

GLOSSARY

- Acuminate.** Tapering to a long point.
- Acute.** Pointed; having an angle of less than 90 degrees.
- Aeneous.** Shiny bronze or brassy..
- Alutaceous.** Covered with very minute cracks or wrinkles.
- Ante-.** Prefix indicating anterior to, as in antemedian and anteapical.
- Antennomere.** One of the segments of the antenna.
- Anterior.** Toward the front.
- Apex.** That part of any segment opposite the base to which it is attached.
- Apical.** At, near, or pertaining to the apex.
- Appendiculate.** Having a broad, blunt tooth near the base, as of a claw.
- Aquatic.** Adapted for life in the water.
- Arcuate.** Curved like a bow.
- Attenuate.** Drawn out; slender; tapering.
- Basal.** At, near, or pertaining to the base or point of attachment to the main body.
- Base.** That part of any appendage that is nearest the body; on the pronotum, that part nearest the elytra; on the elytra, that part nearest the pronotum.
- Bifid.** Divided into two parts; split..
- Bilobed.** With two rounded lobes.
- Canaliculate.** Grooved or channeled longitudinally.
- Canthus.** A horny process originating at the clypeus, completely or partially dividing the eye.
- Carina; pl. Carinae.** An elevated ridge or keel, not necessarily high, usually sharp at the top.
- Castaneous.** Chestnut colored; deep reddish brown.
- Caudal.** Pertaining to the tail or to the posterior end of the elytra.
- Cinereous.** Gray tinged with black; ashy gray.
- Clavate.** Resembling a club, becoming increasingly wide from the base to the distal end.
- Clouded.** Having a poorly defined darker area.
- Club, antennal.** The terminal portion of the antenna with antennomeres markedly widened.
- Clypeus.** That portion of the head anterior to the frons, to which the labrum is attached.
- Collar.** A cylindrical portion of the pronotum posterior to the head.
- Confused.** Not arranged in any pattern, as punctures.
- Connate.** United at base, or along the whole length.
- Contiguous.** So close together as to touch.
- Convergent.** Gradually narrowing or tapering.
- Convex.** Evenly and broadly rounded.
- Cordate; cordiform.** Heart-shaped.
- Costa; pl. Costae.** An elevated ridge rounded at its crest.
- Costate.** Having one or more costae.
- Coxa; pl. Coxae.** The basal segment of the leg, by which it is articulated to the body.
- Coxal cavity.** The opening or space in which the coxa articulates.
- Crenate.** Scalloped, with rounded teeth.
- Cribrate.** With close-set, deep foveae, and little space between foveae.
- Cupreous.** Metallic red as pure shiny copper.
- Cusp.** A small tooth or denticle.
- Declivity.** The deflexed apical portion of the elytra.
- Deflexed.** Abruptly bent downward.
- Dehiscent.** Spread apart toward apex.
- Dentate.** Toothed; with acute teeth, the sides of which are equal and the tip is above middle of base.
- Denticle.** A small tooth.
- Dentiform.** Shaped like a tooth; see dentate.
- Depressed.** Flattened down vertically; opposed to compressed.
- Dilated.** Widened, expanded.
- Disc.** The central upper surface of any part; all the area within a margin.
- Distal.** Farther from the base.
- Divergent.** Gradually widening or spreading apart; spread out from a common base.
- Dorsad.** Directed toward the dorsal surface.
- Dorsal.** Of or pertaining to the dorsum, or upper surface.
- Elytron; pl. Elytra.** Wing cover in Coleoptera; the hardened first or outer wing which usually covers the second or inner wing.
- Emarginate.** More or less notched at the margin.
- Entire.** Being complete or unbroken, as a line or margin.
- Epipleuron; pl. Epipleura.** The deflexed or inflexed portion of the elytron or prothorax immediately beneath the edge.
- Excised.** Appearing as though cut out.
- Explanate.** Spread out and flattened (applied to a margin).
- Fascia.** A transverse band or broad line.
- Femur; pl. Femora.** The first elongate segment of the leg, closest to ventral surface, between trochanter and tibia.
- Ferruginous.** Rusty red-brown.
- Filiform.** Threadlike; slender and of equal diameter.
- Flabellate.** Shaped like a fan, with branches originating from a single antennomere.
- Fovea; pl. Foveae.** A shallow depression with well-marked sides; a pit.
- Frons.** Front; the portion of the head between the vertex and the clypeus.
- Frontal.** Of or pertaining to the frons.
- Fulvous.** Tawny; light yellowish brown.
- Funicle.** That portion of an antenna between the scape and the club, typically comprised of seven articles.
- Fuscous.** Brownish gray.
- Genitalia.** The male or female sexual structures, usually retracted.
- Glabrous.** Smooth; bald; without hairs.
- Globose.** Formed like a globe or sphere.
- Granulate.** Covered with small grains; with numerous small flattened elevations on the surface.
- Humeral.** Pertaining to the shoulder or humerus.
- Humerus; pl. Humeri.** The basal external angle of the elytron.
- Hypomeron.** Propleuron, proepipleuron; one of the paired ventral sclerites lateral to the prosternum.
- Immaculate.** Without spots or marks.
- Immigrant.** Non-native species that arrived under their own power (by flying or wind drift) or by commerce.
- Impunctate.** Without punctures or punctulae.
- Inferior.** Beneath, below, or behind.

