

## GLOSSARY

- abdomen** one of the three primary body segments, along with the head and thorax, characteristic of insects. The abdomen in moths is typically elongate and contains the reproductive organs.
- adfrontal suture** a seam-like line on the frontal area of the caterpillar head capsule.
- allelochemical** a chemical derived from plants that may stimulate or deter feeding by caterpillars.
- anal angle** the angle along the edge of the wing created by the transition from the outer margin to the inner margin.
- anal area** see area, anal.
- anal proleg** a proleg on the last segment of the abdomen.
- antenna (pl. antennae)** variously shaped filamentous sensory organs located on the head.
- anterior** to be in front; the area that is the forward-most section of a body part.
- apical area** see area, apical.
- aposomatic** a brightly colored organism that is typically poisonous.
- area, anal** the area on the wing between the outer margin and the inner margin, proximal to the anal angle.
- area, apical** the area on the wing below the apex.
- area, basal** the area at the base of the wing where the wing is attached to the thorax.
- area, median** the central area of the wing.
- area, midcostal** the area in the center of the front edge of the wing.
- area, postmedian** the area on the wing immediately distal to the median area and proximal to the submarginal area.
- area, subanal** the area on the wing proximal to the anal area.
- area, subapical** the area on the wing proximal to the apical area.
- area, submarginal** the area on the wing proximal to the outer margin.
- band** a wide area typically extending more than half the distance along the width or length of the wing and often demarked by lines and associated with a particular area on the wing.
- basal area** see area, basal.
- basal line** see line, basal.
- biordinal** the tips of the crochets occur in a pattern of two rows.
- biserial** the base of the crochets occur in a pattern of two rows.
- bivoltine** two generations per year.
- butterfly** the adult of a species of Lepidoptera with knobbed antennae, day-flying, and typically brightly colored.
- caterpillar** the larva of Lepidoptera; one of four life stages of skippers, butterflies, and moths.
- cardiac glycoside** an allelochemical found in certain plants such as milkweed and poisonous to most animals.
- cell, discal** an area of the wing delineated by the discal veins in the discal area.

- chalaza (pl. chalazae)** a single hair arising from an elevated base.
- chrysalis** the pupa of a butterfly.
- cleft** notched.
- cocoon** the pupa of moths wrapped in silk.
- costal margin** see margin, costal.
- crochets** hooks present on the ends of the prolegs.
- cryptic** an organism that blends into its surroundings.
- dash** a narrow short mark extending less than half the distance along the width or length of the wing.
- dentate** tooth-like markings, typically along one side of a line.
- diapause** a condition of arrested development.
- discal area** see area, discal.
- discal cell** see cell, discal.
- discal spots** see spots, discal.
- diurnal** active during the day.
- dorsal** the top or back area of the body.
- dorsum** the upper side of the body.
- eclose** to emerge from.
- eyespot** a round multi-colored spot on the forewing or hindwing.
- falcate** curved into a sickle-shape, often used to describe a wing with the tip extended into an subtle or elongate, curved point.
- femur** the third segment of the true legs preceded by the coxa and the trochanter. The femur is the first leg segment that is elongate, followed by the tibia which is also elongate.
- foreleg** the first pair of true legs nearest the head. The forelegs are ventrally attached to the first thoracic segment.
- forewing(s)** the wing(s) attached to the second thoracic segment, the first pair of wings from the head.
- frass** insect feces.
- gregarious** living in a group.
- head** one of the three primary body segments characteristic of insects, along with the thorax and abdomen. The head contains the antennae, mouthparts, eyes, and brain.
- head capsule** the sclerotized (hardened) part of the head.
- herbivorous** feeding on foliage.
- hindwing(s)** the wing(s) attached to the third thoracic segment, the second pair of wings from the head.
- holometabolous** an insect whose development involves a pupal stage.
- inchworm** the caterpillar of geometrids which has only one pair of midabdominal prolegs, occurring on sixth abdominal segment.
- inner band** see band, inner.
- inner margin** see margin, inner.
- instar** an immature insect between molts.
- labial palps** see palps, labial.
- labium** the bottom-most part of the mouthparts upon which the caterpillar silk gland is located.
- labrum** a flap-like part of the mouthparts just below the face used as a feeding guide.

