

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Armand R. Maggenti Online Dictionary of
Invertebrate Zoology

Parasitology, Harold W. Manter Laboratory of

September 2005

Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology: O

Mary Ann Basinger Maggenti
University of California-Davis

Armand R. Maggenti
University of California, Davis

Scott Gardner
slg@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/onlinedictinvertzoology>



Part of the [Zoology Commons](#)

Maggenti, Mary Ann Basinger; Maggenti, Armand R.; and Gardner, Scott, "Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology: O" (2005).
Armand R. Maggenti Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology. 10.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/onlinedictinvertzoology/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Parasitology, Harold W. Manter Laboratory of at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Armand R. Maggenti Online Dictionary of Invertebrate Zoology by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

O

- obconical** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *conic*, cone] Inversely conical; in the form of a reversed cone.
- obcordate** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *cor*, heart] Inversely heart-shaped.
- obese** a. [L. *obesus*, fat] Distended; enlarged; corpulent.
- obimbricate** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *imbres*, tile] Having regularly overlapping scales. see **obsite**.
- objective synonym** One of two or more names based on the same type.
- oblanceolate** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *lanceolatus*, spear-like] Inversely lanceolate
- oblade** a. [L. *oblatus*, spread out] Flattened; pertaining to a spheroid of which the diameter is shortened at two opposite ends; flattened at the poles.
- obligate** a. [L. *obligare*, to be required] Pertaining to the inability to live in a different environment. see **facultative**.
- obligate parasite** A parasite that cannot exist without a host during all or some portion of the life cycle. see **facultative parasite**.
- obligate symbiont** An organism that is physiologically dependent upon a symbiotic relationship with another. see **facultative symbiont**.
- oblique** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *liquis*, awry] Slanting; deviating from the perpendicular, or a particular horizontal direction, but not perpendicular to it.
- oblique muscles** 1. (ECHI) Innermost muscle layer of body wall; may form oblique or nearly transverse fascicles between bands of the longitudinal muscles. 2. (SIPUN) A thin layer of diagonally placed muscle between the circular and longitudinal muscles.
- oblique vein** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A slanting cross wing vein.
- obliterate** a. [L. *obliteratus*, erased] Indistinct.
- oblong** a. [L. *oblongus*, rather long] Elliptical; elongated; longer than broad.
- oblong plates** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In aculeate Hymenoptera, the innermost or posterior pair of plates immovably fixed on each side of the bulb and stylet of the sting.
- oblongum** n. [L. *oblongus*, rather long] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera wings, a special oblong cell formed when M 1 is connected with M 2 by means of one or two cross veins.
- obovate** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *ovate*, egg-shaped] Inversely egg-shaped with narrower end downward.
- obpyriform** a. [L. *ob*, inverse; *pyrum*, pear; *forma*, shape] Inversely pear-shaped.
- obscure** a. [L. *obscurus*, covered] 1. Dark; dark of color; dim. 2. Remote; hidden. 3. Not well defined.
- obsite** a. [L. *obsitus*, barred] Refers to a surface covered with equal scales or other objects. see **obimbricate**.
- obsolescence** n. [L. *obsoletus*, to wear out] 1. The process of gradual reduction or disappearance of a taxon. 2. A gradual cessation of a physiological process.
- obsolete** a. [L. *obsoletus*, to wear out] Obscure; not distinct; atrophied; imperfectly developed.
- obtect, obtected** a. [L. *obtectus*, covered over] Covered; enclosed within a hard covering.
- obtect pupa** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A pupa in which the appendages are glued down to the body by a secretion produced at the larval/pupal molt. see **exarate pupa**.
- obturaculum** n. [L. dim. *obturare*, to plug or close] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Anoplura, a connective-like tissue structure that divides the hemocoel of the head from the thoracic hemocoel; continuous posteriorly with a heavy coat surrounding the thoracic ganglia; neck-plug.
- obturator** n. [L. *obturare*, to plug or close] Any structure that closes off a cavity.
- obtuse** a. [L. *obtusus*, blunt] Blunt or rounded at the extremity; not pointed. see **acute**.

obtusilingues n.pl. [L. *obtusus*, blunt; *lingua*, tongue] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In a former classification, those bees with short tongues having an obtuse or bifid tip. see **acutilingues**.

obumbrate a. [L. *obumbrare*, to over-shadow] Overhanging, or partially concealing.

obverse a. [L. *obvertere*, to face] 1. Looking head on. 2. Having the base narrower than apex. 3. Being a counterpart.

obverse side of colony (BRYO) The frontal side of the colony.

obvolvent a. [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap around] Bending downward and inward.

occasional species A species sometimes found in a particular area, but not habitually.

occipital a. [L. *occiput*, back of the head] Pertaining to the occiput or the back part of the head.

occipital arch (ARTHRO: Insecta) The area of the cranium between the occipital and postoccipital sutures.

occipital carina (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Ichneumonidae Hymenoptera, a subcircular carina on the hind aspect of the head, between the vertex and hind margin of the compound eyes and the foramen magnum.

occipital cilia see **ocular seta**

occipital condyles (ARTHRO: Insecta) A projection on either lateral margin of the postocciput with which the cephaliger of a cervical sclerite articulates; cervical condyle.

occipital foramen (ARTHRO: Insecta) The posterior opening of the head into the cervix; neck foramen. see **foramen magnum**.

occipital ganglion (ARTHRO: Insecta) A single or paired post-cerebral ganglion.

occipitalia n.pl. [L. *occiput*, back of the head] (GNATHO) An unpaired row of dorsal cilia on the head.

occipital margin (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Mallophaga, the posterior margin of the head.

occipital notch (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Conchostraca, the angulated indentation at the ear of the cephalon.

occipital suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) A transverse suture sometimes present on the back of the head that separates the vertex from the occiput dorsally and the genae from the postgenae laterally.

occipital tentacle see **cirrus**

occiput n. [L. *occiput*, back of the head] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. The dorsal posterior part of the cranium, between the occipital and postoccipital sutures; in many the boundaries with the vertex and postgenae are not delimited. 2. In Formicidae, the short region between the vertex and the neck. **occipital** a.

occludent margin (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Cirripedia, the margin of the scutum and tergum bordering the orifice.

occludent teeth (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Cirripedia, small projections on the occludent scutal margin interdigitating with the teeth on the margin of the opposed scutum.

occlusion plate (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Heteroptera larvae, a semicircularly shaped plate located below the lateral pore in the ostiole; functioning in scent ejection in any horizontal direction.

