
Glossary

abdomen:	the third main division of the body; behind the head and <i>thorax</i>
accessory flagellum:	a small fingerlike projection or sub-antenna of the antenna, especially of amphipods
anterior:	in front; before
apical:	near or pertaining to the end of any structure, part of the structure that is farthest from the body; distal
apicolateral:	located <i>apically</i> and to the side
basal:	pertaining to the end of any structure that is nearest to the body; proximal
bilobed:	divided into two rounded parts (lobes)
calcareous:	resembling chalk or bone in texture; containing calcium
carapace:	the hardened part of some arthropods that spreads like a shield over several segments of the head and <i>thorax</i>
carinae :	elevated ridges or keels, often on a shell or exoskeleton
caudal filament:	threadlike projection at the end of the abdomen; like a tail
cercus (pl. cerci):	a paired appendage of the last abdominal segment
concentric:	a growth pattern on the opercula of some gastropods, marked by a series of circles that lie entirely within each other; compare multi-spiral and pauci-spiral
corneus:	resembling horn in texture, slightly hardened but still pliable
coxa:	the basal segment of an arthropod leg

creeping welt:	a slightly raised, often darkened structure on dipteran larvae
crochet:	a small hook-like organ
cupule:	a cup shaped organ, as on the antennae of some beetles (Coleoptera)
detritus:	disintegrated or broken up mineral or organic material
dextral:	the curvature of a gastropod shell where the opening is visible on the right when the spire is pointed up
distal:	near or toward the free end of any appendage; that part farthest from the body; apical
dorsal:	pertaining to, or situated on the back or top, especially of the thorax and abdomen
dorsolateral:	toward the top and side
elytra:	hardened shell-like mesothoracic wings of adult beetles (Coleoptera)
femur:	the leg section between the tibia and coxa of Arthropoda, comparable to an upper arm or thigh
flagellum:	a small fingerlike or whiplike projection
furcula:	the forked springtail of Collembola
gill:	any structure especially adapted for the exchange of dissolved gases between animal and a surrounding liquid
glossae:	a lobe or lobes front and center on the labium; in Plecoptera, the lobes are between the paraglossae
hemelytra:	the leathery mesothoracic wings of some Hemiptera
labium:	a lower mouthpart of an arthropod like a jaw or lip

labrum:	an upper mouthpart of an arthropod consisting of a single usually hinged plate above the mandibles
lateral:	feature or marking located on the side of a body or other structure
lateral teeth:	ridges on the inside edge of a bivalve shell, near the hinge and to the sides of the beak
ligula:	forming the ventral wall of an arthropod's oral cavity; the "lower lip"
lobe:	a rounded projection or protuberance
mandibles:	the first pair of jaws in insects
maxillae:	the second pair of jaws in insects
mesocoxae:	the basal segments of the middle legs
mesonotum:	the dorsal surface of the <i>mesothorax</i>
mesotarsi:	the <i>tarsus</i> of the middle legs
mesothorax:	the second or middle-section of the thorax bearing the middle legs
metathorax:	the third or hind section of the thorax bearing the hind legs
metatibiae:	hind <i>tibia</i>
molar lobe:	the ridged or roughened grinding surface of the <i>mandible</i>
multi spiral:	a growth pattern on the opercula of some gastropods marked by several turns from the center to the edge; compare pauci-spiral and concentric
notum:	the dorsal surface of any thoracic segment
operculate:	having a lid or cover
operculum:	a lid or covering structure, like a door to an opening

palpal lobes:	the grasping pinchers at the end of the odonate lower jaw
palpus (pl. palpi):	tactile, usually segmented structure on the <i>maxillae</i> and <i>labium</i>
papillae:	fleshy protuberances
paraglossa (pl. paraglossae) :	lateral lobe of the <i>labium</i>
pauci-spiral:	a growth pattern on the opercula of some gastropods marked by few turns from the center to the edge; compare multi-spiral and concentric
periphyton:	algae and associated organisms that live attached to underwater surfaces
procoxae:	the basal segments of the front legs
posterior:	behind; opposite of anterior
prementum:	distal portion of the lower jaw of an odonate
proleg:	any projection appendage that serves for support locomotion or attachment
pronotum:	the upper or top part of the <i>prothorax</i>
protarsus (pl. protarsi):	front foot; occurring on legs arising from first thoracic segment
prostheca:	a <i>mandibular sclerite</i> set with hair
prothorax:	the first <i>thoracic</i> segment closest to the head
protibia (pl. protibiae):	tibia of the foreleg
protrochantin :	on the front leg, a small, forward projecting sclerite on the trochanter (the segment between the coxa and femur)
rostrum:	a beak or beak-like mouthpart

Sa1, sa2, sa3:	the three dorsal areas where setae are located on each side of the two <i>thoracic</i> segments of trichopterans
sclerite:	a hardened area of an insect body wall, usually surrounded by softer membranes
scutellum:	in adult coleopterans and hemipterans, the triangular sclerite between the bases of the <i>elytra</i> or <i>hemelytra</i>
seta (pl. setae):	hairlike projection
sinistral:	the curvature of a gastropod shell where the opening is seen on the left when the spire is pointed up
spiracle:	an opening to the internal respiratory system usually at the sides or end of the abdomen of insects
sternum (pl. sterna):	the entire <i>ventral</i> portion of a thoracic or abdominal segment
tarsus (pl. tarsi) :	the leg segment or segments at the apex of the <i>tibia</i> usually bearing a claw
telson:	the most <i>posterior</i> segment of a crustacean
thoracic:	of or pertaining to the <i>thorax</i>
thorax:	middle portion of the body between the head and abdomen, consisting of three segments (prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax), each of which bear a pair of articulated legs
tibia:	the segment of an arthropod leg, between the femur and tarsus, comparable to a shin or forearm of human anatomy
tubercles:	small bumps or pimple like structures
ventral:	toward the lower surface when the body is in normal walking position; opposite of <i>dorsal</i>
verrucae:	wartlike elevations bearing several to many <i>setae</i> pointing in different directions

ventrolateral: on the lower surface and to one side of the midline

wingpads: the developing wing of an immature insect