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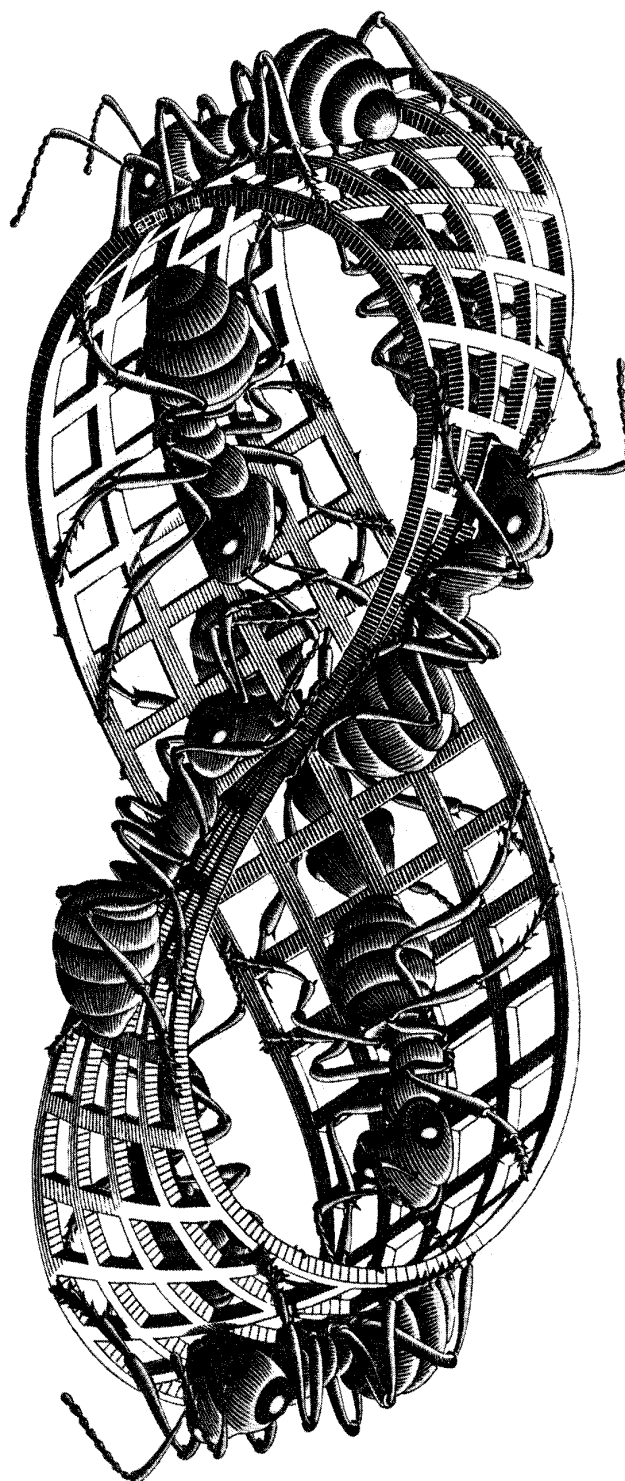
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Boss - Mr. Hopper (drawing Maibani, A.)

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Glossary

Bold within the text of an entry indicates a cross-reference to another headword. The following abbreviations are used for:

- pl.** plural of a term
- sing.** singular of a term
- adj.** adjective
- lat.** Latin

abdomen Third major division of an insect body (fig. 2-1)

abiotic Inanimate environmental factors such as climate, temperature, etc., that do not derive directly from the presence of other organisms; see **biotic**

abundance (= **population density**) Number of individuals of a species in a particular area

Acari (= **Acarina**) Mites, ticks; order of the class **Arachnida**

acaricide Any agent suitable for the control or eradication of mites and ticks

accessory gland Gland subsidiary to a major one; more specifically, a gland opening into the genital chamber

acaetylcholine A **neurotransmitter** of many interneural, neuromuscular and other cholinergic effector **synapses**, relays an electrical signal in chemical form, with transduction back to the electrical signal at the postsynaptic membrane

activation In embryology, the commencement of **embryonic** development within the egg

activator In applied entomology, any chemical added to a pesticide to increase its toxicity

active constituent See **active ingredient**

active ingredient (**a.i.**) Actual toxic agent present in pesticide **formulations**

aculeate Non-parasitic, phytophagous Hymenoptera

aculei Minute, hair-like outgrowths or **microtrichia** of the cuticle covering the wings and other structures beneath the scales of primitive moths

acute poisoning Poisoning which occurs when a large amount of a pesticide is incorporated in a single go; the effect of the poisoning is seen quickly; see **chronic poisoning**

additive See **adjuvant**

adecticous pupa Pupa without articulated **mandibles** (fig. 2-43)