occluser a. [L. *occludare*, to close] An organ or muscle that closes an opening.

occult a. [L. *occulere*, to hide] Hidden from sight.

oceanic zone The open sea beyond the edge of the continental shelf.

ocellara (-ae) see **ocellus**

ocellar basin (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hymenoptera, a concave area, varying in form and size, occupying the median portion of the frontal area.

ocellar bristles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, bristles arising close to the ocelli; in the ocellar triangle.

ocellar bulb see **tentacular bulb**

ocellar centers (ARTHRO: Insecta) The brain centers of the ocelli, found in the outer part of the ocellar pedicels.

ocellar group (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera larvae, six ocelli on the lateral area of the larval head, dorsal four

forming the quadrant of a circle, ventral two farther apart.

ocellar pair see **ocellar bristles**

ocellar pedicels (ARTHRO: Insecta) Long slender nerve stalks connecting the facial ocelli with the protocerebrum.

ocellar plate see **ocellar triangle**

ocellar triangle (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the triangular region bearing the ocelli and often bounded by grooves or depressions.

ocellata see **apharyngeate cercaria**

ocellate a. [L. dim. *oculus*, eye] Eye-like; spotted; having ocelli or eye-like spots.

ocellus n.; pl. **ocelli** [L. dim. *oculus*, eye] 1. The simple eyes or eyespots, occurring singly or in small groups, found in many invertebrates. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) see **nauplius eye**. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) see **stemma**, **ommata**. 4. (MOLL: Polyplacophora) see **aesthete**.

ochraceous a. [Gr. *ochros*, yellow brown] Pale yellow; brownish-yellow.

ochroleucous a. [Gr. *ochros*, yellow brown; *leukos*, white] Yellowish; whitish yellow; buff.

octactine a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *aktis*, ray] (PORIF) A modified hexactine spicule with 8 rays.

octamerous a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *meros*, part] (CNID: Anthozoa) Organs or parts of organs arranged in series of 8.

octoploid a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *aploos*, onefold] Cells having 8 chromosome sets in the nucleus (8n).

octopod a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *pous*, foot] Bearing 8 tentacles, feet or arms. **octopody** n.

octoprostic a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *prostatai*, one who stands before] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having 8 prostates.

octothecal a. [Gr. *okto*, eight; *theke*, case] (ANN: Oligochaeta) Having 8 spermathecae.

ocular a. [L. *oculus*, eye] Of or pertaining to the eyes.

ocular bulla (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A knob on the inner surface of the carapace joining the lower and upper orbital margins

with the basal segment of the antenna; functioning to protect the eye.

ocular emargination (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Mallophaga, a lateral emargination of the head in front of the eyes.

ocular fleck (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Mallophaga, a black spot in the eyes.

ocular fringe (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Mallophaga, small hairs on the posterior half of the ocular emargination, may extend on the temporal margin.

ocularium n.; pl. **-ia** [L. *oculus*, eye] (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. The area around the simple eye or eyes of larvae. 2. In Hymenoptera sawflies, the pigmented area.

ocular lobe (ARTHRO: Insecta) On some Coleoptera, a projecting thoracic lobe.

ocular papilla (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In some Malacostraca, the anterior projection on the eyestalk.

ocular peduncle (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A movable peduncle (eyestalk) with a compound eye at the distal end, sometimes with two or three segments, sometimes retractable.

ocular plates (ECHINOD: Echinoidea) Plates at the terminal end of the ambulacral areas.

ocular sclerites (ARTHRO: Insecta) 1. In some Pseudococcidae, well developed sclerites extending completely around each side, each bearing a row of 7 simple eyes near anterior margin, plus a single lateral ocellus on each side behind the mid-lateral member of the anterior row. 2. An annular sclerite surrounding the compound eyes.

ocular seta (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, one of several setae occurring in a line near the posterior margin of each compound eye.

ocular sinus (MOLL: Cephalopoda) In the Nautilus, an opening on the lateral shell margin accommodating the normal arc of vision of the eyes.

ocular suture (ARTHRO: Insecta) An annular inflection surrounding the compound eyes.

ocular tube (SIPUN) A tubular depression in the brain containing the pigment of the eyespots or eyes.

- ocular tubercles** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Hemiptera, supplementary eyes with prominent facets on the posterior area, in addition to the compound eyes.
- oculiferous** a. [L. *oculus*, eye; *fero*, bear] Bearing eyes.
- oculomotor** a. [L. *oculus*, eye; *movere*, to move] The nerve center of muscle that moves the eye.
- oculus** n.; pl. **oculi** [L. *oculus*, eye] The eye; a spot shaped like an eye.
- odona** a. [Gr. *odous*, tooth] Having teeth.
- odonate** a. [Gr. *odous*, tooth] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Of or pertaining to the Odonata.
- odontium** n. [Gr. *odous*, tooth] (NEMATA) The stomatal armature generally in the form of a tooth or teeth originating from the anterior stoma (cheilostome). see **onchium**.
- odontoblast** n. [Gr. *odous*, tooth; *blastos*, bud] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Cells in the radular sac that secrete the radular teeth.
- odontoidea** see **occipital condyles**
- odontophore** n. [Gr. *odous*, tooth; *phoreus*, bearer] 1. (MOLL: Gastropoda) The cartilaginous supporting organ of the radula, tongue or lingual ribbon possessing a complicated series of lingual teeth; Huxley included the radula. see **buccal mass**. 2. (NEMATA) A rigid section of the anterior alimentary tract from the base of the odontostyle to the beginning of the esophageal musculature, often with flanges or knobs for muscle attachment.
- odontostyle, odontostylet** n. [Gr. *odous*, tooth; *stylos*, column] (NEMATA: Adenophorea) A stylet derived from an odontium terminating with a dorsally oblique aperture, and originating in the esophageal wall.
- odoriferous glands** see **scent glands**
- odor trail** (ARTHRO: Insecta) A chemical trace laid down by one insect to be followed by other insects of the same species or nest; the substance is called trail pheromone or trail substance.
- oecium, ooecium** n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *oikos*, house] (BRYO) An ovicell or brood pouch.