- larva** one of the immature stages in the life cycle of a holometabolous insect, a caterpillar is the larval life stage of Lepidoptera.
- lateral** an area along the side of a body part.
- line** a narrow mark extending more than half the distance along the width or length of the wing and associated with a particular area on the wing.
- line, basal** a line in the basal area near to where the wing attaches to the thorax.
- line, postmedian** a line in the postmedian area.
- line, submarginal** a line in the submarginal area.
- macromoth** the adult of a species of Lepidoptera with the tips of antennae tapered, in the Pacific Northwest the species occur in one of the following families: Arctiidae, Diptidae, Drepanidae, Epiplemyidae, Geometridae, Lasiocampidae, Lymantriidae, Noctuidae, Notodontidae, Saturniidae, Sphingidae, and Thyatiridae.
- mandible** a component of the mouthparts used for cutting and chewing food.
- margin, costal** the front edge of the wing.
- margin, inner** the back edge of the wing.
- margin, outer** the distal edge of the wing.
- median area** see area, median.
- median line** see line, median.
- mesothorax** the second (middle) segment of the thorax from the head, abbreviated as T2.
- metathorax** the third (last) segment of the thorax from the head, abbreviated as T3.
- micromoth** the adult of a species of Lepidoptera with the tips of antennae tapered, typically small bodied, many families of micromoths occur in the Pacific Northwest; not a butterfly or a macromoth.
- midabdominal proleg** prolegs on the middle abdominal segments.
- midcostal area** see area, midcostal.
- middorsal** an area in the middle of the top region of a body part.
- monophagous** feeding on only one kind of plant.
- multiserial** the base of the crochets occur in a pattern of multiple rows.
- multivoltine** more than two generations per year.
- nocturnal** active during the night.
- occiput** the top portion of the head capsule.
- omnivorous** feeding on both plants and animals, and perhaps detritus.
- orbicular spot** see spot, orbicular.
- osmeterium** an eversible forked pouch in Papilionidae located middorsally on the prothorax.
- outer margin** see margin, outer.
- oviposition** the laying of an egg.
- palps, labial** small, segmented, filamentous appendages attached to the labium on the mouthparts.
- parasitoid** a specialized insect predator whose young develop entirely on a single host and kill the host.
- patch** a small restricted area of the wing demarked by a distinct color but not delimited by lines.

- pectinate** comb-like, often used to describe antennae with numerous fine branches arranged asymmetrically along one side of antennal segments.
- plumose** feather-like, often used to describe antennae with numerous fine branches arranged in opposition along the antennal segments.
- plusiine noctuids** a group of moths whose caterpillar typically has two pair of midabdominal prolegs, occurring on the fifth and sixth abdominal segments.
- polyphagous** feeding on many plant species.
- posterior** to be behind; the area that is the back end of a body part.
- postmedian area** see area, postmedian.
- postmedian line** see line, postmedian.
- predaceous** feeding on live animals.
- proleg** fleshy protuberance of body wall; creates a nonjointed leg.
- prothoracic shield** a sclerotized plate on the first thoracic segment.
- prothorax** the first segment of the thorax behind the head, abbreviated as T1.
- pupa** the life stage of a holometabolous insect that follows the larval stage and within which metamorphosis occurs.
- reniform spot** see spot, reniform.
- sclerotized** a hardened area of the body skin.
- scolus (pl. scoli)** a spine with multiple points.
- semilooper** the caterpillar of plusiine noctuids.
- setae** hairs.
- silk gland** a silk-excreting gland in caterpillars on the underside of the labium.
- skipper** the adult of a species of Lepidoptera in the family Hesperidae, antennae with a hooked-tip, day-flying, closely related to butterflies.
- spiracle** the opening of the respiratory system located along the lateral side of the body.
- spot, orbicular** a single near round-shaped spot that occurs just short of half way along the front edge of the forewing within the discal cell.
- spot, reniform** a single irregularly shaped spot, often kidney-shaped, that occurs just past half way along the front edge of the forewing at the distal end of the discal cell.
- spots, discal** a combination of the reniform and orbicular spots.
- stemma (pl. stemmata)** the eyes on the head capsule, also called eyespots.
- stigma** a distinct marking in the median area, of variable shape, often comma or v-shaped, usually silver or white, characteristic of Plusiinae: Noctuidae.
- subanal area** see area, subanal.
- subapical area** see area, subapical.
- subdorsal** the body area part way between dorsal and lateral.
- sublateral** the area below the lateral region of a body part.
- submarginal area** see area, submarginal.
- submarginal line** see line, submarginal.
- subspiracular** the body area immediately below the spiracles.

**thorax** one of the three primary body segments characteristic of insects, along with the head and abdomen. The thorax consists of three segments with a pair of wings attached dorsally to the second and third segments, and a pair of jointed legs attached ventrally to each segment.

**triordinal** the tips of the crochets occur in a pattern of three rows.

**triserial** the base of the crochets occur in a pattern of three rows.

**uniordinal** the tips of the crochets occur in one row.

**uniserial** the base of the crochets occur in one row.

**univoltine** one generation per year.

**urticating** stinging (hairs).

**venter** the underside of the body.

**ventral** the area on the underside of a body part.

**warts** small bumps or short finger-like projections extending from the body wall.

**wingspan** the distance between the tips of the front wings in a properly spread specimen.