TAXONOMIST'S GLOSSARY OF GENITALIA IN INSECTS

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GENITALIA IN INSECTS

EDITED BY S. L. TUXEN, COPENHAGEN

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

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CARROLL CARLOLINE

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At the Congress in Amsterdam in 1951 I proposed that a glossary of the outer genitalia in insects be compiled as an aid to the systematist who often cannot find his way through the labyrinth of names applied to these complicated structures by taxonomists and morphologists. The proposal met with general approval and many specialists at once offered their help. During the following year the plan expanded so as to comprise two parts, viz. a general description of the "outer" genitalia in each order of insects, and an alphabetically arranged list of all terms attached to them, either as accepted names or synonyms. 34 specialists have contributed to the general description, compilation and explanation of the terms used by earlier authors. Some started their tasks with the very earliest authors, most of them, however, dated back to some renown handbook. I have not tried to remedy this inconsistency, as it has not resulted in the omission of any terms of importance. All contributors have displayed the greatest keenness and devoted a great deal of time and labour to the task during the years that have elapsed since its inception, eager always to add to the uniformity of the book, and I should like to express my warmest thanks to all of them.

The term "outer" genitalia had, however, to be abandoned as it could not be unanimously delimited. It was removed from the title, the stress being laid upon the purpose of the work, viz. to be an aid to taxonomists, and after this contributors were given a free hand to include as much or as little of the "inner" genitalia as they found suited for solving taxonomic problems. This naturally resulted in some inequality in the contributions in part I, but was, I thought, preferable to rigid pedantry.

Most of the terms are latin, english, french or german, some few in other languages. On the question of guiding principles in the selection of terms worthy of inclusion I refer to the well styled introductory remarks by Klots in the chapter "Lepidoptera". Often "synonyms" are mere translations, for which reason the book may serve also as a help for translators. Some of these "translations", though only given in one group perhaps may yet be of use in others. Many terms are included which are strictly speaking only descriptions (e.g. struts, lobes). Strict consistency on this point has been impossible, the rule having been: better too many terms than too few. Some

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few terms have been created for the present book; they are marked in the margin by an asterisk (*).

It has not been my intention to lay down rules as to which terms should be used, and by no means should the book be used for solving nomenclature problems! For the use of descriptive or morphological terms such as those in the present work nomenclature rules have not been and should not be made. Nor, in fact, is it necessary to use the same term for the same structure in all groups; it is not in the least intended that the present work should force a uniform terminology on taxonomists. For example, though plecopterists for years have used Supra-anal lobe and Subanal plates for what are morphologically epiproct and paraprocts, I have not tried to alter this. Another reason is that in many cases the true morphology or homology can not be given at present. In part II identical definitions are therefore found both under Supra-anal lobe and Epiproct, but with cross-references. Similarly synonymic references are given to Anterior valvulae (Orth.), Gonapophyses of abd. VIII (Het.), Inferior valvulae (Chel.), Valvae ventrales (Psoc.) etc., though all are identical with First valvulae. The crossreferences, however, if made fully use of, will unveil the homology. In this way the book should also prove a help to morphologists.

An absolute synonymy or homology is marked by =. In many cases, however, a reference is marked by \rightarrow , meaning "see" or "see also". This means that more particulars are given under the terms referred to, or also that a synonymy is possible though not proved. The lepidopterists especially have used this form for reference very extensively, as the huge number of terms (more than one fifth of all terms given) and the great diversity of structures exclude a homologizing without many years' study. The \rightarrow references may facilitate this study in the future.

Each term is defined in part II in its original form or in the form that it has in part I. Generally the term is given in the plural when the structures in question always occur in numbers greater than one (Paraprocts), otherwise in the singular (Epiproct), but deviations from this rule occur for practical reasons. The application of a term is first given for " δ ", then for " δ ", lastly for " φ "; within these groups the arrangement follows the sequence of the 29 Orders in part I, abbreviated and following Grassé's Traité, 1949 et seq.

The latin words are inflected if leading words, but not if synonyms. When the latin term is in the singular the termination is given in the genitive singular and nominative plural, e.g., Foram|en (-inis, -ina). When the latin term is in the plural, nominative and genitive singular are given, e.g., Corem|ata (pl.; -a, -atis in sing.). When an adjective is added both words are inflected, e.g., Process|us apical|is (-us -is, -us -es), but if the noun has

already been inflected only the adjective, e.g., Processus basal is (-is, -es) * valvae. * means that the word is a noun in the genitive and should not be inflected. — The latinisations of MacGillivray 1923 (known to me only from Torre-Bueno's Glossary of Entomology 1950 and, to my knowledge, used for genital structures only by Geyer 1951 in Isoptera) are mostly bad latin; I have not tried to inflect them.

German words with ä, ö, ü are given alphabetically as if ae, oe, ue.