- oeco-** see **eco-**
- oedaeagus, oedeagus, oedoeagus** see **aedeagus**
- oenocytes** n.pl. [Gr. *oinos*, wine; *kytos*, container] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Large cells in a group on either side of each abdominal segment, between the bases of the epidermal cells and basement membrane, or form clusters in the body cavity or dispersed and embedded in the body fat; in immatures, associated with molting, and maybe production of lipids in cuticle or synthesis of ecdysone.
- oenocytoid** n. [Gr. *oinos*, wine; *kytos*, container; *eidos*, form] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Round or oval cells, with darkly staining nucleus and clear, uniform, weakly acidophil cytoplasm.
- oeruginous, oeruginus** see **aeruginous**
- oesophagus** see **esophagus**
- oestrus** see **estrus**
- official index** A list of names or works suppressed or declared invalid by the ICZN.
- official list** A list of names or works declared to be valid by the ICZN.
- ogival** a. [F. *ogive*, pointed arch] Bearing the shape of an arch.
- ogive** n.
- oikosite** n. [Gr. *oikos*, house; *sitos*, food] An attached or stationary commensal or parasite.
- olfactory** a. [L. *olfacere*, to smell] Pertaining to the sense of smell; among invertebrates, the organs are variously placed: antennae of insects and other arthropods, tips of the palpi and legs of spiders, pits on the heads of various worms, or osphradia of mollusks. **olfactibon** n.
- olfactory cone** see **sensillum basiconicum**
- olfactory hair** see **aesthetasc**
- olfactory lobes** (ARTHRO) In the midbrain or deutocerebrum.
- olfactory papilla** (MOLL: Cephalopoda) Papilla found on Teuthoidea, Sepiidae and Vampyromorpha on either side of the head near the neck.
- olfactory pits** (MOLL: Cephalopoda) In Octopodidae, olfactory pits on either side of the head near the neck.

olfactory pores see **sensillum campaniformium**

oligogene n. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *genos*, descent] A gene determining a pronounced phenotypic effect. see **polygenes**.

oligogyny n. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *gyne*, female] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Several functional queens in a colony.

oligogyral see **paucispiral**

oligolecithal egg An egg with a small amount of yolk; isolecithal. see **centrolecithal egg**, **telolecithal egg**.

oligolectic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *lektos*, chosen] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Selecting only a few, as bees collecting pollen from only a few kinds of flowers; oligotropic.

oligomerous a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *meros*, part] Having fewer parts or organs than other related forms. oligomery n.

oligonephria a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *nephros*, kidney] Having few excretory tubules.

oligoneura a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *neuron*, nerve] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having very few wing veins.

Oligoneuroptera, Oligoneoptera see **Endopterygota**

oligophagous a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *phagein*, to eat] Feeding on only a few species of food plants. see **monophagous**.

oligophyletic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *phyle*, tribe] Derived from a few ancestral forms. see **monophyletic**.

oligopneustic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *pneustikos*, of breathing] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Having one or two functional spiracles on each side, including the amphipneustic, metapneustic and propneustic.

oligopod n. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *pous*, foot] 1. Bearing few legs. 2. Having fully developed thoracic legs. see **polypod**, **protopod**.

oligopod larva see **campodeiform larva**

oligopyrene a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *pyren*, stone of a fruit] With reduced number of functional spermatozoa. see **apyrene**, **eupyrene**.

oligosaprobic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *sapros*, putrid] Describing a body of water with slow organic matter decomposition and high oxygen content.

oligotaxy n. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *taxis*, arrangement] Weak development of secondarily formed organs (usually not numerous).

oligothermic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *thermos*, heat] Having a tolerance for low temperatures.

oligotokous a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *tokos*, offspring] Having a small number of young.

oligotrichy n. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *trichos*, hair] Few, weakly developed setae.

oligotrophic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *trophe*, food] Pertaining to freshwater bodies poor in plant nutrients and unproductive.

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

oligoxenous a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *xenos*, host] Said of certain parasites adjusted to live in a limited number of hosts. **oligoxeny** n.

oligozoic a. [Gr. *oligos*, few; *zoon*, animal] Having a few species or numbers of animals in a particular habitat.

olivaceous a. [L. *oliva*, olive] Resembling or having the color of olive green.

oliviform a. [L. *oliva*, olive; *forma*, shape] Oval; resembling an olive in shape.

olynthus n. [Gr. *olynthus*, unripening fig] (PORIF) In calcareous forms, a post-settlement stage; in asconoid forms, remains as adult form.

omega-ramule (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) A branchlet issuing from the terminal axial of the main-axil.

ommata see **ommatidium**

ommateum n. [Gr. *ommation*, little eye] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A compound eye.

ommatidium n.; pl. **-ia** [Gr. *ommation*, little eye; *idion*, dim.] (ARTHRO) One of the component units of a compound eye, consisting essentially of an optical (light gathering) part and a sensory part (perceiving and transforming into electrical energy); a facet.

ommatochrome see **ommochrome**

ommatoid n. [Gr. *omma*, eye; *eidōs*, form] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In some Arachnida, a light colored spot on the posterior body segment.

ommatophore n. [Gr. *omma*, eye; *pherein*, to bear] (MOLL: Gastropoda) A movable process bearing an eye, as in snails; may be fused with the tentacles.

ommochrome, ommatochrome n. [Gr. *omma*, eye; *chroma*, color] A group of pigments, products of tryptophane metabolism, found in eyes and epidermis of certain invertebrates; it is apparently not involved in the visual process.

omnivorous a. [L. *omnis*, all; *vorare*, to devour] Capable of obtaining nourishment from both animal and plant tissue.

omphalian a. [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Referring to the orifice (excluding ostiole) of the metathoracic scent gland of Heteroptera as median and unpaired.

omphalium n. see **diastomian**.

omphalous a. [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Having a shell with an umbilicus.

onchial plate (NEMATA: Adenophorea) In Enoplida, the basal plate of the onchium.

onchiophore see **odontophore**

onchiostyle see **odontostyle**

onchium n.; pl. **onchia** [Gr. *onkinos*, hook] (NEMATA) Stomatal armature, generally in the form of a tooth or teeth originating from the posterior stoma (esophastome). see **odontium, esophastome**.

onchomiracidium n. [Gr. *onkinos*, hook; *merakidion*, youth] (PLATY: Trematoda) 1. A term for an embryo in the egg. 2. The ciliated larva of a monogenetic trematode.

onchosphere, oncosphere n. [Gr. *onkinos*, hook; *sphaira*, ball] (PLATY: Cestoda) The shelled embryo; a hexacanth; the first larval stage.

oncogenic a. [Gr. *onkos*, swelling; *gennaēin*, to produce] Tumor causing.

oncophysis n. [Gr. *onkos*, swelling; *physis*, growth] (ARTHRO:

Chelicerata) Any extension of an arthrodistal membrane, usually in the form of a more or less hyaline intumescence. see **Tragardh's organ**.

onisciform larva see **platyform larva**

onomatophore n. [Gr. *onoma*, name; *pherein*, to carry] A name-bearer; a type.

ontogeny n. [Gr. *on*, being; *genesis*, beginning] The development or course of development of an individual organism from zygote to maturity; as distinguished from that of a species. **ontogenetic** a. see **phylogeny**.

onychaetes n.pl. [Gr. *onyx*, claw; *chaite*, hair] (PORIF) Microscleres with long, thin oxete spicules, roughened with spines.

onychies see **tarsal claws**

onychii see **pulvilli**

onychium n.; pl. **-ia** [Gr. *onyx*, claw] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A general term for a pad between the tarsal claws.

