

## DEFINITION OF TERMS FOR WORLD OF INSECTS

**Entomophobia** - Fear of Insects

**Social Insect** - An Insect that lives in a colony where there is a *Division of Labor*

**Chemical Control** - Controlling Insect pests with chemical pesticides

**Biological Control** - Controlling Insect pests by natural means

**Arthropod** - An animal with segmented body, exoskeleton and jointed appendages

**Exoskeleton** - A skeleton that is on the outside of the body

**Thorax** - An Insect body region designed for locomotion

**Cephalothorax** - A body region formed by fusing the head and thorax

**Cerci** – Paired terminal abdominal appendages of many Insects

**Compound Eye** - Faceted eyes that see a mosaic image

**Ocelli** - (singular = **Ocellus**) Simple eyes that sense light but not an image

**Pheromones** - Chemicals that Insects release for communication

**Spiracles** - Breathing openings of tracheae on the Insect body

**Tracheae** - (singular = **trachea**) Tubes that distribute O<sub>2</sub> to the cells

**Crop** - The portion of the foregut that holds food prior to digestion

**Proventriculus** - The portion of the foregut that grinds food prior to digestion

**Haemolymph** - Insect blood

**Malpighian Tubules** - Insect kidneys

**Ganglia** - Swellings on the ventral nerve chord that can process information

**Elytra** - The shell-like mesothoracic wings found on Beetles

**Hemelytra** - The half leathery - half membranous front wings of True Bugs

**Halteres** - Hind wing remnant balancing structures of True Flies

**Hamuli** – Hooks

**Proboscis** - Elongated snout that protects Piercing-Sucking Mouthparts

**Aedeagus** - The sexual organ of a male Insect

## DEFINITION OF TERMS FOR WORLD OF INSECTS

**Protandry** - Early emergence of Male Insects

**Spermatheca** - A storage organ for sperm found in female Insects

**Spermatophore** - A sperm packet used by Primitive Male Insects

**Sexual Dimorphism** - Marked differences in appearance of the males and females

**Metamorphosis** - Change in appearance during the final growth stage

**Oviposition** - The act of laying eggs

**Ovipositor** - An abdominal structure of female Insects used to insert their eggs

**Larva** - Immature stage of an Insect that undergoes *Complete Metamorphosis*

**Nymph** - Immature stage of an Insect that undergoes *Gradual Metamorphosis*

**Pupa** - Resting stage of Insect life cycle that undergoes *Complete Metamorphosis*

**Grub** - Larval stage of a Beetle

**Maggot** - larval stage of a True Fly

**Caterpillar** - Larval stage of a Butterfly or Moth

**Molting** - Shedding the Exoskeleton during the Growth process

**Instar** - Appearance of an Insect at each stage between molts

**Exuvium** (Pl. = **Exuviae**) - Exoskeleton of Insect that has molted to the next instar

**Juvenile Hormone** - Hormone that suppresses adult characteristics in Insects

**Holometabolous Insect Orders** - Insects that undergo Complete Metamorphosis

**Symbiosis** - Interaction for mutual benefit

**Caste** - Class within structure of social insect colony that performs specific task

**Reproductive** - Caste responsible for reproduction in social insects

**Soldier** - Caste responsible for defense in social insects

**Worker** - Caste responsible for routine tasks in social insects

**Replete** - Caste within an ant colony that is used to store food

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS FOR WORLD OF INSECTS**

**Social wasp/bee** - Wasp or Bee that lives in a Colony that has a Caste System

**Solitary wasp/bee** - Wasp or Bee that does not belong to a Caste System

**Sting** - Modified ovipositor of Bees, Wasps and some Ants to deliver venom

**Hatch** - Emergence of large numbers of aquatic Insects from a section of stream

**Selective Feeding** - When fish are feeding solely on the hatching species

**Wet Fly** - A trout fly designed to be fished underwater

**Dry Fly** - A trout fly designed to float on the surface

**Dun** - Fisherman's term for the "sub-adult" stage in the life cycle of a Mayfly

**Spinner** - Fisherman's term for the adult stage in the life cycle of a Mayfly

**Synanthropy** - Association with Humans

**Ootheca** (Plural **oothecae**) - Egg case of a cockroach

**Puparium** - Pupal case of a House Fly

**Myiasis** - Infestation with Maggots

**Forensic Entomology** - Using Insects to measure PMI

**PMI** - Post-mortem Interval

**Ectoparasite** - Parasite that lives on its host

**Pediculosis** - Infestation with Lice

**Nit** - Egg of a Louse

**Stylets** - Needle-like structures found in Piercing-Sucking Mouthparts

**Midgut** - The Insect's Stomach

**Vector** - Insect that transmits a disease organism

**Causal agent** - A parasite that causes an insect-borne disease

**Host** - Organism that acquires the parasite (from the vector)

**Zoonosis** - A disease that humans share with animals

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS FOR WORLD OF INSECTS**

**Mechanical transmission** - Accidental transmission of an insect-borne disease

**Biological Transmission** - purposeful transmission of pathogens that need insects to complete their life cycle

**Epidemiology** - Ecology of Human Disease

**Endemic** - Low level disease transmission within the human population

**Epidemic** - A sudden increase in disease transmission within human population

**Microfilaria** - The embryonic stage of a filarial nematode

**Bubo** - A swollen lymph node filled with Plague organisms

**Arbovirus** - An arthropod-borne virus

**Viremia** - Virus particles in the blood

**Questing Tick** - A Tick that is searching for a blood meal

**Attached Tick** - A Tick that is feeding on a host

**Engorged Tick** - A Tick that is filled with blood

**Spirochete** - Causal agent of Lyme Disease

**Erythema** - A spreading rash

**Ecotone** – Ecological transition from forest to field

**Endoparasite** - A parasite that lives inside its host

**Parasitoid** - The term used for an Insect that parasitizes another Insect

**Hyperparasite** - A parasitic Insect that parasitizes another parasitic Insect