.—The secretionary covering which is attached to the bodies of female coccids. (L. *testa*.)

Testa.—The chitinous covering of a testaceous insect. (L. an earthen pot or shell.)

Testaceous.—Consisting of a hard, outer covering. Brownish-yellow, the colour of unglazed earthenware. (From L. *testa*.)

Testes.—Male organs of reproduction, consisting of several seminal tubes or shorter seminal pouches, situated at the end of the *vas deferens*. (L. *testis*, a testicle.)
Testicle.—One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. (L. *testis*.) See Testes.

Testiculate.—Shaped like a testicle. (L. *testis*.)

Testudinarious.—Painted with red, black, and yellow, like tortoiseshell. (L. *testudo*, a tortoise.)

Testudinate.—Resembling a tortoise in colour and markings. (L. *testudo*.)

Tetragonal.—Having four corners or angles. (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Tetragonum.—Four-sided. (Gr. *tetra*, and *gonia*.)

Tetrmericous.—With four joints. (Gr. *tetra*, and *meros*, a part.)

Theca.—The pupa case, the chitinous covering to the soft organs undergoing histology. (Gr. a case.)

Theca.—The sheath, or case, of the proboscis, representing the labium in a perfect mouth; and including the basis, and labella. The corneous chitinous case enclosing a part. (Gr.)

Thigh.—The femur, the second or great joint of the legs. (A.S. *theoh*). See Femur.

Thoracotheca.*—The trunk-case, that portion of the theca enclosing the thorax. (Gr. *thorax*, and *theca*.)

Thorax.—The anterior mass in pedunculated insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen. (Gr.)

* Cytotheca of Kirby and Spence.
Thysanoptera.—An order of Hexapoda. An order of insects possessing four narrow fringed wings, and a weak imperfect suctorial mouth. The metamorphosis is very slight. (Gr. thysanos, a fringe, and pteron, a wing.)

Thysanura.—A sub-order of apterous insects, belonging to the order Aptera, which undergo no metamorphosis, and possess no wings, but three pairs of legs. They practically remain in the larval stage throughout life. (Gr. thysanos, a fringe, and oura, a tail.)

Tiaratate.—(Egg.) Turban-shaped. (Gr. tiara, a turban.

Tibia.—The shank, or fourth joint of the leg, connected with the femur and the tarsus. (L.)

Tibial.—Pertaining to the tibia.

Tomentose.—Covered with fine matted hairs; Cotton-like in appearance; cottony. (L. tomentum, woolly.)

Tomentum.—A kind of soft pubescence. (L.)

Tongue.—(A.S. tunge.) See Lingua.

Topazine.—(Splendour.) The yellow splendour of the topaz. (Gr. topaz.)

Tornus.—(Wing.) The angle between the dorsum and the termen. (L.) See Anal angle.

Torose, Torous.—Protuberant swelling in knobs. (L. torulus, a knob.)
Torpidity.—A state of hibernation in which no exterior signs of life are exhibited. (L. torpidus, from torpeo, to be numb.)

Tortilis.—Twisted. (L. from tortus, pa. par. of torqueo, to twist.)

Torulose.—Having few, but large elevations. (Antennæ); joints possessing tumours or knobs. (L. torulus.)

Torulus.—The bed; the cavity or socket in which the base of the antennæ is planted. (L.)

Trabecula.—A basal mass of fibres situated within the cellular envelope and on either side of the supraoesophageal ganglion, and giving rise to the cauliclus. (From L. trabs, a beam.) See Mushroom Bodies.

Trabeculus.—The beam of the antennæ; a small movable stalk, situated close to and in front of each antenna. (L. trabs.)