adenotrophic viviparity Viviparity (producing living offspring) in which there is no free-living larval stage; eggs develop within the female uterus, nourished by special milk glands until the larvae mature, at which stage they are laid and immediately pupate; occurring in some Diptera

adfrontal area Area between the adfrontal **sutures** and the **ecdysial lines** on the larval head

adhesive In applied entomology, any material added to increase pesticide retention; different commercial preparations of methyl cellulose are used for this purpose

adjuvant Spray additive to improve either physical or chemical properties of a pesticide; see also **adhesive**, **emulsifier**, **sticker**, **supplement**, **wetter**

aedeagus Sclerotized tube in male moths through which the **vesica** or penis passes

aerosol Suspension of solid or liquid particles in air with droplets smaller than 50 μm

aestivation Dormancy during hot or dry season

aetiology Science and study of the factors causing disease

age-grading Determination of the physiological age of an insect

agitator Mechanical device in the spray tank to ensure uniform distribution of toxicant and to prevent sedimentation

air-sac Thin-walled dilated sections of the **tracheae**

akinesis State of immobility due to lack of **stimuli**

alary muscles (= **aliform muscles**) Paired muscles that support the heart (fig. 2-24)

alate Possessing wings; in the context of termites, winged **reproductives**

aliform muscles See **alary muscles**

alimentary channel Digestive tract (fig. 2-23)

alinotum (pl. **alinota**) Wing-bearing plate on the **dorsum** of the **meso-** or **metathorax**

alitrunk Fused thorax and first abdominal segment (**propodeum**) of adult ants (fig. 5-59)

alkaloids Group of nitrogen-containing chemicals found in plants, many with important toxic properties and/or pharmacological actions

allelochemicals Volatile messengers for communication between individuals of different species; see **kairomone**, **allomone**, **pheromone** and **synomone**

allomone Communication chemical that benefits the producer by the effect it invokes in the receiver; see **allelochemicals**

allopatric Non-overlapping geographic distribution of organisms or **taxa**; see **sympatric**

alternate host The other species of plant that is necessary for the completion of the life cycle of some insects and plant-disease producing organisms

alternative host Organism which acts as one of several **hosts** to a **pest** or **pathogen**

altruism Behaviour costly to an individual but beneficial to others

Ametabola (adj. **ametabolous**) Insects without metamorphosis

ametabolous development Development of primitive, wingless insects without **metamorphosis**; there are no marked changes in body form between the immature and adult insects; during their development the insects undergo more than 10 moults and continue to moult after sexual maturity

amplexiform Type of wing-coupling mechanism in which an enlarged **humeral** area of the hind wing is broadly overlapped by the forewing

ampulla Sclerotized structure on the inner face of the **valva** in certain male moths

anabolism See **metabolism**

anal In the direction or position of the **anus**, near the anus or on the last abdominal segment

