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Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology: P

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P 1 In Mendel's laws, the first parental generation; parents of a given individual of the F 1 generation.

pachynema n. [Gr. pachys, thick; nema, thread] Thickened, paired chromosomes of meiosis prophase I, third stage; sometimes used as a synonym of pachytene.

pachyodont a. [Gr. pachys, thick; odous, tooth] (MOLL: Bivalvia) With heavy, blunt, amorphous teeth.

pachytene n. [Gr. pachys, thick; tainia, ribbon] A prophase I stage in meiosis in which the chromosomes are thickened and paired and crossing over occurs. see pachynema.

pad n. [origin uncertain] (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, a thin aragonite layer on which the adductor muscle is inserted.

paedogenesis n. [Gr. pais, child; gennaein, to produce] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Parthenogenetic reproduction by insect larvae structurally unable to copulate. 2. Progenesis. see neoteny.

paedomorphosis n. [Gr. pais, child; morphosis, shaping] Evolutionary change in which ancestrally immature structures are retained.

paedoparthenogenesis see paedogenesis

pagina n. [L. pagina, leaf] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The surface of a wing; inferior= lower surface; superior= upper surface.

pagiopodous a. [Gr. pagios, solid; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In aquatic Hemiptera, refers to the posterior coxae having the articulation in the form of a hinge joint. see trochalopodous.

paired see didymous

pairing a. [L. par, equal] Chromosome pairing, highly specific association (side by side) of homologous chromosomes.

pala n.; pl. palaæ [L. pala, shovel] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In corixid Hemiptera, the tarsus modified as a hair-fringed scoop for particle feeding.

palea n.; pl. paleae [L. palea, chaff] (ANN: Polychaeta) A broad flattened seta used for burrowing.

paleospecies n. [Gr. palaios, ancient; L. species, form] Fossils that are placed in a species because of similar appearance.

paleotropical n. [Gr. palaios, ancient; tropos, turn] Of or pertaining to the tropical or subtropical regions of the old world.

palette n. [L. pala, spade] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In males of Coleoptera, the modified cupule-bearing tarsus of an anterior leg.

pali n.pl.; sing. palus [L. palus, stake] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A straight or pointed spine. 2. (CNID: Anthozoa) Small ridges between the columella and septa of scleractinian corals.

palidium n.; pl. -ia [L. dim palus, stake] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeid larvae, a paired group of spines placed either before the anus or from the ends of the anal slit; the pali are recumbent and may occur in one to many rows.

paliform lobe (CNID) A palus detached from the inner edge of a septum.

palingenesis n. [Gr. palin, back; genesis, descent] 1. Characteristics of an individual that repeats the phylogenetic de-
development of its taxon. 2. The regeneration or restoration of a lost part. 3. Abrupt metamorphosis. see cenogenesis, recapitulation theory.

palintrope n. [Gr. palin, back; tropos, turn] (BRACHIO) The recurved part of the ventral valve that fills the gap between the beak and hinge line in the dorsal valve of some shells.

palisade n. [L. palus, stake] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The clear region formed around the rhabdom in a light-adapted eucone apposition eye when exposed to darkness.

pallets n.pl. [L. dim. pala, spade] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Two variously shaped calcareous structures at the siphonal tip of some woodboring forms; abrading tools.

pallial a. [L. pallium, mantle] (MOLL) Of or pertaining to the mantle.

pallial artery (MOLL) An artery that supplies blood to the mantle.

pallial chamber or cavity (MOLL) The mantle cavity.

pallial complex (MOLL) All of the organs of the mantle cavity combined (ctenidia, osphradia, anus, renal and genital openings and glands).

pallial curtain (MOLL: Bivalvia) The inner fold of the mantle edge of oysters, with a row of tentacles, supplied with muscles and blood sinuses.

pallial duct (MOLL: Gastropoda) Region of the genital duct that has undergone elaboration or differentiation to provide for sperm storage and egg membrane formation.

pallial groove (MOLL: Polyplacophora) Ventral groove marking the separation between the foot and mantle.

pallial line (MOLL: Bivalvia) A fine, single-lined impression near the periphery of each valve, produced by the edge of the mantle and indicating the internal line of attachment of the mantle to the shell.

pallial markings see vascular markings

pallial nerves (MOLL) The pair of large dorsal nerves that innervate the mantle.

pallial region (MOLL: Bivalvia) Marginal region inside the shell next to the pallial line.

pallial retractor muscles Muscles that withdraw the edge of the pallium into the shell.

pallial sinus 1. (BRACHIO) see mantle canal. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) A notch or recess in the pallial line.

palliobranchial fusion (MOLL: Bivalvia) Having the ctenidia outer tips fused to the mantle margin.

palliolum n. [L. dim. pallium, mantle] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Siphonaptera, the outer (external) wall of the aedeagus.

palliopedal a. [L. pallium, mantle; pedis, foot] (MOLL) Pertains to the mantle and foot.

pallioperitoneal a. [L. pallium, mantle; Gr. periteinein, to stretch around] (MOLL) Pertaining to a complex that includes heart, renal organs, gonads and ctenidia.

pallium n. [L. pallium, mantle] 1. The mantle of a bivalve Mollusca or a Brachiopoda. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In certain Orthoptera (Caelifera), a membrane from the free margin of the subgenital plate covering the retracted phallus.

palm see manus

palmaria, palmars see tertibrach

palmate a. [L. palma, hand] 1. Digitate; parts arising from a common center; flat and wide with projections like fingers, as certain corals. 2. (PORIF) Megasclere with chela having sheetlike or winglike elaborations.

Palmen's organ (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Ephemeroptera, a cuticular nodule at the junction of four tracheae mid-dorsally behind the eyes of the adult and larva; may function as a statocyst.

palmula see pulvillus

palp see palpus/palp

palpation n. [L. palpus, feeler] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The act of touching with labial or maxillary palps; serves as sensory probe or tactile signal to another insect.

palp foramen (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A small opening in the mandibular body.

palpifer n. [L. palpus, feeler; ferre, to carry] (ARTHRO: Insecta)
A small lobe of the maxillary stipes to which the maxillary palp (palp) articulates. **palpiferous** a. see **palpiger**.

**palpiform** a. [L. *palpus*, feeler; *forma*, shape] Shaped like a palpus.

**palpiger** n. [L. *palpus*, feeler; *gerere*, to carry] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A lobe of the mentum of the labium that bears the palpus. see **palpifer**.

**palpimacula** n. [L. *palpus*, feeler; *macula*, spot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A sensory area on the labial palps of certain insects.

**palpon** see **dactylozooid**

**palp proboscis/proboscide** (MOLL: Bivalvia) A tentaculiform outgrowth on each outer labial palp that can extend into or on the substrate, where ciliated and glandular surfaces pick up particles of food.

**palpus/palp** n.; pl. -pi [L. *palpus*, feeler] 1. (ANN) a. In Oligochaeta, one of a pair of elongate projections on the anal segment. b. In Polychaeta, one of a pair of projections on the sides of the head. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) a. In Arachnida, the segmented appendage of the pedipalp, excluding coxa and endite; simple in female, a reproductive organ in males. b. In Acari, paired appendage of segment 2, sensory in function; maybe up to 6 segments long. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Cirripedia, oval, setose mandibular endopod attached to the mandible or to the lateral margin of the labium. 4. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A telopodite of the gnathal appendage. see **maxillary palpus**; **labial palp/palpus**.

**paludicole** a. [L. *paludis*, marsh; *colere*, to inhabit] Living in or frequenting marshes.


**pandemic** a. [Gr. *pan*, all; *demos*, people] A widespread epidemic. see **eumenical**, **cosmopolitan**, **endemic**.

**panduriform** a. [L. *pandura*, musical instrument; *forma*, shape] Violin-shaped, oblong at the two extremities and contracted in the middle; pandurate.

**Pangaea** n. [Gr. *pan*, all; *gaia*, earth] The theory of an ancient continent from which the present continents split off by continental drift.

**pangamy** see **panmixia**

**pangenesys** n. [Gr. *pan*, all; *genesis*, origin] Darwin's pre-genetic hypothesis that somatic cells contain particles influenced by the environment that can move to the sex cells and influence heredity.

**panmixia, panmixy** n. [Gr. *pan*, all; *mixis*, a mixing] Random interbreeding in a population; nonselective breeding. **panmictic** a.

**panoistic ovariole** Ovarioles that have no specialized nurse cells and are of a primitive type; germ cells occurring without interruption from one end to the other; panoistic egg tube. see **meroistic**.

**panthalassic** a. [Gr. *pan*, all; *thalassa*, sea] Living in coastal and offshore waters.

**pantherine** n. [L. *pantherinus*, panther-like] Spotted like a panther; similar in color to cervinus.

**pantropical** a. [Gr. *pan*, all; *tropikos*, turning] Denoting a thorough distribution in the tropics.

**panzootic** a. [Gr. *pan*, all; *zoon*, animal] Referring to a widespread disease of animals in a region; extensively epizootic.

**papilioform** a. [L. *papilio*, butterfly; *forma*, shape] Ressembling a butterfly wing.

**papilla** n., pl. -lae [L. *papilla*, nipple] 1. A nipplelike elevation, generally sensory in function. 2. (ANN: Hirudinoidea) In leeches, a small to large protrusible sensory organ; metamerically arranged or scattered on the dorsal surface; large papillae are called tubercules. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Small steep-sided prominences on the valve surface of Ostracods. 4. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A minute soft projection, a modified ligula of silk-spinning caterpillars. 5. (BRACHIO) Fine spines either solid or hollow on the inside of the shell;
endospines. 6. (ECHINOD) In holothurians and ophiuroids, tube foot with sensory function. 7. (ECHI) Wart-like or rounded tubercles on the surface of the body, maybe uniform over the surface, and are often associated with glandular cells. 8. (NEMATA) Pimple-like, simple sensory organs. 9. (PLATY: Trematoda) An accessory adhesive organ bearing a retractile tip. 10. (SIPUN) Variously shaped elevations of the surface of the trunk or introvert, usually associated with glandular cells.

**papillae anales** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In female Lepidoptera, a pair of soft hairy lobes that flank the genital opening, sometimes modified and heavily sclerotized for the insertion of the eggs into plant tissue or into crevices.

**papilla genitalis** (ARTHRO: Insecta) An outgrowth containing the genital opening.

**papillary** a. [L. *papilla*, nipple] A small nipple-like process; minute nodes or bumps.

**papillary sac** (MOLL) The left nephridium with two nephridia; usually filled with projecting papillae.

**papillate** a. [L. *papilla*, nipple] Having surface elevations; papillose; verrucose.

**papilliform** a. [L. *papilla*, nipple; *forma*, shape] Shaped like a papilla.


**papula** n.; pl. -*lae* [L. *papula*, pimple] 1. An isolated pimple or small bump. 2. (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) Small finger-like projections arising between the body wall spines, mainly on the upper surface, that function in gas exchange and excretion.


**parabiosis** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; *biosis*, manner of life] A form of symbiosis where animals of two or more species live together amicably, but keep their broods separate.

**parabranchial groove** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Nephropidae, a carapace groove below, behind and almost parallel to the branchiocardiac and postcervical grooves and joining the postcervical in the lower part.

**paracardo** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; L. *cardo*, hinge] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A part of the basal sclerite of the cardo of the maxilla.

**paraleyteus** see **mandibular plate**

**paracme** n. [Gr. *parakme*, decadence] The state of decline of a group of organisms after the highest stage of development (acme). see **phylogerontic**.

**paracopulatory organ** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Isopoda, a specialized endopod of the pleopod utilized in copulation.

**paracymnbium** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; *kymbion*, small boat] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In mature male Arachnida, a genital appendage arising from the base of the cymbium in many groups.


**paraderm** see **pronymphal membrane**

**paradigm** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; *deigma*, example] An example, pattern, or model.

**paraerucism** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; *eruca*, caterpillar] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Poisoning by hairless caterpillars with secretions by specialized glands. see **lepidopterism**.

**parafaciala** n.pl. [Gr. *para*, beside; L. *facies*, face] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, that portion of the face between the facial ridges and the eyes. see **gena**.

**parafacials** see **genovertical plate**

**paragaster** see **spongocoel**

**paragastrula** n. [Gr. *para*, beside; *dim. gaster*, stomach] (PO-RIF) The gastrula formed by invagination of the flagellate cells of a amphiblastula.


**paragenetic** a. [Gr. *para*, beside; *genesis*, descent] A chromosome change that influences the expression of a gene but not structure.
paraglossa n.; pl. -ae [Gr. para, beside; glossa, tongue] (ARTHRO: Insecta) One of a pair of terminal lingular lobes of the labium that arise distal to the postmentum.

paragnath n.; pl. -naths [Gr. para, beside; gnathos, jaw] 1. Any part or structure that lies alongside a jaw or palp. 2. (ANN: Polychaeta) One of a pair of chitinous jaws. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) One of a pair of metastomal lobes. see endognath. 4. (ARTHRO: Insecta) see superlinguae.

paragula n. [Gr. para, beside; gula, throat] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some Coleoptera larvae, a paired, elongate sclerite on either side of the gula.

parahemizonid n. [Gr. para, beside; hemisys, half; L. zona, girdle] (NEMATA: Secernentea) A hemizonion or other similar structure.

paralabial areas (ARTHRO: Insecta) In aquatic Diptera larvae that possess a labial plate, a pair of areas lateral to the base of the labial plate.

paralectotype n. [Gr. para, beside; lektos, choose; typos, type] Any of the remaining syntypes after the selection of a lectotype.

paralimnion n. [Gr. para, beside; limne, pond] The shore area of lakes.

parallel mandibles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera larva, parallel mouth-hooks that move dorsoventrally.

paramentum n. [Gr. para, beside; L. mentum, chin] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera, paired, usually elongate, sclerite on either side of the mentum.

paramera see parameres

parameral lobes (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid beetles, lobe-shaped expansions at the distal end of a paramere.

parameres n.pl. [Gr. para, beside; meros, part] 1. The right or left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The outer pair of phalloperei that develop into male copulatory appendages; sometimes synonymized with gonopophyses. 3. (ECHINOD) The perradius with half of interradius on either side.

parameral lobes see parameres

parames n.pl. [Gr. para, beside; meros, part] 1. The right or left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The outer pair of phalloperei that develop into male copulatory appendages; sometimes synonymized with gonopophyses. 3. (ECHINOD) The perradius with half of interradius on either side.

paranal a. [Gr. para, beside; L. anus, anus] To the side of or next to an anal structure.

paranal lobes see paraprocts

paraneural muscle (SIPUN) Paired longitudinal muscles on each side of the anterior portion of the nerve cord.

paranota n.pl.; sing. paranotum [Gr. para, beside; notos, back] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Lateral extension of the tergite or pleurotergite in Diplopoda and Insecta; paranotal expansions or lobes; generally accepted as the origin of wings.

paranuclear body see centosome

parapatric speciation Populations in geographical ranges that come in contact and genetic interchange is possible even without sympatry. see dichopatry.

parapet see collar

parapharynx see hypopharynx

paraphyletic a. [Gr. para, beside; phyletes, tribesman] A monophyletic group that does not contain all of the descendants of the most recent common ancestor of that group.

paraphysis n.; pl. -yses [Gr. para, beside; physis, growth] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coccoidea, the chitinized thickenings, lateral ingrowths, or projections near the base of the pygidium.

parapleurolophocercous cercaria see pleurolophocercous cercaria

parapleuron n.; pl. -ura [Gr. para, beside; pleuron, side] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera, the undivided pleura of the thorax.

paraplicate folding (BRACHIO) A fold on either side of the dorsal sulcus on the brachial valve.

parapod, parapodium n.; pl. -dia [Gr. para, beside; pous, foot] 1. (ANN: Polychaeta) Paired lateral, fleshy, paddle-like appendages that bear one or more cirri; usually consisting of two main divisions, the notopodium and the neuropodium. 2. (MOLL: Gastropoda) a. In Opisthobranchia, a lobelike extension of the creeping sole; a fin. b. In Apysiiidae, arising from the middle of the body. c. In Pteropoda, located anteriorly; functioning as oars.
parapolar cells (MESO) Cells making up the ciliated somatoderm behind the calotte.

paraproct n. [Gr. para, beside; proktos, anus] (ARTHRO) One of a pair of plates, valves or lobes bordering the anus lateroventrally in some Insecta, Chelicerata, and Diplopoda; synonyms vary with species and authors. para-proctal a.

parapsidal see parapsis

parapsidal furrow (ARTHRO: Insecta) The longitudinal groove on each side of the mesonotum, lying near to the lateral margin and separating the parapsides from the main mesonotal plate.

parapsidal grooves see parapsidal furrow

parapsidal suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) A longitudinal suture of the mesonotum separating the median area from the lateral area.

parapsis n.; pl. -sides [Gr. para, beside; hapsis, arch] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, side pieces of the scutellum separated from the median area by the parapsidal furrow or suture; scapula.

paraptera see tegulae

parasagittal a. [Gr. para, beside; sagitta, arrow] A plane parallel to the sagittal plane.

parascolus n. [Gr. para, beside; skolos, thorn] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera ladybird beetle larvae, a modification of the scolus in which the projection is 2-3 times as long as wide.

parascutal area see alar area

parasematic a. [Gr. para, beside; sema, sign] Pertaining to colors, structures or behavior that deceive preditors. see antiaposematic, sematic.

parasexual a. [Gr. para, beside; LL. sexualis, sexual] Refers to all non-meiotic reproductive processes.

parasigmoidal a. [Gr. para, beside; sigma, the 16th letter; eidos, form] Curved like a reversed letter "S."

parasite n. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food] An organism that lives part or all of its life in or on the body of another living organism (host), obtaining nutriment from the latter, or exerting other harmful influence upon it. parasitic a. see parasitoid.

parasitic castration Pertaining to the suppression or destruction of gonads by parasites; first used regarding Crustacea; individual parasitic castration. see social parasitic castration.

parasiticide a. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food; L. caedare, to kill] Distructive to parasites; parasiticidal.

parasitism n. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food] A form of symbiosis in which the symbiont benefits from the association and causes detriment to the host.

parasitization n. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food] The act of an organism taking food from the body of another organism (host) for the completion of its life cycle; usually detrimental to the host.

parasitoid n. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food; eidos, form] 1. Any organism that is typically parasitic in its development, but kills the host during or at the completion of its development. 2. Also used as an adjective to describe this mode of life. 3. Alternately free-living and parasitic.

parasitology n. [Gr. para, beside; sitos, food; logos, discourse] The study of parasites.

parasitophorous vacuole A vacuole within a host cell containing a parasite.

parasocial a. [Gr. para, beside; socius, companion] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Referring to forms that show one or more of the following traits: cooperation in care of the young, reproductive division of labor, and overlapping of life stages that contribute to colony labor. see presocial.

parastipes see subgalea

parasutulate folding (BRACHIO) With a sulcus on either side of the median fold of the brachial valve.

parasymbiosis see neutralism

parasyndesis n. [Gr. para, beside; syn, together; desis, binding] Parasyndipsis; union of chromosomes side-to-side in the
process of meiosis. see acrosyndesis.

paratenic host A host harboring a parasite that does not undergo further development and is generally of ecologic advantage in the disease cycle.

paratergite see laterotergite

parathyridium n.; pl. -dia [Gr. para, beside; dim. thyris, window] (BRACHIO) Deep indentation of both valves on either side of the beak; most pronounced in the dorsal valve.

paratomy n. [Gr. para, beside; tomos, cut] (ANN) Designating the reproduction by fission with regeneration following preparatory internal tissue reorganization. see architomy.

paratopotype n. [Gr. para, beside; topos, place; typos, type] A paratype recovered from the same locality as the holotype.

paratroch see telotroch

paratrophic a. [Gr. para, beside; trophe, food] Deriving food parasitically.

paratype n. [Gr. para, beside; typos, shape] A specimen collected at the same time as the holotype and was so designated or indicated by the original author.

parauterine organ see paruterine organ

paraxial a. [Gr. para, beside; L. axis, axle] 1. To move parallel to the body axis. 2. par-axial (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In spiders, pertaining to chelicerae with the paturon projecting forward with the fangs moving in a downward direction. see di-axial.

paraxial organs (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Special gland pockets that produce the spermatophores of male Scorpions.

paraxon n. [Gr. para, beside; axon, axle] The collateral branch of an axon.