Tracheæ.—The organs of respiration in insects; they are simple tubes which communicate externally with the air by means of spiracles, and internally with the blood. From each spiracle a single trachea enters the body. If the tracheæ upon entering the body separate, diverge, or ramify throughout the region in their immediate vicinity without any obvious connection with the tracheæ of the adjoining spiracles, they are said to be detached; and connected when there is a grand longitudinal trachea traversing each side of the body throughout its
length, into which each spiracle sends its particular trachea, sometimes as a single tube, sometimes after a slight ramification. (L. trachea, from Gr. trachys, the rough.)

**Tracheal gills.**—Bunches of filaments which contain air tubes, attached in pairs to the various body segments, which permit the insect to breathe the air dissolved in water. (Palmén.) (L. trachea, and Scan. M.E. gille, from Dan. gjælle.)

**Tractile sensillae.**—The hairs of the body generally, which are movably articulated to the chitinous integument, and which are provided with fine nerve terminations. (L. tractus, from traho, to draw, and sensillae, from sensilis, endowed with sense.)

**Tramosericeous.**—The splendour of satin. (L. trans, and sericus, silken.)

**Trans.**—A Latin prefix signifying over or beyond, or denoting a complete change.

**Transverse.**—Broader than long. (L. trans, and versus, turned.)

**Transverse.**—Running across; when the longitudinal line is cut through at right angles. (L. trans, and versus.)

**Transverse impression or suture.**—A transverse furrow crossing the central portion of the dorsal surface of the mesothorax of Diptera, and terminating on each side a little before the base of the wings.

**Transverse nerves.**—The respiratory nerves.
**Trapezate, Trapezoidal.**—Quadrilateral with the four sides unequal, and none of them perfectly parallel. In the shape of a trapezium. (L. *trapeza*, a table, from *tetra*, four, and *poza*, foot.)

**Tri-.**—A Greek and Latin prefix signifying three.

**Triangular.**—Having three angles; in the form of a triangle. (L. *tri*, and *angulus*, an angle.)

**Triarticular.**—With three joints. (L. *tri*, and *articulus*, a joint.)

**Tricarinate.**—Having three longitudinal elevated lines. (L. *tri*, and *carina*, a keel.)

**Trichodeal.**—Sense-hairs; tractile sensillæ. (Gr. *trichoder*, hair; like hair.)

**Trichotomous.**—Dividing by threes. (Gr. *tricha*, three, and *tome*, a cutting.)

**Tricuspid, Tricuspidate.**—Divided into three points; ending in three points. (L. *tri*, and *cuspis*, a point.)

**Tridactylous.**—Having three toes, or claws. (Gr. *tri*, three, and *daktulos*, a toe.)

**Trifasciate.**—Furnished with three coloured bands. (L. *tri*, and *fascia*, a band.)

**Trifid.**—Cleft in three. (L. *tri*, and *findo*, to cleave.)

**Trifurcate.**—Having three branches or forks. (L. *tri*, and *furca*, a fork.)

**Trigone.**—Three-cornered. (L. *trigonum*, from Gr. *trigonon*, a triangle.)
Trilateral.—Having three sides. (L. *tri*, and *latus*, a side.)

Trilineate.—Painted with three lines. (L. *tri*, and *linea*, lit, a string of flax, a line.)

Trimerous.—Possessing three parts, or pieces. (Gr. *tri*, three, and *meros*, a part.)

Tripartite.—Divided into three parts. (L. *tri*, and *partite*). See Partite.

Tripupillate.—When the *ocellus* has three pupils, or spots of colour. (L. *tri*, and *pupillus*.)

Triquetrous, Triquetrum.—The form whose horizontal sections are equilateral triangles. Three-sided. (L. *triquetru*, triangular.)

Tritocerebral.—The third segment of the head, the intercalary segment. (From Gr. *tritos*, third, and *cerebrum*.)

Tritocerebron.—The hind brain which comprises only that region of the sub-oesophageal ganglion from which arise the nerves to the labrum and food-gullet. (Gr. *tritos*, and *cerebrum*.)

Triturating.—Adapted for crushing. (L. *trituratus*, pa. par. of *trituro*, to crush.)