- anal area** The posterior part of the wings, supported by the anal vein(s) (fig. 2-1)
- anal fan** See **vannus**
- anal fold (=vannal fold)** Distinctive fold in the **anal area** of the wing
- anal hooks** Hooked or clubbed **setae** at the posterior end of the pupa, used to attach the pupa to the cocoon or a pad of silk
- anal shield** Sclerotized middorsal plate on abdominal segment 10 of the larva
- anal tube** Membranous posterior end of the intestinal tract
- anal veins** One of three wing veins (IA to 3A) situated posterior of the **cubitus** or **cubital vein** (fig. 2-21)
- analogues** Series of organic compounds similar in function but not identical in structure to the original compound
- analogy** (adj. analogous) Functional similarity of a structure of two or more organisms without common evolutionary origin, eg. the wings of insects and birds or bats; opposite to **homology**
- anatomy** Science of the structure of animal bodies; study of their structures by separation into parts
- anemophily** Pollination by wind
- Annelida** Animal phylum of segmented worms eg. earth worms
- anoxia** (adj. anoxic) Oxygen deficiency in tissues
- antagonist** (adj. antagonistic) (1) Organism interfering or inhibiting growth or presence of another; (2) chemical such as a drug, hormone, etc. producing opposite physiological effects; (3) muscles producing opposite movements so that contraction of one must be accompanied by relaxation of the other; opposite **synergist**
- anteclypeus** Transverse **sclerite** on the anterior border of the **frontoclypeus** in the larva, with which the **labrum** articulates
- antenna** (pl. antennae) Paired, segmented sensory appendages on an insect's head; commonly called 'feelers'
- antennomere** Subdivision of the antenna (fig. 2-2)
- anterior** Situated at or towards the front
- anthropogenic** Caused by humans
- anthropophilic** Associated with humans
- antibiosis** (adj. antibiotic) Property of an organism that adversely affects the well-being of another organism that consumes it
- antidote** Medicine that is given to cancel out the effect of a poison
- antifeedant (=deterrent)** Chemical of bitter taste or unpleasant scent disliked by some insects
- antixenosis** In plant resistance, unsuitability of a plant to a feeding insect
- anus** Posterior opening of the digestive tract (fig. 2-22)
- aorta** Major blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart; in insects, the vessel that carries **haemolymph** from the heart to the head region (fig. 2-24)
- aperture** Opening, hole
- apex** Tip of the wing (fig. 2-21) or other structure
- aphids** Plant lice (Hemiptera: Aphididae)
- aphrodisiac** (adj. aphrodisiac) Substance produced by either sex that facilitates courtship or prepares the opposite sex for **copulation** after the pair has been brought together
- apical** Area at or adjacent to the tip of the wing or other structure (fig. 2-2)
- Apocrita** Sawflies, one of the two Hymenoptera suborders
- apod larva** A larva without legs (fig. 2-42)
- apode** (adj. apodous, apodal, apod) An organism without legs
- apodeme** Enfolded or rod-like projection of the integument to which muscles are attached
- apodous** Without legs
- apolysis** Separation of the new **epidermis** from the old **cuticle** in preparation for **ecdysis**
- apophysis** (pl. apophyses) Rod-like **apodemes** to which the muscles operating the female genital organs are attached
- aposematic coloration** Warning coloration; usually refers to the bright, often contrasting colours of distasteful or toxic species, but applies equally to alerting odours, audible signals or other similar features
- aposematism** Communication system based on warning signals
- appendage** Any structure attached to a part of the body of an organism
- appendicular ovipositor** True **ovipositor** formed from appendages of segments 8 and 9
- applied entomology (=economic entomology)** Study of both beneficial and injurious insects and related organisms like ticks, mites and spiders
- apterous** Wingless
- Apterygota** Wingless insect orders
- aqueous** Watery; made from or of water
- Arachnida** Class of spider-like animals like true spiders, harvestmen, scorpions, mites, ticks, etc.
- arachnophobia** Fear of spiders
- Araneae** Class of the **Arachnida**, the true spiders
- arboreal** Referring to a tree, situated on a tree; eg. a termite nest attached to a branch of a tree
- Archaeognatha** Bristletails
- arista** (pl. aristae) Large bristle located on the dorsal edge of the apical antennal segment in Diptera (fig. 2-5 I)
- aristate** Bearing a bristle
- aroliar pad** Pretarsal ventral adhesive pad (fig. 2-19)
- arolium** (pl. arolia) Central lobe between the claws at the tip of the **tarsus** in the adult (fig. 2-19)
- arthrodial membrane** Soft, stretchable **cuticle**, eg. between segments
- Arthropoda** Largest phylum in the animal kingdom, comprising thirteen classes, eg. insects, spider-like animals, crustaceans, centipedes, millipedes, trilobites
- Articulata** Group of segmented animals comprising **Arthropoda** and **Annelida**
- articulate** (adj. articulated) Connected by a joint, jointed, segmented

asexual reproduction Form of reproduction not involving two parents; often by means of **parthenogenesis**

asynchronous muscle Muscle that contracts many times per nerve impulse, as in many flight muscles and those controlling the cicada **tymbal**

atrium Chamber, especially inside a tubular conducting system, such as the **tracheal system**

atomiser Device for breaking up a liquid stream into fine droplets by a stream of air or centrifugal force

attractant In applied entomology, any material with an odour that attracts certain insects; lure

auditory Relating to the sense of hearing

augmentation Use of organisms for biological control by means of periodic **liberation** of organisms that are already present or that are less persistent but will be effective for some time after the release. Augmentation aims at an increase of the natural enemy's population to an effective level of control and can be achieved by **inoculation** and **inundative release**

aurate With ears or ear-like structures

autecology Ecology of individual species, as opposed to communities (**synecology**)

autocide Lethal substance produced within an organism which kills it. In applied entomology, the use of a pest causing its own destruction

automimic Condition of **Batesian mimicry** in which palatable members of a species are defended by their resemblance to members of the same species that are chemically unpalatable

autotrophic organisms (=autotrophs) Producers like green plants, algae, some bacteria, etc.

autotomy The shedding of appendage(s) notably for defence

avoidance Disease control measures which rely on crops being grown in localities or seasons where or when a pest or disease is not active

bactericide Any substance that destroys bacteria

bait Foodstuff used for attracting animals. In applied entomology, baits are usually mixed with a poison to form a **poison bait**

basal At or towards either the base or the main body, or closer to point of attachment (fig. 2-2)

Batesian mimicry Mimetic system in which a palatable species gains protection from predation by resembling an unpalatable species; see **Müllerian mimicry**

benign Of a kind disposition, not malign

benthos Bottom sediments of aquatic habitats and/or the organisms that live there

bifid Forked

binatang Neo-Melanesian Pidgin for certain insects

binodal Having two knots or knobs

biocide Substance capable of killing a wide range of unrelated organisms

biological diversity (=biodiversity) Variety of life forms comprising the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, their genes and the ecosystems of which they are part; species richness or species diversity