Parazoan n. [Gr. para, beside; zoon, animal] A subkingdom containing Porifera; the sponges.

parazoal a. [Gr. para, beside; zoe, life] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Bathynellacea, postembryological development (larval) phase, quite often completed in the egg.

parcidentate a. [L. parcus, sparing; dens, tooth] Having few teeth.

pareciun n. [Gr. para, beside; oikos, house] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Air space surrounding a fungus garden in the nest of Isoptera.

parenchyma n. [Gr. para, beside; NL. enchyma, type of cell tissue] Undifferentiated tissue between organs in various invertebrates. parenchymatous a.

parenchymalia n.pl. [Gr. para, beside; NL. enchyma, type of cell tissue] (PORIF: Hexactinellida) Spicules scattered throughout the parenchyma, consisting of hexactines, diactines, various hexasters and sometimes amphidisks.

parenchymula, parenchymella n. [Gr. para, beside; NL. enchyma, type of cell tissue] (PORIF) A solid, ciliated larva; a stereogastrula.

paria n.; pl. -ae [Gr. pareion, cheek] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid larvae, the lateral paired region of the epipharynx from the clithrum, or epizygum and haptomeorum to the dexiotorma or laetorma.

paries n.; pl. parietes [L. paries, wall] 1. A wall; any wall of a part, cavity or hollow organ. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) The median part of every compartmental plate of sessile Cirripedia.

parietal a. [L. paries, wall] 1. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Of or pertaining to paries. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Referring to the dorsal sclerites of the cranium, between the frontal and occipital areas; the adfrontal area or plate. 3. (MOLL: Gastropoda) Pertaining to the inside wall of a univalve within the aperture, the broader upper part of the inner lip.

parietal callus (MOLL: Gastropoda) A thickening of the inner lip.

parietal fold (MOLL: Gastropoda) A spiral ridge on the parietal region projecting into the interior of the shell.

parietal lip (MOLL: Gastropoda) A part of the inner lip on the parietal region.

parietal muscles (BRYO) Generally multiple, bilaterally paired muscles that insert on the front wall or floor of the ascus; usually functioning in the hydrostatic system.
parietal pore 1. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) see longitudinal tube. 2. (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) A hole in the distal wall of the zooecium allowing communicating fibers between polypides.

parietal region (MOLL: Gastropoda) The basal surface of the helical spiral shell located within and without the aperture.

parietal ridge (MOLL: Gastropoda) The prominence on the parietal lip near the adapical corner of the aperture.

parietal septum see longitudinal septum

parietal tube see longitudinal tube

parietal wall see parietal region

parieto-basilar muscles (CNID: Anthozoa) Muscles on the column of Actinaria that run obliquely from the outer ends of the mesenteries near the base on to the central parts of the pedal disk; functioning to aid in fastening the animal to the substratum.

parivincular a. [L. par, equal; vinculum, bond] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Having a ligament similar to a cylinder split on one side, attached by several edges (nymphae), with one edge to each valve. see opisthodetic, amphidetic.

parocciput n. [Gr. para, beside; L. occiput, back of head] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A thickening of the occiput for articulation of the cervical sclerites.

paronychium n.; pl. -ia [Gr. para, beside; onykos, claw] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A bristle-like appendage on the pulvillus between the tarsal claw.

pars n.; pl. partes [L. pars, part] A part of an organ.

pars ampullaris (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Malacostraca (Hoplocarida and Anaspidacea), a bottle-shaped structure at the entrance of the digestive glands into the pyloric chamber of the stomach.

pars basalis see cardo

pars bothrialis (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhynch, a division of the scolex from the anterior end to the hind margin of the bothridia.

pars bulbosa (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhynch, a division of a scolex extending the length of the bulbs at the tentacle base.


pars incisiva see incisor process

pars intercerebralis (ARTHRO: Insecta) A group of neurosecretory cells near the midline on each side of the brain from which secretions promote the functioning of the prothoracic glands, stimulate protein synthesis and are thought to control water loss, oocyte development and activity.

pars molaris see molar process

pars postbulbosa (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhynch, a division of the scolex from the hind margin of the tentacular bulb to the posterior end of the scolex.

pars prostatica (PLATY: Cestoda) Dilation of the ejaculatory duct encircled by unicellular prostate cells.

pars stipitalis labii see prementum

pars stridulans see strigil

pars vaginalis (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhynch, a division of the scolex from the anterior end to the anterior end of the tentacular bulbs.

parthenapogamy n. [Gr. parthenos, virgin; apo-, separate; gamein, to marry] Diploid parthenogenesis.

parthenita n.; pl. -ae [Gr. parthenos, virgin] (PLATY: Trematoda) The unisexual stage in an intermediate host.

parthenogenesis n. [Gr. parthenos, virgin; genesis, origin] The development of an individual from an unfertilized egg. parthenogenetic a. see arrenotoky, thelytoky.

parthenogenone n. [Gr. parthenos, virgin; genesis, origin; on, being] A parthenogenetic organism; parthenogene. see parthenote.

parthenote n. [Gr. parthenos, virgin] A haploid organism produced parthenogenetically.

partial coverage see valve coverage

particulate inheritance Mendel's theory that inheritance in an
individual has distinct genetic factors from paternal and maternal forebearers.

**partite** a. [L. partitus, divided] Divided; separated; parted.

**parturition** n. [L. parturire, to bring forth] The act of giving birth.

**paruterine organ** (PLATY: Cestoda) In Paruterininae, fibromuscular appendage that receives and stores the eggs, replacing the uterus.

**parva stage** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda Caridea, the first postlarval stage.

**parviconoid** a. [L. parvus, small; conus, cone] Resembling a small cone.

**pastinum** n. [L. pastinum, two pronged tool] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In male Ostracoda, chitinized skeletal rods (caudally fork-shaped) that support the entire copulatory complex.

**patabionts** see cryptozoa

**patagium** n.; pl. **patagia** [L. patagium, border] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In Lepidoptera, a pair of articulated, thin, lobe-like erectile expansions (overlapping plates) of the prothorax. 2. For Culicidae, see antepronotum.

**patella** n.; pl. **-lae** [L. patella, small pan] 1. The knee cap. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) a. In Arachnida, a leg segment between the femur and tibia (the 4th segment). b. For Acari, see genu, patelliform a.

**patellar** a. [L. patella, small pan] 1. Pertaining to the patella; a small pan; a kneepan. 2. (MOLL: Cephalopoda) The saucer-shape, typical of Patellacea.

**patent** a. [L. patens, lying open] Open; diverging; expanded; spreading apart. see prepatent period.

**pathogen** n. [Gr. pathos, suffering; gennaein, to produce] 1. A disease causing microorganism. 2. A parasite causing injury to a host.

**pathogenesis** n. [Gr. pathos, suffering; genesis, origin] The origination and development of disease. **pathogenic** a.

**pathognomonic** a. [Gr. pathos, suffering; gnom, sign] A diagnostic symptom by which a disease may be recognized.

**pathology** n. [Gr. pathos, suffering; logos, discourse] The study of diseases. **pathological** a.

**patocoles** n.pl. [Gr. patos, bottom; L. colere, to dwell] Animals that spend part of their time dwelling in the cryptosphere but emerge to hunt and mate.

**patronymic** a. [Gr. pater, father; onyma, name] In nomenclature, a name based on that of a person.

**patulous** a. [L. patulus, standing open] Spreading; expanded; distended; having a wide aperture.

**paturon** n. [Gr. patein, to trample on; ousa, after part] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acarina, a structure on the chelicera bearing numerous toothlike projections; rastellum.

**paucispiral** a. [L. paucus, few; spira, coil] With relatively few whorls; oligogyral.

**paunch** see crop

**Paurometabola** n. [Gr. pauros, little; metabole, change] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A division of the Heterometabola.

**paurometabolous** a. [Gr. pauros, little; metabole, change] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having slight metamorphosis, the young and adults living in the same habitat, and the adults have wings. see holometabolous.

**Pauropoda** n. [Gr. pauros, little; pous, foot] (ARTHRO) Blind myriapoda, having 9-11 leg-bearing trunk segments, belonging in the phylum Arthropoda.

**paurostyle** n. [Gr. pauros, little; stylos, pillar] (BRYO: Stenolaemata) A type of stylet of cryptostomates with an irregular rod of nonlaminated material, with laminae weakly deflected toward the zoarial surface; usually smaller than acanthostyles.

**Pavan’s gland** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A gland of many Dolichoderine, associated with a conspicuous palisade epithelium on the 7th sternum that functions to secrete a pheromone trail; a sternal gland.

**Pawlowsky’s glands** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Siphunculata, a pair of glands that open into the stylet sac and possibly function to lubricate the stylets.

**paxilla** n.; pl. **-lae** [L. paxillus, a peg] 1. A small spine or peg.
2. (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) A raised ossicle on the aboral surface, crowned with small movable spines or granules. paxilliform a.

**Pearman's organ** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A rugose area adjacent to a membranous tympanum on the inner side of the hind coxae of Psocids, thought to be a stridulatory organ.

pecilonymy see poecilonymy

pecking order see hierarchy

pecten n.; pl. pectines [L. pecten, comb] 1. Any comb- or rake-like structure. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Scorpiones, one of a pair of appendages on the somite immediately behind the genital somite. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) a. In Culicidae, a Culicinae larvae, bearing a comlike row of spicules on the basal part of the siphon; in Anophelinae and Dixidae larvae, borne on the posterior margin of the pecten plate. b. In Apidae, the pollen rake. c. In genitalia, distally pointing rows of comlike teeth lining the articular membrane of the gonopophyses. d. In Diaspidinae, see gland spines.

pectina n.; pl. -ae [L. pecten, comb] (ARTHRO: Insecta) One of the broad fringed plates on the pygidium of coccids.

pectinate a. [L. pecten, comb] 1. Having branches or processes like a comb. 2. Of claws; having teeth.

pectinate chaeta (ANN: Oligochaeta) Crochet seta with two lateral teeth with several fine teeth between.

pectinations n.pl. [L. pecten, comb] (MOLL: Polycladophora) Small sharp teeth on the outer edges of the insertion plates.

pectunculate a. [L. pecten, comb; -unculus, little] Having a row of minute appendages; pectunculoid.

pectus n. [L. pectus, breast] (ARTHRO) A sclerite composed of pleuron fused with the sternum.

pedal a. [L. pedis, foot] Pertaining to a footlike appendage.

pedal disc (CNID: Anthozoa) In Actinaria, the base or foot.

pedal elevator muscle (MOLL: Bivalvia) Muscle fibers attached in the umbonal cavity that raise the foot.

pedal gape (MOLL: Bivalvia) Opening between shell valves that allows extension of the foot.

pedal glands (ROTIF: Bdelloidea) Glands in the retractile foot, opening through the toes, that secrete an adhesive to attach the animal to the substrate while feeding.

pedal groove (MOLL: Solenogastres) A longitudinal fold or folds with ciliated and secretory cells in the median ventral position.

pedalium n.; pl. -alia [Gr. pedalion, rudder] (CNID) Bladelike expansions at each corner of the umbrella that bear a mobile and contractile hollow tentacle or group of tentacles.

pedal levator muscle see pedal retractor muscle

pedal lobe (ARTHRO: Insecta) A fleshy, bump-like, non-segmented rudimentary leg of a larva.

pedal pit (MOLL: Solengastres) A ciliated pit containing secretory cells at the anterior end of the pedal groove.

pedal protractor muscle (MOLL: Bivalvia) The muscle that extends the foot.

pedal retractor muscle (MOLL: Bivalvia) The muscle attached to the shell that withdraws the foot; pedal levator muscle.

pedal stridulating organ (ARTHRO: Insecta) In male Hemipterous Corixidae, the spinose area on the inside of each front femur when drawn over the edge of the clypeus.

pedamina n.pl.; sing. -um [L. pes, foot; mina, projecting point] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, the aborted forelegs of a nymph.

peddler n. [ME. pedlere, fr. ped, basket] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A larva of Cassidinae Coleoptera, having a forked caudal process supporting excrement and exuviae.

pedicel n. [L. pediculus, little foot] 1. Any small or short stalk or stem supporting an organ or other structure. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, the attenuated first abdominal segment, joining the abdomen to the cephalothorax. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) a. The second segment of the antenna. b. An ovariole stalk, or short duct connecting the egg tubes with the later oviduct. c. In Formicidae, the stem of the abdomen, between the thorax and gaster.

pedicellariae n.pl. [L. pediculus, little foot] (ECHINOD) In
Echinoidea and Asteroidea, stalked pincer-like structures, usually armed with teeth, used for removal of foreign particles and prevention of larvae of sessile organisms from settling on the animal; sessile pedicellariae are composed of two or more short, movable spines on the same or adjacent ossicles.

**pedicellate** a. [L. *pediculus*, little foot] Supported by a pedicel or petiole.

**pedicellus spines** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera and Diptera, sensory spines at the bases of the antennae that play a role in the perception of gravity and possibly current stimuli.

**pedicle** n. [L. *pediculus*, little foot] (BRACHIO) A variously developed, tough flexible stalk protruding from the bivalve shell; functioning as a tether, a pivot around which the shell may be moved, or as a locomotory organ.

**pedicle collar** (BRACHIO) The two deltidial plates curved around the pedicle base, may or may not be fused.

**pedicle foramen** (BRACHIO) Ring-like perforation of a shell through which the pedicle passes.

**pedicle groove** (BRACHIO) When present, subtriangular groove dividing the ventral pseudointerarea medially and allowing passage for pedicle.

**pedicle muscles** (BRACHIO) 1. In Articulata, adjuster muscles external to the pedicle and longitudinal fibrils in the connective tissue of the pedicle. 2. In Inarticulata, muscles in the wall and coelom of the pedicle.

**pedicle plate** (BRACHIO) A tongue-like shell deposit inside the dorsal edge of the labiate foramen.

**pedicle sheath** (BRACHIO) A tube projecting posteroventrally from the ventral umbo; probably enclosing the pedicle in the young stages of shell development with a supra-apical pedicle foramen.

**pedicle tube** (BRACHIO) A tube of secondary shell enclosing the proximal part of the pedicle.

**pedicle valve** (BRACHIO) The valve from which the pedicle usually emerges, generally larger than the brachial valve; ventral valve.

**pedigerous** a. [L. *pes*, foot; *gerare*, to carry] Bearing footlike appendages.

**pedipalp, pedipalpus** n.; pl. -pi [L. *pes*, foot; *palpare*, to touch] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) The second pair of cephalothoracic appendages, variously modified as a pincer-like claw, or simple leg-like in different groups.

**pedisulcus** n. [L. *pes*, foot; *sulcus*, furrow] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, an indentation near the base of the second hind tarsal segment of some Simuliidae.

**pedium** n.; pl. -dia [Gr. *pedion*, open plain] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid larvae, the central part of the epipharynx, bare and soft-skinned, between the haptomerum and haptotholus; crossed on the left side by the epitorma.

**pedofossae** n.pl. [L. *pes*, foot; *fossa*, ditch] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, concavities in the podosoma into which legs II, III and IV can be tucked.

**pedogenesis** see **paedogenesis**

**pedothecae** n.pl. [Gr. *pedon*, ground; *theke*, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera pupae, the adhering sheaths of the legs.

**peduncle** n. [L. *pedunculus*, small foot] A stem, stalk or petiole supporting an organ or other structure. **pedunculate** a.

**pedunculate bodies** see **corpora pedunculata**

**pedunculate papillae** (NEMATA) A modified, stalked, genital papillae of males.

**pelagic** a. [Gr. *pelagos*, open sea] Pertaining to the open sea; ocean-dwelling.

**pelagosphera** n. [Gr. *pelagos*, open sea; *sphaira*, ball] (SIPUN) The second larval stage, characterized by a terminal organ for temporary attachment to the substratum, a band of metatrochal swimming cilia, and a retractable anterior body.

**Pelecypoda** see **Bivalvia**

**pellicle** n. [L. *pellis*, skin] A thin skin, film or layer.

**pellions** see **rosettes**
pellucid a. [L. per, through; lucere, to shine] Transparent or clear; not colored.

pelma n. [Gr. pelma, sole] (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) The stalk and holdfast beneath the crown.

peloderan a. [Gr. pella, cup, bowl; deros, skin] (NEMATA) Pertaining to caudal alae that meet at the male tail tip. see leptoderan.

pelopsiform a. [Gr. pelops, genus of orbatid mites; L. forma, shape] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, having the form of the genus Pelops.

peltate a. [Gr. pelte, shield] Shield-shaped; escutcheon. peltation n.

peltidium n. [Gr. pelte, shield] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In acari, the prodorsal shield. see schizopeltid.

peltogonopod n. [Gr. pelte, shield; gone, seed; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) Accessory gonopods; often plate-like shields of the gonopods.

pen n. [L. penna, feather] (MOLL: Cephalopoda) In Teuthoidea, an internal shell that may be slender, thin, delicate, horny or lanceolate. see gladius.

pencil n. [L. dim. penis, tail] 1. A brush of hair or bristles. see brushes. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, sensory hair on the distal part of the antenna.

pendent a. [L. pendere, to hang] Hanging; suspended from above. pendulous a.

penellipse n. [L. paene, almost; Gr. elleipsis, leaving out] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In larvae, a series of crochets usually more than a semicircle and less than a complete circle. see lateral penellipse, mesal penellipse.

penetrant see stenotele

penial chaeta/seta (ANN: Oligochaeta) One of the extra seta near the male pore that facilitate the passage of sperm during copulation; usually long, sculptured, and in paired bundles.

penicilla n.; pl. -ae [L. penicillum, painter's brush] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In certain Anaspidacea, dentate setae on the mandible.

penicilliform a. [L. penicillum, painter's brush] Having the form of a brush or pencil; tipped with fine hairs or fibers.

penicillum, penicillus n.; pl. -li [L. penicillum, painter's brush] A pencil or brush of setae or hair.

peniferum n. [L. penis, male copulatory organ; ferum, bear] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Ostracoda, the varied, sclerotized male copulatory apparatus that bears the penis and hinge on which the apparatus may turn around the zygum.

penis n.; pl. -es [L. penis, male copulatory organ] A male copulatory organ or paired organs for conveying sperm to the genital tract of a female. see phallus, aedeagus.

penis funnel see anellus

penis valves (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, genital clasper organs.

pennaceous a. [L. penna, feather] Resembling a feather, as a marking; penniform.

pentacrinoid a. [Gr. pente, five; krinon, lily] (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) A larval stage following the cystidean stage that attaches to the substrate or adult crinoid and develops a crown of arms and cirri.

pentactula larva (ECHINOD: Holothuroidea) A young larva with 5 primary tentacles and one or two podia that eventually settle to the bottom and assume the adult mode of existence.

pentaglossate a. [Gr. pente, five; glossa, tongue] (MOLL) Having no central tooth and teeth of the same shape that increase in size toward the edge of the radula.

pentagonal a. [Gr. pente, five; gonia, angle] Five-sided; having 5 angles.

pentamerous a. [Gr. pente, five; meros, part] Composed of 5 similar parts; having 5-jointed tarsi.

pentaradiate a. [Gr. pente, five; L. radius, ray] Arranged in 5 rays.

pentazonian segment (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) A segment formed of 5 separate sclerites; the tergum, 2 lateral pleurites and 2 sternites.
penultimate a. [L. paene, almost; ultimus, last] Next to the last; the whorl preceding the last.

peptonephridia n.pl. [Gr. pepton, digested; nephros, kidney] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Organs opening into the buccal cavity of pharynx (supposedly modified nephridia).

peraeon see pereon
peraeonite see pereionite
peraeopod see pereopod
percurent a. [L. per, through; currere, to run] Extending through the entire length; continuous.

percutaneous a. [L. per, through; cutis, skin] Penetration through the skin.

peregrine see allochthonous, anthropochorous
pereionite n. [Gr. peraioun, to convey; -ites, joined to] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Somite of the pereon; pereionite, pereionite.


pereonite n. [Gr. peraioun, to convey; -ites, joined to] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Somite of the pereon; pereionite, pereionite.

pereopod, pereaeopod, perieopod n. [Gr. peraioun, to convey; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Thoracic appendage used in locomotion and for seizing and handling food; ambulatory leg; walking leg; trunk legs.

perfect mesentaries (CNID: Anthozoa) Mesenteries spanning the gastrovascular space and inserting on the body wall and actino-pharynx. see imperfect mesentaries.

perfoliate a. [L. per, through; folium, leaf] With terminal joints leaflike and surrounding the stalk connecting them.

perforate a. [L. per, through; forare, to bore] Pierced; having pores or small openings.

pergameneous a. [L. pergamen, parchment] Of the nature or texture of parchment.

perianal a. [Gr. peri, around; L. anus] Situated or occurring around the anus.

periaxial a. [Gr. peri, around; L. axis] To surround an axis.

peribuccal a. [Gr. peri, around; L. bucca, mouth cavity] Encircling the buccal cavity.

pericardial cavity see dorsal sinus

pericardial cells (ARTHRO: Insecta) Nephrocytes present on the surface of the heart, or lying on the pericardial septum or the alary muscles.

pericardial gland 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) see prothoracic gland. 2. (MOLL: Gastropoda) Marginal cells of the pericardium in Prosobranchia; filled with yellow-green granules.

pericardial sinus see dorsal sinus

pericardium n. [Gr. peri, around; kardia, heart] The cavity enclosing the heart as well as membranes lining the cavity and covering the heart. pericardial a.

pericaryon see perikaryon

pericentric inversion An inversion that includes the centromere.

perichaetine a. [Gr. peri, around; chaite, mane] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Referring to setal location, when there is more than 8 per segment, encircling a segment; perichaetal condition.

perideltidium n.; pl. -ia [Gr. peri, around; dim. delta, ] (BRACHIO) One of a pair of raised triangular areas on either side of the pseudodeltidium with both striae and growth lines. perideltidial a.

periderm n. [Gr. peri, around; derma, skin] (CNID: Hydrozoa) A hydroid perisarc.

perienteric a. [Gr. peri, around; enteron, gut] Surrounding the alimentary tract.

periflagellar membrane (PORIF) A membrane between choanocyte collar tentacles and the apical flagellum.

perigastric a. [Gr. peri, around; gaster, stomach] Surrounding the visera.

perignathic girdle (ECHINOD: Echinoidea) A calcareous ridge
on the inner side of the peristomal edge of the test that serves as the attachment for the muscles of the masticatory apparatus.

perihemal a. [Gr. peri, around; haima, blood] (ECHINOD) Various tubular coelomic sinuses that form channels of the hemal system.

perikaryon, pericaryon n.; pl. -karya [Gr. peri, around; karyon, nucleus] The portion of the cell that contains the nucleus.

perilemma n.; pl. -ae [Gr. peri, around; lemma, bark] (ARTHRO) A layer of glial cells beneath the fibrous neurilemma of ganglia.

perilymph n. [Gr. peri, around; L. lympha, water] (MOLL: Cephalopoda) In Octopodidae, the liquid that fills the outer sac of the statocyst.

perimetrical attachment organ (BRYO: Stenolaemata) Collarlike membrane attached to the tentacle sheath and to both the outer end of the membranous sac and skeletal body wall.

perinaeum see perineum

perinductura n. [Gr. peri, around; L. inductura, a covering] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A continuous outer shell layer formed by the edge of the mantle reflected back over the outer lip.

perineum n. [Gr. peri, around; enein, to empty out] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The area between the posterior of the anus and the anterior part of the external genitalia, especially in females. perineal a.

perineural a. [Gr. peri, around; neuron, nerve] Surrounding a nerve or nerve cord.

perineurium n. [Gr. peri, around; neuron, nerve] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A layer of cells beneath the neural lamella in the nerve sheath.

perinotum see girdle

periodicity a. [Gr. peri, around; hodos, way] Functions that occur at regular intervals or times; rhythm.

periodomorphosis n. [Gr. peri, around; hodos, way; morphosis, shaping] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) In some male Julida, regression from a copulatory stage to a noncopulatory stage in consecutive molts; subsequent molting leads to a copulatory stage again.

periopticon see lamina

perioral disc see labial disc

periostracal glands (MOLL: Bivalvia) Glands of the mantle edge that secrete the base layer of the periostracum.

periostracal groove (MOLL: Bivalvia) The groove between the tentacular fold and the shell fold that houses the periostracal glands.

periostracum n. [Gr. peri, around; ostrakon, shell] A thin skin or horny covering on the exterior of the shells of most Mollusca and Brachiopoda. periostracal a.

periparturient period That period before, during and after giving birth.

peripharyngeal ganglion (BRYO) Prolongation of the cerebral ganglion around the oral opening.

peripheral a. [Gr. peri, around; pherein, to carry] To or toward the surface; distant from the center.

peripheral nerve net (NEMATA: Adenophorea) A subcuticular neural meshwork that connects the setae and papillae on the whole body surface of some marine forms.

peripheral nervous system Contains all sensory cell bodies (exceptions rare), plus local plexuses in the body wall or viscera, local ganglia of either sensory or motor-and-interneuronal composition, plus the peripheral axons making up the nerves.

periplasm n. [Gr. peri, around; plassein, to mold] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A bounding layer formed by cytoplasm in the egg that lies just beneath the vitelline membrane and completely surrounds the egg.

peripneustic a. [Gr. peri, around; pneustikos, of breathing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having 9 pairs of functional spiracles; usually a prothoracic pair and 8 abdominal pairs. see polypneustic.
**peripodial cavities** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A cavity formed during metamorphosis when the imaginal disc becomes invaginated beneath the larval epidermis.

