

- Obtuse: blunt; an angle of more than 90 degrees.
 Occipital Foramen: the great opening in the caudal face of the head.
 Occiput: the caudal sclerite of the head.
 Ogival: curved like the head of a projectile.
 Opaque: dull, applied to a surface without lustre.
 Ontogeny: the development of an individual organism.
 Palmate: with finger-like processes, hand-shaped.
 Palp: a feeler, a sensitive, segmented appendage borne by the maxillae and labium.
 Palpus -i: a palp.
 Parasite: a species that lives in or upon another organism, called the host, from whose tissues it obtains its nourishment, or from which it derives some other advantage without making adequate return.
 Paratype: applied to all specimens studied and definitely chosen by the author in the series from which the type was selected.
 Pennate: feather-like in shape.
 Phylogeny: the evolution of a group.
 Phylogenetic: pertaining to the evolution of groups.
 Piceous: pitch coloured, very dark brownish to black.
 Pitch-tube: a cylinder of resin surrounding the entrance-hole.
 Pilose: clothed with very fine hairs.
 Plaucoconcave: applied to a plane surface very faintly, broadly concave.
 Planoconvex: applied to a plane surface very faintly, broadly convex.
 Plumose: feathered like a plume.
 Plate: any broad, flattened sclerite or area.
 Predacious: predatory, living by preying upon other animals; insects which feed upon other insects from the exterior.
 Pro -: anterior; applied to the 1st segment of the thorax, as prosternum.
 Process: a prolongation of any part of the surface without an articulation.
 Procurved: arcuate with the convexity in front.
 Produced: drawn out into a rather wide protuberance or prolongation.
 Pronotum: the dorsal piece of the prothorax.
 Prosternal Process: the median, caudal, intercoxal extension of the prosternum.
 Prothorax: the 1st segment of the thorax.
 Post -: behind.
 Postepistomal: lying immediately behind the epistoma.
 Proventriculus: the posterior masticatory portion of the fore intestine, armed with a chitinous internal structure.
 Proximad: the direction towards the body along the median line of an appendage.
 Proximal: of an appendage, the portion nearer the body.
 Pruinose: hoary.
 Pseudo -: a prefix meaning false or resembling.
 Pubescence: short, soft, fine hair; indefinitely for vestiture.
 Pubescent: densely or sparsely covered with fine hair.
 Punctate: punctured.
 Puncture: a small impression as though made by a sharp or moderately sharp point.
 Punctured: applied to a surface marked with punctures.
 Punctulate: applied to a surface marked with minute punctures.
 Punctate-aciculate: punctured and aciculate.
 Punctate-striate: with punctured striae.
 Race: a group of individuals in a species presenting more or less constant and peculiar but minor characters, not of specific importance; often geographic, from another region than the type locality.
 Recline: reclining, not erect, applied to hairs.
 Recurved: arcuate with the convexity behind.
 Red-top: a recently killed coniferous tree bearing reddened foliage.
 Resin-tube: pitch-tube.
 Reticulate: marked with a network of fine impressed or elevated lines.
 Retractable: capable of being drawn in or backwards.
 Retuse: with the margin or the visible margin when viewed from above broadly rounded and deeply, arcuately emarginate at the middle; e.g., the cephalic margin of the pronotum in some species of *Trypodendron*, and the elytral declivity of species of *Pityophthorus* when deeply sulcate along the suture and the sides of the declivity elevated.
 Rostrum: the beak or snout-like prolongation of the front of the head.
 Rufous: brick-red.
 Rugose: wrinkled, marked with coarse elevations.
 Rugosities: moderate or coarse surface wrinkles or strong, usually blunt elevations; equivalent to coarse and blunt asperities.
 Rugulose: finely rugose.