BINATANG (BEEN-A-TONGUE)



Binatang (reproduced with permission from Browne, B.)

biological control (=biocontrol) Human use of selective living organisms or viruses to control populations of pest species (plants or animals)

bioluminescence Ability of particular organisms, eg. some fungi, algae, fish, fireflies, glow worms (Elateridae, Lampyridae), fungus gnats (Diptera), springtails (Collembola) and lantern bugs (Hemiptera) to display glowing light of different colours

biomagnification Progressive build-up of a pesticide residue in the bodies of organisms of a food chain

biomass Weight of all individuals of a group of organisms taken together; measurement frequently used in ecology

biome Major regional ecological complex of **communities** extending over large natural areas and characterised by distinctive vegetation and climate, eg. tropical rain forest

biordinal Of two alternating sizes; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**

biotic Animate features of the environment of organisms arising from the activities of other living organisms; as distinct from **abiotic**

biotic potential Potential for reproduction in an optimum environment without limiting factors; see **environmental resistance**, **reproductive potential**

biserial In two series, often concentric; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**

bivoltine Having two generations in one year

black sooty mould Black stains on leaves caused by particular fungi growing on sweet excretions (**honey-dew**) of aphids

Blattodea Cockroaches

blotch mine Discoloured patch or blister on a leaf caused by a minute insect larva mining or burrowing between the upper and lower epidermis; see **mine**

boom sprayer Horizontal or vertical light frame carrying several spray nozzles

borers Organisms that tunnel or bore into wood and other materials; termites, strictly speaking, are not borers

brachypterous Short-winged; wings not covering the abdomen

brain In insects, the **suboesophageal ganglion** of the **central nervous system** (fig. 2-27) comprising **protocerebrum**, deutocerebrum and tritocerebrum

brood Clutch of individuals that hatch at the same time from the eggs produced by one set of parents

buai Neo-Melanesian Pidgin for betel nut *Areca catechu*

bursa copulatrix Copulatory ducts and sac in adult female moths, comprising the **ostium bursae**, **ductus bursae** and **corpus bursae**

bursa seminalis Expansion or **diverticulum** of the **ductus seminalis** in which sperm is stored temporarily

Bursicon Neuropeptide hormone that controls hardening and darkening of the **cuticle** after **ecdysis**

caecum (pl. caeca) Blind-ending tube or sac

Caelifera Short-horned grasshoppers

calamity See **outbreak**

callus In insects, a swelling on the thorax of some flies, usually near the base of the wings; in botany, a superficial tissue developing in woody plants through cambial activity, in response to wounding, protecting the injured surface

camouflage Crypsis, in which an organism is indistinguishable from its background

campodeiform larva Larvae which, in their early stage at least, resemble dipteran Campodeidae; these larvae are predacious, **oligopod** and **prognathous** and lack abdominal appendages except cerci; many larval Coleoptera and Trichoptera have campodeiform larvae (fig. 5-33 D)

cancerogen See **carcinogen**

canopy fogging Method used to study insect diversity of the canopy of tropical rain forests. The method uses insecticides sprayed into the canopy (fogging) to kill insects that can be collected conveniently, when they fall from the canopy

cannibalism Act of preying on other members of the same species

cantharophily Pollination by beetles

capitate With head

capitulum (=gnathosoma) (pl. capitula) Head-like mouth-parts of ticks and mites

caput Head

carbamates Class of synthetic insecticides

Carboniferous Geological epoch, 360 to 285 million years before the present

carcinogen Any factor resulting in the transformation of a normal cell into a cancer cell; see **mutagen**

cardo Proximal part of the **maxillary** base (fig. 2-6)

carina Raised ridge, often on the wing covers of beetles

carnivore (adj. carnivorous) An eater of flesh of animals or materials of animal origin

carrier In applied entomology, any material serving as diluent and vehicle for the **active ingredient** of a pesticide; usually in dusts

caste Structurally and functionally specialised, distinct groups in **social insects**, usually differing in behaviour, eg. **reproductives**, **workers**, **soldiers**

catabolism See **metabolism**

caterpillar Worm-like, larval stage of moths and butterflies

caudal At or towards the anal (tail) end

cathrema A striated thickening at the base of the ductus ejaculatorius in Nepticulinae (Nepticulidae)

cecidozoa Gall-inducing animals

cell of a wing An area of the wing membrane partially or completely surrounded by **veins** (fig. 2-21)

cement layer Outermost layer of the **cuticle**, often absent

central nervous system (CNS) In insects, the central series of **ganglia** extending for the length of the body; see **brain**

cephalothorax Term indicating either fusion of, or indistinctness between, head and some or all anterior thoracic segments in crustaceans and arachnids