**peripodial membrane** (ARTHRO: Insecta) The cell layer or wall surrounding the peripodal cavity and at pupation, comes to form part of the epidermis of the general body wall.

**peripodial sac** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In metamorphosis, the membrane enclosing the imaginal disc (bud).

**periproct** n. [Gr. peri, around; proktos, the anus] 1. The distal piece or segment of the body containing the anus. 2. (ANN: Oligochaeta) The pygome or pygidium. 3. (ARTHRO) see telson. 4. (ECHINOD) The circular membrane containing the anus, surrounded by a varying number of embedded plates.

**perisarc** n. [Gr. peri, around; sarx, flesh] (CNID: Hydrozoa) A yellowish or brown chitinous covering of a colony that is secreted by the epidermis; the periderm.

**perisomatic plates** (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) Tegmental plates: interradial, interambulacrals, or radial plates.

**perispicular spongin** (PORIF) Spongin surrounding spicules.

**peristalsis** n. [Gr. peri, around; stalsis, constriction] Rhythmic movement of the wall of the enteron or other tubular organs, traveling in successive contractions in one direction.

**peristethium** see mesosternum

**peristigmatic glands** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Glands that secrete a hydrophobic material preventing wetting of the spiracles.

**peristome** n. [Gr. peri, around; stoma, mouth] 1. The region surrounding the mouth. 2. (ANN) Segment modified to form part of the head and surround the mouth; buccal segments. see pro stomium. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Membranous tissue around the base of the mouth. 4. (BRYO) Modifications of the area around the orifice. 5. (ECHINOD: Ophiuroidea) Membranous area surrounding the mouth; on the aboral surface of the jaw. 6. (MOLL: Gastropoda) Thickened rim or lip around the mouth; the margin of the aperture.

**peristomium** n. [Gr. peri, around; stoma, mouth] (ANN: Oligochaeta) The lateral and ventral margins of the mouth, behind the prostomium.

**perisymphathetic system** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Neurohemal organs connected to the transverse nerves of the ventral sympathetic nervous system, that release the products of the neurosecretory cells in the ventral ganglia.

**peritoneal membrane** see peritoneum

**peritoneal sheath** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A network of anastomosing muscle fibers that holds together the ovarioles of the ovary.

**peritoneum** n. [Gr. peri, around; tonos, strain; eous, composed of] A thin serous membrane lining the body cavity; covering and supporting the organs. peritoneal a.

**peritreme** n. [Gr. peri, around; trema, hold] 1. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, a concave plate surrounding a stigma (=spiracle). 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) An annular sclerite surrounding a spiracle. 3. (MOLL: Gastropoda) see peristome.

**peritrophic membrane** (ARTHRO) An extracellular sheath in which chitin is present, separating the apical surface of the mid-gut that protects the gut cells from mechanical damage caused by abrasive food particles; usually loosening from the mid-gut and remaining around the food, passing with the feces.

**perivisceral** a. [Gr. peri, around; L. viscus, entrail] Surrounding the viscera.

**permanent haplometrosis** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A colony that is founded by a single female whose initial offspring are sterile females, then later towards the end of the annual cycle reproductives are produced. see temporary haplometrosis, functional haplometrosis.

**permanent hybrid** Hybrid that maintains its heterozygosity by balanced lethal factors in its genotype.

**permanent parasite** A parasite living its entire adult life within or on a host.

**permanent pleometrosis** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social Hymenoptera, the foundation of colonies through swarming. see primary pleometrosis.

**permesothyridid foramen** (BRACHIO) A pedicle opening found
mostly within the ventral umbo.

**peronium** n.; pl. -ia [Gr. *perona*, fibula] (CNID: Hydrozoa) Thick epidermal tract from the base of the tentacle on to the bell.

**peroral** a. [L. *per*, through; *os*, mouth] By way of, or through the mouth.

**perradius** n.; pl. -ia [L. *per*, through; *radius*, ray] In Echinodermata and Cnidaria, body parts and organs located along a limited number of radial planes; primary or 1st order radius.

**pervious** a. [L. *per*, through; *via*, way] Perforate or open.


**petiole** n. [L. *petiolus*, little foot] 1. A stock or stem. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) a. In Hymenoptera Apocrita, the narrow constricted zone at the base of the gaster. b. In Formicidae, a one or two segmented pedicel. **petiolate** a., **petioliform** a.

**petraliiform colony** (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In Cheilostomata, encrusting unilaminate colony loosely attached by the protruding basal walls of zooïds or by basally budded kenozoïds.

**petricolous** a. [L. *petra*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit] Dwelling within stones, crevices or in hard clay.

**pH** A symbol of a scale measuring the acidity or alkalinity of a medium, with a value of 7.0 indicating neutral, lower values indicating acidity, and higher values indicating increased values of alkalinity.


**phaeno-** see pheno


**phagocytes** n.pl. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, container] Cells in a body, fixed or moving, capable of active ingestion and digestion. see **plasmatocytes**.


**phagotroph** n. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat; *trophon*, food] An organism that ingests food by phagocytosis.

**phallic gland** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some Orthoptera, a gland that lies on the posterior part of the accessory gland tubule mass to the left of the ejaculatory duct and opens on the distal part of the left phallomere; conglobate gland.

**phallic organ** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Median intromittent apparatus of males located on segment 9 and consisting of phallus or phallosomes and lobes from the phallobase; penis.

**phallobase** n. [Gr. *phallos*, penis; *basis*, bottom] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Proximal part of the phallus of males, a large basal structure supporting the aedeagus; a thecal fold or sheath around the aedeagus; basal phallic sclerites in the wall of the genital chamber.

**phallocrypt** n. [Gr. *phallos*, penis; *kryptos*, hidden] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In males, a pocket of the phallobase or wall of the genital chamber containing the base of the aedeagus.

**phallosomes** n.pl. [Gr. *phallos*, penis; *meros*, part] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Genital phalic lobes formed at the sides of the gonopore of males, that form an inner pair of mesomers that unite to form the aedeagus, the intromittent organ, and outer parameres that develop into claspers of variable form.

**phallosome** n. [Gr. *phallos*, penis; *soma*, body] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Complex structure surrounding the gonopore between the protiger, gonocoxite and sternum IX in male mosquitoes.

**phallotheca** n.; pl. -thecae [Gr. *phallos*, penis; *theke*, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In males, a fold or tubular extension of the phallobase partly or completely enclosing the aedeagus.
phalotreme, phallotrema n. [Gr. phallos, penis; trema, hole] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In males, the opening of the duct at the tip of the aedeagus.

phallus n. [Gr. phallos, penis] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The male copulatory organ; the parameres together with the aedeagus; the penis. phallic a.

phanere n. [Gr. phaneros, visible] Any prominent tegumentary formation, i.e., setae or seta-like processes.

phanerocephalic pupa (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the pupal stage between the cryptocephalic pupa and the pharate adult.

phanerocodonic a. [Gr. phaneros, visible; kodon, bell] (CNID: Hydrozoa) Of or pertaining to detached and free-swimming medusa of a hydroid colony.

phaneromphalous a. [Gr. phaneros, visible; omphalos, the navel] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A shell with a completely open umbilicus; may be wide, narrow, or very minute. see anomphalous.

phanerotaxy n. [Gr. phaneros, visible; taxis, arrangement] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) The number and arrangements of phaneres. phanerotactic a.

phanerotoxic a. [Gr. phaneros, visible; toxikos, poison] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Erucism caused by toxic setae of lepidopterous caterpillars. see lepidopterism.

phaosome n. [Gr. phaos, light; soma, body] A light-sensitive epidermal organelle; eyespot.

pharynx n.; pl. pharynges, pharynxes [Gr. pharynx, gullet] 1. In insects, annelids, arachnids and platyhelminths the anterior part of the foregut, between the mouth and the esophagus. 2. (NEMATA) a. The posterior portion of the stoma (esophastome); anterior stomal region of the esophagus proper. b. Sometimes used as a synonym of esophagus.

pharynx of Leisblein see esophageal bulb

pharyngeal canal (CTENO) The stomodeal canal.

pharyngeal ganglion see corpora cardiaca

pharyngeal glands 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera: a. Lateral : a long coiled chain of follicles in the antero-dorsal region of the head of worker Apoidea; the source of royal jelly. b. Ventral : a transverse row of cells opening into the floor of the pharynx between the ducts of the lateral pharyngeal glands. 2. (NEMATA) see esophageal glands.

pharyngeal skeleton see cephalopharyngeal skeleton

pharyngeal tube (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Siphunculata, the entrance to the cibarial pump. see sac tube, trophic sac.

pharyngeate, nonocellate cercariae (PLATY: Trematoda) Furcocercous cercariae that develop in sporocysts or rediae and penetrate into a vertebrate to encyst.

pharyngo-intestinal valve see cardia

pharynx of Leisblein see esophageal bulb

phasic castration Pertaining to individuals in which the gonads are inhibited in development due to seasonal or ontogenetic conditions. see alimentary castration, nutricial castration.

phasic muscle (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, the fast muscle; adductor muscle that reacts quickly but does not endure.

phasma n.; pl. -ata [Gr. phasma, apparition] (NEMATA: Adenophorea) Phasmid-like areas on the tails of some Desmoscolecida; tiny canals lead away from these structures, but no phasmidial gland has been found.

phasmid n. [Gr. phasma, apparition; edios, like] (NEMATA) One of a pair of lateral caudal pores (sensilla) connecting with a glandular pouch that allegedly functions as a chemoreceptor. see scutellum.

Phasmidia see Secernentea

phene pl. of phenon

phenetic classification  A classification based on phenotypes rather than evolution from a common ancestor.

pheneticist  see numerical phenetics

phenetic ranking  Ranking into categories according to degree of overall similarity.

phengophil  a. [Gr. phengos, light; philos, loving] Preferring light.

phengophobe  a. [Gr. phengos, light; phobos, fear] Shunning light.

phenogram  n. [Gr. phainein, to appear; gramme, mark] A diagram showing degree of similarity among taxa.

phenology  n. [Gr. phainein, to appear; logos, discourse] A branch of science concerned with periodic biotic events such as flowering, breeding and migration.


phenomenology  see phenology


phenotype  n. [Gr. phainein, to appear; typos, type] The physical appearance of an individual as a result of interaction between genotype and environment.

pheromone  n. [Gr. phero, bear; hormao, to instigate] A chemical substance secreted by an animal on the substratum, on the bodies or possibly in the air, that influences the behavior of other individuals of the same or different species, such as trail-marking or following, alarm, dispersants, territoriality, synchronization, aggregation and sex attractants.

phialiform, phialaeform  a. [L. phiala, shallow cup; forma, shape] Cup-shaped; saucer-shaped.

philopatry  n. [Gr. philos, loving; patrios, fatherland] The tendency of an individual to either stay in or return to its home or adopted locality.

phlebedesis, phleboedesis  n. [Gr. phleps, vein; desis, a binding together] Suppression of the true coelom by a hemocoel.

phoba  n.; pl. -ae [Gr. phobe, tuft] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In many scarabaeoid larvae, a dense hair-like set of projections, often forked, at the posterior inner edge of the paria.

phobotaxis  see klinokinesis

phonation  n. [Gr. phone, sound] The production of sounds.

phonoreceptor  n. [Gr. phone, sound; L. receptor, receiver] A sense organ responsive to sound.

phoresis  n. [Gr. phoreus, carrier] A form of symbiotic relationship when the symbiont, the phoront, is mechanically carried about by its host; neither being physiologically dependent on the other. see phoretic host, transport host.

phoresy  see phoresis

phoretic host  One partner in a phoretic relationship; an organism that transports another microorganism to which it is nonsusceptible; a transport host; a mechanical vector.

phoretomorph  n. [Gr. phoretos, carried; morphe, form] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In mites, forms adapted especially for phoretic transport.

Phoronida, phoronids  n.; n.pl. [L. Phoronis, surname of Io] Phylum or class of the phylum Lophophorata; marine, enterocoel coelomates, free-living in secreted chitinous, cylindrical tubes.

phoront  n. [Gr. phoretos, carry] Any organism mechanically conveyed by another organism. see phoresis.

phospholipids  n.pl. [Gr. phosphoros, light bringer; lipos, fat] Lipids containing phosphorus and nitrogen, found in all cells.

phosphorescent  see bioluminescence

photic zone  Surface waters penetrated by light. see aphotic zone.

photochemical  a. [Gr. phos, light; chemeia, infusion] Pertaining to any chemical reaction produced by exposure to light.

photogenic  a. [Gr. phos, light; genes, born] Light producing; luminescent.
photokinesis n. [Gr. phos, light; kinesis, movement] A kinesis in response to stimulation by visual cognizance.

photophil n. [Gr. phos, light; philos, loving] Light-loving. see phengophil.

photophobic, photophobe a. [Gr. phos, light; phobos, fear] Shunning or avoiding light. see lucifugous, lucipetal, phengophobe.

photophobotaxis n. [Gr. phos, light; phobos, fear; taxis, arrangement] Movement involved in the avoidance of light; negative tropism.

photophore n. [Gr. phos, light;pherein, to bear] A light producing organ of certain marine Hydrozoa, Crustacea and Cephalopoda.

photopic see apposition eye

photoreactivation reaction Partial reversal of damage to biological systems by ultraviolet light by longer wave length light.

photoreceptor n. [Gr. phos, light; L. receptor, receiver] A sense organ responsive to light.

photosynthesis n. [Gr. phos, light; synthesis, place together] The formation of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water by the absorption of light by chlorophyll.

phototaxis n. [Gr. phos, light; taxis, arrangement] The movement in response to the stimulus of light. see heliotaxis.

phototelotaxis n. [Gr. phos, light; telos, end; taxis, arrangement] The direct movement of an animal toward shade.

phototropism n. [Gr. phos, light; tropos, turn] Movement determined by the direction of incident light. phototropic a.

phragma n.; pl. -mata [Gr. phragmos, fence] 1. An inwardly extending process. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In winged forms, an internal plate or invagination of the dorsal wall for the attachment of muscles. phragmatial a. see prephragma, postphragma.

phragmocone n. [Gr. phragmos, fence; konos, cone] (MOLL: Cephalopoda) A thin, conical internally chambered shell.

phragmocyttarous a. [Gr. phragmos, fence; kyttaros, partition] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Pertaining to nests, especially of social wasps, in which brood combs are attached laterally to the inner surface of the sack-like envelope.

phragmosis n. [Gr. phragmos, fence] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A method used by Formicidae and Termitidae in which the head or tip of the abdomen is used as a plug for the nest entrance.

phthiriasis n. [Gr. phtheir, louse; -iasis, disease] A skin condition caused by an infestation of certain Siphunculata.

phthisaner n. [Gr. phthisis, decline; aner, male] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupal male Formicidae in which the wings are suppressed and the legs, head, thorax and antennae remain abortive due to the extraction of the juices of the late larval or semi-pupal stage by the larval ant chalcid wasp of the family Eucharitidae. see phthisogyne.

phthisergate n. [Gr. phthisis, decline; ergates, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, an emaciated pharate adult worker due to parasitic feeding in the larval, prepupal or pharate adult stage by the larval ant chalcid wasp of the family Eucharitidae; an infra-ergatoid form.

phthisodinergate n. [Gr. phthisis, decline; deinos, terrible; ergate, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, pupated soldier denied adulthood due to parasitism.

phthisogyne n. [Gr. phthisis, decline; gynæ, woman] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, a form resulting from a female larva under the same parasitism as a phthisaner.

phylacobiosis n. [Gr. phylax, guard; biosis, manner of life] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A form of symbiosis in which a species of Formicidae lives in the hills of Termitidae supposedly acting as a guard or protector.

phylactocarps n.pl. [Gr. phylax, guard; karpos, fruit] (CNID: Hydrozoa) Protective modifications for the gonangia of Hydrozoa. see corbula.

Phylactolaemata, phylactolaemates n.; n.pl. [Gr. phylax, guard; laimos, throat] A small, basically cylindrical, mono-
morphis, freshwater class of Bryozoa, with a crescentic lophophore and an epistome.

**phylacum** n. [Gr. *phylax*, guard] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) In Julida, the outer leaf-like flange of the solenomerite.

**phyletic** a. [Gr. *phyle*, tribe] Pertaining to a line of descent. see **phylogeny**.

**phyletic correlation** The occurrence of characters that are phenotypic manifestations of a well-integrated ancestral gene complex.

**phyletic evolution** Genetic changes that occur within an evolutionary line.

**phyllidium** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf] (PLATY: Cestoda) Leaf-shaped outgrowth on the side of the scolex; bothridium.


**phyllobombycin** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; L. *bombyx*, silkworm] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, a crystalline derivative of chlorophyll found in the feces of silkworms.


**phyllode** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf] (ECHINOD: Echinoidea) Petal-like arrangement of ambulacra around the peristome.

**phylophagous** a. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; *phagein*, to eat] Feeding upon leaf tissue.


**phyllosoma** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; *soma*, body] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a larval stage in the development of Palinuridae, characterized by a flattened leaf-shaped planktonic form; equivalent to zoea stage of other crustacean larvae.

**phyllotriaene** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; *triaina*, trident] (PORIF) Tetractinal spicule with three rays of flattened discs and the fourth ray short and pointed.

**phylozooid** n. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; *zoon*, animal] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In Siphonophora, a thick, gelatinous leaf-like or helmet-shaped medusoid containing a simple or branched gastrovascular canal, protective in function; a hydrophyllum; a bract.

**phylogeny** n. [Gr. *phyle*, tribe; *genesis*, beginning] The study of the history of the lines of evolution of a species or higher group of organisms; distinguished from ontogeny. see **classification**, **phylogenetic** a.

**phylogerontic** a. [Gr. *phyle*, tribe; *gerontos*, old man] In phylogeny, referring to the decadence of the old age stage. see **paracme**, **typolysis**.


**phylloneanic** a. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf; *neanikos*, youthful] Adolescent stage in phylogeny. see **neanic**.


**physerigate** n. [Gr. *physa*, bladder; *ergate*, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera Formicidae, large workers capable of egg production, but mainly utilized for honey storage.

**physiogenesis** n. [Gr. *physis*, nature; *genesis*, beginning] Differentiation of the embryo leading to distinctive differences between and within regions. see **histogenesis**.

**physiology** n. [Gr. *physis*, nature; logos, discourse] The study of cell and tissue function and activities of living organisms.

**physogastry** n. [Gr. *physa*, bladder; *gaster*, belly] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Swelling of the abdomen due to hypertrophy of fat bodies, ovaries, or both.