Onychophora, onychophorans n.; n.pl. [Gr. *onyx*, claw; *pherein*, to carry] A phylum of terrestrial animals comprised of a single class or order of the same name, frequently referred to as Peripatus; once considered to be the missing link between annelids and arthropods, but now considered to be the sister group of the arthropod complex of Crustacea, Tracheata, and Chelicerata.

ooblast n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *blastos*, bud] A cell from which an ovum develops.

ooblastema n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *blastos*, bud] A fertilized egg; an oosperm.

oocapt n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; L. *captus*, capture] (PLATY: Cestoda) A controlling spincter of the oviduct that allows mature oocytes to enter the proximal oviduct.

oocyst n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *kystis*, pouch] The cystic form in the parasitic protozoans (*Apicomplexa*), resulting from sporogony; may be hard covered, with a resistant membrane (*Eimera*) or be naked (*Plasmodium*).

oocytes n.pl. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *kytos*, container] An immature female gamete that undergoes *meiosis*, giving rise to ova

or eggs.

ooecia n.pl.; sing. **-ium** [Gr. *oion*, egg; *oikos*, house] (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In Cheilostomata, the outer protective part of an ovicell; sometimes thought to be zooid morphs; a brood pouch.

ooecial vesicle (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In Cheilostomata, an inner membrane of an ooecium.

ooeciostome n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *oikos*, house; *stoma*, mouth] (BRYO: Stenolaemata) The gonozooidal orifice, may or may not have peristome surrounding the aperture of ovicell.

oogamy n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *gamos*, marriage] The union during fertilization of a nonmotile female gamete and a motile male gamete. **oogamous** a. see **anisogamy**, **isogamy**.

oogenesis n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *genesis*, beginning] The development of the female egg cell or ovum that takes place in the gonad.

oogenotop n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *genesis*, beginning; *topos*, place] (PLATY: Cestoda) A small cellular complex following the oviduct within the female reproductive system where shell membranes form, enclosing the zygote and several vitelline cells. see **columella**.

oogone see **oogonium**

oogonium n.; pl. **oogonia** [Gr. *oion*, egg; *gonos*, offspring] A germ cell that gives rise to the oocytes by mitotic division.

ookinete n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *kinetos*, move] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A motile, elongate zygote of a Plasmodium that encysts in the stomach wall of a Culicidae.

oolemma see **vitelline membrane**

oophagy n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *phagein*, to eat] 1. The eating of eggs; egg cannibalism. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social insects, eating its own or nestmate's eggs.

oophore n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *phoreus*, carrier] (ANN: Oligochaeta) The egg case or capsule.

ooplasm n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *plasma*, formed or molded] The cytoplasm of an egg.

oopod n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *pous*, foot] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A com-

ponent part of a sting or ovipositor.

oosperm n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *sperma*, seed] A fertilized ovum; a zygote; an ooblastema.

oosphere n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *sphaira*, ball] An unfertilized egg.

oostegite n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *steges*, roof] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In female Peracarida, modified thoracic lamella arising from the coxa of the pereopod that forms a pouch (marsupium) for brooding embryos.

oostegopod n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *steges*, roof; *pous*, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) 1. Thoracic limb bearing an oostegite. 2. An appendage of the genital somite that forms a brood pouch in some Branchiopoda.

ootheca n.; pl. **-cae** [Gr. *oion*, egg; *theke*, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The covering or case over an egg or egg mass.

ootid n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *eidōs*, form] One of the four meiotic products arising in oogenesis.

ootocous a. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *tokos*, delivery] Egg laying.

ootype n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *typos*, type] (PLATY: Trematoda) A small chamber of the female duct, surrounded by Mehlis' glands, where ducts from a seminal receptacle and vitelline reservoir join.

oozoid n. [Gr. *oion*, egg; *zōon*, animal; *eidōs*, form] Any individual developed from an egg, not fragmented or budded. see **blastozoid**.

opaline a. [L. *opalus*, opal] Opalescent; bluish or milky white with iridescent luster.

opaque a. [L. *opacus*, shady] Not transparent or translucent.

open cell (ARTHRO: Insecta) A wing cell that extends to the wing margin.

open coxal cavity (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Coleoptera, when the coxal cavity is only bridged over by the membrane.

open population A population freely exposed to gene flow.

opercular membrane (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Balanomorpha, a thin, flexible membrane attaching the opercular valves to the sheath; in Verrucomorpha, a membranous hinge.

opercular plug or spot (NEMATA) An escape zone or plug by

which a larva leaves the egg membrane.

opercular scar (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In Cheilostomata, a trace of a cuticular operculum in the frontal closure of the autozoid.

opercular valves (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In sessile Cirripedia, movable plates (2 or 4) occluding the aperture.

operculate a. [L. *operculum*, lid] Having a lid or operculum.

operculiform a. [L. *operculum*, lid; *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a lid or cover.

operculigenous a. [L. *operculum*, lid; Gr. *gennaen*, to produce] Producing an operculum.

operculigerous a. [L. *operculum*, lid; *gero*, bear] Having an operculum.

operculum n.; pl. **opercula** [L. *operculum*, lid] 1. A lid or flap-like cover. 2. (ANN: Polychaeta) In certain sedentary forms, a modified tentacle that closes the tube; in some Spirorbidae (Pileolaria and Janua) enlarges and serves as a brood pouch. 3. (ARTHRO) *a*. In Chelicerata, a plate covering the opening of the book-lungs of spiders. *b*. In Crustacea, scuta and terga and sometimes associated membrane forming the apparatus occluding an aperture. *c*. In Diplopoda, a plate-like anterior sclerite of the vulva. *d*. In Insecta, various plates, flaps and specialized structures of the genital segments. 4. (BRYO) A generally uncalcified membrane, hinged on its posterior lip that closes the zooidal orifice. see **mandible**. 5. (CNID: Hydrozoa) A cover sealing the hydrotheca or gonotheca, may be up to four sections; the lid on the distal end of a nematocyst. 6. (MOLL) A corneous or calcareous structure borne by the foot serving for closure of the aperture. 7. (PLATY) The lid-like opening of an egg-shell.