cephalon (adj. cephalic) Head

cercus (pl. cerci) Slender, paired and segmented appendages arising from the tenth abdominal segments of some insects (fig. 2-22)

chaetosema (pl. chaetosemata) Group of **setal**, usually divergent **sensilla** present on the head of butterflies and some moths

chaetotaxy Arrangement and system of naming larval and adult bristles or **setae** on the **exoskeleton**

chalaza A sclerotized, conical area of the larval integument, bearing a single plumose **seta** or up to three simple setae

chela (adj. chelate) Last joint of an arthropod limb, if it can be opposed to the joint preceding it, so that the appendage is adapted for grasping, as in pincers of lobsters and some Chelicerata; such a limb is termed chelate

chelicerata (adj. chelicerate) Paired, prehensile first appendages of **Chelicerata**, contrasting with antennae of other groups; often form **chela**

Chelicerata Subphylum of the **Arthropoda**, containing those animals with **chelicerata** like the spider-like animals **Arachnida** and Merostomata

chemoreceptor Sense organ responsive to chemical **stimuli** like taste and **olfaction**

chemosterilant Chemical used to render an insect sterile without killing it

Chilopoda Class of **Mandibulata**, the centipedes

chitin A rigid nitrogenous polysaccharide or proteoglycan found in many arthropod **exoskeletons** and hyphal walls of fungi

chitin synthesis inhibitor A class of insecticides that prevents chitin formation

- chlorocresol (4-chloro-m-cresol)** Crystalline chemical used to prevent mould attack on preserved insects
- cholinesterase** Enzyme in the blood essential for proper nerve function
- chorion** Egg-shell
- chromosome** (adj. chromosomal) Linear sequences of **genes** plus additional non-genetic sequences in which the genetic material is organised; composed of nucleic acid, commonly **DNA** and proteins
- chronic poisoning** Poisoning which occurs when small amounts of a pesticide are taken into the body over a long period of time.; the small doses eventually add up to enough poison to cause the symptoms of poisoning to appear; see **acute poisoning**
- chronic toxicity (=cumulative toxicity)** Capability of a pesticide to be injurious after repeated exposures
- chrysalis (=chrysalid)** (pl. chrysalides, chrysalids) Obtect pupa of butterflies and moths
- circadian rhythm** Repeated periodic behaviour with an interval of about 24 hours
- clade** Group of organisms proposed to be **monophyletic**, that is, all descendants of one common ancestor
- cladistics** Classification system in which **clades** are the only permissible groupings
- cladogram** Diagram illustrating the branching sequence of purported relationships of organisms, based on the distribution of shared features (fig. 5-11)
- claspers** Paired structure near the end of the abdomen in male insects which engages with the female **genitalia** during **copulation**
- classification** Any method organising and systematising the diversity of organisms, living and extinct, according to a set of rules
- clavate** Clubbed
- clavus** (pl. clavi, adj. claval) Area of the wing delimited by the claval furrow and the posterior margin
- claw** Hooked, usually paired, structure at the tip of the **pretarsus** (fig. 2-19)
- cleptoparasite** Parasite stealing prey from other parasites
- clone** (1) Group of organisms of identical genotype, produced by some kind of **asexual reproduction** and some sexual processes such as haploid selfing, or inbreeding a completely homozygous line; (2) group of cells descended from the same single parent cell
- clypeus** The part of the insect head to which the **labrum** is attached anteriorly (figs. 2-4, 2-6, 2-10, 2-12)
- cocoon** Protective silken covering which encloses the pupa of several endopterygote insect groups, usually spun by their larvae; also used for any kind of enclosure of immature stages eg. eggs, larvae or pupae
- cocoonase** Enzyme secreted by some advanced moths and used to soften or break down **cocoon** silk to allow the escape of the adult
- coevolution** Evolution of two or more species due to mutual influence. Ants for instance have coevolved with plants and other insects in ways that make the relationships more efficient and dependent
- Coleoptera** Beetles and weevils
- coleopteroid** Beetle-like
- Collembola** Springtails; one of the entognathous orders
- colliculum** Sclerotized plate or thickening near the posterior end of the **ductus bursae** in female **genitalia**
- colloidal formulation** Solution in which the particle size is less than 6 µm in diameter, and in which the particles stay dispersed
- colon** The hind gut between the **ileum** and the **rectum**
- colony** Group of individuals, other than a single mated pair, which constructs nests and rears offspring in a cooperative manner; see **social insects**
- commensalism** (lat.: eating at the same table) Two species in which one species profits from the association without harming or benefiting the other
- community** Term describing an assemblage of **populations** living in a prescribed area or physical **habitat**, inhabiting some common environment
- compatible** In applied entomology, term referring to chemical materials that can be mixed together without changing their effects adversely on pests or plants
- competition** Effect of a common demand by two or more organisms upon a limited supply of a resource, eg. food, water, light, minerals, mates, nesting sites, territory, etc. When **intraspecific** (species-specific), it is a major factor limiting population size or density; when **interspecific** (between species), it may result in local extinction of one or more competing species. Competition is an integral factor in Darwin's theory on the evolution of species
- complete metamorphosis** Metamorphosis in **holometabolous** insects which in general has four stages - egg, larva, pupa, adult - each entirely different from the others; see **gradual** and **incomplete metamorphosis**
- compound eye** Major visual sense organ of insects composed of one to some thousand individual sensory units (**ommatidia**) (fig. 2-30)
- compressed** Referring to insects that are flattened from side to side
- concentrate spraying** Direct application of an active ingredient without dilution
- conidiophore** see **conidium**
- conidium** Asexual spore of certain fungi, cut off externally at apex of specialised **hyphae** (**conidiophores**)
- conjunctiva** Membrane between segments, particularly of the abdomen
- conservation** The management, protection and preservation of the earth's natural resources and environment
- conspecific** Referring to individuals of the same species
- constriction** 'Waist' between first and second abdominal segment of ants, bees and apocritan wasps (fig. 5-59)
- consumers** Heterotrophic organisms feeding on plant material (**herbivores**), animal matter (**carnivores**) and decay, litter, carrion (**scavengers, decomposers**); see **food chain, materials triangle, trophic levels**
- contact poison** Chemical that kills when it contacts some external parts of a pest
- control** In applied entomology, prevention or reduction of losses from pests by any method; see **eradication**