Trochanter.—The trochanter or second joint of the leg connected anteriorly to the coxa and posteriorly to the femur. (Gr. a runner.)

Trochantine.—A posterior subdivision or projection of the coxa. (Packard.) (Gr. *trochanter*.)
Trochlearis.—Pulley-shaped; like a cylinder contracted in the middle. (L. trochlea, a pulley, from Gr. trochos, a running.)

Trophi.—The parts of the mouth employed in feeding. (Gr. trepho, to feed.)

Trumpets.—The respiratory horns arising from the dorsum of the thorax, just above or in front of the roots of the wing cases of mosquito (Culex) pupae. They are tubular, cylindrical, trumpet shaped structures, communicating directly with the tracheal system. (Theobald.) (Fr. trompette, dimin. of trompe, a trump.)

Truncate.—Abruptly cut right across in a straight line. (L. truncus.)

Trunclus, Trunk.—The trunk; the intermediate section of the body which lies between the head and the abdomen. It includes the manitruncus, and alitruncus. (L.)

Tubercle.—A small abrupt elevation of varying form. (From L. tumeo, to swell.)

Tuberculose, Tuberculatate, Tuberculous.—Covered with tubercle-like prominences. (L. tumeo.)

Tuberiferous.—Bearing tubercles. (L. tumeo, and jero, to bear.)

Tubular ovipositor (tubulus).—A tubular retractile appendage of the telum; the instrument with which the female deposits her eggs. (L. tubulus, from tubus, a tube, and oevum, and postium, to place.) See Ovipositor.
Tubular tunnels.—The two tubes which pierce the head of Anopheles in an antero-posterior direction. They open in front of the head by a slit-like orifice placed between the anterior limit of the eye and clypeus, passing backwards to open in the back of the head, near the ventral edge, below the neck, in two trumpet-shaped apertures. (L. *tubulus*, and F. *tonnel*, a tunnel.)

Tubulus.—The oviduct of flies. — (L. *tubus*.)

Tubulus.—The tubulet; the tube or retractile base of the rostellum. (L. *tubus*.)

Tunica intima.—The inner layer of the silk-glands. (L.)

Tunica propria.—The outer layer of the silk-glands. (L.)

Tunicate (*capitulum tunicatum*).—(Antennæ.) Having each successive joint buried in the preceding funnel-shaped one. (L. *tunica*, a tunic.)

Turbinate.—Shaped like a top or cone inverted. (From L. *turbo*, a top.)

Turgid.—Resembling a distended bladder. (L. *turgeo*, to swell.)

Turreted. — (Head.) When it is produced anteriorly and above into a pyramidal point. *Caput turritum*. (L. *turris*, a tower.)

Twin ocellus.—When the *eyes of colour* join each other. (A.S. *twi*-, double; the -n, gives a distributive force, as in L. *bi-n-i*, two at a time.)
Tympana.—The drums; two deep cavities on each side of the epigastrium, which are the instruments of sound. (Gr. tympanon, from typto, to strike.)

Tympanal.—Pertaining to the tympanum. (Gr. tympanon.)

Tympanal nervi.—The receiving nucleus of the nerve-fibres from the nerve-cells connected with the groups of elongate rods situated above the drum, and stretched across within the limb. (Gr. tympanon, and L. nervi.)

Ulnar nervure.—A radiating or cross nervure in the wing. (L. ulna, and nervus.)

Umber.—Brown, dark with yellow. (Umbria, in Italy, where the ore of iron of this name is mined.)

Umbones.—Two movable thorns situated on the prothorax in Acrocinus longimanus. (L. umbo, anything that projects.)

Unbra.—A shadow; a slight shade of colour upon a paler ground, when not easily distinguished. (L. a shadow.)

Un.—A Saxon prefix signifying not before nouns or adjectives, and the reversal of its action before verbs.

Unciform.—Hook-shaped; having the form of a hook. (L. uncus, a hook, and forma.)