In part II references are given, in abbreviated form (see p. 11–16), to the figures in part I. Structures known by the same term have the same abbreviation even if they are not homologous, and structures denominated differently in the different groups, with a few exceptions, are given different abbreviations even if there is no doubt that they are homologous.

A complete list of literature consulted would have occupied another volume; the cited papers may be found under author and year in the Zoological Record. A short list of the most important papers may be found at the end of the chapters in part I.

The whole work, as originally planned, was to have been in english. English, however, was not the mother tongue of many of the contributors; the english of their contributions in part I was corrected by N. D. Riley, British Museum (Nat. Hist.). The english in the definitions of part II was corrected by Alex. B. Klots, New York. The latin inflections as well as the french, german, and italian terms have been checked grammatically by K. Barr, Copenhagen, Cl. Dupuis, Paris, B. Alberti, Berlin, and Fausta Pegazzano, Firenze, respectively. Per Brinck, Lund, has helped me with the proofs. I wish to render my sincere thanks to all these colleagues, as well as to all the scientists who have encouraged my work with the present book, and to the directors of Munksgaards Forlag who approved and followed all my intentions.

To the Rask-Ørsted foundation I am very grateful for financial support to the printing.

This book is not without misprints, inconsistencies, and real errors; I regret every one of them, but knowledge of them will improve a possible second edition. I also feel certain that more synonyms might have been harvested in the literature, but as new synonyms are constantly being born I have not thought it justifiable to postpone publication any longer.

Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Jan. 1st, 1956.

S. L. Tuxen.

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Acological Mescare Copenhagen, Jan 185 1956.

S. L. Piecen.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ON THE FIGURES

1-11 - dorsal side of abd. I-XI I-XII - ventral side of abd. I-XII

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a.app — anal appendage
a.appar — anal apparatus a — anus a.pl — anal plate a.sp – anal spine a.st — anal style a.tu — anal tube a.va — anal valve ac - acetabulum ac.set — acetabular setae acc.cp.pr. 1 and 2 - accessory copulatory processes
acc.lo. – accessory lobe aci — aciculae acr.t – acrotergite ad - adscensio ae - aedeagus, aedoeagus ae.ap — aedeagal apodeme ae.d.w - aedeagal dorsal wall ae.pch - aedeagal pouch am – ampulla anc - ancora anel - anellus mulicipa desigliano - ango anf - anellifer - 352 months of 3 - 214 ann — annulus marginalis ant.fi - fibula anterior ant.poi - anterior point anti-vary - 1879 antr — antrum ap — apodeme ap.atr - apodeme of atrial rim ap ci - apodeme of cingulum api.lo - apical lobe of basistylus api.mem - apical membrane of stern. IX api.pr - apical process of aedeagal shaft api.scl - apical sclerite of dorsal lobe of aedeagus api.set - apical setae of stern. IX

apo - apophysis apo.ant - apophysis anterior apo.hy - apophysis of hypandrium apo.int - apophysis interna apo.p -- apophysis of penis apo.po - apophysis posterior apo.prox - apophysis proxima apo.la – apophysis lateralis apo.vl 3 - apophyse of posterior valvulae appe - appendage of epiphallus apr — anoprocessus apx.ang - appendix angularis apx.bu - appendix bursae apx.d - appendix dorsalis ar - arcessus Entitle(tron - 14 arc - arcus area cr – area cribriformis area tr - area of trichobothria armat - armature of sheath of tubus interior where supposed is and - , but art.appar - articulatory apparatus atr.pl – atrial plate
atr.r – atrial rim au – auricula ... sanog massas a abs

bls - buils scumalis

bsc - Jonatalylus - 13

the - bases approximate

bs - brachium bri - bridge connecting bassavli

b - base b.ap - basal apodeme b.f - basal fold b.lo - basal lobe of basistylus - b.o - basal orifice statem to whole - apb.p - basal part of penis 1940 - uden b.pc - basal piece that to the test - 15 qui b.peph - basal ring of periphallus b.pl - basal plate b.ri - basal ring b.scl — Basalsklerit b.ve - basal vesicle bc - brood canal bg — bulga day lagarina ligadi — in dah bk – Binnenkörper bl - bulbus epiphalli

bls — bulla seminalis
bph — basiphallus
br — brachium
bri — bridge connecting basistyli
bst — basistylus
bt — basituberculus
buc — bursa copulatrix

bvl – basivalvulae c - cercus c.app - cercal appendage ca – cauda caps - capsula car — carina car.p – carina penis caul – caulis cbp - cercal basipodite cc - callus cerci cdr.p - cadre pénien ce.bo - central body ch - chitinous pieces of endosoma ch.p - inner chitinous press ch.s - chitinous stiffenings of epiphallus ci - cingulum circ - circum-anal pore ring cj – conjunctiva cl – clasper cl — clasper cl.org — clasping organ clav - clavus cm 1 - first connecting membrane cm 2 - second connecting membrane