- conventional insecticides** Chemical insecticides
- copulation** Sexual unity, mating
- coprophage** (adj. coprophagous) Feeder on animal dung
- coremata** Thin-walled eversible organs of male moths used for the dissemination of **pheromones**
- corethrogync** Specialised scales near the tip of the abdomen in some female moths, usually used to cover the egg-mass
- corium** Hardened, non-transparent basal portion of the forewings of true bugs (Heteroptera)
- cornea** Cuticle covering the eye or **ocellus** (fig. 2-30)
- cornicles** Paired tubes on the upper posterior end of the abdomen of aphids (Aphididae: Hemiptera) which secrete a waxy liquid
- cornutus** (pl. cornuti) A sclerotized spine or other process on the everted **vesica** of a male moth
- corpora allata** (sing. corpus allata) Paired **endocrine glands** associated with the **stomodaeal ganglia** behind the **brain**; the source of **Juvenile Hormone** (fig. 2-28)
- corpora cardiaca** (sing. corpus cardiacum) Paired glands lying close to the aorta and behind the **brain**, acting as stores and producers of **neurohormones** (fig. 2-28)
- corpus bursae** Membranous sac of the female **genitalia** in which the male deposits the **spermatophore** during copulation
- cosmopolitan** Distributed world-wide or nearly so
- costa** (adj. costal) (1) Anterior or leading edge of the wing, between the base and the **apex** (fig. 2-21); (2) anterior margin of the **valva** of the male **genitalia**
- costal fold** Expanded costal area folded over or beneath the forewing in male moths, often covering special pheromone-disseminating scales or hairs
- coxa** Basal segment of the leg (fig. 2-19)
- cranial** Referring to the head
- cranium** Head
- crawler** In entomology, the active first instar of scale insects
- cremaster** Constricted anal area of the pupa, usually bearing hooked **setae** used for attaching the pupa to the **cocoon** silk or a silk pad (fig. 5-51 B)
- crenulate** With small regular indentations, scalloped
- creosote** Complex mixture of phenols and phenolic ethers obtained from the dry distillation of wood; when pure, creosote is colourless and has a pungent odour. Due to impurities the colour of creosote varies between black and yellow; creosote is an excellent wood preservative
- crepuscular** Active at low light intensities, dusk or dawn
- Cretaceous** Geological epoch, 145 to 65 million years before the present
- crochets** Terminal sclerotized hooks on the larval **prolegs**
- crop** (1) Food storage area of the digestive system, posterior to the **oesophagus** (fig. 2-23); (2) cultivated plant
- crop rotation** Successive growing of different crops on the same area of land
- cross-veins** Transverse veins linking the longitudinal veins
- Crustacea** Class of mandibulate **Arthropoda** comprising crabs, lobsters, shrimps, crayfish, isopods, etc.
- cryptis** (adj. cryptic) Camouflage by resemblance to environmental features
- cryptic** Hidden, camouflaged, concealed
- cryptobiosis** State of a living organism during which there are no signs of life and metabolism virtually ceases
- cubitus** Fifth main longitudinal vein (Cu), with two branches CuA and CuP; CuA forms the posterior margin of the **discal cell** (fig. 2-21)
- cucullus** Dorsal lobe at the apex of the male **valva** in certain moths
- cumulative toxicity** Capability of a pesticide to be injurious after repeated exposures; see **chronic toxicity**
- cuneus** Triangular section in the apical tip of the hardened part of the **hemelytra** of Miridae bugs with two enclosed cells (fig. 5-26 E)
- curative** In applied entomology, the application of a pesticide during severe infestation of crop
- cursorial** Running
- cuticle** The non-cellular skin or **integument** of insects consisting of **chitin**, structural proteins and pigments; in larvae it is shed at intervals to allow growth
- cuticular** Referring to or made from the cuticle
- de-alate** Reproductive termite that has lost wings
- deciduous** Falling off, detaching, eg. at maturity
- decomposer** Any **heterotrophic** organism breaking down dead organic matter to simpler organic or inorganic material, eg. dung beetles, isopods
- decticus** Exarate pupa with articulated mandibles for biting through and escaping from cocoon/host during final emergence (figs. 2-43, 5-51 A)
- deflexed** Pointing downwards
- deflocculating agent** Any material added to a spray suspension to delay sedimentation
- defoliant** Chemical that makes the leaves fall off plants
- demecology** See **population ecology**
- demography** (adj. demographic) Numerical and mathematical analysis of populations and their distributions
- dendrites** Long extensions of nerve cells
- dentate** Toothed
- depressed** Referring to dorso-ventrally flattened features
- dermal** Made from or related to skin
- dermal gland** Unicellular epidermal gland that may secrete wax, cement and probably **pheromones**
- dermal toxicity** Poisoning through the skin
- Dermoptera** Earwigs
- deterrent** (=antifeedant) Chemical of bitter taste or unpleasant scent disliked by some insects
- detritus** Broken-up and usually decaying organic matter
- detritivore** (adj. detritivorous) Eater of organic **detritus** of plant or animal origin
- Devonian** Geological epoch, 400 to 360 million years before the present
- diagnosis** Identification of a specimen or the cause of a disease