Infuscated. Smoky gray-brown with a blackish tinge.
Integument. The outer covering, excluding setae.
Intercoxal. Between the coxae.
Interocular. Between the eyes.
Interrupted. Broken in continuity but with the tips of the broken parts in line with each other.
Interval. The plane surface between elytral striae. Interval 1 lies between the suture and stria 1, interval 2 between striae 1 and 2, etc.
Iridescent. Reflecting a play of changeable colors.
Labrum. Upper lip; covers the base of the mandibles, located anterior to the clypeus.
Lateral. On or near the side.
Lobed. Having definite lobes, or prominent rounded processes.
Maculation. A spot or mark of any shape.
Mandibles. The paired upper jaws of an insect, located anterior to the labrum; used for chewing.
Margin. The border; the edge.
Margined. With a distinct border.
Median, medial. Toward or at the middle.
Membrane, clypeolabral. A membrane between the clypeus and the labrum.
Mentum. The sclerite on the ventral side of the head between the submentum and the ligula, to which the palpi are attached.
Mesepimeron. The sclerite between the mesosternum and the elytron or elytral epipleuron.
Mesepisternum. The sclerite between the mesosternum and the mesepimeron.
Meso- Prefix indicating the middle of three, as in mesosternum, mesotibia, and mesotarsus.
Mesosternum. The sternum or ventral part of the mesothorax, between the prosternum and the metasternum.
Meta- Prefix indicating the hindmost of three, as in metasternum, metatibia, and metatarsus.
Metasternum. The sternum or ventral part of the metathorax, posterior to the mesosternum.
Metathoracic wings. The second pair of wings, or flight wings, originating from the metasternum.
Metepisternum. The sclerite between the metasternum and the elytron or elytral epipleuron.
Microsculpture. Very fine grooves, seen with high magnification (30–50 x), which cause dullness.
Moniliform. Beaded like a necklace; composed of rounded segments.
Obcordate. Inversely heart-shaped.
Obovate. Shaped as an egg with the widest part posterior to the middle.
Obsolete. Nearly or entirely lost; inconspicuous.
Obtuse. Not pointed; bent at an angle greater than 90°.
Occiput. The basal part of the head posterior to the vertex.
Ocellate. Resembling an eye; round.
Ochreous. Pale yellow to an orangish or reddish yellow.
Orbicular. Round and more or less flattened.
Oval. Shaped as an egg with the widest portion at or anterior to the middle.
Ovate. Broadly oval; nearly round.
Palpomere. One of the segments of a palpus.

Palpus; pl. Palpi. Palp or mouth feeler; a jointed appendage beneath the head on the maxilla (maxillary palpus) or labium (labial palpus).
Pectinate. Comb-shaped; with elongate even branches like the teeth of a comb.
Pedunculate. With a narrow part connecting two wider portions.
Pentamerous. With five segments.
Penultimate. Next to last of a series; preceding the apical segment.
Piceous. Pitchy black.
Pilose. Densely setose; covered with soft setae.
Plumbeous. Lead-colored; dull gray.
Post- Prefix indicating posterior to, as in postmedial and postbasal.
Posterior. Toward or pertaining to the rear; opposed to anterior.
Pro- Prefix indicating the foremost of three, as in prosternum, protibia, and protarsus.
Process. A prolongation of the surface, margin, or an appendage.
Produced. Elongated; prolonged; extended.
Prognathous. Head positioned parallel to the axis of body with jaws projecting forward; opposed to deflexed.
Prominent. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface; protuberant.
Pronotum. The dorsal portion of the prothorax, between the head and the elytra.
Prosternal process. The posterior extension of the prosternum (Figs. 4.7, 8.9).
Prosternum. The middle portion of the ventral surface anterior to and often between the front legs (Fig. 1.4).
Pruinose. Covered with whitish dustlike pigment on the integument which obscures the underlying color.
Pseudo- Prefix indicating resembling, as in pseudotetramerous and pseudodenticle.
Pseudotetramerous. Having five tarsomeres but with the fourth nearly obscured.
Pubescent. Downy; clothed with soft, short, fine, closely set setae.
Punctate. Having impressed points or punctures, like those made with a needle.
Punctiform. Shaped like a puncture, as a small rounded pit.
Punctulate. Having very tiny punctures.
Pygidium. The last dorsal segment of the abdomen left exposed by the elytra.
Quadrante. Square or nearly so.
Recumbent. Lying down; reclining.
Recurved. Bent backward or in a direction opposite to the usual.
Reflexed. Angularly bent in the opposite direction.
Reticulate. With a pattern of tiny lines like a network.
Rudimentary. Reduced in size or barely noticeable.
Rufescent. Reddish.
Rufous. Brick red.
Ruga; pl. Rugae. A tiny, wavy elevated line.
Rugose. Wrinkled; with irregular, elevated wavy lines.
Rugulose. With tiny rugae.