Uncinate.—Hooked at the end. (L. uncus.)
Uncinate.—(Antennæ.) Hooked, having the last joint bending back upon the preceding. (L. uncus.)

Under Wings (Alae inferiores).—The lower, or secondary pair of organs of flight. (A.S. under, and Scand. wing.)

Undose.—Having undulating nearly parallel somewhat broad depressions which run into each other, and resemble the sand of the sea-shore when left by the tide. (L. undosus, billowy wave-like.)

Undulate.—Possessing waved markings, either longitudinally or transversely. (L. undulatus, from unda, a wave.)

Undulatus.—Waved; a margin with a series of successive arched incisions. (L. undo, undulate.)

Unequal.—Different in size or length. (un, and L. æqualis, equal.)

Ungues, Unguicula.—Claws, or curved hooks at the extremity of the tarsi. (L. unguis, a claw.)

Ungues.—(Mouth.) The claws; one or more corneous sharp claws which arm the lobes of the maxilla. (L.)

Unguicula, (pl. unguiculae).—A sharpened curved claw at the extremity of the ungula; generally two in number. (L. dimin. of unguis, a claw.)
Unguiculate.—(Maxillæ).—When the terminal tooth of the maxilla is movable, and can be moved to, and withdrawn from, the internal margin of the superior lobe at the will of the insect. (L. unguis.)

Unguiculate.—Clawed; having claws. (L. unguis.)

Unguiform.—Shaped like a claw. (L. unguis and forma.)

Ungula.—The fifth or terminal joint of the tarsus. (L. a claw.)

Ungulate.—Possessing claws. (L. unguula, a claw.)

Ungulate.—Hoof-shaped, like a horse's hoof. (Say).

Uni.—In composition, indicates one. (Uni, from L. unus, one.)

Unicapsular.—Possessing only one capsule. (L. unus, and capsula, a capsule.)

Unicolorus.—Of one colour, of the same hues. (L. unus, and color, colour.)

Unicornous.—Possessing only one horn. (L. unus, and cornu, a horn.)

Uniform.—Having the same form; not variable; consistant with itself. (L. unus, and forma.)

Unilabiate.—Possessing a single lip. (L. unus, and labium, a lip.)

Unilateral.—On one side only (of the exterior of joints of lamellate antennæ, etc.) (L. uni, and lateris, a side.)
Unilocular.—Having one cell only. (L. unus, and locus, a place.)

Unisetose.—Bearing one seta. (L. unus, and seta, a bristle.)

Unpaired median nervous system.—[See Vagus System.]

Urate cells.—Large opaque cells, easily seen in the larval and pupal stages, but in the adult small, and may be regarded as a premitive form of kidney, adapted for storing the products of tissue metabolism. (From L. urina, urine.)

Urceolate.—Pitcher-shaped; swelling in the middle like a pitcher. (Mod. L. urceolatus, from L. urceolus, dimin. of urceus, a water-pitcher.)

Urinary tubes.—The outgrowths of the proctodaeum. (From L. urina, urine.)

Urites.—The segments of the abdomen (Lacaze-Duthiers), (uro- pref. tailed; Gr. oura, a tail.)

Urites.—A condensed term of the urosternites. (Packard.)

Uro.—Tailed; having a tail or a tail-like process or processes (pref. from Gr. oura, a tail.)

Uromeres.—The abdominal segments. (Packard.) (Gr. uro, and meros, a part.)

Uro-patagia.—The podical plates. (Packard.) (Gr. uro, and patagia.)

Urosome.—The abdomen. (Packard.) (Gr. uro, and soma, a body.)
Urosternites.—The sternal sclerites. (Packard.)

Ustulate.—So marked with brown as to have the appearance of being scorched. (L. ustulatus, of ustulo, to burn.)

Uterus.—The vagina; the term is generally used with the pupiparous forms. (L. the lower part of the belly; inner part; the womb.)

