INTRODUCTION.

The broad general purpose of a vocabulary or dictionary of technical terms is solely to reflect usage. Its basic principle is to furnish information to those seeking to know a terminology. It is not for the lexicographer to read meanings into terms nor to redefine them according to preconceived ideas that may have found lodgment in his mind. He, indeed, *must* take the language or the terminology as he finds it; and must refer back to the originator of the term or to the consensus of usage for meanings. Nor is it the function of a word book to set standards; these must be the fruit of coöperative and self-denying effort on the part of many specialists in the science of entomology. All terms, so far as practicable or known, must be included, and defined as used by those expert in the matter or who specialize in any given branch. Hence, it is necessary to include also the special terms and technicisms applicable to restricted groups, not alone the more general terms which may almost be deemed to be elementary and known to all. In the modern extensions of entomology, which touch so many branches of science, almost any student is likely to meet with special terms outside of his own particular field. Thus, Snodgrass originates or redefines many terms; we must interpret these according to his intent.

The entomologist of the early days was the closet naturalist *par excellence*. He was a distinguisher and namer of things not heretofore discriminated. In consequence, an undue value was set on the bare description of species and of the higher categories. The natural result flowed from this: a new technical vocabulary came into being; and since so much of the work done was independent and so much on very limited groups, practically each investigator invented new terms for his group, or improved on those of his predecessors, or by misinterpretation misnamed structures already recognized and named. But this condition naturally made any explanation of terms refer practically to nothing other than those structures employed in entomography or descriptive entomology.

The fundamental definitions of early terminology are to be found in Kirby and Spence. These terms are given herein as defined by them. Many are now obsolete; but many others have become crystallized into definite and fixed meanings and are still in current usage. Moreover, such fundamental definitions are the key to the sense of their predecessors—a key needed by all who attempt definitive work based on the earlier post-Linnaean authors—perhaps even to the last quarter of the XIXth century. Again, workers in the several Orders at times have given definite and distinct meanings to established terms to meet an exacting requirement of taxonomy in a given Order; such meanings, with the Order in which they apply, are set forth and defined accordingly.

Time moves inexorably. Entomology is now definitely past the descriptive stage pure and simple. Today, no entomological vocabulary can dissociate itself from the many aspects of biology in general, which derive from insects; even the physical sciences are embraced in this purview. Accordingly, terms are included in this revision covering not only entomology single and alone, but likewise the sciences into which it enters—embryology, cytology, physiology, morphology, development, genetics, ecology; and also certain terms in chemistry, physics, botany, medicine, etc., to be met in modern general and special treatises on insects—all to be defined in those fields and senses in which they apply to insects as such and as parts of the bios.

The rise of medical entomology has brought in its train a twilight zone of terminology impinging on both medicine and entomology. Acquaintance with certain of these terms is necessary to make easy the understanding of the terse references in texts on insects, as well as the more technical papers, by physicians and other non-entomologists, on the biology of certain insects as carriers of disease. A selection of such is given and the terms defined.

Some—but very few—mathematical terms are also included, for the reason that a certain stream of biological thought (which includes entomology) is endeavoring to express life mathematically; and also, that in certain insect descriptions, particular characters are expressed numerically, mostly as ratios.

In general, terms are in the singular, sometimes in the plural, when the latter is the general usage, but both singular and plural are indicated, especially when there is any question as to the correct form of either. Plurals are given for the root-word, at least. In most of the older terms, which are anglicizings of the Latin, the Latin form is also indicated. There are naturally included many straight Latin terms found in such general works as Imms, Snodgrass, Tillyard, etc. No words in other languages are included, with the few rare exceptions which seem to have crept into standard English usage in the general works.

Many highly specialized usages are doubtless omitted. So many authors are prone to improvise terms for structures or functions in limited groups, that short of a complete revision of *all* the literature for each and every group, it becomes unavoidable to omit them. Many of these improvised terms have died with the author; others have gone out of use because they were new, and perhaps less felicitous, expressions to take the place of terms crystallized by long usage and thoroughly understood by all workers.

As a rule, the terms defined are referable back for usage to the general works mentioned in the Bibliography. The authority for the terms as defined is added in parentheses at the end of the definition, as (Snodgrass). In the case of this author, the terms are taken verbatim or with slight changes from his Insect Morphology, by kind permission of the publishers, the McGraw-Hill Book Co., of New York.

The terms as used or invented by MacGillivray in his External Insect

Anatomy are included. They are, in general, separately lined from other like terms. They are also defined *in his own terminology*, which may be ascertained by consulting any of the words in its proper alphabetical place in this Glossary. In many cases his terms are straight substitutions for others already in general accepted usage, hence, redundant. The same holds true for the MacGillivray terms in Coccids, certain of which, however, appear to be coming into usage. All these terms bear the indication (MacGillivray).

The purpose in the definitions as given is to fix a strict meaning of a term or word. The general definition is given as well as the several special usages in various groups, and the applications of specific authors. It has been the endeavor to make the definitions as clear as possible, and in consequence, the plates are only to clarify any obscurity. Colors are defined as nearly as may be in words. They are not referred to any standard color-keys or charts, for the reason that few descriptive entomologists are likely to have any of these at their elbows.

The MS and the proofs have had over twenty-five readings: any errors or misprints are the consequence of the imperfect human element.

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