cn - connective
co - costa
coe - coecum penis
col - collum
cor - corona
cp - copulatory organ
cp.pr - principal copulatory process
cpr - catoprocessus
crn - cornuti
crp - body of prophallus

crp.bu — corpus bursae
crp.cl — corpus of clasper
cu — cucullus
cvx — cervix bursae

cx VIII and IX — coxites of gonopods of abd. VIII and IX cx.lo — coxal lobes

d.ae.va — dorsal aedeagal valve d.arm — dorsal arm of tubus interior

d.cav - dorsal cavity d.cn - dorsal connectives d.lo - dorsal lobes d.lo.ae - dorsal lobe of acdeagus d.lo.fu - dorsal lobe of fulcrum d.o - dorsal aperture of median flap d.ph.lo - dorsal phallic lobe d.pl - dorsal plate d.pm — dorsal paramere d.pr 9 - dorsal process of abd. IX d.pr 10 - dorsal process of abd. X d.va – dorsal valve de.pl - dentigerous plate di.arm - distal arm of stern. IX di.ci - distal elongation of cingulum di.lo - distal lobe dir – dirigones dP - dorsal process of corpus of clasper dph – distiphallus dpr – dorsoprocessus dst - dististylus du.bu - ductus bursae (copulatricis) du.comm - ductus communis du.ej - ductus ejaculatorius du.gl - duct of cement gland du.ob - ductus obturatus du.sm - ductus seminis du.sml - ductus seminalis du.sp - ductus spermathecae dup.vag - duplicatura vaginalis

e — endomere
ecp — ectoproct
ed — editum
eg — egg guide
ej — ejaculator
ej.ap — ejaculator apodeme
ejs — ejaculatory sac
ejv — ejaculatory vesicle
ep — epiproct
epa — epandrium
eph — endophallus
epi — epiphallus
epr — entoprocessus
eptd — epitendon
eso — endosoma
etd — endotendon

ev - eversible sac

ext.pm - external paramere

 \vec{r} - finger

f - folds between dorsal wall of intromittent organ and basistyli

fa - funnelshaped appendage

fb - foramen basilare

fc - forceps (also the forceps of Derm.)

fi - fibula 'vaginalis

fis - fistula

fl - flagella

fo - foot

ft - fultura superior

fu - fulcrum

fup - fusion plate

fus - fustis

g.atr - genital atrium

g.can - genital canal

g.lo - genital lobe

g.o - genital opening

g.phr - genital phragm

g.pl - genital plate

g.po - genital pore

g.va - genital valve

gap – gonapsis

gch - genital chamber

gcl - gonoclavi

gcr - gonocrista

gest - genostyle

gl.acc - accessory gland of ovipositor

gl.acc.o - opening of accessory gland

gl.s — glandula sebacea

gl.v - glandula vaginalis gla - glans of prophallus

gn – gnathos gp – gonapophysis

gp VIII and IX - gonapophyses of gonopods of abd. VIII and IX

gpl - lateral gonapophysis

gpm - median gonapophysis

gpo - gonopore

gpo 2 - secondary gonopore

gpo.pr - gonopore process

grc – gonarcus gs – genital sac

gs — genital scale
gsg — genital segment

gsl - transverse genital slit

gt - gonotreme

gx - gonocoxite

gx VIII and IX - gonocoxites of gonopods

of abd. VIII and IX

ha - hamulus

ha.ant - hamulus anterior

ha.h - hamular hook

ha.po - hamulus posterior

hca – hypocauda hcu – hypocuspis

he - heel - restrict to be the constraint

hg.va - hypogynal valve

hi — hinge hi — hilla

hm - hypomere

ho.pl - horseshoe-shaped basal plate

ho.sci - horseshoe-shaped sclerite

hph - hypophallus

hrp - harpe s.str.

hst - hypostylus

htd - hypotendon

hy - hypandrium

hy.pr - hypandrium process

hyi - hypandrium internum

hyv - hypovalva

i.va - inner valve

inf.app - inferior appendage

inf.app.i - lower branch of inferior appendage

inf.app.s - upper branch of inferior

appendage ins - insula

int.app - intermediate appendage

int.pm - internal paramere

int.s - internal sac

is.lo - intersegmental lobe

ist.mem - intersternal membrane.

iv.ap – intervalvular apodeme

iv.i - inferior intervalvula

iv.s - superior intervalvula

jx - juxta

k - Kopulationsgabel

L - lobe of stern. IX

1.10 - left hemitergite 10

l.c 1 - basal segment of left cercus

l.c.bp — left cercus-basipodite

l.cxp - left coxopodite

l.epph - left epiphallus

l.phm - left phallomere

l.pm - left paramere

l.pp - left paraproct

l.sub.a - left subanal plate

l.t.arm - left tergal arm of abd. X