Utriculi maiores and breviores.—The numerous large and short utricles which the seminal vesicles bear. (L. utriculus.)

Utrinque.—With respect to the direction of parts, the term is used to indicate a quality or peculiarity found on each side of the body and at the same place. (L. utrinque, on both sides.)

Utricle.—A little bag or bladder; a cell; a thin capsule of one cell, containing a single sperm. (L. utriculus, a small skin, from uter, a bag or bottle of hide.)

Utricles.—Numerous tubes found in the sperm-vesicles. (L. utriculus.)

Utricular.—Containing utricles; furnished with granular vessel-like little bags; like a utricle. (L. utriculus.)

Vagina.*—The short passage formed by the two oviducts uniting, which opens to the outside through a special sclerite situated between the seventh and eighth sternites of the abdomen. (L. a sheath.)

* In some insects (Thysanura, Ephemera), the vagina is wanting, and both the oviducts open direct on the postero-ventral surface of the body.
Vagina.—The jointed sheath of the promuscis.
The bi-valve coriaceous sheath of the spicula (Say). (L.)

Vaginal.—Pertaining to, or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginate.—Sheath-like.

Vaginopennous.—Having the wings covered with a hard sheath; sheath-winged. (L. vagina, and penna, a wing.)

Vagus.—The median nervous cord connecting the three unpaired ganglia, constituting the visceral system of insects. (Newport.) (L. vagus, wandering, vagrant.)

Vagus ganglion.—A minute elongated ganglion situated between the aorta and the oesophagus, and which constitutes the termination of the recurrent nerve.

Vagus nervous system.—The sympathetic nervous system, consisting of the arched, frontal, pharyngeal, recurrent, stomagastric nerves, and the vagus ganglion.

Valvæ.—The valves; two lateral laminae which cover the ovipositor when it is unemployed. (L.)

Valvate.—Possessing or resembling a valve. (L. vala, a valve.)

Valve.—A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in another. (L. valva.)
Valvula.—A corneous piece covering the instruments of suction above; a little valve. (L. dimin. of valva.)

Valvulæ.—The podical plates. (Burmeister.)

Valvule.—A small valve-like process.

Variole.—A pit, or poc-like mark. (Fr. From L. varius, various.)

Variolate, Variolose.—Pitted, poc-marked. (L. (varius.)

Vas deferens (Vasa deferentia).—Male organs of reproduction; two in number, which unite to form a single duct (this duct may be absent, and the vasa deferentia then open separately). Each widens posteriorly to form a vesicula seminalis. (L. vas, a vessel, and deferens, bearing down.)

Vasiform.—Vessel-shaped, resembling somewhat a cup or jug in shape. (L. vas, a vessel, and forma, shape.)

Vellum.—A membrane; usually seen attached to some calcaria. (Fr. vélin, from L. vitulus, a calf.)

Velum penis.—The name given to the penis of the locusts. (Acridiidae.) (L. a covering, and penis.)

Velutinous.—Velvet-like, covered with very thick short upright hairs. (It. veluto.)
Vein.—A tubular vessel which receives the blood or vital fluid and conveys it to the heart and circulating centres. (L. vena, a blood vessel.)

Vena.—A vein. (L.)

Venae longitudinales.—The longitudinal veins of the wing, which are connected to each other by the transverse veins. (L.)

Venose, Venous.—Painted with lines that branch like veins. (L. vena.)

Vent.—The anus.—the (fent, from O.Fr. fente, a slit.)

Venter.—The belly, the lower or prone part of the abdomen. (L.)

Ventrad.—An abbreviated form of ventrally, or ventral.

Ventral nerve trunk.—A small inconspicuous nerve trunk originating from the ventral side of the third abdominal ganglion, extending latero-ventrally, and sending off branches which innervate the ventral muscles.

Ventral segments.—The transverse segments of the belly. They include the elastes, when they are present. (L. ventralis, from venter, the belly.)

Ventral sympathetic system.—[See Superadded nervous system.]