opere citato L. Work cited; op. cit.; op. c.

operon n. [L. *opera*, work] Adjacent series of nucleotides that codes for messenger RNA molecules.

opesiule n. [Gr. dim. *ope*, hole] (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) One of the small notches or pores in a cryptocyst through which the frontal membrane depressor muscles pass.

opesium n.; pl. **-ia** [Gr. dim. *ope*, hole] (BRYO: Gymnolaemata) In Anasca, a large opening below the frontal membrane bordered by the cryptocyst; functioning as a passageway for the lophophore in some species.

ophiopluteus n. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *pluteus*, shed] (ECHINOD: Ophiuroidea) Brood larva of Phrynophiurida, with arms edged with cilia, that metamorphose into adults after escape from the bursa through the bursal slits or rupture of the aboral disk.

ophirhabd n. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *rhabdos*, rod] (PORIF) A megasclere with oxea curved in several places. see **eulerhabd**.

ophiurida n. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *oura*, tail] (ECHINOD: Ophiuroidea) Simple arms with usually lateral, not verticle movement.

Ophiuroidea, ophiuroids n.; n.pl. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent; *oura*, tail; *eidos*, form] A Class of Echinodermata, with narrow, gradually tapered arms, sharply offset from the central disk, generally 6 or 7 radiate; also called brittle stars, basket stars and snake stars.

ophthalmic a. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye] Pertaining to the eye.

ophthalmic somite see **acron**

ophthalmocercaria n. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *kerkos*, tail] (PLATY: Trematoda) A cercaria with eyespots.

ophthalmopod n. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *pous*, foot] (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Malacostraca, an eye-stalk; a movable peduncle with a terminal eye.

ophthalmotheca n. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye; *theke*, case] (ARTHRO: Insecta) That part of the pupal case that covers the eyes.

opisthaptor n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *haptain*, to fasten] (PLATY: Trematoda) In Monogenea, the posterior attachment organ (sucker or disc). see **Baer's disc**.

opisthocline a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *clinein*, to lean] 1. Leaning backward. 2. (MOLL: Gastropoda) The growth direction of a helicocone shell; commonly referring to growth lines.

- opisthocyrt** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *kyrtos*, curved] 1. Arched backward. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) Referring to sloping in a direction posterior from the hinge axis; used to describe hinge teeth or the slope of the shell. 3. (MOLL: Gastropoda) The growth direction of a helicocone shell; commonly referring to growth lines.
- opisthodelphic** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *delphys*, womb] (NEMATA) Having uteri parallel and posteriorly directed. see **amphidelphic**, **monodelphic**, **prodelphic**, **didelphic**.
- opisthodontic** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *detos*, bind] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Said of the ligament that extends posterior to the umbo (beak). see **amphidetic**, **parivincular**.
- opisthogenesis** n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *genesis*, beginning] Development from posterior end of the body forward.
- opisthognathous** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *gnathos*, jaw] Having mouth parts directed posteriorly.
- opisthogoneate** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *gonos*, seed] Having the genital opening situated terminally, at the posterior end of the body. see **progoneate**.
- opisthogonia** n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *gonia*, corner] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The anal angle of the hind wings.
- opisthogyrate** a. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; L. *gyratus*, revolve] 1. Curving backwards. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) Having the beak pointing posteriorly.
- opisthohapter** see **opisthaptor**
- opisthomeres** n.pl. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *meros*, part] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Dermaptera, the transversely divided epiproct; the so-called pygidium, metapygidium and telson.
- opisthomerite** n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *meros*, part] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) The gonopods of Julida; the posterior part of the modified 9th pair of legs in the male.
- opisthoperamere** n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *para*, beside; *meros*, part] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera (Cyclorrhaphra), especially Calyptrata, one of two parameral processes. see **proparamere**.
- opisthosoma** n. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind; *soma*, body] 1. (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari or Ixodida, that portion of the

body posterior to the legs. 2. (POGON) A terminal septate region. see **protosoma**, **metasoma**, **mesosoma**.

- opisthosomatic appendages** (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Vestigial appendages present on the ventral regions of segments VII-XIII, such as genital papillae or valves.
- opisthosomatic scissure** (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In Acari, a narrow band of skin between sclerotized plates; often transverse on the opisthosoma.
- opsiblastic** a. [Gr. *opsios*, late; *blastos*, bud] A delay in cleavage, and therefore a prolonged period before hatching; winter egg. see **tachyblastic**.
- optic** a. [Gr. *optikos*, pertaining to sight] Pertaining to the eye or sense of sight.
- optical isomerism** Compounds that are mirror images and differ in turning the plane of polarized light left (L-form) or right (D-form).
- optic lobes** Lateral extensions of the protocerebrum or nervous system for innervation of an eye.
- opticon** n. [Gr. *opsis*, sight] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The inner zone of the optic lobes.
- optimum** a. [L. *optimus*, best] The most suitable condition for the growth and development of an organism.
- orad** adv. [L. *os*, mouth; *ad*, toward] Toward the mouth.
- oral** a. [L. *os*, mouth] Pertaining to or near the mouth.
- oral arms** (CNID: Scyphozoa) In medusae, 4 or 8 often frilly oral arms, bearing cnidocytes and aid in the capture and ingestion of prey.
- oral cavity** The mouth; the buccal cavity.
- oral cone** (CNID: Hydrozoa) In polyps, a conical projection surrounded by tentacles with the mouth in the center.
- oral disk** (CNID: Anthozoa) In polyps, a flattened area from which, usually 8 or multiples of 6, tentacles arise that communicate with the coelenteron.
- oral hooks** see mandibular sclerites
- oral lappet** (MOLL) Basal expansion of labial tentacles; labial veil.