**phytobiotic** a. [Gr. *phyton*, plant; *bios*, life] Living within plants.
phytoparasite n. [Gr. phyton, plant; para, beside; sitos, food] A plant parasite. phytoparasitic a.

phytophaga n.pl. [Gr. phyton, plant; phagein, to eat] A member of a vegetable-eating group of animals.

phytophagous a. [Gr. phyton, plant; phagein, to eat] Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

phytophilous a. [Gr. phyton, plant; philos, loving] Pertaining to species that live or feed on plants.

piceous a. [L. piceus, pitchy] Pitch-black, brownish or reddish black.

pick n. [A.S. pic, pike] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Psocoptera, a detached styliform process of the lacinia.

picked a. [L. pictura, picture] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Pertaining to spots or bands on wings.

pigment n. [L. pignere, to paint] Coloring matter of plants and animals.

pigmenta cercaria (PLATY: Trematoda) Amphistome cercaria with stellate melanophores. see diplocotylea cercaria.

pigment cell A chromatophore; a chromocyte.


pilidium n. [L. dim. pileus, cap] (NEMER) A helmet-shaped free-swimming larva.

pilifer n. [L. pilus, hair; ferre, to carry] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, one of a pair of lateral projections on the labrum.

piliferous a. [L. pilus, hair, ferre, to carry] Bearing hair.

pillar n. [L. pila, pillar] 1. (MOLL: Bivalvia) An inwardly projecting outer shell layer along the length of the lower valve. 2. See columella

pillared eye see turbinate eye

pirole a. [L. pilus, hair] Hairy; with fine, soft hair.

pilus n.; pl. pili [L. pilus, hair] A hair or hair-like structure.

pinacocyte n. [Gr. pinax, tablet; kytos, container] (PORIF) The large flat polygonal cells that line all surfaces, except those of the choanocyte chambers. see exopinacocyte, endopinacocyte, basopinacocyte.

pinacoderm, pinnacoderm n. [Gr. pinax, tablet; derma, skin] (PORIF) The outer delimiting membrane layers of pinacocytes; ectosome.

pinaculum n. [Gr. pinax, tablet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Small, flat or slightly raised chitinized area with one to four setae.

pincers n.pl. [OF. pincer, to pinch] Any structure that resembles the grasping end of pincers.

pinna n.; pl. pinnae [L. feather] 1. A wing or fin. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The part of the trumpet of Culicidae pupae from the apex to an imaginary line drawn approximately perpendicular to the longitudinal axis at the proximal margin of the spiracular opening.

pinnafid n. [L. pinna, feather; findare, to split] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Wings that are deeply divided, as in Thysanoptera.

pinnate a. [L. pinnatus, feathered] 1. Feather or fern-like in appearance. 2. Having hairs, thorny or lateral processes on opposite sides.

pinnules n.pl. [L. dim. pinna, feather] 1. (ANN: Polychaeta) The lessened lateral paddle-like parapodia. 2. (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) Short tapering, flexible lateral projections or branches on either side of the arms.

pinocytes n. [Gr. pino, drink; kytos, container] Ingestion or absorption of surrounding fluids by a cell, that forms a vesicle by incupping of the surface membrane.

pinosome n. [Gr. pino, drink; soma, body] Intracellular vesicle containing material taken up by pinocytosis.

pinule, pinulus n. [L. dim. pinna, feather] (PORIF) A spicule resembling a fir tree because of small spines developing on one ray, usually 5 rayed spicules.

pioneer community Organisms that establish a new community on bare ground.

piping n. [L. pipare, to chirp] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Apis, sound made by young queens after their emergence.

piptoblast n. [Gr. piptein, to fall; blastos, bud] (BRYO) An encapsulated bud not released from parent colony.
piriform a. [L. pirum, pear; forma, shape] Pear-shaped; pyriform.

pisciculous a. [L. piscis, fish; colere, to inhabit] Living in fish.

pisiform n. [L. piscis, fish; forma, shape] Fish-shaped.

pisiform a. [L. pisum, a pea; forma, shape] Pertaining to pea-shaped; a small globular body.

pit gland (ROTIF: Monogononta) A secretion gland in the form of a cuplike pit on the corona.

pith n. [A.S. pitha, marrow, pith] (PORIF) A central region of more diffuse collagen found within a spongin fiber.

pivotal axis (MOLL: Bivalvia) An axis at the ligament about which the valves rotate.

pivotal bar (BRYO) In Cheilostomata avicularia, a complete skeletal rim on which the fixed end of the mandible is hinged.

placids n.pl. [Gr. plax, plate] (KINOR) Large plates located on the 3rd zonite (neck) with retractable necks; nonretractable are located on the 2nd zonite and sometimes referred to as a closing apparatus.

placoid a. [Gr. plax, plate] Plate-like.

placoid sensilla see sensillum placodeum


plagiosere n. [Gr. plagios, oblique; serere, to join] The succession of plant diversion into a new course by biotic factor or factors. see priserere.

plagiotriaene a. [Gr. plagios, oblique; triaina, trident] (PORIF) In tetraxons, having clads directed forward and making an angle of about 45° with the produced axis of the rhombome.

plagula n. [L. plagula, veil] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, a ventral plate protecting the pedicle.

plait n. [L. plicare, to fold] 1. Longitudinally folded or laid in pleats. 2. (MOLL: Gastropoda) Applied to folds on the colurnella or pillar.

planacea n. [L. planus, flat] A conjectured organism in the form of a ciliated planula, purported to be a stage in the evolution of higher animals.

plane a. [L. planus, flat] 1. A smooth flat surface, devoid of markings or configurations. 2. A plasmagene or plasmid.

plane of symmetry The median plane dividing a bilaterally symmetrical animal into two halves that are mirror images of each other.

planidium n.; pl. -idia [Gr. dim. plane, wanderer] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The free-living, active, first-instar larva of some parasitic hypermetamorphic Neuroptera, Coleoptera (triungulin), all Strepsiptera (triungulinid), Diptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera.

planipennate a. [L. planus, flat; penna, wing] Flat-winged.

planispiral a. [L. planus, flat; spira, coil] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Shells coiled in a single plane like a flat spiral with symmetrical sides; loosely used for shells whorled in a discoid form with asymmetrical sides. see isostrophic.

plankton n. [Gr. plankton, wandering] 1. Pelagic animals collectively, distinguished from coast or bottom forms. 2. A general name for animals (zooplankton) or plants (phytoplankton) living at or near the surface of the water. see seston.

planktotrophic larva (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) Free-living, ciliated larvae with a long motile life before metamorphosis.

planoblast (CNID: Hydrozoa) The free-swimming medusa form.

planorbid a. [L. planus, flat; orbis, a circle] Flat and orb-like.

planta n.; pl. plantae [L. planta, sole of foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some larval forms, an apical area of the leg bearing a row or circle of outwardly curved hooks or crochets that aid in gripping.

plantar a. [L. planta, sole of foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Of or pertaining to the planta or sole of the foot.

plantella see empodium

plantula n.; pl. -lae [L. plantula, small sole] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pad-like sole on the underside of the tarsal segment. see pulvillus.
planula n.; pl. -lae [L. planus, flat] (CNID) A free-swimming ciliated larva, cylindrical to ovoid with two cell layers (ectoderm and endoderm).


plasma n. [Gr. plasma, formed or molded] The fluid portion of blood or lymph.

plasmagene n. [Gr. plasma, formed or molded; gennaein, to produce] A genetic factor located in the cytoplasm, rather than in the nucleus; a plasmid; a plane.

plasmalemma see plasma membrane

plasma membrane A unit membrane surrounding the cell's protoplasm; cell membrane; plasmalemma.

plasmatocytes n.pl. [Gr. plasma, formed or molded; kytos, container] Small to large polymorphic hemocytes with a round to elongate nucleus and with either homogeneous or finely granular or finely vacuolated cytoplasm.

plasmid n. [Gr. plasma, formed or molded; eidos, like] DNA molecules that are not attached to a chromosome but are inherited regularly.

plasmon n. [Gr. plasma, formed or molded] All extrachromosomal hereditary determinants; plasmotype.

plasmosome see nucleolus

plasmytome see plasmotype

plastic a. [Gr. plasma, a thing molded] Formative.


plastosomes see mitochondria

plastron n. [F. plastron, breast plate] 1. The chorion of some eggs. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A permanent film of air retained by hairs on the outside of an aquatic insect body allowing an air water interface for gaseous exchange. 3. ECHINOD: Echinoidea) In Spatangoidea, a ventral interambulacral area between the labrum and periproct, sometimes with special spination.

plate organ see sensillum placodeum

plates n.pl. [L. plattus, flat] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diaspidinae, gland spines of the pygidium that are multiple branched, with or without a duct.

platyform larva (ARTHRO: Insecta) An extremely flattened larva; an onisciform larva.

Platyhelminthes n.pl. [Gr. platys, flat; helminthos, of worms] A phylum of acoelomate animals commonly called flatworms, including the flukes, tapeworms and turbellarians.

platymyarian a. [Gr. platys, flat; mys, muscle] (NEMATA) Having fibers of the muscle cells adjacent and perpendicular to the hypodermis. see coelomyarian.

plectanes n. [Gr. plektos, twisted] (NEMATA) Cuticular plates that function as supports for the male genital papillae.

plectolophe n. [Gr. plektos, twisted; lophos, crest] (BRACHIO) A lophophore where each branchium has a U-shaped side arm with a double row of paired filamentous appendages, terminating distally in a medial plano-spire normal to commissural plane with a single row of paired appendages. see plectolophous a.

plectrum n. [L. plectrum, a tool for plucking a stringed instrument] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera, a single scraper used against a roughened file (strigil) that causes a membrane to vibrate and therefore produce sound.

plegma n.; pl. plegmata [Gr. plegma, plaits] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid larvae, a single fold. see plegmatium, proplegmatium.

plegmatium n.; pl. -tia [Gr. plegma, plaits] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid larvae, a lateral paired area with a plicate, sclerotized surface, bordered by marginal plegmatized spines with acanthoparia.

pleiomorphic, pleomorphic a. [Gr. pleion, more; morphe, form] Having the ability to change shape; polymorphic, or a type of polymorphism.

pleiomorphism, pleomorphism n. [Gr. pleion, more; morphe, form] 1. Polymorphism. 2. A type of polymorphism exhibited as several different stages in a life cycle.

pleiotrophy, pleiotropism n. [Gr. pleion, more; tropein, to

pleomere see abdominal somite

pleometrosis n. [Gr. pleion, more; metros, mother] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A colony containing two or more fertilized egg-laying females (queens); social colony foundation; monometrosis; polygyny. pleometrotic a. see primary/periodical pleometrosis, permanent pleometrosis, temporary pleometrosis, secondary pleometrosis, haplometrosis.

pleomorphic see pleiomorphic

pleomorphism see pleomorphism

pleon, pleonites see abdomen

pleonic hinges (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, mid-lateral hinges that lock together the pleural somites.

pleoplyletic see polyphyletic

pleopod n. [Gr. plean, to swim; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Malacostraca, paired appendages of any of the first 5-6 somites, adapted for swimming; swimmeret.

pleotelson n. [Gr. plean, to swim; telson, limit] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) The telson and one or more abdominal somites combined by fusion.

plerergate see replete

plerocercoid n. [Gr. pleres, full; kerkos, tail; eidos, like] (PLATY: Cestoda) An elongate metacestode developed from a procer-coid.

plerocercoid stage (PLATY: Cestoda) A third-stage larva of Pseudophyllidea and Proteocephalidea with a solid body.

plerocercus stage (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhyncha, a metacestode in which the posterior forms a bladder (blasto-cyst) into which the rest of the body withdraws.

plerocestoid n. [Gr. pleres, full; kestos, girdle; eidos, like] (PLATY: Cestoda) The stage emerging from an oncosphere that upon development is known as a metacestode.

plesioasters n.pl. [Gr. plesios, near; aster, star] (PORIF) Streptasters with few spines from a very short axis.

plesiobiosis n. [Gr. plesios, near; biosis, manner of life] 1. A primitive form of association approaching symbiosis. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Living in close proximity, i.e., compound nests of different species of Formicidae and Isoptera; rudimentary form of social symbiosis.

plesiomorphy n. [Gr. plesios, near; morphos, form] A term referring to original or primitive characters being retained; normally used in cladistic taxonomy. see apomorphy, symplesiomorph.

plesiotype n. [Gr. plesios, near; typos, type] A specimen upon which a subsequent or additional description or illustration of a previously named species is based.

pleura n.pl; sing. pleuron [Gr. pleura, side] (ARTHRO) A lateral region on the sides of the body of certain arthropods; for crustaceans see epimere. pleural a.

pleural angle (MOLL: Gastropoda) In the plane through entire shell axis, angle between two straight lines lying tangential to the last two whorls on opposite sides.

pleural apophyseal pit (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, an external depression at the point of origin of the pleural apophysis, usually situated at the lower end of the pleural suture.

pleural apophysis (ARTHRO: Insecta) The internal arm of the pleural ridge that aids in resistance to the lateral elasticity of the thorax when in flight. see sternal apophyses.

pleural area 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, the lateral area of the propodeum, next to the metapleurum; divided into three parts, the first (front), second (middle), with the first and second usually united, and third (hind). 2. (MOLL: Polyplacophora) Side slopes, not including the jugal area or lateral areas where the latter are well defined.

pleural arm see pleural apophysis

pleural coxal process (ARTHRO: Insecta) The process of the pleuron at the base of the pleural ridge with which the coxa articulates.

pleuralia n.pl. [Gr. pleura, side] (PORIF) Spicules protruding from lateral surface.

pleural lobe see epimere
pleural membrane (ARTHRO: Insecta) The membrane occurring between the tergum and sternum of a body segment.

pleural ridge (ARTHRO: Insecta) A vertical strengthening ridge above the coxa that divides the pleuron into an anterior episternum and a posterior epimeron, well developed in wing bearing segments and continuing dorsally into the pleural wing process; the entopleuron. see pleural apophysis.

pleural sclerites see pleura

pleural sulcus see mesopleural suture

pleural suture 1. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) The line of separation of carapace in molting. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A suture on a thoracic pleuron extending from the base of the wing to the base of the coxa, separating the episternum and epimeron; referred to as pro-, meso-, or metapleural ridge.

pleural wing process (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. The dorsal margin of the pleural ridge that articulates with the second axillary sclerite in the wing base. 2. In Culicidae mesothorax, located posterior to the basalare at the apex of the posterior mesanepisterum; in the metathorax, behind the basalare at the apex of the metepisternum.

pleurella see sternopleurite

pleurembolic proboscis (MOLL) A partially invaginable proboscis with the distal part enclosed in a proboscis sheath. see acrembolic proboscis.

pleurepimere see epimere

pleurergate n. [Gr. pleuron, side; ergate, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, a worker capable of ingesting liquid food into its gaster until it becomes a spherical sac.

pleurite n. [Gr. pleuron, side; -ites, nature of] (ARTHRO) A lateral sclerite of a somite; for crustaceans see epimere.

pleurobranch n. [Gr. pleuron, side; branchia, gills] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a gill attached directly to the body wall; pleurobranchia.

pleurolophocercous cercaria (PLATY: Trematoda) A gyroco- cephalous type cercaria with a pair of fin folds; parapleurolophocercous cercaria.

pleuron see pleura

pleuropod see precoxa


pleurosternal suture see mesopleurosternal suture

pleurosternite see laterosternite

pleurosternum n. [Gr. pleuron, side; sternon, chest] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A thoracic sternal plate that facilitates the limb bases; the coxosternum. pleurosternal a.

pleurostoma n. [Gr. pleuron, side; stoma, mouth] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The region of the subgena above the mandible. pleurostomal a.

pleurostomal suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) The part of the subgenal sulcus above the mandible.

pleurotergite n. [Gr. pleuron, side; L. tergum, back; Gr. -ites, nature of] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. A sclerite containing both pleural and tergal elements. 2. In Diptera, the lateral area of the mesosternum, above the metathoracic spiracle; in mosquitoes, divisible into lower and upper pleurotergites, represented by apodemes internally.

pleurothetic a. [Gr. pleuron, side; thatos, placed] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Resting on its side, especially in regard to oysters.


plexus n.; pl. plexuses [L. plexus, a twining] A network of interlaced nerves or blood vessels.

plica n.; pl. -cae [L. plicare, to fold] 1. A bend, fold, wrinkles, crenulations or scallops; annulets. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) a. A lamellibranch gill in which the lamella are thrown into vertical folds; the apex is farthest from the interlamellar cavity. b. Fold or costa involving the entire thickness of the shell wall; plication.

plica analis see vannal fold

plica jugalis (ARTHRO: Insecta) The jugal fold or radial line of
folding of wings, setting off the jugal region from the vannal region; axillary furrow, plica anojugalis.

**plicate** a. [L. *plicare*, to fold] Folded; parallel ridges or striae appearing as folds or pleats.

**plication** n. [L. *plicare*, to fold] A minute fold or ridge. **plicatulate** a.

**plica vannalis** see **vannal fold**

**pliciform** a. [L. *plicare*, to fold; *forma*, shape] Having a plait-like form.

**ploidy** n. [Gr. *aploos*, onefold; *edios*, like] A term referring to the number of chromosome sets.

**plumbeous** a. [L. *plumbum*, lead] Lead-colored.


**plumicome** n. [L. *pluma*, feather; *coma*, hair] (PORIF) A spicule with plume-like tufts.

**plumoreticulate skeleton** (PORIF) A type of skeletal construction having fibers or spicule tracts diverging in plumose fashion, still retaining cross-connections. see **plumose skeleton**.

**plumose** a. [L. *pluma*, feather] Having fine processes on opposite sides; feather-like.

**plumose skeleton** (PORIF) A type of skeletal construction having diverging fibers or spicule tracts showing few if any cross-connections. see **plumoreticulate skeleton**.

**plurilocular** a. [L. *plus*, more; *loculus*, little place] With 2 or more loculi or compartments; multilocular.

**plurinuclear** a. [L. *plus*, more; *nuclear*, kernal] Having many nuclei present, as in syncytium.

**pluriseptate** n. [L. *plus*, more; *septum*, partition] With multiple septa.

**pluteus larva, dipluerula** (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) A free-swimming, bilaterally symmetrical larva of the echinoderm classes Ophiuroidea and Echinoidae, characterized by the cilia extending onto arms projecting from body.

**plypod** n. [Gr. *plynos*, basin; *pous*, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Gnathiidea Isopoda, the first thoracopod of the male; it may be flattened and cover the buccal cavity or in juveniles be shaped as a hook.

**pneumatization** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A process completed in an embryonic tracheal system when liquid is replaced by gas. **pneumatized** a.

**pneumatized** a. [Gr. *pneuma*, air] Having air cavities.

**pneumatocodon** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *kodon*, bell] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In Siphonophora, the external wall of a float.

**pneumatophore** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *phoreus*, bearer] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In Siphonophora, a muscular organ that possesses a gas secreting gland and functions as an air sac float of a colony.

**pneumatosaccus** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *sakkos*, sac] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In Siphonophora, an air sac; an internal subumbrellan wall.

**pneumostome** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *stoma*, mouth] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A pore connecting the pulmonate lungs with the exterior.

**pneumotaxis** n. [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *taxis*, arrangement] A reaction to gases, particularly carbon dioxide.

**poculiform** a. [L. *poculum*, cup; *forma*, shape] Cup-shaped; goblet-shaped.

**pod** n. [ME. *pod*, bag] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Eggs cemented together in a mass, particularly in Orthoptera.

**podeon** see **propodeum, metapodeon**

**podial opening/pore** (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) The passage between ambulacrals for passage of the tube foot.

**podilegous** a. [Gr. *pous*, foot; *legere*, to collect] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having pollen baskets on the legs.


**podobranch** n. [Gr. *pous*, foot; *branchia*, gills] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Gills borne on the coxa of the thoracopod; po-
dobsbranchia.

**podocephalic glands** (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In actinotroch Acari, ancestrally four glands near the base of leg I; anterior, median, coxal, and lateral glands.

**podoceyst** n. [Gr. pous, foot; kyntis, bladder] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A sinus in the foot.

**podoocyte** see **plasmatocyte**

**podomere** n. [Gr. pous, foot; meros, part] (ARTHRO) An individual segment of a limb; a podite.

**podophthalmite** n. [Gr. pous, foot; opthalmos, eye] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In segmented eyestalks, one of 2 segments bearing the cornea.

**podosoma** n. [Gr. pous, foot; soma, body] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the region of the body that bears the legs.

**podospermia** n. [Gr. pous, foot; sperma, seed] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) A type of sperm transfer by the male chelicera (gonopod) of certain Acari, to the paired orifices of the female receptaculum seminis. see **tocospermia**.

**podous** n. [Gr. pous, foot] A walking leg.

**poecilacanthous armature** (PLATY: Cestoda) Armature with hooks on tentacles of differing sizes, shapes and arrangements with chainettes present.

**poecilandy** n. [Gr. poikilos, various; aner, man] More than one form of male. see **poecilogy**.

**poecilocyttaires** n.pl. [Gr. poikilos, various; kyttasos, comb] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A type of nest of Vespidae in which the layers of brood comb are supported by the outer covering and a central support, as the limb of a tree, sometimes regarded as a group Poecilocyttaires. see **phragmocyttarious**.

**poecilogeny** n. [Gr. poikilos, various; gennaein, to produce] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, larval polymorphism with more than one form, some being paedogenic and others developing normally into winged sexual adults.

**poecilogony** n. [Gr. poikilos, various; gonos, progeny] 1. Development in certain invertebrate animals of the same species producing two kinds of young, although the adults are exactly alike. 2. The development of two or more larval forms of the same sex. **poecilogonous** a. see **poecilogeny**.

**poecilogyny** n. [Gr. poikilos, various; gyne, wife] (ARTHRO: Insecta) More than one form of female.

**poecilonymy, peclilonymy** n. [Gr. poikilo, varied; onyma, name] 1. The use of two or more terms to indicate the same thing. 2. A synonym, i.e., a systematic name, as of a species or genus, being designated and later regarded as an incorrect form, rejected and replaced with another more correctly applied.

**Pogonophora, pogonophorans** n.; n.pl. [Gr. pogonophoros, wearing a beard] A phylum of sedentary marine worms that are the only nonparasitic metazoans that lack a mouth, gut or anus, and are commonly called beard worms.

**poikikylonmy** n. [Gr. poikilo, varied; onyma, name] The combining of names or terms from different systems of nomenclature.

**poikilosmotic** a. [Gr. poikilos, various; osmos, impulse] Having an internal osmotic pressure varying with the environmental medium.

**poikilothermal** a. [Gr. poikilos, various; thermos, warm] Cold-blooded; having a body temperature that rises or falls with the environmental temperature; ectothermal. **poikilotherm** n. see **homoiothermal**.

**point mutation** Intragenic mutation in which recombination is not impaired.

**poiser** see **halter**

**poison glands** 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) a. In Apocritan Hymenoptera, modified accessory reproductive glands associated with the ovipositor or sting. b. In Lepidoptera larvae, epidermal glands associated with setae or spines. 2. (MOLL: Cephalopoda) The posterior salivary glands.

**poison sac** see **venom gland**

**poison seta** 1. (ANN: Polychaeta) Elongate pungent chitinous bristles that project from the parapodia, may be hollow and
filled with fluid, contain retrorse spinules along the staff, or be needlelike in appearance. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Hollow seta through which they discharge an irritating secretion from the venom glands.

**polar body** A minute, functionless cell produced and discarded during the development of an oocyte.

**polar cap** (MESO) The eight anterior cells in the nematogen.

**polar field/plate** (CTENO) One of two long ciliated depressions in the floor of the statocyst.

**polarity** n. [L. polus, axis] The condition of having opposite poles or qualities.

**polarization** n. [L. polus, axis] 1. A potential difference across a membrane. 2. Light that is filtered to vibrate in one plane only.

**polar plates** 1. (CNID) Balance organs of two narrow ciliated bands in the transverse plane. 2. (CTENO) see polar field/plate.

**polar ray** see astral ray

**polian tubules/villi** see contractile tubules

**Polian vesicles** (ECHINOD) In Holothuroidea and Asteroidea, elongated sacs in the coelom that open into the ring canal and function as expansion chambers.

**polian vessel** see contractile vessel

**pollen basket** see corbicula

**pollen brush/comb** see scopa

**pollen pocket** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a reservoir for pollen beside a cell in some species of bumblebees; larvae and adults have free access to the pollen.