- diapause** Period of suspended growth or development, usually with greatly decreased metabolism, allowing the animal to survive a seasonal unfavourable period, such as winter cold or summer heat or drought
- diaphragm** Membrane closing the posterior end of the male abdomen, between the bases of the **valvae**
- dichotomy** (adj. dichotomous) Branching or bifurcation into two equal portions; see **identification keys**
- die-back** Progressive death of twigs or leaves beginning at the tips
- differentiation** Process whereby cells or cell **clones** assume specialised functional biochemistries and morphologies previously absent. Such determined cells usually lose the ability to divide. Usually associated with the selective expression of the **genome** previously unexpressed.
- diffusion** Tendency of particles like atoms or molecules to disperse randomly and occupy available space; the process is accelerated by temperature, the source of movement being thermal agitation
- diluent** Any liquid or powdered material that is used to reduce the concentration of a chemical for spraying or dusting purposes
- dimorphic** Occurring in two forms; differences in size, form or coloration; see **sexual dimorphism**
- dimorphism** Structures or features of members of the same species existing in two clearly separable forms; see **sexual dimorphism**
- diploidy** (adj. diploid) **Nuclei** or cells in which the **chromosomes** occur as **homologous** pairs, so that twice the **haploid** number is present; most **somatic** cells (body cells) are diploid
- Diplopoda** Class of **Mandibulata**, the millipedes
- Diplura** Diplurans; one of the three entognathous orders
- Diptera** True flies, mosquitoes, gnats, midges, sandflies, punkies, etc.
- direct flight muscles** Muscles that power flight and are directly attached to the wing; see **indirect flight muscles** (fig. 2-32)
- discal cell** Central area of the wing, bounded anteriorly by veins R or Rs, posteriorly by CuA and distally by the **discocellular veins**
- discocellular veins** Short and often weak transverse veins or cross-veins which form or close the distal end of the discal cell in the wings
- disinfectant** Substance that removes contaminant organisms from surfaces
- disinfect** In applied entomology, to kill or inactivate pests present on the surface of plants or plant parts or in the immediate vicinity, eg. in soil
- dispersal** Movement of an individual or population away from its birth site
- dispersant** Substance that facilitates the production of **suspensions** or **emulsions** in chemical sprays
- distal** At or near the furthest end from the attachment of an appendage, opposite to proximal (fig. 2-2)
- distribution** In population ecology, the spread of individuals of a population in an area
- ditrysian** Having separate copulatory and oviposition **apertures** in the female, with the **bursa copulatrix** connected to the **vagina** by an internal duct, the **ductus seminalis**
- diurnal** Active during the day
- diverticulum** Blind lateral sac of the alimentary canal or other organ
- DNA (Desoxyribonucleic Acid)** Nucleic acid, a linear polynucleotide, forming the genetic material of all cells, some organelles and many viruses; a major component of **chromosomes**
- dormatia** Cavities produced specifically to house certain arthropods like mites and ants; see **myrmecophytes**
- dorsal** To, near or belonging to the back (fig. 2-2)
- dorsal diaphragm** Main fibromuscular septum that divides the **haemocoel** into pericardial and perivisceral **sinuses** (fig. 2-2)
- dorsal vessel** Longitudinal, tubular organ or 'heart' responsible for circulating **haemolymph** (fig. 2-24)
- dorsolateral** Area between dorsal and lateral areas
- dorsoventral** Relating to both the dorsal (the back) and the ventral (the belly) sides of an organism; a dorsoventrally flattened insect is one that appears flattened as if pressed down from above
- dorsum** Upper surface; sometimes applied to the inner margin of the wing
- dose (=dosage)** In applied entomology, the quantity of a pesticide applied per individual, or per unit area or per unit volume or per unit weight
- drift** In applied entomology, spray or dust carried by natural air currents beyond the target area
- drone** Male bee, especially of honey bees and bumble bees, derived from an unfertilised egg
- duct, ductus** Channel, tube or canal for carrying a secretion from a gland to the point of discharge
- ductus bursae** Duct leading from the **ostium bursae** or copulatory **aperture** to the **corpus bursae** in the female **genitalia**
- ductus seminalis** Duct joining the **bursa copulatrix** to the **vagina** of the female
- duster** In applied entomology, equipment suitable for the application of pesticide dusts to a target
- ecdysial lines** Lines of weakness lateral from the **adfrontal sutures** of the larval head along which the head capsule splits at **ecdysis**
- ecdysis** Shedding of the larval or pupal **cuticle**
- Ecdysone (=Ecdyson)** Insect **hormone** secreted by the **prothoracic gland** involved in **moult** (fig. 2-35)
- echolocation** Method used by several nocturnal, cave-dwelling or aquatic animals for determining position of objects by reflection of high-pitched sounds (ultrasound); common in many bats, oil birds and platypus
- eclosion** Release of the adult insect from the **cuticle** of the previous instar; sometimes used for hatching from egg
- eclosion hormone** Neuropeptide with several functions associated with adult **eclosion** including increasing **cuticle** extensibility