- oral lobe** (CTENO) A muscular lobe on either side of the mouth in Lobata.
- oral plate** (ARTHRO: Insecta) The hypopharyngeal floor of the cibarial pump.
- oral segment** A ring or segment bearing the mouth.
- oral spear** see **stomatostyle, odontostyle**
- oral styles** (KINOR) Spines arranged in a series around the mouth cone.
- oral surface** (ECHINOD: Asteroidea) The entire undersurface of the disc and arms.
- oral tentacles** (MOLL) Tentacle-like outgrowths of the lip.
- oral valve** (ECHINOD: Crinoidea) One of 5 low triangular flaps separating the ambulacral grooves.
- oral vibrissae** (ARTHRO: Insecta) In certain Diptera, a pair of stout bristles or hairs on each side of the face, near or above the oral margin; larger than those on the vibrissal ridge.
- orb** n. [L. *orbis*, circle] A circle or globe. **orbicular** a.
- orbit** n. [L. *orbis*, circle] 1. (ARTHRO) The part of the head surrounding an eye; orbital fossa. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, an opening in the anterior face of the carapace supporting the ocular peduncle.
- orbital bristles** see **facio-orbita**
- orbital carina** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Decapoda, the narrow region on the margin of the orbit.
- orbital fossa** see **orbit**
- orbital hiatus** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Gap or slit in the orbital margin.
- orbital plate** see **genovertical plate**
- orbital region** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) That part posterior to the eyes bordered by the frontal and antennal regions.
- orbital tooth** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) A tooth on the orbital margin.
- orchitic** a. [Gr. *orchis*, testis] Of or pertaining to testicles.
- order** n. [L. *ordin*, methodical arrangement] A taxonomic

group; a subdivision of a class or subclass, containing a group of naturally related superfamilies or families.

- ordinal** a. [L. *ordin*, methodical arrangement] 1. Belonging or pertaining to an order. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) Crochets of larvae, describing the length or arrangements at the tip. see **uniordinal crochets, biordinal crochets, triordinal crochets, multiordinal crochets**.
- ordinate** a. [L. *ordin*, methodical arrangement] Arranged in rows, such as ornamentations or punctures.
- oreillets** n.pl. [F. dim. *oreille*, projection] (ARTHRO: Insecta) Lateral, spinose processes of male Anisoptera and some Zygoptera on the second abdominal tergite, presumed to act as copulatory aids; auricles.
- organelle** n.; pl. **-es, -ae** [Gr. dim. *organon*, instrument] Any structure having a specialized function in the cytoplasm of the cell, such as mitochondria, nucleus, plastids, etc.
- orange rouge** (ARTHRO: Insecta) Cells with intracellular tracheoles.
- organism** n. [Gr. *organon*, instrument] Any individual living thing.
- organization center** see **organizer**
- organizer** n. [Gr. *organon*, instrument] The region of an embryo seeming to control the differentiation and development of other cells; organization center; inductor; evocator.
- organ of Bellonci** (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Receptors innervated from the medullae terminales of the brain, consisting of ciliated sensory neurons associated with supporting cells, such as glial, bordering and perilemmal cells; has also been called frontal organ, x-organ, rod-shaped organ. see **frontal eye complex**.
- organ of Berlese** see **mesospermalege**
- organ of Bojanus** (MOLL: Bivalvia) A kidney, especially in oysters.
- organ of Hicks** see **sensillum campaniformium**
- organ of Hoyle** see **Hoyle's organ**

organ of Johnston see **Johnston's organ**

organ of Kolliker see **Kolliker's organ**

organ of Ribaga see **mesospermalege**

organogenesis n. [Gr. *organon*, instrument; *genesis*, beginning] Formation and development of organs in the embryo.
organogenetic a.

organogeny see **organogenesis**

organoid n. [Gr. *organon*, instrument; *eidōs*, kind] The body forming part of the cytoplasm.

organoleptic a. [Gr. *organon*, instrument; *lambanein*, to take hold of] Capable of receiving a sensory stimulus.

organotroph see **heterotroph**

organs of Tomosvary (ARTHRO) A pair of sensory organs present on the head at the base of the antennae in Lithobiomorpha, Scutigermorpha and some Insecta, consisting of a disc with a central pore into which the endings of subcuticular sensory cells converge; temporal organs.

organs of Valenciennes (MOLL: Cephalopoda) Paired lamelated organs in female nautiloids.

orichalceous a. [L. *aurum*, gold; Gr. *chalkos*, copper] A color or luster between gold and brass.

Oriental Realm A zoogeographical region including Asia east of the Indus River, south of the Himalayas and the Yangtze-kiang watershed, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and the Philippines.

orientation n. [L. *oriens*, the rising sun] Sense of direction; a change in position.

orifice n. [L. *os*, mouth; *facere*, to make] 1. An opening into a cavity; a mouth-like opening. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In sessile Cirripedia, the opening in the wall occupied by the operculum. see **aperture**. 3. (BRYO) The opening on the margin of the orificial wall through which the lophophore passes.

orificial wall (BRYO) 1. In Gymnolaemata, an exterior zooidal wall that bears or defines the orifice through which the lophophore passes. 2. In Stenolaemata, an orifice through

which the tentacles protrude.

original description A statement of characters along with the proposal of a name for a new taxon.

orismology n. [Gr. *horos*, boundary; *logos*, discourse] The science of defining technical or scientific words of a particular subject or field of study.

ornamentation n. [L. *ornare*, to adorn] Sculpturing on the body of an animal or shell.

ornate cercaria (PLATY: Trematoda) A larval form in the Xiphidiocercaria group, with a tail fin fold; cercariae ornatae.

orphan nest (ARTHRO: Insecta) In social insects, a nest containing offspring without adults.

orthocerous condition (ARTHRO: Insecta) In some adult Coleoptera, antennae showing no sign of geniculation, the scape being longer than succeeding segments, and the club loose and three-segmented. see **gonatocerous condition**.

orthochromatic a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *chromos*, color] With normal staining characteristics.

orthochromatin n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *chromos*, color] Stable chromatin.

orthocline a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *clinein*, to lean] (MOLL) At right angles to the growth direction of the helicocone, especially in oysters; growth lines.

orthodont hinge (MOLL: Bivalvia) A hinge in which the teeth approximate the direction of the cardinal margin.

orthodromic a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *dromos*, running] Moving in a normal direction. see **antidromic**.

orthogenesis n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *genesis*, beginning] Evolution following a predetermined rectilinear pathway, independent of natural selection.

orthognathous a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *gnathos*, jaw] Having straight mouth parts; not projecting.

orthogyral, orthogyrate a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; gyrate, revolve] (MOLL: Bivalvia) Having the beak point at right angles to the hinge axis, especially oysters.

orthokinesis n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *kinesis*, movement] A non-directional response in which the speed or frequency of activity depends on the intensity of stimulation. see **klinokinesis**.

orthometaneme n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *meta*, after; *nema*, thread] (NEMATA) A metaneme parallel to the longitudinal body line; found at the dorsal or ventral border of the lateral epidermal cords.