**pollen pot** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, soft cerumen container used to store pollen by stingless bees; larvae do not have direct access to the pollen.

**pollen rake** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a comblike row of bristles at the apex of the hind tibia of a bee; a pecten.

**pollen storers** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, bumblebees that temporarily store pollen in abandoned cocoons.

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**pollen** n. [L. pollen, fine flour; ferre, to carry] Pollen bearing; formed for collecting pollen.

**polliniferous, pollinigerous** a. [L. pollen, fine flour; ferre, to carry] Covered with a powdery coating.

**pollinose** a. [L. pollen, fine flour; -osus, full of] Females that mate with more than one male.

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**pollex** n. [L. pollex, thumb] 1. The thumb. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, a finger-like process at the anal angle of the cucullus of Noctuidae. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) see fixed finger.

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**polyact** n. [Gr. polys, many; L. actum, deed] (PORIF) A megasclere spicule with many rays diverging from a central focus.

**polyadenous** cercaria (PLATY: Trematoda) Cercaria with a stylet and paired groups of penetration glands.

**polyandric** a. [Gr. polys, many; aner, male] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having testes in more segments than x-xi.

**polyandry** n. [Gr. polys, many; aner, male] Females that mate with more than one male. polyandrous a.

**polyarthric** see multiarticulate

**polyaxon** n. [Gr. polys, many; axon, axle] (PORIF) Spicules with several equal rays radiating from a central point.

**polybasic** a. [Gr. polys, many; basis, base] 1. Having more than one base. 2. Genera originated on a number of species.

**polycentric** a. [Gr. polys, many; kentron, point] Having several growth centers or centromeres.

**Polychaeta, polychaetes** n.; n.pl. [Gr. polys, many; chaite, hair] The largest and very diverse class of the Phylum Annelida; commonly called bristle worms, widely distributed throughout the marine environment.

**polychromatic** a. [Gr. polys, many; chroma, color] Having many colors.

**polydelphic** a. [Gr. polys, many; delphys, womb] (NEMATA) Having more than four uteri.

**polydisc** n. [Gr. polys, many; diskos, disc] (CNID: Scyphozoa) The process of several ephyrae developing simultaneously, the most mature at the distal end. see monodisk, strobilation.
polydiverticulate a. [Gr. polys, many; L. diverticulum, digression] (ANN) Referring to spermathecae with more than two diverticula.

polydomous a. [Gr. polys, many; domos, house] Inhabiting many abodes or nests. see monodomous.

polyembryony n. [Gr. polys, many; embryon, fetus] The formation of multiple embryos from a single egg. polyembryonic a.

polyethism n. [Gr. polys, many; ethisma, habit] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social insects, the division of labor among members of a colony. see age polyethism, caste polyethism.

polygamy n. [Gr. polys, many; gamein, to marry] Polygyny and/or polyandry. polygamous a. see monogamy.

polygenes n.pl. [Gr. polys, many; pan, all; gennaein, to produce] Genes that jointly, with a group of other genes, control a character. polygenic a. see oligogene.

polygenic a. [Gr. polys, many; genos, descent] Dependent on the interaction of genes; polygenetic. see monogenic.

polygigeriate a. [Gr. polys, many; L. gigerium, gizzard] (ANN) Having several gizzards.

polygonal a. [Gr. polys, many; gonia, angle] Having many angles, many sides; more than 4 sided.

polygoneutism n. [Gr. polys, many; gennaein, to produce] The ability to produce several broods in one season. polygoneutic a.

polygyral see multispiral

polyhaline a. [Gr. polys, many; hals, sea] Pertaining to brackish water of a wide range of salinities; 16 to 30 parts per thousand.

polyhedron n.; pl. -dra [Gr. polys, many; hedros, side] Many-sided; many angled; a solid having many faces. polyhedral a.

polykaric a. [Gr. polys, many; karyon, nut] Multinucleate.

polylectic a. [Gr. polys, many; lektos, chosen] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, species of bees that take pollen from a wide variety of plants.

polyloculate a. [Gr. polys, many; L. loculus, small room] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having several seminal chambers in the spermathecal diverticulum.

polymer n. [Gr. polys, many; meros, part] A large molecule made up of several to many smaller units called monomers.

polymeric a. [Gr. polys, many; meros, part] Gene interaction in which genes of equivalent effect intensify each others effect.

polymerization n. [Gr. polys, many; meros, part] Formation of polymers from monomers.

polymorph n. [Gr. polys, many; morphos, shape] 1. An individual within a species exhibiting a change in shape, color or structure. 2. (BRYO) A zooid that differs from feeding zooids of the same stage of development; specialized zooid.

polymorphic, polymorphous a. [Gr. polys, many; morphe, form] Having many forms or types of structure in the same species.

polymorphism n. [Gr. polys, many; morphe, form] 1. The simultaneous occurrence of two or more distinctive and discontinuous genetic types existing in a population. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social insects, the coexistence of two or more phases or castes, belonging to the same sex, within an individual colony. a. In Formicidae, the occurrence of nonisometric growth of size variation in a normal mature colony, thus producing individuals of distinctly varying proportions. 3. (BRYO) Repeated, discontinuous variation in zooid morphology in a colony.

polymyarian n. [Gr. polys, many; mys, muscle] (NEMATA)
Muscle arrangement in which there are many cells between adjacent hypodermal cords. **polymyarian** a. see mero-

**polynemic** a. [Gr. polys, many; nema, thread] Chromosomes with a primarily multistranded structure, not the result of endoreduplication.

**polyp** n. [Gr. polys, many; pous, foot] (CNID) Any colonial or solitary attached individual.

**polypalmate** a. [Gr. polys, many; palma, palm] (BRACHIO) A mantle canal system with more than 4 principal canals in each mantle.

**polypary** n.; pl. -ies [Gr. polys, many; pario, to beget] (CNID: Hydrozoa) Structure/tissues in which the polyps of corals and other compound forms are embedded; polypidom; polyparium.

**polypagous** a. [Gr. polys, many; phagein, to eat] Feeding on many kinds of food. **polyphagia** n.

**polyphagy** see **polyphagous**

**polyphenism** n. [Gr. polys, many; phaneros, visible] The occurrence in a population of several phenotypes that are not due to genetic differences between individuals; polypheny.

**polyphenol layer** A silver binding product exuded from the tip of the pore canals, formerly considered as a sublayer in the epicuticle.

**polyphyletic** a. [Gr. polys, many; phyle, tribe] 1. Of mixed evolutionary origin, not derived from a common ancestor. 2. Pertaining to a group whose most recent common an-

**polyphyletic** a. [Gr. polys, many; phyle, tribe] 1. Of mixed evolutionary origin, not derived from a common ancestor. 2. Pertaining to a group whose most recent common an-

**polyphlyy** n. see **monophyletic**, **oligophyletic**.

**polyphyloid** see **polypoid**

**polyplacophora**, **polyplacophoran** n. [Gr. polys, many; plax, tablet; phora, producing] A class of free-living mollusks commonly referred to as chitons or coat-of-mail shells; distinguished by having a shell with 8 dorsal calcareous plates that overlap each other; in some classifications listed as the class Amphineura.

**polyplaid** a. [Gr. polys, many; aploos, onefold] Referring to an individual having more than two sets of chromosomes. see **chromosome**.

**polyplody** n. [Gr. polys, many; aploos, onefold] A condition in which the chromosome sets in the nucleus are a multiple of the normal diploid number.

**polyneustic** a. [Gr. polys, many; pneustikos, of breathing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having at least 8 functional spiracles on each side, including the holopneustic, peripneustic, hemipneustic.

**polyneustic lobes** see **respiratoria**, **respiratory plates**

**polypod larva** (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. An insect larval stage found in Lepidoptera and some Hymenoptera with thoracic appendages and caterpillar-like abdominal locomotory processes (prolegs); polypodiform; eruciform larva. see **protopod larva**, **campodeiform larva**. 2. In parasitic Hymenoptera, it has many different forms, often unlike a normal insect.

**polypodous** a. [Gr. polys, many; pous, foot] Having many feet. see **protopod**, **oligopod**.

**polypond** see **polyp**

**polyprostatic** a. [Gr. polys, many; prostates, stands before] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having more than six prostates in three segments or over eight in two segments.

**polysaccharides** n.pl. [Gr. polys, many; L. saccharum, sugar] A carbohydrate, one molecule of which can yield by hy-

**polysaprobic** a. [Gr. polys, many; sapros, putrid] Referring to
a body of water with high decomposition rate and very low oxygen.

**polysiphonous** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *siphon*, tube] (Cnid: Hydrozoa) Pertaining to a hydrocaulis covered by stolons from the hydrorhiza. see **monosiphonous**.

**polysomatic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *soma*, body] Tissues or individuals having both diploid and polyploid cells.

**polysome** n. [Gr. *polys*, many; *soma*, body] A multiribosomal structure consisting of ribosomes bound by messenger RNA; very active in protein synthesis.

**polysomic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *soma*, body] A diploid cell with one or more chromosomes represented three or four times, instead of two.

**polyspermy** n. [Gr. *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed] Entry of several sperm into the ovum.

**polystichous** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *stichos*, row] Arranged in many rows; multifarious.


**polytene chromosomes** Giant chromosomes. see **band**.

**polytesticulate** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; L. testiculus, small testicle] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having more than two pairs of testes.

**polythalamous** gball (arthro: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a chalcid gall containing more than one larval cell.

**polythecal** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *theke*, case] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Earthworm having more than one or two pair of spermathecae per segment. see **monothecal**.

**polythetic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *tithenai*, to place] Referring to a classification with each member of a group having the majority of a set of characters. see **monothetic**.

**polytopic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *topos*, place] Occurring in several geographical locations.

**polytrophic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *trophein*, to feed] 1. Having nutrition supplied from more than one organism or source. see **oligotrophic**. 2. Having many trophi.

**polytrophic ovariole** (arthro: Insecta) An ovariole in which trophocytes accompany each oocyte and are enclosed within the follicle; a polytrophic egg tube. see **meroistic ovariole**.

**polytropic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *tropikos*, a turning] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Visiting many kinds of flowers for nectar. see **monotropic**, **oligotropic**.

**polytypic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *typos*, type] A taxon containing subordinate units.

**polyvoltine** see **multivoltine**

**polyxenic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *xenos*, guest] The rearing of one or more individuals of one species in association with many other known species of organisms. see **dixenic**, **axenic**, **synxenic**, **trixenic**, **xenic**.

**Polyzoa, polyzoan** see **Bryozoa**

**polyzoarium** see **zoarium**

**polyzoic** a. [Gr. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal] (Platy: Cestoda) Strobila consisting of more than one proglottid.

**ponderous** a. [L. *pondus*, weight] Of great weight; large; huge, bulky.

**pons** n. [L. *pons*, bridge] A bridge; structure connecting two parts.

**pons cerebralis** see **protocerebral bridge**

**population** n. [L. *populus*, people] A group of individuals, especially with reference to numbers and statistics.

**population density** The number of a group of individuals as to unit area or volume.

**population, local** The individuals of a potentially interbreeding community. see **deme**.

**porate** a. [Gr. *poros*, channel] Bearing pores.

**porcate** a. [L. *porca*, ridge between two furrows] With longitudinal ridges and furrows.

**porcellaneous, porcelanous, porcellaneous** a. [It. *porcellana*, procelain] Resembling porcelain; an enameled-like
surface; a nacreous luster.

**pore** n. [Gr. *poros*, channel] A minute opening or orifice; ostium.

**pore canals** 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Flat or ribbon-like twisted channels of the procuticle, running through it perpendicularly to its surface. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Ostracoda, a small tubular passageway extending through the shell.

**pore cells** see **porocytes**

**pore-chambers** (BRYO) Small chambers where new zooids are budded in the angles between the lateral and basal walls that are connected to the intrazooidal pores.

**pore diaphragm** (PORIF) The closure of the porocyte.

**pore plates** 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In the soft scale Towmeyella parvicornis, groups of invaginated, biocular pores on the dorsal surface of the derm. see **sensilla placodea**. 2. (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) An interior chitinous or calcareous wall of a zooid with one or more minute pores through which special cells project; part of the communication organ.

**pore space** The interstice between soil particles.

**Porifera** n. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *L. ferre*, to bear] Phylum of aquatic animals commonly called sponges; lacking organized tissues and a digestive cavity.

**poriferous** a. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *L. ferre*, to bear] Having numerous openings.

**poriform** a. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *L. forma*, shape] Ressembling a pore; poroid.

**porocalyx** n. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *kalyx*, cup] (PORIF: Demospongiae) In some Spirophorida, a specialized, sunken, inhalant and exhalant aperture.

**porocyte** n. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *kytos*, container] (PORIF) Pinacocytes enclosing a pore that functions as an inhalant canal.

**poroid** a. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *eidos*, like] Pore-like; poriform.

**porophore** n. [Gr. *poros*, channel; *phorein*, to carry] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Any area, protuberance or special structure bearing a pore.

**porose** a. [Gr. *poros*, channel] Containing pores; porous; perforate.

**porose area** (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Depressed areas on the capitulum of certain mites and ticks.

**porphyrins** n.pl. [Gr. *porphyra*, purple] Four pyrrole rings associated with various metals forming chlorophyll, hemoglobin, etc.

**porrect** a. [L. *por*, before; *regere*, to stretch] Elongated forward; stretched out horizontally.

**portal of entry** Point at which the invading parasite enters the body of an animal; through either natural or unnatural openings.

**position effect** The difference in the phenotypic expression of a gene due to a change in their position with respect to other genes on the chromosome.

**positive geotropism** Attraction toward the center of the earth.

**positive tropism/taxis** The tendency to be attracted to a source of stimulus.

**postabdomen** n. [L. *post*, after; *abdomen*, belly] 1. (ARTHRO) The usually slender, modified posterior segment of the abdomen of Crustacea and Insecta. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) The anal tubercle in spiders; in scorpions the metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of the abdomen. see **telson**.

**postacrostichal bristles** see **acrostichal bristles**

**postalar** a. [L. *post*, after; *ala*, wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Behind the wings.

**postalar arm** (ARTHRO: Insecta) An extension behind the wing in many insects, connecting the postnotum to the epimeron; postalar bridge; postalar arm. see **prealar arm**.

**postalar bridge** see **postalar arm**

**postalar bristles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, bristles on the postalar callus.

**posticum** see **apopore**
postalar callus (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the prominent posterodorsal angle of the scutum.

postalar declivity see postalar wall

postalare see postalar arm

postalar tail (NEMATA: Secernentea) That segment of the tail posterior to the leptoderan bursa or caudal alae.

postalar wall (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the ventrolateral surface below the postalar ridge; postalar declivity.

postanal plate see telson

postantennal organ (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some Collembola, a variously shaped structure (ring-like, rosette, or complex), immediately behind the antennal bases; comprised of sense-cell and several enveloping cells, possibly functioning as a chemorecepter.

postapical a. [L. post, after; apex, the tip] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Referring to lateral teeth situated behind the umbo or apex.

postbasal a. [L. post, after; Gr. basis, a pedestal] Behind; beyond; near the base.

postbascillary eyes (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, the anterior median eyes that have the retinal nuclei behind the light-sensitive rods. see prebascillary eyes.

postcerebral glands see cephalic salivary glands

postclypeus n. [L. post, after; clypeus, shield] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some insects, the posterior or upper division of the clypeus differentiated by a suture from the anteclypeus, the ginglymus of the mandible attaches here; nasus; prefrons. see anteclypeus.

postcolon n. [L. post, after; colon, colon] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Region of the gut between the colon and the rectum in certain mites.

postcornu n. [L. post, after; cornu, horn] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a single, supra-anal, sclerotized caudal spine of Symphyta larvae.

postcorpus n. [L. post, after; corpus, body] (NEMATA) The posterior part of the esophagus in which the esophageal gland cells are found.

postcoxal bridge (ARTHRO: Insecta) The post coxal part of the thoracic pleuron, often united with the sternum behind the coxa.

postembryonic a. [L. post, after; Gr. embryon, fetus] Pertaining to the life stage succeeding the embryonic.

postepipleurite see surpedal area

posteriad adv. [L. post, after; -ad, toward] Directed backward, as opposed to anteriad.

posterior a. [L. posterior, latter] 1. Situated behind; behind the axis. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) Direction along the major axis in which the anus faces and the exhalant current flows.

posterior apophysis (ARTHRO: Insecta) In female Lepidoptera, sclerotized, paired apodemes of the 8th abdominal segment, extending cephalad and serving for muscle attachment; apophyses posteriores.

posterior area (MOLL: Bivalvia) Area on the surface of the valve posterior to the posterior ridge.

posterior bulb see esophageal bulb

posterior callosity see postalar callus

posterior cardiac lobe see intestinal region

posterior carina see intestinal region

posterior cell (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, one of the wing cells extending to the hind margin, between the third and sixth longitudinal veins.

posterior cephalic foramen see foramen magnum

posterior cribellum (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, the posterolateral spinnerets in Stenochilidae.

posterior cross vein (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a wing cross vein at the apex of the discal cell.

posterior flange (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, the flange posterior to the left valve separated from the main body of the valve by the posterior radial groove.

posterior gastric pit (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, one of two small dorsal depressions midline on the exterior of
carapace identifying the point of insertion of the stomach muscle.

**posterior lateral tooth** (MOLL: Bivalvia) In heterodonts, the lateral tooth situated posterior to the beaks and ligament.

**posterior notch** (MOLL) An indentation in the outer lip near the suture.

**posterior orbit** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, part of the head behind the eyes.

**posterior ridge** (MOLL: Bivalvia) A ridge passing over or originating near the umbo and running diagonally towards the posteroventral area of the valve.

**posterior respiratory process** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, among Syrphidae larvae, caudal respiratory organ composed of two fused tubes.

**posterior sinus** (MOLL: Polyplacophora) A recess in the posterior median line of a tail valve, formed by the tegmentum or in some forms by the articulamentum.

**posterior slope** (MOLL: Bivalvia) The surface sector running posteroventrally from the umbo of the valve.

**posterior spiracle** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Spiracles on the caudal segment or the most caudal pair of segments.

**posterior spiracular plate** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the flattened tip of each tube that bears the posterior spiracles of Syrphidae larvae.

**posterior stigmatal tubercle** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In caterpillars, tubercles on the thoracic and abdominal segment.

**posterior tentorial arms** (ARTHRO: Insecta) The apodeme extending anteriorly from the posterior tentorial pits of the head.

**posterior tooth** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a midline carapace tooth between the posterior margin and the marginal groove.

**posteroobiprostatic** a. [L. posterus, following; bis, twice; Gr. prostates, stands before] (ANN: Oligochaeta) With reference to male terminalia, prostates in segment xix after loss of a pair in segment xvii of an acanthodrilin set.

**posterodorsal margin** (MOLL: Bivalvia) The margin of the dorsal part of the shell posterior to the beaks.

**posterolateral** a. [L. posterus, following; latus, side] Posteriorly and toward the side.

**postesophageal commissure** (ARTHRO: Insecta) The commissure that joins the tritocerebral lobes of the brain and passes beneath the stomodeum; tritocerebral commissure.

**postesophageal loop** (SIPUN) An extra loop in the foregut of species of Sipunculus and some Xenosiphon.

**post-fibers** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, giant nerve fibers in crayfish that supply the deep parts of the abdominal flexors and are responsible for escape reaction. see pre-fibers.

**postfrenum, postfroenum** see **postscutellum**

**postfrons** n. [L. post, after; furca, fork] (ARTHRO: Insecta) That portion of the frons posterior to the antennary base line.

**postfrontal ridge** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Culicidae, an apodeme externally differentiated by the postfrontal suture.

**postfrontal suture** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Facial sutures present occurring above the lateral ocelli and extending laterad of the antennal bases.

**postfurca** n. [L. post, after; furca, fork] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The forked sternal process or apodeme of the metathorax.

**postgena** n.; pl. -ae [L. post, after; gena, cheek] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A sclerite on the posterior lateral surface of the head. postgenal a.

**posthumeral bristle** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, one or more bristle(s) on the anterolateral surface of the mesonotum; near the inner edge of the humeral callus.

**postlabium** see **postmentum**

**postlarval stage** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A developmental stage after completion of the megalopal or equivalent metamorphosis, differentiated by appearance of adult characters.