Scutellar stria. A short, additional stria located on the elytron between the first regular stria and the suture, or between striae 1 and 2, near the scutellum.

Scutellum. The triangular sclerite between the elytra at the base.

Seriate. In a lengthwise, more or less straight row or series.

Serrate. Saw-toothed, the teeth set toward one end (Fig. 1.8).

Serrulate. With numerous tiny serrations.

Seta; pl. **Setae.** A long, stiff, pointed bristle or slender hairlike appendage.

Setigerous. Bearing a seta, as a setigerous puncture; setiferous.

Setose. Bearing setae.

Simple. Without modification; in claws, without a tooth.

Sinuate. Sinuous; winding; curved in and out.

Spiniform. Shaped like a spine or bristle.

Spur. An articulated appendage, usually of the tibia.

Sternum, Abdominal. One of the ventral segments of the abdomen (Fig. 1.4).

Sternum. Middle portion of ventral surface of thorax between the coxal cavities; includes prosternum, mesosternum, and metasternum (Fig. 1.4).

Stria; pl. **Striae.** A longitudinal groove or depression on the elytron; a narrow sulcus; sometimes a marginal sulcus on pronotum. Elytral stria 1 is closest to the suture, stria 2 next, etc.

Strigose. Rough with fine, closely set lines; having strigae.

Striopunctate. Striate with punctures in the striae.

Sub-. Prefix designating moderately, more or less, near, or beneath, as in subparallel, subcarinate, etc.

Sulcate. Grooved or furrowed; with impressed lines.

Sulcus; pl. **Sulci.** A furrow or groove, generally wider than a stria.

Superior. Over; above.

Supertend. Delimit; serve as a boundary.

Supra-. Prefix designating above or dorsad, as supraorbital (above the eyes).

Sutural interval. Interval 1; elytral interval between the suture and stria 1.

Sutural stria. Stria 1; elytral stria closest to the suture (excluding scutellar stria).

Sutural. Pertaining to, near, or adjoining the suture.

Suture. The line of junction of the elytra; the line of junction between any contiguous body plates. (Fig. 1.3).

Tarsal formula. An expression denoting the number of tarsomeres on the three pairs of legs; e.g., "5-5-4" indicates five tarsomeres on front tarsus, five on the middle tarsus, and four on the hind tarsus.

Tarsomere. One of the segments of a tarsus (Fig. 1.4).

Tarsus; pl. **Tarsi.** The foot; the distal portion of the leg, attached to the tibia, generally with five segments or tarsomeres.

Tergum; pl. **Terga.** A dorsal sclerite of the abdomen.

Terminal. Situated at the tip or extremity; opposed to basal.

Testaceous. Dull yellow-brown.

Tetramerous. With four segments, as a tarsus.

Tibia; pl. **Tibiae.** Portion of leg articulating with the femur and bearing the tarsus (Fig. 1.3).

Transverse. Crosswise; wider than long.

Tricarinate. With three carinae.

Trifid. Cleft into three parts.

Trilobed. With three rounded lobes.

Trochanter. A segment of the leg between the coxa and the femur.

Truncate. Cut squarely at the tip.

Tubercle. A small knoblike prominence.

Tubulate. Having a collar; referring to the pronotum, having the apical part constricted with parallel sides.

Tumid. Swollen.

Umbone. An embossed, elevated knob usually situated on the humeral angle of elytron, or near the elytral apex.

Undulate. With a wavy configuration.

Unicolorous. Of one color throughout.

Uniseriate. In a single line, as punctures on an elytral interval.

Ventrad. Directed toward the ventral surface.

Ventral. Pertaining to or belonging to the under surface.

Vertex. The prominent upper portion of the head, between the occiput, frons, and eyes.

Vestiture. A covering, as of setae or spines.

Visible abdominal sternum. See Sternum, abdominal.

Vitta; pl. **Vittae.** A longitudinal colored line.