Orthonectida, orthonectids n.; n.pl. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *nekton*, swimming] A class of Mesozoa with an asexual parasitic plasmodial generation in many marine invertebrates and a sexual free-swimming generation.

orthoneury n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *neuron*, nerve] (MOLL: Gastropoda) In forms with bilateral zygoneury, the condition of the visceral loop ganglia and crossed connectives indicating earlier streptoneury are still evident though sometimes reduced. see **detorsion**.

orthoploid see **euploid**

orthoselection n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; L. *selectus*, select] Natural selection continuously acting in one direction over a long period of time.

orthosomatic a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *soma*, body] Having a body in a straight line.

orthostasy n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *stasis*, standing] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) Stage in acarology life-cycle evolution showing only stases and no stasoids.

orthostrophic a. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *strophe*, to turn] (MOLL: Gastropoda) Coiled in a normal manner, as opposed to hyperstrophic.

orthotaxy n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *taxis*, arrangement] The arrangement of similar organs that have ancestral characters, and have preserved their normal position.

orthotriaenes a.pl. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *triaina*, trident] (PORIF) In tetraxons, having clads in the angular form of about 90° with the axis of the rhabdome.

orthotrichy n. [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *trichos*, hair] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In acarology, all setae that have not disap-

peared have maintained their ancestral position.

os n.; pl. **ora** [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth] The mouth.

oscillation n. [L. *oscillare*, to swing] A single swing from one extreme limit to the other of a sine wave.

osculant a. [L. *osculare*, to kiss] 1. Adhering closely. 2. A connecting link between two groups; having intermediate characters, as in genera and species.

oscular chimney see **osculum**

osculum, oscule n.; pl. **-la** [L. dim. *os*, mouth] 1. (PORIF) A comparatively large exhalant aperture; an oscular chimney. see **apopore**. 2. (PLATY: Cestoda) A sucker.

osmeterium n.; pl. **osmeteria** [Gr. *osme*, odor] (ARTHRO: Insecta) A fleshy, tubular, eversible pouch usually V or Y-shaped, sometimes arising from cephalo-dorso-meson of the prothorax of Papilionidae caterpillars, that produce a penetrating odor; also appearing elsewhere in the bodies of other forms.

osmiophilic, osmophilic a. [Gr. *osme*, smell; *philein*, to love] Staining readily with osmic acid.

osmium see **osmosium**

osmoconformer n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing; *cum*, with; *forma*, shape] An organism having the salt content of the blood determined by that of the surrounding sea water.

osmomorphosis n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing; *morphos*, form] Change in shape due to osmotic (salt) changes in the environment.

osmoreceptors n.pl. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing; *recipere*, to receive] Receptors that sense changes in osmotic pressure.

osmoregulation n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing; L. *regulatus*, regulated] Maintaining the osmotic pressure in the body by regulating the amount of water and salts, effected by the removal of salts, excretory products or water by the excretory organs.

osmosis n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing] Passage of water through a semi-permeable membrane from a solution of lower concentration to one of higher concentration until the solutions are equal in concentration.

osmosium n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing] (NEMATA) A structure of modified intestinal tissue that protrudes into the tissue of the Demanian organ that is of gonadal origin.

osmotaxis n. [Gr. *osmos*, pushing; *taxis*, arrangement] A response to osmotic pressure change.

osmotic see **osmosis**

osmotic pressure Pressure required to prevent the flow of solvent through a membrane that has different concentrations of salt on either side.

osphradium n.; pl. **-dia** [Gr. *osphradion*, strong smell] (MOLL)
1. In Gastropoda, a small sensory organ on the posterior margin of each afferent gill membrane that functions as a chemoreceptor and also determines the amount of sediment in the inhalant current. 2. In Bivalvia, located in the exhalant chamber, doubtfully homologous to Gastropods.

osseous a. [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone] Composed of or resembling bone.

ossicle n. [L. dim. *os*, *ossis*, bone] 1. A small nodule of chitin that resembles bone. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) Teeth and tooth-like process in the gastric mill. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) For Diptera, see **axillary sclerites**. 4. (ECHINOD) Plates, spicules and rods that make up the structure of the endoskeleton.

ossiculum n. [L. dim. *os*, *ossis*, bone] 1. An ossicle. 2. (MOLL: Bivalvia) A small calcareous plate reinforcing an internal ligament; a lithodesma.

ostia see **ostium**

ostiole **ostiola** n. [L. *ostiolum*, little door] 1. Any small opening. 2. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Heteroptera, one of paired dorsal abdominal scent gland openings; in adults, located near the coxa.

ostium n.; pl. **ostia** [L. *ostium*, door] 1. Any opening to a pas-

sage, usually associated with a valve or circular muscle. 2. (ARTHRO) The paired slitlike openings in the heart. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In male Lepidoptera, the opening or area through which the internal pouch is everted during copulation. 4. (MOLL: Bivalvia) One of many tiny holes in the gill walls allowing currents of water through the gills. 5. (PORIF) Pore openings entering the interior cavity (the spongo-coel or atrium) of sponges; incurrent pores; inhalent pores.

ostial a. see **ostium bursae**.

ostium bursae (ARTHRO: Insecta) The copulatory entrance of the bursa copulatrix in female Lepidoptera, corresponding to the vulva of other female insects with the genital opening on the 8th abdominal segment.

ostium oviductus (ARTHRO: Insecta) In female Lepidoptera, the primary opening of the genitalia through which the eggs are laid, situated near the 9th abdominal segment.

ostracum n. [Gr. *ostrakon*, shell] (MOLL: Bivalvia) 1. The entire calcareous part of the shell. 2. The outer part of the shell secreted at the mantle edge.

otidium see **statocyst**

otocrypt n. [Gr. *ous*, ear; *kryptos*, hidden] (MOLL) An open invagination of the integument of the foot in certain mollusks.

otocyst see **statocyst**

otolith see **statolith**

otoporpa n.pl. [Gr. *ous*, ear; *porpe*, pin] 1. (CNID: Hydrozoa) Lines of cnidoblasts on the exumbrella. 2. (CNID: Scyphozoa) Internal tissue tracts on the bell surface above the sensory organs at the margin of the jellyfish bell.

