

**Form:** applied to seasonal, dimorphic, or sexual, constant variations from the normal type of the species.

**Fossa -æ:** a deep, well-defined groove, as those in which the antennæ lie.

**Fovea -æ:** a small, well-defined impression.

**Front:** the dorsal face of the head between the vertex and the epistomal margin.

**Frontal:** pertaining to the front.

**Funæ:** smoky.

**Fused:** grown together at a joint, anchylosed; applied to markings run together.

**Funicle:** the portion of the antenna between the first segment or scape and the club, composed of between one and seven segments in the ipid beetles, the first of which is called the pedicel.

**Geminate:** in two similar parts; with the apex emarginate, forming two similar cusps or prominences.

**Gena -æ:** the sides of the head, the sclerite on each side between the front and the gular suture on the ventral surface.

**Generation:** all the broods from one series of parent adults, all the progeny of the hibernated young beetles and larvæ will form the first generation; all the progeny of these young adults comprising this first generation will constitute the second generation.

**Geniculate:** jointed at an angle, knee-like.

**Glabrous:** smooth, normally without vestiture of any kind.

**Granulate:** having small elevations or granules on the surface.

**Granule:** a fine, acute or blunt grain-like prominence on a surface.

**Griseus:** light gray.

**Group:** an indefinite section in classification.

**Gum-tube:** a pitch-tube or resin-tube.

**Habitat:** the location frequented by an insect or in which it was collected.

**Habitus:** the aspect or general appearance.

**Hair:** a slender, thread-like filament.

**Hirsute:** clothed with long coarse hairs.

**Hispid:** bristly, with sparse stiff hairs.

**Humerus:** the basal exterior angle of the elytra, usually with a distinct elevation in ipid beetles.

**Insertion:** the place or line of attachment of an appendage.

**Interspace:** the area between two elytral striae.

**Interspatial:** pertaining to the interspaces; e.g., punctures, granules and hairs.

**Interstria -æ:** a secondary stria along the median line of an interspace between two striae.

**Interstitial:** interspatial; less commonly, pertaining to the interstriae.

**Joint:** an articulation.

**Labial:** pertaining to the labium.

**Labium:** the lower lip in insects.

**Labrum:** the upper lip; absent in the ipid beetles.

**Lamella -æ:** a thin, more or less plate-like process.

**Lamellate:** composed of closely placed lamellæ; applied to the antennal club of *Phthorophloeus*, in which the segments of the club are laterally produced, although not truly plate-like.

**Lanate:** woolly, covered with fine long hairs.

**Lunular:** crescentic.

**Ligula:** a somewhat tongue-like labial process arising from the upper face of the mentum.

**Maculate:** with coloured spots or patches.

**Mandible:** the 1st pair of jaws in mandibulate insects, used for biting.

**Margin:** the portion of the segment adjoining the edge.

**Marginal:** pertaining to the margin, near the edge.

**Margined:** bounded by a finely elevated marginal line.

**Maxilla -æ:** the second pair of jaws in mandibulate insects.

**Maxillary:** attached to the maxilla; maxillary lobe.

**Meso-:** middle, belonging to the mesothorax, e.g. mesosternum, mesepimeron, mesepisternum.

**Mesothorax:** the second or middle segment of the thorax.

**Mesad:** the direction from the side towards and at right angles to the meson.

**Meson:** the median, longitudinal, vertical plane of the body; the mesial plane.

**Meta-:** posterior, belonging to the metathorax, e.g., metasternum, metepisternum, metepimeron.

**Metathorax:** the 3rd segment of the thorax.

**Metatype:** a specimen named by the author of the species after comparison with the type.

**Mucro:** a long, pointed process.

**Mucronate:** bearing an acute process.

**Muricate:** armed with coarse, acute elevations.

**Notum:** the dorsal part of a segment, the tergum.