Ventral tube, or sucker.—A more or less simple tubercle, divided into two halves by a septum, and situated under the anterior abdominal segment of the Collembola. The tube varies in construction in the different genera.
**Ventricle.**—A small cavity in the body. (L. *ventriculus*, a belly, stomach.)

**Ventricose.**—Cylindrical in form, distending suddenly into a large cavity as if filled with air. (Low L. *ventricosus*, from L. *venter.*

**Ventricosus.**—The term given to the gullet when it dilates into a large bag or crop before its union with the stomach, and detains the food in its passage to that organ. (L.)

**Ventricular ganglion.**—A triangular nerve centre which lies on the crop, and is connected with the frontal ganglion by the recurrent nerve. (L. *ventriculus*, and *ganglion.*

**Ventriculus.**—[See Stomach.]

**Vermicular.**—Resembling a worm. (L. *vermes*, worms.)

**Vermiculate.**—Covered with tortuous, irregular, sinuate, worm-shaped markings or striæ. (From L. *vermes.*

**Vermicule.**—A little worm or grub. (L. *vermes.*

**Vernantia.**—Moulting ; the shedding of the skin or exuvia. (From L. *vernans*, from *ver*, spring.)

**Verriculate.**—With thick-set tufts of parallel hairs. (L. *verres*, boar.)

**Verruca.**—A wart. (L.)

**Verruca.**—A small flattish wart-like prominence. (L.)

**Verrucose, Verrucous, Verruculose.**—Covered with wart-like prominences.—(L. *verruca.*
Versatile.—(Head.)—When it can be freely moved every way. (L. versor, to turn.)

Versicolorous.—Of various colours.—(L. versi, perf. of vergo, to turn; and color, colour.)

Vertex.—The vertex, the upper flattened portion of the head, upon which very generally the ocelli are situated. (From L. verto, to turn.)

Vertical.—Perpendicular. (L. verto, to turn.)

Vertical.—(Motion.) When it is up and down.

Vertical margin.—The limit between the frons and the occiput of Diptera. (Loew.) (Fr. vertical, from L. verticalis, from vertex and margin.)

Verticillate.—Are those antennæ, the joints of which are surrounded, at equal distances, with stiff hair. (Trichopterygidae.) (L. verticillatus, from verto, to turn.)

Verticillate.—Placed in whorls. (L. verto.)

Vesicant, Vesicatory.—Raising a blister (applied to Lytta, Mylabris, etc.) (L. vesica, a blister, or little bladder.)

Vesicle.—A little bladder, or portions of the inner membranes, separated to form small bladders; any small membranous cavity or cell. (L. vesica.)

Vesicula seminalis.—Two tufts of white glands holding the spermatozoa, and which connect with the vasa deferentia. (L. vesica; and semen, seed.)
Vesicular, Vesiculous.—Pertaining to, or consisting of vesicles; full of interstices; having small bladders or glands on the surface. (L. vesica.)

Vibratile.—(Motion).—When there is a constant oscillation of any part; adapted to, or used in vibratory motion. (L. vibro, to vibrate.)

Villi.—Fine small fibres or hairs. (L. villus, hair.)

Villosate.—Covered with long hairs. (L. villus.)

Villose, Villous.—Covered with long, loosely set hairs; covered with hairs which give a woolly appearance to the part; covered with soft dense hairs. (L. villus.)

Violaceous.—Violet coloured, a mixture of blue and red. (L. viola, a violet).

Viscera.—The contents of the head, thorax, and abdomen. (L. viscus, an intestine, an entrail.)

Viscid.—Covered with a resinous or greasy matter. (Fr. viscide, from L. viscidus, clammy.)

Viscous, Viscid.—Sticky like bird lime. (L. viscosus, from viscum, bird-lime.)

Visual organ.—The lens of the eye; the crystalline humour of the eye. (Boas.) (L. visum, to see, and Gr. ergon, a work.)