outer coelomic space (BRYO: Stenolaemata) In free-walled forms, the coelomic space between the outer skeletal wall and the exterior membranous wall.

outer face (MOLL: Gastropoda) In a shell whorl, the surface between the shoulder and the abapical suture or margin of base; same as side of whorl.

outer leaf crown see **corona radiata**

outer ligament see **lamellar ligament**

outer lip (MOLL: Gastropoda) Labrum; the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell extending from the suture to the foot of the columella.

outer pigment cells see **accessory pigment cells**

outer plate see **quadrate plates**

outer squama see **alula**

outer vertical bristles (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Diptera, the more laterally located of the large bristles on the *vertex*, and rather behind the upper inner corner of the eye.

ova pl. of **ovum**

oval a. [L. *ovum*, egg] Egg-shaped.

ovarial ligament (ARTHRO: Insecta) A ligamentous strand attaching the terminal filaments of an ovary to the dorsal diaphragm or body wall, or may be from the opposite side by way of a median ligament to the ventral wall of the dorsal blood vessel; functioning in suspending the developing ovaries in the hemocoel.

ovarian balls (ACANTHO) In females, a central mass found in the dorsal ligament sac or free in the pseudocoelom from which oogonia are differentiated; free floating ovaries.

ovarian tube (ARTHRO: Insecta) The tubular part of an ovariole containing the germ cells, oocytes, nurse cells, and follicle cells.

ovariole n. [L. dim. *ovum*, egg] (ARTHRO: Insecta) The tubular division of a female ovary where the oocytes develop.

ovariotestis see **ovotestis**

ovarium see **ovary**

ovary n. [L. *ovum*, egg] The female gonad of animals in which the egg cells are developed. **ovarial**, **ovarian** a.

ovate a. (L. *ovum*, egg] Egg-shaped; oval.

ovately-conic Formed like an egg with a somewhat conic apex.

ovate-oblong Between oval and oblong.

ovate-subquadrate Rounded, but somewhat four-sided.

ovejector see **ovijector**

overdispersion An ecological term referring to nonrandom dispersion of individuals in a habitat; as, when a minority of individual hosts bear the majority of parasites.

ovicapt n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *captus*, capture] (PLATY: Cestoda) A sphincter on the oviduct.

ovicell n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *cella*, cell] (BRYO) 1. In Gymnolaelata, marine Cheilostomata with a modified zooecium serving as a brood pouch. 2. In Stenolaemata, a gonozooid; an ooecium.

oviducal gland (MOLL: Cephalopoda) A glandular complex on each oviduct involved in egg coat formation; in some octopods, a sperm storage area.

oviduct n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *ducere*, to lead] Ducts or passages carrying female gametes from the ovary toward the exterior; a gonoduct. **oviducal** a.

oviferous see **ovigerous**

oviform a. [L. *ovum*, egg; *forma*, shape] Egg-like in shape.

oviger n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *gerere*, to bear] (ARTHRO: Chelicerata) In some Pycnogonida, specialized egg carrying appendages, as well as functioning in cleaning the long legs and trunk surface.

ovigerous a. [L. *ovum*, egg; *gerere*, to bear] Carrying eggs; oviferous.

ovigerous frena (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Lepadomorpha Cirripedia, a fleshy ridge or lap on the inner surface of the mantle anchoring the egg masses.

ovigerous lamella (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In Lepadomorpha Cirripedia, the egg masses forming one or more lamellae within the cavity. see **ovigerous frena**.

ovijector n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *jacere*, to throw] (NEMATA) A muscular development of the vagina uterina that aids in the passage of eggs.

oviparous a. [L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to bring forth] Egg-laying.

oviporus n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *porus*, passage] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In Lepidoptera, the reproductive opening on segment 9 that serves for the discharge of eggs.

oviposit v. [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place] To lay or deposit eggs.

oviposition n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place] The act of depositing eggs.

ovipositor n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *ponere*, to place] Structure on a female animal modified for deposition of eggs.

ovisac n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *saccus*, bag] 1. An egg capsule, brood pouch, or receptacle. 2. (ARTHRO: Crustacea) In female Copepoda, the external sac attached to the somite that bears the openings of the gonoducts. 3. (ARTHRO: Insecta) In coccids, the envelope in which eggs are laid; the ovarial cavity in which the eggs are stored.

oviscapt, oviscapte n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *captare*, to conduct] An ovipositor.

ovivalvula n. [L. *ovum*, egg; dim. *valva*, leaf of a folding door] (ARTHRO: Insecta) In female Heteroptera and Ephemeroptera, a subgenital plate.

ovocyte see **oocytes**

ovogonium see **oogonium**

ovoid a. [L. *ovum*, egg; Gr. *eidos*, form] Egg-shaped; ovate.

ovotestis n.; pl. **-testes** [L. *ovum*, egg; *testis*, testicle] Hermaphroditic reproductive gland; an organ that produces both spermatozoa and ova at the same or at different periods of the life cycle; a syngonic gonad.

ovovitellarium n. [L. *ovum*, egg; *vitellus*, yolk] (PLATY: Cestoda) A combined mass of ova and vitelline cells.

ovoviviparous a. [L. *ovum*, egg; *vivus*, alive; *parere*, to bring forth] Producing eggs that are incubated and hatched within the female's body. see **oviparous, viviparous**.

ovum n.; pl. ova [L. *ovum*, egg] The egg cell.

oxea n. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp] (PORIF) A smooth spicule tapering to two similarly pointed ends; amphioxea.

oxyaster n. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *aster*, star] (PORIF) A star-shaped spicule with a small center and pointed rays.

oxydiact a. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *di-*, two; *aktis*, ray] (PORIF) Having three rays with two fully developed.

oxygnathous a. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *gnathos*, jaw] Having sharp jaws.

oxyphil, oxyphile see **oxyphilic**

oxyphilic, oxyphilous a. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *philein*, to love] 1. Tolerant of acid. 2. Staining readily in an acid stain.

oxyphobe, oxyphobic a. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *phobos*, fright] Not tolerant of acid soils; acidophobic.

oxytylote n. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp; *tylos*, knob] (PORIF) A slender straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end and knobbed at the other.

ozadene n. [Gr. *ozein*, to smell; *aden*, gland] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) A defense gland, secreting a repugnant or poisonous chemical.

ozopore n. [Gr. *ozein*, to smell; L. *porus*, pore] (ARTHRO: Diplopoda) The opening of the ozadene.