Scabrous: rough with numerous small elevations.

Scabrous: rough with numerous small elevations.
Scale: a broad, flattened, scale-like hair.
Scape: the elongate first segment of the geniculate antenna.
Sclerite: a piece of the segment wall, bounded primitively by sutures.
Scrobe: a groove, as that on the side of the beak to receive the antennal scape.
Sculpture: the elevated or impressed markings on the surface.
Soutellum: the subtriangular piece between the bases of the elytra.
Segment: a primary transverse division of an articulate's body, e.g., the prothorax; a section or division of an appendage, bounded primitively by sutures, e.g., the segments of the antennal function. funicle.

Segmented: divided into evident segments. Septate: divided by an internal partition or septum. Sericeous: with a silky lustre from dense, minute publicence.

Serrate: armed with a row of saw-teeth.

Serrulate: armed with many small saw-teeth. Seta -m: a rather short, stiff, pointed hair.

Setigerous: with setse.

Setose: setigerous.

Setose-punctate: with setæ arising from the punctures.

Sinuste: undulating.

Solid: applied to organs made up of fused segments; applied to an antennal club of appa. ....tly only one segment.

Spatulate: shaped like a spatula, applied to an appendage or process, flattened, moderately widened distally and broadly rounded at the apex.

Spine: an elongate, acute process.

Spinose: with spines. Spiracle: breathing pore, stigma. Spur: a short, blunt process.

Squamose: scaly.

Sternite: the ventral piece or sclerite of a body sogment.

Sternum: the breast piece, the middle ventral sclerite of the thoracic segments.

Stria -æ: a narrowly impressed line, usually longitudinal, especially the parallel impressed, usually punctured, lines on the elytra from base to apex. Striate: marked with striæ.

Sub -: nearly but not quite the same as the term to which the prefix is applied; e.g., subequal almost equal, subovate = nearly but not quite oval; also beneath, subcortical = beneath the bark.

Submarginal: an indefinite area well within but not far from the actual edge, within but near the margin. Subtend: to lie opposite to.

Sulcate: marked with a broad furrow or with parallel grooves. Sulcate-retuse: applied to the clytral declivity when the median sulcus is broad and deep and the lateral prominences more than usually pronounced; strongly retuse.

Sulcus: a groove or furrow. Sultural Stria: the first stris on each elytron, usually wider and deeper than the others. Suture: the longitudinal line along the dorsum marking the junction of the elytra. The name is frequently applied to the two first interspaces, which are commonly emjointly elevated,

especially towards the declivity; in this case the suture is said to be declived or convex.

Tergite: the dorsal part of the segment, especially when it consists of our segment as in the abdomen.

Tergum: the back, the dorsum of the primitive segment.

Tomentose: lothed with densely matted fine hairs.

Tooth: a short acute process, often conical.

Truncate: cut off squarely as though sectioned with a knife. Tubercle: a small or moderate knob-like prominence, a coarse granule or Tuberculate: marked with tubercles; like a tubercule.

Type: a single specimen selected from a series by the describer to bear his and label and

from which his description of the species is written.

Typical: agreeing with the type of the species in all important characters, with out variations.

Uniseriate: in a single row.

Venter: the lower surface of the abdomen; the belly.

Ventral: pertaining to the venter. Vertex: the top of the insect's head between the occiput and the front.

Vestiture: all the surface clothing, including all hairs, scales, and excrescences.

Villose: clothed with short soft hairs.

Vitta: a longitudinal coloured line or band.

Vittate: striped.

tooth.