Vitelline membrane.—The thin inner yolk-like membrane of the egg. (L. vitellus, the yolk of an egg; and membrane.)

Vitellinus.—Yellow, with a slight tinge of red. (L. vitellus.)
Vitreous—body or cell.—The jelly-like mass contained in the visual organ. (L. vitrum, glass.)

Vitta.—A longitudinal coloured stripe. (L. a band.)

Vitta frontalis.—[See Frontal stripe.]

Vittate.—Possessing vittæ.

Viviparous.—Producing young in a living state; opposed to oviparous. (L. vivus, living, and pario, to bring forth.)

Volsellæ.—The median pair of the genital appendages of Ants. (L. volsella. tweezers.)

Vulva.—The orifice of the oviduct. (Packard.) (L. the belly, the womb.)

Web.—The plexus of delicate threads spun and woven by the Araneida. Through the minute apertures of the spinnerets the liquid substance that hardens and forms the silk-like threads of the web is passed, and these minute threads unite to form one line of extreme fineness. This line is covered with drops of a clear liquid, so it is seen two substances constitute the web—the solid thread, and the globules of clear liquid. (A.S. webb.)

Wedge-shaped.—Having the shape of a wedge, cuneiform. (A.S. wccg.)

Whirls.—(Antennæ). Small hairs placed round the joints, like the spokes of a wheel. (M.E. whirl(en), to turn.—Icel. hvirfla, frequent; to turn round.)

Whorls.—(M.E. whorl.) See Whirls.
"Wing bones."—The nerves or nervures of the wings. (M.E. winge, wenge.)

Wing-case.—The chitinous case which covers and protects the delicate under-wings of coleopterous insects. (M.E. winge, wenge.)

Wing-cells.—The Areæ.

Winglets.—Rudimentary wings. Small concave-convex scales, generally fringed at the tip, situated under the base of the elytra in Dytiscus marginalis Linn. (M.E. winge.)

Wing ribs.—[See Nervures.]

Wings.—Membranaceous, reticulated instruments of flight, attached laterally to the thorax. (M.E. winge, wenge.)

Winter eggs.—The pseudova of the Aphids. (A.S. winter, a winter, a year, and M.E. egges. Swed. agg + A.S. æg, the oval body of females from which the young arise.)

Woody.—A term frequently used in describing parts of insects which bear a general appearance to wood, whether in texture, consistency, or appearance. (A.S. wudu.)

Wrinkled.—A term used generally to imply rugosity. (M.E. wrinkle, perhaps allied to Wrench, and to A.S. wringan, to twist.)

Writhled.—Wrinkled; the term is not often met with. (M.E. writhen.)
Xanthic.—Yellowish. (Gr. xanthos.)

Xanthos.—Yellow. (Gr.)

Xyloid.—Wood-like in appearance. (Gr. xylon, wood, and eidos, like.)

Xylophagous.—Wood Feeding. (Gr. xylon, and phago, to eat.)

Xyphus.—The prolongation of the middle posterior margin of the sternal segments of Heteroptera.

Zoonite, Zoonule.—The term given to the typical ring, or segment, when speaking of Worms and Crustaceans. (Gr. zoon, an animal; the product of a fertilised ovum.)
AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.


——— Lettre sur la Génération des Insects. (Annal. d. sc. Nat. sér i., ii., 1824.)


Beard, J. C. Some New Features in Ant Life. (Scient. Amer., LXXXIV., p. 265. 1901.)

——— The Fauna of British India. (Hymenoptera, Vol. II. London, 1903.)


Burr, M. British Orthoptera. Huddersfield, 1897.


Christophers, S. R. The Anatomy and Histology of the Adult Female Mosquito. (Roy. Soc. Reports to the Malarial Committe, Mar., 1901, Ser. 4.)


Davis, H. Notes on the Pygidia and Cerci of Insects. (Jour. R. Micr. Soc. 1871, II.)