**postmandibular area** (BRYO) Membranous part of the frontal wall on which the mandibular muscles insert.
postmarginal vein (ARTHRO: Insecta) The fore wing vein along the anterior margin, beyond where the stigmal vein arises.

postmentum n. [L. post, after; mentum, chin] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A primary division of the labium; the basal portion, proximad of the labial suture.

post-mortem After death; post-mortem changes.

postnodal cross veins (ARTHRO: Insecta) A series of short wing cross veins behind the costal margin, between the nodus and stigma.

post-notum n.; pl. -ta [L. post, after; Gr. notum, back] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The phragma-bearing plate in the dorsum of a pterothoracic segment, originating from the acrotergite of the following notum. see mesopostnotum, metapostnotum.

postoccipital ridge (ARTHRO: Insecta) The internal aspect of the postoccipital suture.

postoccipital suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) The transverse suture on the head immediately posterior to the occipital suture, and ending at the posterior tentorial pit on either side and along which are inserted the dorsal prothoracic muscles that move the head.

postocciput n. [L. post, after; occiput, back of head] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The extreme narrow posterior rim of the head, between the postoccipital suture and the foramen magnum.

postocular area (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, that part on the dorsal aspect of the head bounded by the ocellar and vertical furrows and the caudal margin of the head.

postocular bristles see postvertical bristles

postocular glands (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a mass of glands situated above the ocelli in the drone and queen bees; detached lobes of the cephalic salivary glands.

postoral a. [L. post, after; os, mouth] Behind the mouth.

postorbital bristles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a row of bristles behind and nearly parallel to the posterior of the eye.

postpalmars n. [L. post, after; palma, palm] (ECHINOD: Echinoida) Any brachials after the tertibrachs.

postpectus n. [L. post, after; pectus, breast] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The ventral surface of the metathorax.

postpedes see anal proleg

postpedicel a. [L. post, after; pes, foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The third segment of the antenna.

postpeltidium see schizopeltid

postpetiole n. [L. post, after; petiolus, little leg] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In Formicidae, the second segment of a two-segmented pedicel. 2. In Ichneumonidae, where the petiole (first body segment) abruptly broadens near the spiracles.

postphragma n. [L. post, after; Gr. phragma, fence] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. Internal plates developed from the antecostal ridges at the front and back of the mesothorax and the back of the metathorax that provide attachment for the large longitudinal muscles moving the wings. 2. In Diptera, a well developed phragma at the posterior extension of the postnotum.

postpudendum n.; pl. -da [L. post, after; pudenda, external genitals of female] (NEMATA) The female genital tube that proceed posteriorly from the vulva.

post-pygidial gland (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, a gland associated with the membrane between abdominal terga 7 and 8, sometimes large; function unknown. see pygidial glands.

postreduction n. [L. post, after; reducere, to lead back] Reduction of the chromosome number to haploid in the second meiotic division.

postscutellum n. [L. post, after; dim. scutum, a shield] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. A small transverse piece of a thoracic notum immediately behind the scutellum or between the apex of the scutellum and the base of the propodeum; pseudonotum. 2. In Diptera, a convex, transverse swelling below the scutellum; subscutellum.

postsegmental region see telson

postsoma see metathorax
poststernellum see spinasternum
poststigmatal primary tubercle (ARTHRO: Insecta) In caterpillars, a tubercle on the thorax.
postsynaptic a. [L. post, after; Gr. synapsis, union] Pertaining to structures or events on the receiving side of a synapse.
posttriangular cells see discoidal cell
postuterine sac (NEMATA) A reduced, degenerate uterus non-functional in gamete production, usually posteriad to the vulva; may function as a storage organ for sperm in some species.
postvertical bristles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a pair of bristles behind the ocelli, generally on the posterior surface of the head.
postvulvar uterine branch see postuterine sac
potamoplankton n. [Gr. potamos, river; plankton, wandering] Plankton of running water.
potential n. [L. potens, having power] In electrophysiology, the difference in charge between two points; usually in milivolts.
pouch n. [OF. poche] 1. A small or moderate size receptacle, sac or bag. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, the food holder for bumblebee larvae. 3. (CNID: Scyphozoa) An extension of the stomach cavity.
pouch-makers (ARTHRO: Insecta) Bumblebee species that build special pollen-filled pouches next to groups of their larvae.
praecoxa n.; pl. -ae [L. prae, before; coxa, hip] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In arachnids, a term used instead of coxa in some groups.
praesoma n. [L. prae, before; Gr. soma, body] (ACANTHO) The proboscis, neck, and attached muscles and organs.
praniza n. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Isopoda, a parasitic larva of fishes in the suborder Gnathiidea.
prasinous a. [Gr. prasinos, leek green] Light green tending to yellow; the color of a leek.
pratiniculous n. [L. pratum, meadow; incola, inhabitant] Living in meadows or bogs.
preadaptation n. [L. pre, before; adaptatus, fitted] The possession of the necessary genotypic or phenotypic properties that permit a shift into a new niche or habitat.
prealar arm (ARTHRO: Insecta) An extension in front of the wings connecting the prescutum with the pleuron; prealar bridge; prealare. see postalar arm.
prealar callus (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a projection situated just above the root of the wing.
prealare see prealar arm
preanal region see remigium
preanal ring (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) Post-segmental ring ending trunk; usually has a tail, anal valves and scales; forms the telson.
preamical a. [L. prae, before; apex, tip] Before the apex.
preamical bristle (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a bristle on the outer border of the tibia, below the apex.
preamical gland see phasmid
preaxial a. [L. prae, before; axis, axle] On the anterior border or before the axis.
preamillary excision (ARTHRO: Insecta) In hind wings of Hymenoptera, a second notch of the apex of the first anal fold, just anterior of the first anal vein, in addition to the axillary notch.
prearbascillary eyes (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, the anterior lateral, posterior lateral and posterior median eyes that have the retinal nuclei in front of the light-sensitive rods. see postbascillary eyes
prebasilare n. [L. prae, before; basis, base] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) In the gnathochilarium, a narrow transverse sclerite, just basal to the mentum.
prebasilare n. [L. prae, before; basis, base] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) In the gnathochilarium, a narrow transverse sclerite, just basal to the mentum.
precardo n. [L. prae, before; cardo, hinge] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) The distal joint of a two piece cardio.
preacheliceral a. [L. prae, before; Gr. chele, claw; keras, horn] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Anterior to the chelicerae; the acron and the three or four embryological segments anterior to
the cheliceral segment; segment I.

**precibarium** n. [L. prae, before; L. cibarius, pertaining to food] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A canal formed by the union of the epipharynx and the hypopharynx, providing a connecting link between the food canal of the maxillary stylets and the cibarial pump.

**precipitin** n. [L. praeceps, head long] A specific antibody developed in response to foreign protein in the blood.

**precocious stages** 1. Premature development. 2. An organ that appears earlier in the development of a species than in the development of other related species.

**precornua** n. [L. prae, before; cornu, horn] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera larvae, the cornua of the cephalo-basipharynx.

**precosta** n. [L. prae, before; costa, rib] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some primitive forms, the small first wing vein.

**precoxa** n. [L. prae, before; coxa, hip] 1. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) When present, the segment of the protopod proximal to the coxa; pleuropod. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) see subcoxa. precoxal a.

**precoxal bridge** (ARTHRO: Insecta) That part of the thoracic pleuron anterior to the trochantin, usually continuous with the episternum and the basisternum; precoxale.

**precoxal** a. [L. prehendere, to seize] Adapted for grasping or holding; formed to coil around or cling.

**prehensile spines** see grasping spines

**prehensile** a. [L. praeceps, head long] A specific antibody developed in response to foreign protein in the blood.

**prehensile spines** see grasping spines

**preimago** n. [L. prae, before; imago, image] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The last phase of pupal stage when the adult structures are seen within the pupal covering. preimaginal a.

**preischium** n. [L. prae, before; Gr. ischion, hip] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) When present, the segment of the endopod between the protopod and the ischium.

**prelarva** n. [L. prae, before; larva, mask] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari with a four stage development, the first postembryonic stage usually occurring in the egg, but may be a non-feeding form after eclosion; prelarval phase.

**prelateral lobe** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Stomatopoda, the proximal lateromarginal lobe of the telson.
**Pre-Linnaean name** A name published prior to January 1, 1758, the starting date of zoological nomenclature.

**premandibular suture** 1. (ARTHRO: Chilopoda) A suture that rises posterior to the eyes, and extends transversely across the head. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Known as the epicranial suture.

**premental gutter** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the median dorsal longitudinal groove of the prementum (theca) that houses the fascicle (stylets); labial gutter; labial lumen.

**premental setae** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In odonatan nymphs, setae on the prementum which are of taxonomic importance.

**prementum** n. [L. prae, before; mentum, chin] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The distal part of a labium in which all the labial muscles have their insertion.

**premorse** a. [L. prae, before; modere, to gnaw] Terminating abruptly, as if bitten or broken off; having blunt or jagged termination.

**prenymph** n. [L. prae, before; nympha, bride] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, a nonfeeding, quiescent stage in the life cycle of Trombiculidae.

**preocellar band** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Odonata, a darkly pigmented stripe in front of the ocelli.

**preoral cavity** 1. The mouth cavity. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the space between the lips anterior to the oral commissures.

**preoral sting** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Branchiura, a retractile piercing structure with a basal poison gland, between the maxillulae (suction discs).

**prepatent period** The biological incubation period.

**prepectal carina** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In certain Hymenoptera, an area near the front of the mesothorax, traversing the mesosternum near the front, and continuing upward on each side of the front part of the mesopleurum.

**prepectus** n. [L. prae, before; pectus, chest] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The differentiated anterior portion of the mesepisternum, often forming a conspicuous plate on the lateral thorax between the pronotum and mesepisternum.

**prephragma** n. [L. prae, before; Gr. phragma, fence] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a phragma at the anterior margin of the mesonotum, often small or vestigial. see phragma, postphragma.

**prepuce** n. [L. prae, before; Gr. posthe, penis] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) see preputium. 2. (MOLL: Gastropoda) In certain Pulmonata, an extension of the distal end of the penis sheath.

**prepupa** n.; pl. -ae [L. prae, before; pupa, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Quiescent last larval instar before ecdysis to a pupa; not ordinarily representing a distinct morphological stage; propupa. see pharate. a. In Thysanoptera and male Coccidae, a morphological stage, a quiescent instar following the last larval instar, followed by a second quiescent, pupal instar. b. In Diptera, the third instar larva between pupariation and the larval-pupal apolysis. **prepual** a.

**preputial** a. [L. prae, before; Gr. posthe, penis] Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

**preputial sac** (ARTHRO: Insecta) An eversible sac(s) on the penis bearing a small toothed plate that grips the wall of the female vagina during copulation; vesica; genital sac.

**preputium** n. [L. prae, before; Gr. posthe, penis] The external covering of the penis.

**prepygidium** n. [L. prae, before; pyge, rump] (ANN: Polychaeta) An area of segment addition anterior to the pygidium.

**prerectum** n. [L. prae, before; rectus, straight] An identifiable section of the alimentary canal between the mesenteron proper and the rectum. **prerectal** a.

**prereduction** n. [L. prae, before; reducere, lead back] The reduction to haploid of the chromosome number in the 1st meiotic division.

**presaeipium** n. [L. prae, before; sepes, fence] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In larvae of the ant tribe Camponotini, the shallow depression on the venter of some anterior abdominal somites; suggested to resemble the trophothylax of pseudomyrmecinae larva.

**prescutal ridge** (ARTHRO: Insecta) The internal strengthening
ridge formed by the prescutal sulcus.

**prescutal sulcus** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A transverse sulcus dividing the notum into an anterior prescutum and a scutum.

**prescutellar area** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the median posterior area of the *scutum*, situated between the acrostichal area and the scutellum; prescutellar space.

**prescutellar seta/bristles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, seta occurring in several rows on the anterior and/or lateral margins of the prescutellar area.

**prescutellum** n. [L. *praed*, before; *scutum*, shield] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The sclerite nearest the head when, on the rare occasion, the upper part of the segment of the notum is divided into 4 parts.

**prescutum** n. [L. *praed*, before; *scutum*, shield] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The first subdivision of the notum, usually followed by scutum and scutellum; the anterior division of the meso- or metanotum.

**presegmental region** see *acron*

**presocial** a. [L. *praed*, before; *socialis*, of companionship] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Applied to groups that display some degree of social behavior short of true social behavior. see *subsocial*, *parasocial*.

**presternum** n. [L. *praed*, before; Gr. *sternon*, chest] (ARTHRO) The first subdivision of the eusternum, followed by the basisternum and sternellum.

**prestomal teeth** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a row of teeth protruded by the labella, by means of blood-pressure, to allow food particles to traverse the pseudotrachea.

**presutural bristles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) One or more thoracic bristles of Diptera, immediately in front of the transverse suture on either side.

**presynaptic** a. [L. *praed*, before; Gr. *synapsis*, union] Pertaining to structures or events before a synapse.

**pretarsus** n. [L. *praed*, before; Gr. *tarsos*, flat of the foot] 1. (ARTHRO) The terminal segment of the leg of various arthropods, usually consisting of the lateral claws (ungues), and one or more pad-like structures; dactyl; dactylo-

**preungual process** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Malacostraca, a structure at the base of the dactyl of the 4th pereopod in Paguridae; thought to be sensory in function.

**preupsilon** see *sternal apophyses*

**prevalence** n. [L. *praed*, before; *valens*, to be strong] The total number of cases of a particular disease at a particular time, in any given population. see *incidence*.

**prevulvar setae** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coccidae, large setae found anterior to the vulva on abdominal segments 6, 7, 8.


**Priapulida, priapulids** n.; n.pl. [Gr. *Priapos*, god of male fertility] A phylum of burrowing, vermiform marine animals with a variety of protuberances that are used in taxonomy.

**primary** n. [L. *primus*, first] First; original.

**primary bud** (BRYO) A hollow outward expansion of the body walls of the ancestrula.

**primary circlet** (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) A ring of prominent ossicles on the aboral surface.

**primary culture** A culture started from cells, tissues, or organs taken directly from organisms; if then subcultured, it becomes a 'cell line'.

**primary epithelium** The blastoderm.

**primary denticle** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In barnacles, denticles found on the sutural edges of the compartmental plate.

**primary fiber** (PORIF: Desmospongiae) Fiber at right angles to the surface; containing sand or debris taken up by the sponge.

**primary homonym** Each of two or more identical species-group names that were proposed in combination with the same generic name at the time of original publication.

**primary host** see *definitive host*
primary intergradation  An intermediate zone between two phenotypically different populations, developed in situ as a result of selection. see secondary intergradation.

primary iris cells  see corneal pigment cells

primary ligament  (MOLL: Bivalvia) Original ligamental structure consisting of periostracum, lamellar layer and fibrous layers; not secondary additions such as the fusion layer.

primary ocelli  see dorsal ocelli

primary/periodical pleometrosis  (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social Hymenoptera, a colony founded by a group of queens, however, after emergence of the first workers, all but one female disperse. see secondary pleometrosis, temporary pleometrosis.

primary pigment cells  see corneal pigment cells

primary reproductive  (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Isoptera, the queen or male termite derived from winged adults, that establish a colony. see adultoid reproductive, nymphoid reproductive, ergatoid reproductive.

primary riblet  (MOLL: Bivalvia) In shells with various strength of riblets, the riblet appearing early in development and remaining stronger than later ones.

primary royal pair  see primary reproductive

primary segmentation  The segmental division of the body originating in embryonic metamersm.

primary setae  (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, setae with a definite arrangement found on caterpillars in all instars.

primary sexual characters  Gonads and associated ducts.

primary shell layer  (BRACHIO) Outer layer under the periostracum; deposited by columnar epithelium of the outer mantle lobe.

primary somatic hermaphrodite  see intersex

primary spicule  (PORIF) A major structural megasclere.

primary teeth  (BRACHIO) The cardinalia or central teeth below the umbones.

primary zooid  (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In some Cheilostomata, the ancestrula or one to several zooids simultaneously budded after larval metamorphosis; differing from subsequent zooids.

primary zoological literature  The literature dealing with animals or zoological phenomena, not merely a listing of names.

primaxil  n.  [L. primus, first; axis, axle] (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) The first axillary arm; the axillary primibrach.

primibrachs  n.pl.  [L. primus, first; Gr. brachion, upper arm] (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) All brachials of an unbranched arm; there are usually 2, the second of which is an axillary. primibrachial  a.

primitive  a.  [L. primus, first] Ancestral; original form; primordial.

primitive streak  see germ band

primogyne  n.  [L. primus, first; Gr. gyne, female] The primary type female of a species.

primordial  a.  [L. primordialis, original] Original or primitive; having the simplest and most underdeveloped character.

primordial soup  The solution or suspension of organic molecules thought to have given rise to life.

primordial valve  (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Lepadomorpha and Verrucomorpha Cirripedia, one of 5 chitinous plates of cypcid larvae.

primordiotrichy  n.  [L. primordialis, original] The hypothetical theory of chaetotaxy of ancestral types. see atactotrichy.

primordium  n.; pl. -dia  [L. primordialis, original] 1. The origin; beginning. 2. The first cells that are identifiable as the beginning development of an organ or structure; anlage; blastema; fundament.

principalia  n.pl.  [L. principium, foundation] (PORIF) Spicules constituting main skeletal framework.

priodont  a.  [Gr. prion, saw; odous, tooth] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera, referring to male Lucanidae bearing small mandibles. see amphidont, teledont.

priodont  a.  [Gr. prion, saw; odous, tooth] (MOLL: Bivalvia) With teeth developed transversely to the cardinal margin;
similar to taxodont.

**priority** n.; pl. -ties [L. prior, former, superior] The principle that of two competing names for the same taxon (below the rank of an infraorder) the validity is based on which was published first, either by date or page (when in the same journal).

**prisere** n. [L. primus, first; serere, to join] A primary sere; complete natural succession of communities, from bare habitat to climax. see plagiosere.

**prismatic** a. [Gr. prisma, prism] 1. In the shape of a prism; microscopically honeycombed; a needle-like prism structure. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) Pertaining to a type of shell structure that consists of calcite or aragonite prisms.

**proala** n. [L. pro, before; ala, wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The anterior wing; fore wing.

**proandry** n. [Gr. pro, before; aner, male] 1. Anterior pair of testes. 2. (ANN: Oligochaeta) Testes restricted to segment X or homoeotic equivalent.

**probofossa** see premental gutter

**probolae** n.pl. [Gr. probolos, any projecting prominence] (NEMATA) Ornate cuticular structures often fringed and/or branched, of the labial or cephalic region.

**proboscides** n.pl. [Gr. pro, before; proboskis, trunk] (PLATY: Cestoda) Four long, tentacle-like, retractable structures with rows of hooks in the order Trypanorhyncha.

**proboscidial fossa** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, the deep groove on the under side of the head of bees, in which the proboscis is folded in repose.

**proboscidial fossa** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, the deep groove on the under side of the head of bees, in which the proboscis is folded in repose.

**proboscipedia** n. [Gr. proboskis, trunk; L. pes, foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The anomaly of a labellum maturing as a leg.

**proboscis** n.; pl. proboscises [Gr. proboskis, trunk] 1. Any extended trunk or beaklike sucking mouth parts of numerous invertebrates, as of leeches, planarians, dipteran insects, nemertine worms, acanthacephalans, annelids and mollusks. 2. (ECHI) Muscular food gathering and respiratory organ extending from the trunk near the mouth.

**proboscis bulb** (PLATY: Cestoda) In Tranypanorhyncha, muscular end of the proboscis sheath that causes the proboscides to evert.

**proboscis pore** (NEMER) An aperture through which the proboscis is everted; the rhynchostome.

**proboscis sheath** (PLATY: Cestoda) In Trypanorhyncha, a tube into which the proboscides maybe retracted.

**proboscis worm** The Nemertea, also called ribbon-worms.

**probursal** a. [L. pro, before; bursa, purse] (PLATY: Turbellaria) In Tricladida, having the bursal stalk long and arching anteriorly over the penis, so that the bursa lies anterior to the penis. see retrobursal.

**procephalic lobes** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In embryology of the cephalic region, expansion of the neural ridges forming the future brain and divided into three neuromeres, known as proto-, deuto- and tritocerebrum; procephalon.

**procercoid** n. [Gr. pro, before; kerkos, tail; eidos, like] (PLATY: Cestoda) The metacestode developing from the oncosphere, containing a body proper and caudal vestige of the oncosphere, the cercomere. see neotenic procercoid.

**process** n.; pl. processes [L. processus, proceed] A marked prominence, projecting part, or outgrowth.

**processi longi** see bacilliform

**processus ventralis** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A process on the posterior or lower side of the pars media, variable in shape, armed with thick, short spines, small in size or deeply cleft.

**proclineate** a. [Gr. pro, before; klinein, to incline] Inclined forward or downward.

**procoria** a. [L. pro, before; corium, leather] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Referring to coria anterior to the prothorax.

**procorpus** n. [L. pro, before; corpus, body] (NEMATA: Secernentea) In Tylenchida, the anteriormost cylindrical part of the esophagus, between the stylet and metacorpus (median bulb).

**procrusculus** n.; pl. -culi [L. pro, before; cruscus, little leg] (PLATY: Trematoda) One or more stumpy, locomotive appendages on the posterior of a redia.
procaertic colors  Imitative colors useful for concealment as a protection against enemies. see Batesian mimicry, Mullerian mimicry.

proctal see anal

proctiger n. [Gr. proktos, anus; L. gerere, to bear] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Anal portion of the 10th abdominal segment.

proctodaeal, proctodaeum see proctodeum

proctodeal feeding (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Isoptera, a drop of the contents of the rectal pouch being obtained from the anus of another termite. see stomodeal feeding.

proctodeal valve see pyloric valve

proctodeum n. [Gr. proktos, anus; hodos, way] (ARTHRO) The posterior ectodermal region of the alimentary canal; hind-gut; proctodaeum.

proctodeum see proctodeum

prodorsal dehiscence (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In molting, the line of weakness following the abjugal furrow between the aspidosoma and prodosoma.

prodorsum n. [L. pro, before; dorsum, back] (ARTHRO: Chelicera) The dorsal surface of the aspidosomal tagma; may have one or two transverse furrows.

prodrome n. [Gr. prodromos, preceding] A premonitory symptom, indicating the initial stage of a disease. prodromal a.

produced a. [L. producere, to produce] Elongated; extended; projecting.

production n.

proecdysis n. [Gr. pro, before; ekdysis, getting out of] Preparation for molting, especially in decapod crustaceans.

proeminent see prognathous

proenchium n. [Gr. pro, before; enchos, spear] (NEMATA) Has been used for both prostome and mesostome.

proepilobous a. [Gr. pro, before; epi, upon; lobos, projection] (ANN: Oligochaeta) The prostomium slightly indenting the first segment.

proepimeron n.; pl. -mera [Gr. pro, before; epi, upon; meros, part] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The epimeron of the prothorax.

proepisternum n.; pl. -sterna [Gr. pro, before; epi, upon; sternon, chest] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The episternum of the prothorax.

proepistome see interantennular septum

profile n. [L. pro, before; filum, outline] An outline as seen from the side or lateral view.

profundal region In deep lakes from limnetic zone to bottom.


progenesis n. [Gr. pro, before; genesis, origin] 1. Retention of juvenile characters by precocious, sexually mature morphologically juvenile stage. see paedogenesis. 2. (PLATY: Trematoda) Larval reproduction.

progenital a. [L. pro, before; gignere, to beget] (ARTHRO: 
Chelicerata) In Acari, referring to the area between the primary and secondary genital opening and to the secondary opening itself.

progenital chamber (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the chamber between the primary and secondary genital opening of Acariformes.

progenital lips (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, paired symmetrical valves that close the progenital chamber of many Acariformes.

progenitor n. [L. pro, before; gignere, to beget] An ancestral species.

progeny n. [L. pro, before; gignere, to beget] Offspring; young.

proglottid n. [Gr. pro, before; glotta, tongue] (PLATY: Cestoda) One complete unit of reproductive organs in a strobila; usually corresponding to a segment.

proglottis n.; pl. -ides [Gr. pro, before; glotta, tongue] (PLATY: Cestoda) A proglottid.

prognathous a. [Gr. pro, before; gnathos, jaw] Having mouth parts directed forward. see hypognathous, opisthognathous.

progoneate a. [Gr. pro, before; gonos, offspring] Having the genital opening in the anterior region of the body. see opisthognate.

prograde a. [Gr. pro, before; L. gradus, step] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In spiders, having the dorsal surface of the leg uppermost.

progregientes n.pl. [L. progrediens, advancing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Adelgidae, nymphs of the third generation that soon develop into wingless agamic females.

progressive provisioning The practice of feeding the young during their development. see mass provisioning.

progy nous a. [Gr. pro, anterior; gyné, woman] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having ovaries restricted to segment xii or a homoeotic equivalent.

prohaemocyte see prohemocyte

prohaptor n. [Gr. pro, before; haptén, to fasten] (PLATY: Trematoda) In Monogenea, the anterior adhesive and feeding organs.

prohemocyte, prohaemocyte n. [Gr. pro, before; haima, blood; kytos, container] (ARTHRO) A small, round, oval or elliptical hemocyte with a relatively large nucleus and intensely basophilic cytoplasm that divides and gives rise to other types of cells; hemocytoblast; stem cell; urzellen.

prolegs n.pl. [L. pro, before; ON. leggr, leg] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The fleshy abdominal legs of larvae; false legs.

proleucocyte see prohemocyte

proleucocytoid see prohemocyte

proliferation n. [L. proles, offspring; ferre, to bear] An increase in size due to budding or cell division.

proliferation zone (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) The place where new segments are formed; between last segment and telson.

prolobic a. [Gr. pro, before; lobos, lobe] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Referring to a prostomium demarcated from and without a tongue in the peristomium.

prolymphocyte see prohemocyte

promentum n. [L. pro, before; mentum, chin] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) A median sclerite in the gnathochilarium, anterior of the mentum or stipites.

promerites n.pl. [Gr. pro, before; meros, part] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) In male Julida, the eighth pair of body limbs used in conjunction with the ninth pair of trunk legs (mesomerite) to draw out the female vulva.

promesonal sutures (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, the transverse seam separating the pronotum from the mesonotum of Formicidae.

prometaphase n. [Gr. pro, before; meta, between; phasis, appearance] In meiosis and mitosis the stage at which the chromosomes move to the equatorial plate.

prominence n. [L. prominens, projecting] A raised, produced or projecting area. prominent a.

promitochondrion n.; pl. -ria [Gr. pro, before; mitos, thread;
chondros, grain] The possible precursor of a mitochondrion.