Dujardin, F. Mémoires sur les Système Nerveux des Insectés. (Annal. des Sciences, nat. sér. 3. 1850, XIV., p. 195.)


Fitch, A. An Essay upon the Wheat-fly. 8vo Albany, 1846.

——— The Hessian Fly. 8vo Albany, 1847.


——— Stridulating Organs in Coleoptera. (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1900, p. 432.)


Guppy, P. L. The Life History and Control of the Cacao Beetle (Steirastoma depressum Linm.). (Circ. I., Brd. Agri. Trinidad, May, 1911.)


Hicks, J. B. Further Remarks on the Organs of the Antennæ of Insects. (Trans. Linn. Soc., XXII., p. 155, 1859.)


— The Insect Book. New York, 1902.


Kellog, V. L. The Mouth-parts of the Lepidoptera. (Amer. Nat., XXIX., 1895, p. 546.)


Kirby, W. Monographia Apum Angliae. Ipswich, 1802.


Lang, A. Text-book of Comparative Anatomy. 1891.


Loew, H. The Diptera of North America. (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 1862.)


——— Monograph of the Collembola and Thysanura. (Ray. Soc. London, 1873.)


——— On two Aquatic Hymenoptera, one of which uses its wings in swimming. (Trans. Linn. Soc., London, XXIV., 1863, p. 135.)


Maynard, C. L. The Defensive Glands of a Species of Phasma \textit{(Anisomorpha burestoides)}. (Science, April, 1889.)


Plateau, F. Recherches Expérimentales sur les Mouvements Respiratoire des Insects. (Mem. Acad. Belg., XIV., 1884.)


——— A Description of the Insects of North America. (2 vols., New York, 1869.)

Schneider, G. T. Monographia Genesis Rhaphidiae Linnæi Vratislarvæ. 1843.


Shelford, R. Studies of the Blattidæ, XIV. (Hope Reports, Vol. VI., 1906, Oxford, p. 231.)


——— British Bees. An Introduction to the Study of the Natural History and Economy of the Bees Indigenous to the British Isles.
Smith, J. B. A Contribution towards the Knowledge of the Mouth-parts of the Diptera. (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XVII., 1890, p. 319.)


Staveley, E. F. British Spiders; An Introduction to the Study of Araneidæ found in Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1896.


——— An Account of British Flies. (Vol. I. London, 1892.)


——— Notes on Rhopadosiphum Solani Kaltenbach. (The Entomologist, Vol. XLV., No. 589, June, 1912, p. 165.)

Trouvelot, L. The Use of the Antennæ in Insects (Amer. Nat., XL., 1877, p. 193.)

Tullberg, T. F. Om Skandinavisken Podurider af Underfamiljen Lipurinæ. Upsala, 1869.

Urick, F. W. Notes on Some Insect Pests of Trinidad, British West Indies, 1894.

Verrall, G. H. Syrphideæ of Great Britain, Jan., 1901.

Walker, F. Insecta Britannica Diptera. (3 Vols., London, 1851-56.)

Watson, J. On the Microscopical Examination of Plumules, etc. (Ent. Mth. Mag., II., 1865, p. 1.)


White, F. B. On the Male Genital Armature in the Ropalocera. (Trans. Linn. Soc., ser 1, zoo., 1876, p. 357.)


\[ \triangle \text{ denotes the Head.} \]

\[ \square \text{ " " Thorax.} \]

\[ \triangleleft \text{ " " Abdomen.} \]

\[ \bullet \text{ " " Imago.} \]

\[ \text{or} \sim \text{ " " Larva.} \]

\[ \Theta \text{ " " Egg.} \]

\[ \bigcirc \text{ " " Male.} \]

\[ \bigcirc \text{ " " Female.} \]

\[ \hat{\text{i}} \text{ " " Larva.} \]

\[ \hat{\text{g}} \text{ " " Worker.} \]

\[ \hat{\text{g}} \text{ " " Neuter.} \]