**promotion** n. [L. pro, before; motio, move] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The movement of the coxa, resulting in protraction.

**promyal passage** (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, the exhalant water passage found between the adductor muscle and mantle isthmus.

**pronotal comb** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Siphonaptera, the row of strong spines on the posterior margin of the pronotum.

**pronotum** n. [Gr. pro, before; notos, back] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The dorsal sclerite of the prothorax.

**pronucleus** n. [L. pro, before; nucleus, kernal] The spermatozoa and ova nucleus after maturation, prepared for fusion to form a zygote nucleus.

**pronymph** n. [Gr. pro, before; nymphe, pupa] (ARTHRO: Insecta) An individual enclosed in an embryonic cuticle which is shed during eclosion and left in the egg shell, or cast after hatching; vermiform larva; primary larva.

**pronymphal membrane** Embryonic cuticle covering the pronymphs with simple (hemimetabolus) or sometimes complete (holometabolus) metamorphosis, which are shed by a process similar to molting before or shortly after hatching; embryonic cuticle; paraderm.

**proostracum** n. [Gr. pro, before; ostrakon, shell] (MOLL: Cephalopoda) The anterior prolongation of the rostrum; a horny pen. see gladius.

**propagate** v. [L. propagare, to propagate] 1. To transmit a wave of excitation along a nerve fiber. 2. To continue or cause to multiply.

**proparamere** n. [Gr. pro, before; para, near; meros, part] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In some Dermaptera, a lateral sclerite which may consist of anterior and posterior parts that support the parameres. 2. In Diptera (Cyclorrhapha), one of two parameral processes. see opisthparamere.

**proparea** n. [Gr. pro, before; pareia, cheek] (BRACHIO:Inarticulata) One of a pair of roughly triangular areas of the posterior sector of the shell.

**propedes** n.pl. [L. pro, before; pes, foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The forelegs, or prolegs of larvae.

**propeltidium** n. [Gr. pro, before; dim. pelte, shield] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Arachnida, the covering of the prosoma, except for plates V and VI.

**propallus** n.; pl. -li [Gr. pro, before; phallos, penis] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Odonata, the penis in the floor of fenestra between hamuli; sheath of penis.

**prophases** n.pl. [Gr. pro, before; phasis, appearance] The early stages of mitosis or meiosis.

**propodeum** n.; pl. -laxes [Gr. pro, before; phylaktikos, guard] Methods designed to preserve health and prevent the spread of disease.

**proplegma** n.; pl. -ae [Gr. pro, before; plegma, plaited] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A single fold of the proplegmatium.

**proplegmatium** n.; pl. -ia [Gr. pro, before; plegma, plaited] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In scarabaeoid larvae, one of two areas with a plicate surface inside, usually in front of a plegmatium; submarginal striae.

**propleural bristles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, bristles situated on the propleuron; just above the coxae of the forelegs.

**propleuron** n.; pl. -pleura [Gr. pro, before; pleura, side] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The lateral portion of the prothorax.

**propneustic** a. [Gr. pro, before; pneustikos, of breathing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having only the anterior pair of spiracles open and functioning. see oligopneustic.

**propodeal apophyses** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In ichneumonid Hymenoptera, the posterior transverse carina (apical carina) with promontories at its junction with the lateral longitudinal carinae.

**propodeon** see propodeum
propodeum n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *podeon*, neck] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In apocrite Hymenoptera the fused first abdominal segment; median segment; propodeum also used. see alitrunk. 2. For Formicidae, a synonym for epinotum.

propodite n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot; *-ites*, part] (ARTHRO) 1. The next to last segment of a generalized limb. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The tarsus. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) see propodus.

propodium n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot] (MOLL: Gastropoda) The foremost division of the foot, functioning in pushing aside sediment as the animal crawls.

propodosoma n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot; *soma*, body] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the region of the podosoma that bears the first and second pairs of legs.


propolar cells (MESO: Rhombozoa) In Dicymedia, the anterior tier of cells in the calotte.

propolis n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *polis*, city] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a term for resins and waxes collected by bees for use in construction and sealing crevices in the nest wall.

propodite see propodite

prorhabdion n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *rhabdion*, little rod] (NEMATA) The wall of the prostome. see rhabdion.

prosartema n. [Gr. pros, forward; *artema*, earring] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a row of dense setae on the inner margin of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle; also called eye brush.

proscolex n. [Gr. *pro*, before; *skolex*, worm] (PLATY: Cestoda) The anterior part of a divided scolex.

prosopon n. [Gr. pros, forward; *ponos*, work] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Describing beaks anteriorly directed; prosocoelous.

prosome n. [Gr. pro, before; soma, body] The anterior body region, specifically used in Phoronida. see prosoma.

prosopon n. [Gr. pro, forward; *ponos*, work] (MOLL: Bivalve) Pertaining to teeth of the valves having edges thickened on the outside.

proprioceptor n. [L. *proprius*, ones own; *receptor*, receiver] 1. Internal sense organs that lie within the body cavity and respond to internal conditions of the organism. 2. Mechanoreceptors that detect movements or position of the body parts; in arthropods, cordotonal organs, campaniform sensilla, and hair plates.

propupa n. [L. *pro*, before; *pupa*, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The instar preceding the pupa in Thysanoptera and male Coccidae; sometimes also called prepupa.

propus see propodite

prosopon n. [Gr. pro, forward; *punos*, work] (MOLL: Bivalve) An inhalant canal that lead to chambers.

prosogyrate a. [Gr. *pros*, forward; *gyros*, a circle] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Describing beaks anteriorly directed; prosocoelous.

prosoma n. [Gr. pro, before; soma, body] 1. (ARTHRO) The anterior part of the body, usually applied to the cephalothorax. 2. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Fused imperceptably to the opisthosoma in Acari. see proterosoma. 3. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Commonly limited by the major articulation; in barnacles, large saclike body in position of head in front of, and rostrad to, thoracic appendages; prosome. 4. (ARTHRO: Insecta) The head and the two succeeding fused segments of Coccoidea. prosomal a.
via) The name proposed to replace surface ornament or sculpture.

prosopore n. [Gr. proso, forward; poros, channel] (PORIF) An aperture leading to a prosochete.

prosopyle n. [Gr. proso, forward; pyle, gate] (PORIF) The opening of the incurrent canal into the flagellated chamber; sieve area.

prostal n.; pl. -ia [L. pro, before; stare, stand] (PORIF) Spicules that project from the sponge; marginal prostalia encircle the osculum; pleural prostalia are on the body surface; basal prostalia form root or anchoring spicules.


prosternal furrow (ARTHRO: Insecta) In many Reduviidae and Phymatidae in the Hemiptera, a cross-striated furrow; stridulation is produced by the rugose apex of the rostrum rubbing over it.

prosternal process, spine or peg (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Elateridae Coleoptera, a process extending backward into the mesosternal cavity.

prosternum n. [L. pro, before; sternum, breast bone] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The sternum, or ventral sclerite of the prothorax.

prostheca n. [Gr. pros, near; theke, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The small movable lobe-like process near the extremity of the mandible; the lacinia mobilis.

prosthetic group A non-peptide portion of an enzyme (may be organic or inorganic) that is responsible for the specific biological action of the protein. see coenzyme, cofactor.

prostome, stom n. [Gr. pro, before; stoma, mouth] (NEMATA) The anterior subdivision of the prostome. see mesostome, metastome.

prostomial peaks (ANN: Polychaeta) Sclerotized antero-lateral projections of the prostomium.

prostomium n. [Gr. pro, before; stoma, mouth] 1. The anterior preoral unsegmented portion of a segmented animal’s body. 2. An acron. 3. (ANN: Oligochaeta) The anterior proterence above the mouth in the first segment; a preoral lobe. prostomial a.

protaesthesia n. [Gr. protos, first; aisthesis, sense] A primitive sensilla or sense-bud.

protamphibion n. [Gr. protos, first; amphibios, double life] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The hypothetical common ancestor of Plecoptera, Ephemeroidea and Odonata. see protentomon.

protandrous hermaphrodite A hermaphrodite that functions first as male and then transforms into female. see protogynous hermaphrodite.

protandry n. [Gr. protos, first; aner, male] 1. Maturation of the male gonads, then of the female organs, within a hermaphroditic individual. 2. Males appear earlier in the season than females. protandrism n. see protogyne.

protaspis larva (ARTHRO: Trilobita) Larval period after emergence from the egg, covered by a single, dorsal carapace and consisting of an acron and four postoral segments. see meraspis larva.

protease n. [Gr. proteios, primary; -ase, enzyme] Any proteolytic enzyme.

protective coloration/mimicry see cryptic colors, Batesian mimicry, Mullerian mimicry.

protective zooid or polyp see dactylozooid, tentaculozooid.

protegulal node (BRACHIO) The apical area of the adult shell; site of protegulum and further growth to brephic stage.

protegulum n. [L. pro, before; tegulum, roof] (BRACHIO) The embryonic shell of organic material secreted simultaneously by both mantles.

proteiform a. [Gr. Proteus, changing god; L. forma, shape] Assuming different forms; variable.

proteins n.pl. [Gr. proteion, primary] Complex organic compounds of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and often
other elements, yielding amino acids by hydrolysis; essential in cells of all plants and animals.

**protelattosis** n. [Gr. protos, first; elatton, smaller] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, regression of the first instar, particularly regarding elattostase and calyptostase.

**protelean parasite** A parasitic organism during larval or juvenile stages and free-living as adult.

**protentomon** n. [Gr. protos, first; entoma, insect] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A hypothetical organism suggested as the ancestral form of winged insects. see **protamphibion**.

**proteolytic** a. [Gr. proteios, primary; lysis, a loosing] Protein-splitting.

**proterandry** see **protrandry**

**proterodehiscence** n. [Gr. proteros, before; L. dehiscere, to divide] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, splitting of the old cuticle in the anterior part of the body during molting.

**proterogenesis** n. [Gr. proteros, before; genesis, origin] Young forms appearing similar to adult forms.

**proterogyny** see **protogyny**

**proterosoma** n. [Gr. proteros, before; soma, body] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, a combination of the gnathosoma and propodosoma; pseudotagma.

**Proterostomia** n. [Gr. proteros, before; stoma, mouth] All phyla in which egg cleavage is of the determinent type; includes all bilateral phyla except chaetognaths, pogonophorans, hemichordates and chordates.

**proteromenes** n. [Gr. protos, first; kneme, wheel spoke] (CNID: Anthozoa) In Zoanthinaria, the original 6 pairs of mesen-
protocoel n. [Gr. protos, first; koilos, hollow] (BRYO) The anterior section of the coelomic cavity; in Phylactolaemata, assumed to be the cavity of the epistome.

protoconch n. [Gr. protos, first; konche, shell] (MOLL: Gastro-poda) The embryonic shell of a univalve, indicated by the apical whorls of the adult shell being clearly demarcated from later ones. see prodissococonch.

protocooperation n. [Gr. protos, first; cum, with; operari, to work] Interactions between 2 populations that is favorable to both, but is not obligatory.

protocorm n. [Gr. protos, first; kormos, trunk] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A long narrow 'tail' in the developing egg from which the trunk segments of insects form; primary trunk region.

protocormic a.

protodichthadiigyne n. [Gr. protos, first; dichthadios, double; gyne, woman] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Doryline Hymenoptera, a fertile intermediate between ergatoid and dichthadiigyne.

protogastric lobe/area (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a median part anterior to the cervical groove and posterior to the frontal region.

protogyne n. [Gr. protos, first; gyne, woman] A female that resembles the male of the same species; a normal female. see primogynye, deutogyne.

protogynous hermaphrodite A hermaphrodite that functions first as a female and then transforms into a male. see protandrous hermaphrodite.

protogyny, proterogyny n. [Gr. protos, first; gyne, woman] 1. A condition of hermaphroditic individuals where the female sex organs are active before the male; proterogyny. 2. Females appearing earlier in the season than males. see protandry.

protolog, protologue n. [Gr. protos, first; logos, work] The original description of a scientific name.

protoloma n. [Gr. protos, first; loma, fringe] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The anterior margin of the primaries or fore wings.

protomesal areolets (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, areolets between the costal cells and the apical margin of the wings.

protonephridium n. [Gr. protos, first; nephron, kidney] Nephridium having a flame cell or solenocyte at its proximal end; found in coelomate, pseudocoelomate and acoelomate animals.

protonephromixium n. [Gr. protos, first; nephron, kidney; mixis, mingling] A protonephridium that opens into the coelomoduct. see nephromixium.

protonymph n. [Gr. protos, first; nymphe, young woman] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the 1st stase of the nymphal phase; in Mesostigmata, the early, bloodsucking stage in the life cycle.

protonymphon larva (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Pycnogonida, the 1st stage larva with 3 walking legs, with the mouth anterior to the chelicera.

protoplasm n. [Gr. protos, first; plasma, formed or molded] Matter by which the phenomena of life are manifested. see protoplasmic a.

protoplasmic a.

protoplax n. [Gr. protos, first; plax, flat plate] (MOLL: Bivalvia) In Pholadidae, simple, nearly flat, dorsal chitinous or calcareous plate anterior to the umbo. see mesoplax, meta-plax.

protopod n. [Gr. protos, first; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) The part of an appendage, consisting of coxa and basis or precoxa, coxa, and basis, sometimes fused; protopod(ite); sympod; sympodite.

protopod(ite) n. [Gr. protos, first; pous, foot] (ARTHRO) The basal stalk of a segmented appendage; sympod or sympodite. see protopod.

protopod larva (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some parasitic Hymenoptera and Diptera, the earliest phase with segmentation absent or indistinct and with rudimentary appendages only on the head and thorax. see polypod larva, campodeiform larva.
protoscolex n. [Gr. protos, first; skolex, worm] (PLATY: Cestoda) In Taeniidae, a juvenile scolex budded within a hydatid or coenurus metacestode.

protosoma, protosome n. [Gr. protos, first; soma, body] 1. (ARTHRO) The prosoma. 2. (POGON) The anterior tentacular region bearing 1-200 tentacles and including the principal nerve ganglion. see prosome.

protospecies n. [Gr. protos, first; L. species, kind] The preexisting type from which other species evolved.

protostasy n. [Gr. protos, first; stasis, standing] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, an orthostasic stage in a life cycle involving six stases. see orthostasy.

protosternum n. [Gr. protos, first; sternon, chest] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, the sternite of the cheliceral segment of the prosoma.

protostome, protostom n. [Gr. protos, first; stoma, mouth] 1. Metazoans with determinate spiral cleavage and where the mesoderm can be traced to a single cell in the blastula, the mouth originates from the blastopore; includes mollusks, annelids, arthropods, nematodes and certain lesser phyla. see deuterostome. 2. (NEMATA) In rhabditid-like nematodes, the cylindrical midportion of the stoma, delimited anteriorly by the cheilostome and posteriorly by the telostome; the protostom may be further subdivided into: prosthote, mesostote and metastote.

Protostomia n. [Gr. protos, first; stoma, mouth] Formerly the main division between bilateral animals, including the mollusks, annelids, arthropods, and nematodes.

protostracum n. [Gr. protos, first; ostrakion, a shell] (MOLL: Bivalvia) 1. In larval forms, the first formed part of a prodissoconch. 2. In oysters, the shell of the D-shaped larval stage; straight-hinge veliger.

protostyle n. [Gr. protos, first; stylos, pillar] (MOLL) The stiff mucous rod of early mollusks that transports the food string along the esophagus into the stomach; the forerunner of the crystalline style.

prototaxy n. [Gr. protos, first; taxis, arrangement] The arrangement of organs in certain areas that are all considered ancestral.


prototoeca n. [Gr. protos, first; theke, case] (CNID: Hydrozoa) In corals, the surrounding walls of the calyx.

prototrichy n. [Gr. protos, first; thrix, hair] Chaetotaxy in which certain areas have only idionymous ancestral setae.

prototroch n. [Gr. protos, first; trochos, wheel] The preoral girdle of cilia (first girdle) characteristic of a trochophore larva.

prototrochophore larva A young trochophore larva with an apical organ, prototrochal girdle and a digestive tract with mouth and anus.

prototrochula larva (PLATY: Turbellaria) A free swimming larva of some Polycladida supposed to be a precursor of the trochophore larva of other animals.

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protruded or withdrawn.

protuberance n. [L. protuberare, to swell] An elevation, knob or prominence above the surface.

prouterus see columella

proventricular valvule (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a circular fold of the intestinal wall in Tipuloidea.

proventricularus n.; pl. -li [L. pro, before; ventriculus, dim. of venter, belly] An area of the foregut in annelids, insects and crustaceans just anterior to the midgut, and variously modified for grinding or other uses; sometimes called gizzard. proventricular a.

provinculum n. [L. pro, before; vinculum, a binding] (MOLL: Bivalvia) A primitive hinge consisting of very small teeth that develop before the permanent teeth are formed.

provisional mandibles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some Coleoptera, parts of the mandible found in the pupa, for escaping the cocoon; imaginal cephalic cocoon-cutters.

proxagalea see subgalea

proximal a. [L. proximus, nearest] 1. Toward or nearer the place of attachment or reference of the center or midline of the body. 2. (BRYO) Toward the ancestrula.

proximal chiasma A chiasma between an inversion loop and the centromere.

proximal gill wheal (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, a low ridge (wheal) on the inner surface of the valve showing the proximal edge of the gills.

proximal hemiseptum (BRYO: Stenolaemata) A hemiseptum projecting from the proximal zooid wall.

proximal sensory area see haptolachus

proxonia n. [Gr. pro, before; zone, belt] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The anterior part of the pronotum. see mesozona, metazona.

proxonite n. [Gr. pro, before; zone, belt] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) The anterior portion of a diplomite, when the tergum is divided by a transverse groove. see metazonite.


Przibram’s rule An empirical law of growth; as the volume increases by the cube of a number, the area increases by the square; 1.26 or \( \sqrt[3]{2} \).

psammon n. [Gr. psammos, sand] Freshwater or marine organisms living between sand grains; mesopsammon. psammous a.

psammophilous a. [Gr. psammos, sand; philos, loving] Living in or growing in sandy areas or sand; arenicolous. psammophile n.

psammophore n. [Gr. psammos, sand; phoreus, bearer] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Formicidae, fringes of long hairs on the posterior surface of the head.

pseudanal segment (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In acariform Acari, segment XIII and one of the paraproctal segments.

pseudaposematic/pseudoaposematic color Mimicry of coloration or form of another organism possessing dangerous or disagreeable qualities; Batesian mimicry; allosematic color. see sematic.

pseudarolium n.; pl. -olia [Gr. pseudos, false; arole, protection] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. A pad at the apex of the tarsus, similar to an arolium. 2. In Miridae Hemiptera, a more lateral pair of processes present in some subfamilies at the bases of the claws.

pseudepipod(ite) n. [Gr. pseudos, false; epi, upon; pous, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Cephalocardia, the lateral lobe arising from the distal point of the exopod.

pseudepisematic color Having mimicry coloration for attractive or aggressive purposes. see episematic, sematic.

pseudergate n. [Gr. pseudos, false; ergates, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Kalotermes Isoptera, a larval form functionally equivalent to the worker caste in other species, but remains able to develop into other castes.

pseudibacus n. [Gr. pseudos, false; bacca or baca, pearl] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Postlarval stage of decapod Scyllaridae; nisto; puerulus.
pseudoacrorrhagi n.pl.; sing. -us [Gr. pseudos, false; acron, top; rhax, berry] (Cnid: Anthozoa) In some Actiniaria, hollow, foliose expansions without nematocysts.

pseudoalleles n.pl. [Gr. pseudos, false; allelon, one another] Genes at closely adjacent loci that react in the allelism test as they were alleles and between which crossing over is rare.

pseudocardinal a. [Gr. pseudos, false; L. cardinalis, chief] (Moll: Bivalvia) Pertaining to irregularly shaped teeth close to the beak.

pseudo-annuliform see pseudoannulation

pseudoannulation n. [Gr. pseudos, false; L. annulus, ring] Annulation involving cuticle only, does not involve the coelom.

pseudoaposematic colors see pseudaposematic colors

pseudobaccus see pseudibacus

pseudobranch n. [Gr. pseudos, false; branchia, gills] (Moll: Gastropoda) In some aquatic Pulmonata, a secondary gill consisting of folds of the mantle near the pneumostome.

pseudobulb n. [Gr. pseudos, false; L. bulbus, bulb] (Nematata) Muscular swelling of the esophagus lacking a valvular arrangement.

pseudocone see pseudoannulation

pseudocompatibility n. [Gr. pseudos, false; L. cum, with; pati, suffer] Fertilization occurring under unusual conditions, that would not normally happen.

pseudocardia see dorsal vessel

pseudecephalon see hemicephalous

pseudocercus see urogomphus

pseudochrysalis see semipupa

pseudocircle of crochets (arthrop: Insecta) Crochets of larvae consisting of a well developed mesoseries and a row of small hooks (lateroseries) on the lateral aspect of the proleg.

pseudocoel, pseudocele n. [Gr. pseudos, false; koilos, hollow] A body cavity not lined with a mesodermal epithelium. see Aschelminthes, Pseudocoelomata.

pseudocoel cells see coelomocytes

Pseudocoelomata n.; pl. -ates [Gr. pseudos, false; koilos, hollow] A group of phyla having a pseudocoelom, no matter how derived, usually comprising the nematodes, rotifers, nematomorphs, gastrotrics, and kinorhynchs.

pseudocoelomic membranes (nematata) A delicate sheath investing and supporting the internal organs, i.e., the esophagus, internal surface of muscle cells, and between each pair of muscles to the hypodermis.

pseudocoelomocytes see coelomocytes

pseudocompatability n. [Gr. pseudos, false; L. cum, with; pati, suffer] Fertilization occurring under unusual conditions, that would not normally happen.

pseudocone see pseudoannulation

pseudocephalon see hemicephalous

pseudoderm n. [Gr. pseudos, false; derma, skin] (Porif: Calcarea) In the most complex sponges of the Leucosolenia, the outermost asconoid bodies are fused together to form a
false surface.


**pseudofoae** n.pl. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **faex**, dregs] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Particulate matter from the gills and/or excess food formed into masses by mucus for discharge from the mantle cavity; particulate matter is not passed through the gut.

**pseudofaeces** n.pl. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **faex**, dregs] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Particulate matter from the gills and/or excess food formed into masses by mucus for discharge from the mantle cavity; particulate matter is not passed through the gut.

**pseudofertility** see pseudocompatibility

**pseudofertilization** see pseudogamy

**pseudogamy** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **gamos**, marriage] Apmictic parthenogenesis; development of a female gamete after stimulation (without fertilization) by a male gamete; also termed pseudofertilization, pseudomixis, and also gynyogenesis.

**pseudogaster** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **gaster**, belly] (PORIF) A cavity into which true oscula open and from which pseudoscula open to the exterior.

**pseudogastrula** see amphiblastula

**pseudogermes** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **germen**, bud] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Multicellular fragments of braconid Hymenoptera embryonic membranes found in parasitized Pieris Lepidoptera, that become vacuolated and nuclei break down.

**pseudogiant fiber** see giant fiber

**pseudogyne** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **gyne**, woman] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a defective ant, characterized by having a female thorax with the stature, gaster and head of the worker, thought to result from having parasitic beetles in their colony.

**pseudohalteres** n.pl. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **halter**, balancer] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Strepsiptera (stylopids), the anterior wings represented by small club-like processes that function like the halteres of Diptera.


**pseudointerarea** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **inter**, between; **area**, space] (BRACHIO: Inarticulata) Flattened posterior part of the shell, secreted by posterior part of the mantle, not fused with opposite valve.

**pseudolabia** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **labium**, lip] (NEMATA) In Spirurida, cuticular outgrowths arising around the oral opening.

**pseudolateral** a. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **latus**, side] (MOLL) The false lateral teeth; lateral tooth close to the beak.

**pseudolips** see pseudolabia

**pseudomanubrium** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **manubrium**, handle] (CNID: Hydrozoa) A long subumbrellar extension containing the radial canals.


**pseudomixis** see pseudogamy

**pseudomonocyclic** a. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **monos**, one; **kyklos**, circle] (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) The presence in young and absence in adults of the infrabasal plates; cryptodicyclic.

**pseudomyiasis** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **myia**, fly] Presence within a host of the larva of a Diptera not normally parasitic.

**pseudonchs** n.pl. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **onkos**, hook] (NEMATA) Structures in the pharynx that appear to resemble onchia.

**pseudonest** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; A.S. **nest**] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Bombidae, an accumulation of nest building materials found near the entrance to the nest that at times shelter workers.

**Pseudoneuroptera** n. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; **neuron**, nerve; **pteron**, wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Formerly, net-winged insects with incomplete metamorphosis (Ephemeroidea, Odonata, Plecoptera, Isoptera and Corrodentia); Archiptera.

**pseudonocytoid** see oenocytoid

**pseudonotum** see postscutellum

**pseudonuclei** n.pl. [Gr. **pseudos**, false; L. **nucleus**, kernal]
(ARTHRO: Insecta) During development, nodules of uric acid that appear in the fat cells.

**pseudonychia** n.pl.; sing. *-ium* [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *onyx*, claw] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Collembola, a basal tooth-like formation on the pretarsus.

**pseudonymph**, **semipupa** see *prepupa*

**pseudooosculum** n.; pl. *-ula* [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *osulum*, small mouth] (PORIF) The exterior opening of the pseudodaster; a pseudostoma.

**pseudopallium** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *pallium*, mantle] (MOLL: Gastropoda) In some parasites of Echinoderms, a ring-like fold of the anterior part of the snail growing over the visceral mass and serving as a brood chamber.

**pseudopenis** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *penis*, male copulatory organ] (ANN: Oligochaeta) The eversible area of the body wall or atrium tip.


**pseudopereid** n.; pl. *-idae* [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *pereid*, kind] (ARTHRO: Insecta) An outgrowth or appendage of the larval body, assisting in locomotion. see *parapodium*.

**pseudopolyploidy** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *poly*, many; *aploos*, onefold] Chromosome sets in groups of related species having numerical relationship leading to erroneous interpretation as polyploids.

**pseudopore** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *poros*, passage] 1. (BRYO: Stenolaemata) In Cyclostomata, a pore in the calcified wall of a zooid that is obstructed by organic matter. 2. (PORIF: Calcarea) In *Leucosolenia*, a large opening through the pseudoderm.

**Pseudoptera** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *pteron*, wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Formerly an ordinal name for scale insects.

**pseudopuncata** n.; pl. *-ae* [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *punctum*, small hole or spot] (BRACHIO) A type of shell punctuation that points inwardly, appearing on the internal surface as a bump. **pseudopuncate** a. see *endopuncta*.

**pseudopupa** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *pupa*, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera and Meloidae, a larva in a quiescent pupa-like condition preceding one or more larval instars before the true pupal stage; a coarctate larva; a semipupa.


**pseudorhabdite** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *rhabdos*, rod] (PLATY: Turbellaria) An amorphous mass of slimy material in the epidermal cells; possibly related to rhabdites.


**pseudosclerite** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *skleros*, hard] (ARTHRO: Chelicera) In Acari, sclerotized area of the cuticle differing distinctly from the soft cuticle.

**pseudosclerite** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *skleros*, hard] (ARTHRO: Chelicera) In Acari, sclerotized area of the cuticle differing distinctly from the soft cuticle.

**pseudoscolex** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; *skolex*, worm] (PLATY: Cestoda) Distortion of the anterior proglottids into a hold-fast where the true scolex is lost in early development; the deutoscolex.

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**pseudosegments** n. [Gr. *pseudos*, false; L. *segmentum*, piece] (PLATY: Cestoda) The discreet, flattened sections making up the major part of the body; each being a repro-
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ductive packet; a proglottid.

**pseudoselenizone** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *selene*, the moon; *zone*, girdle] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A band of crescentic growth lines on the shell surface resembling a selenizone, but not identifiable as caused by a notch or slit in the aperture.

**pseudosematic** see *sematic*

**pseudoserosa** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *L. serum*, whey] In embryology, membrane formed during splitting of the blastoderm in the morula stage.

**pseudosessile** a. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *sessum*, sitting] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, appearing sessile due to having the abdomen usually basally constricted and its first segment fused with the metathorax.

**pseudosiphon** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *siphon*, tube] (MOLL: Bivalvia) In oysters, two opposing mantle edges that form a hole which is not functional.


**pseudospindylum** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *spondylos*, joint] (BRACHIO) A cup-shaped chamber accommodating the ventral muscle field, contained between dental plates.

**pseudosternite** see *epiphallus*

**pseudostigmatic organ** (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, one of two organs of sensory setae, various in shape, arising from a cupule or pit located on the cephalothorax of Oribatida; thought to detect air movements and thus avoid desiccation.


**pseudosymmetry** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *symmetria*, due proportion] Approximate symmetry of a structure divided by a plane that divides the structure into halves that are less than symmetrical.

**pseudospherule** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *philein*, to love] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social insects, a predator or parasite gaining nourishment from the tropho-lactic secretions of the host larvae.

**pseudotagmata** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *tagma*, a division] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, a region of a body division, such as gnathosoma, idiosoma, proterosoma and hysterosoma.

**pseudotaxodont** a. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *taxis*, arrangement; *odon*, tooth] (MOLL: Bivalvia) With numerous irregular short teeth transverse to the hinge, but are not related to ctenodont or pseudocenodont forms.

**pseudotela** n.; pl. -ae [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *tela*, end] (BRACHIO) One of a pair of external projections of the shell near the pedicle (not beak ridges).

**pseudotetramerous** a. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *tetra*, four; *meros*, part] Appearing as having 4 joints, where there are actually 5.

**pseudotrachea** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *tracheia*, windpipe] 1. A trachea-like structure. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In terrestrial Isopoda, a respiratory structure developed in the pleopods for air-breathing. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, small, specialized channels of the labellum that open to the exterior of the oral lobes and pass liquid food to the food canal.

**pseudotrimerous** a. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *treis*, three; *meros*, part] Appearing as 3 jointed, when actually having 4 joints or segments.

**pseudotroch** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *trochos*, wheel] (ROTIF) An enlarged arc of stiff cirri in the supra-oral region of the buccal field.

**pseudovarium** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *ovarium*, ovary] An ovary producing pseudova. see *pseudovum*.

**pseudovesicles** n. [Gr. *pseudes*, false; *vesicula*, little bladder] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Structures, serially homologous with seminal vesicles, on the posterior faces of 12/13 or 13/14.
**pseudovitellus** see mycetome

**pseudovum** n.; pl. -ova [Gr. pseu\-dos, false; L. ovum, egg] An unfertilized egg that can undergo development.

**pseudozoea** n. [Gr. pseu\-dos, false; zoe, life] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Hoplocarida, a larval form of carnivorous mantid shrimp with segmented abdomen bearing biramous appendages and 2 pairs of appendages on the thorax (the second pair specialized as raptorial limbs); used to include the erichthus and alma stages of Stomatopoda larvae or their early stages. see antizoea.

**pseudumbilicus** n. [Gr. pseu\-dos, false; L. umbilicus, navel] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A depression or cavity in the shell base only in the last whorl; a false umbilicus.

**ptenoglossate** a. [Gr. pte\-nos, feathered; glossa, tongue] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Referring to a broad radula, lacking a central tooth, having numerous, arcuate, sharp, similarly shaped teeth in oblique rows, and increasing in size laterally.

**pteralia** n.pl. [Gr. pteron, wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The wing-flexing sclerites of the wing base; axillaries.

**pterate** see alate

**pterergate** n. [Gr. pteron, wing; ergates, worker] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a member of the soldier caste with vestigial wings.

**pteropleural bristles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, bristles on the pteropleuron.

**pteropleurites** see mesepimeron

**pteropleuron** n.; pl. pteropleura [Gr. pteron, wing; pleuron, side] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a sclerite on the side of the thorax, below the base of the wing; the upper part of the mesepimeron.

**pteropods** n.pl. [Gr. pteron, wing; pous, foot] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Two orders of small swimming, pelagic Opisthobranchia, the shelled Thecosomata, and the naked Gymnosomata lacking a shell.

**pterostigma** n.; pl. -mata [Gr. pteron, wing; stigma, mark] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A thickened opaque spot along the costal margin of the wing tip of several orders; stigma; bathmis.

**pterote** see alate

**pterotheraeae** n.pl. [Gr. pteron, wing; theke, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In larvae of Diptera, adhering sheaths of the wings.

**pterothorax** n. [Gr. pteron, wing; thorax, chest] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Collectively, the meso- and metathoracic segments of certain wing-bearing insects; synthorax. pterothoracic a.

**pterygium** n.; pl. -gia [Gr. dim. pteryx, little wing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. The small lobes at the base of the underwings. 2. In Coleoptera, the lateral process of the snout.

**pterygobranchiate** a. [Gr. pteryx, wing; branchia, gills] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Having spreading, feathery gills.

**pterygodia** see patagia
pterygogenea n.pl. [Gr. pteryx, wing; genos, race] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. Winged adult insects. 2. Descended from winged ancestors. see apterygogenea.

pterygoid a. [Gr. pteryx, wing; eidos, like] Wing-like.

pterygopolymorphism n. [Gr. pteryx, wing; polys, many; morphos, shape] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Occurrence of different forms of wings in the same species.

pterygostomial region (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, the anterolateral part on the ventral surface of the carapace, on opposite sides of the buccal cavity; jugal region; pterygostome.

pterygostomial spine (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, a spine on the anterolateral angle.

Pterygota, pterygotes n.; n.pl. [Gr. pterygotos, winged] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A subclass containing the winged and secondarily apterous insects, with varied metamorphosis, and have no pregenital abdominal appendages. see Exopterygota, Endopterygota.

ptilinal suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a crescent-shaped groove, situated on the lower part of the frons between the bases of the antennae and the eyes, which usually extends ventrally into the facial area; frontal suture.

ptilatum n.; pl. ptolina [Gr. ptilon, feather] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, a temporary bladderlike structure of a pupa that can be inflated and thrust out through the frontal (ptilinal) suture, just above the bases of the antennae, that pushes off the operculum of the puparium. 2. (NEMATA) Sometimes inappropriately used to describe horn-like or leaf-like ornamentation on the anterior extremity of parasitic forms.


ptychoidy n. [Gr. ptyche, fold] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Oribatida, an articulation between the prosoma and opisthosoma, allowing the legs to be concealed by down folding of the prosoma.

ptychophorus a. [Gr. ptyche, fold; lophos, crest] (BRACHIO) A lophophore with brachia folded into one or more lobes in addition to a median indentation. ptycholophus n.

pubescence n. [L. pubescere, to grow hairy] A covering of fine soft hairs. pubescent a.

pubic a. [L. pubes, adult] Referring to the area of the genitalia.

pubic process (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Scarabaeoidea, fused pubic plates above the second valvifers (fused second valvulae).

puce n. [L. pulex, flea] Dark brown or purplish brown.

pudendum n. [L. pudenda, external genitals] External female genitalia; the vulva.


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empodium.
pulvinulus see arolium
pumping pharyngeal tube see food meatus
punctae n.pl.; sing. puncta [L. punctum, small hole or spot] Small pores, holes, or dots on a surface.
punctate a. [L. punctum, small hole or spot] Covered with small pores, holes, or dots.
punctulate a. [L. punctum, small hole or spot] Dotted with minute impressions.
punctum n. [L. punctum, small hole or spot] A small pit or spot on a surface.
puncture n. [L. punctura, hole] A small hole; a minute puncture-like depression.
pupa n.; pl. pupae [L. pupa, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The usually quiescent stage between the larva and adult in complete metamorphosis.
pupa adectica (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa without articulated mandibles for use by a pharate adult. see pupa adectica, pupa exarate, pupa obtect.
pupa adheraena (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa which hangs head down in a perpendicular manner.
pupa angularis (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa bearing a pyramidal process or nose on its dorsal surface.
pupa-chromogenic phase (ARTHRO: Insecta) The last pupal phase before the adult, in which pigmentation occurs.
pupa-chromoptic phase (ARTHRO: Insecta) The pupal phase (after telemorphic) when pigmentation of the compound eyes begin.
pupa coarctate (ARTHRO: Insecta) Puparium or last larval skin enclosing the exarate pupa; found in many Diptera.
pupa conica (ARTHRO: Insecta) A conical, nongular pupa.
pupa custodiata (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa in a partially open cocoon.
pupa dectica (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa with articulated mandibles that can be used by the pharate adult. see pupa adectica.
pupa dermata (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa retaining the larval skin without indication of future limb placement.
pupa exarate (ARTHRO: Insecta) An adecticous pupa in which the appendages are free and not cemented to the body wall; pupa exarata. see pupa obtect.
pupa folliculata (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa enclosed in a theca or cocoon.
pupa incompletae (ARTHRO: Insecta) A Lepidoptera pupa with more than three movable abdominal segments.
pupal-adult apolysis (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the interim between phanerocephalic pupa and pharate adult.
pupa larvata (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa in which the forming adult appendages are apparent on the surface of the theca or cocoon; a masked pupa.
pupa libera (ARTHRO: Insecta) A Lepidoptera pupa with many free segments.
pupal respiratory horn see respiratory horn
pupa nuda (ARTHRO: Insecta) An insect pupa free from attachment.
pupa obtect (ARTHRO: Insecta) An adecticous pupa in which the appendages are more or less strongly cemented to the body, assumed by tanning of protein in the molting fluid; pupa obtecta.
pupariation n. [L. pupa, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In certain families of Diptera, formation of a puparium by a third stage, nonfeeding larva; a post-feeding larva.
puparium n. [L. pupa, puppet] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In certain families of Diptera, a case formed by the hardening of the next to the last larval skin, in which the pupa is formed; pupa coarctate. 2. Sometimes used in a few parasitic Hymenoptera and Coleoptera for the cast exuviae held at the posterior end of the larval body. 3. In Diaspidine scales, used for the scale of mixed exuviae and wax or for the female enclosed in the unruptured cuticle of the last larval
stage. see pupillarium.

**pupa subterranean** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa submerged into the soil during transformation; pupa subterranea.

**pupate** v. [L. *pupa*, puppet] The transformation to a pupa.

**pupiferous** a. [L. *pupa*, puppet; *fero*, bear] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hemiptera, the generation of aphids that produce sexed individuals.

**pupiform** a. [L. *pupa*, puppet; *forma*, shape] Cylindrical, with rounded ends; cocoon-shaped; a pupiform shell.

**putative** a. [L. *putare*, to think] Commonly regarded as such; reputed to be; supposed.

**pycnosis** n. [Gr. *pyknos*, dense] Degeneration of a cell nucleus characterized by condensation and an increased affinity for stain. **pycnotic** a.

**pygial** a. [Gr. *pyge*, rump] Situated back, or pertaining to the posterior end of the back. **pygidial** a.

**pygidial fringe** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In homopteran Coccoidea, the projecting ends of the lateral margin of the pygidium; the lateris.

**pygidial glands** (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In Coleoptera, paired organs opening beneath the last abdominal tergite that function to secrete a corrosive, pungent defense fluid, or a substance that lowers surface tension of the water to increase propulsion; also called anal glands. 2. In Hymenoptera, associated with the membrane between abdominal terga 6 and 7 of Formicidae, and when enlarged, produce a defensive secretion; also called anal glands. see **post-pygidial gland**.

**pygidial incision** see **anal cleft**

**pygidial plate** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a flat plate surrounded by a carina or line, sometimes an apical projection on the 6th gastric tergite in females and 7th in males.

**pygidial setae** see **anal setae**


**pygofer** n. [Gr. *pyge*, rump; L. *fero*, carry] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Homoptera, the last abdominal segment bearing lateral margins.

**pygomer** n. [Gr. *pyge*, rump; *meros*, part] (ANN: Oligochaeta) The terminal part of the body; sometimes called anal segment, although some of the characters of a
metamere are missing.

**pygophore** n. [Gr. *pyge*, rump; *phoreus*, bearer] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. The pygofer. 2. In male Heteroptera, the 9th abdominal segment. 3. In male Homoptera, the posterolateral extension of the 9th abdominal segment.

**pygopid loop** (BRACHIO) A short ringlike loop with slightly arched cross band.


**pyllpod** n. [Gr. *pyle*, gate; *pous*, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In gnathiidean Isopoda, the second thoracopod; fused to the head resulting in the appendages being second maxillipedes and in males are flat and cover the buccal area, but in females, a short palp with a large flat plate attached.

**pyloric valve** 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A regulatory (sphincter) at the entrance to the intestine from the stomach; usually located behind the stomach in the anterior part of the proctodeum. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) see cardiac pyloric valve.

**pylorus** n. [Gr. *pyloros*, gatekeeper] 1. (ARTHRO: Insecta) A short distinct section of the proctodeum intervening between the ventriculus and true intestinal tube, containing the pyloric valve. 2. (BRYO) Ciliated part of the digestive tract into which the stomach part of the cardia empties.

**pyriform** a. [L. *pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a pear; round and large at one end, generally tapering to the other.

**pyriform vesicle** see Muller's organ

**pyramid of energy** Energy relationships between the trophic levels in a food chain.

**pyramid of numbers** Numbers of individuals at the different trophic levels in a food chain.

**pyriform organ** see esophageal bulb

**pyramid** n. [Gr. *pyramis*, pyramid] 1. Any conical or triangular structure. 2. (ECHINOD: Echinoidea) The five large calcareous scraping plates that compose the Aristotle's lantern.

**pyramidal** a.

**pyramid of biomass** Weight relationships between the trophic levels in a food chain.