- ecology** Study of relationships of organisms or groups of organisms to their environment, both animate (**biotic**) and inanimate (**abiotic**); see **synecology**, **autecology** and **population ecology**
- economic damage** Injury done to a crop that will justify the cost of artificial control measures
- economic entomology** See **applied entomology**
- Economic Injury Level (EIL)** Pest density at which the damage caused by a pest equals the costs of its control
- Economic Threshold Level (ETL)** Pest density at which control must be applied to prevent the **Economic Injury Level** being reached
- ecosystem** Interacting system comprised of all the living organisms in an area and their inanimate environment
- ecotone** Zone of transition between clearly demarcated groups of organisms or communities of two different **habitats**; see **edge effect**
- ectoderm** Outermost germ layer of **metazoan** embryos developing mainly into epidermal and nervous tissue
- ectognathous** Referring to mouthparts lying outside the head
- ectoparasite** External **parasite** living at the expense of the **host**, but which it does not kill
- ectoparasitoid** External **parasite** living at the expense of the **host** which it eventually kills
- ectothermia** (adj. ectothermic) Inability to regulate the body temperature relative to the surrounding environment
- edge effect** Ecological effects in the zone of transition between ecosystems; often results for instance in increased species diversity in the zone of transition compared to the adjacent **habitats**; see **ecotone**
- elaiosome** Food body forming an appendage on seeds
- elytra** (sing. elytron, adj. elytral) Hardened forewings of beetles which form a protective cover for the membranous second pair of wings; the elytra extend over the **meso-** and **metathorax** and in most beetles cover the abdomen as well
- Embioptera** Foot- and webspinners
- embryo** In zoology, the structure produced from an egg (usually fertilised), by generations of **mitotic** cell divisions while still within the egg membranes, or otherwise inside the maternal body; embryonic life is usually considered to be over when hatching from membranes occurs (or birth)
- emergence** In entomology, the adult insect leaving the last nymphal skin or pupal case
- emetic** (adj. emetic) Chemical inducing vomiting eg. to get rid of a poison in the stomach; a tablespoon of salt in a glass of water can be used as an emetic
- empodium** (pl. empodia) Central pad or spine on the **pretarsus** of Diptera
- emulsifiable liquid** Liquid that will form an emulsion when it is mixed with water
- emulsifier** Spray additive which permits formation of a stable suspension of oil droplets in aqueous solutions or aqueous solution in oil
- emulsion** Dispersion of one liquid in another in the form of tiny droplets
- encapsulation** In applied entomology, the encapsulation of a pesticide in a non-volatile envelope of gelatine, usually of minute size, for delayed release
- endemism** (adj. endemic) Confined to certain localities. For instance a species native to a particular place and found only there or a disease occurring in certain individuals or areas
- endite** Inwardly directed appendage or lobe of a limb segment
- endocrine gland** Hormone gland releasing its product(s) directly into the haemolymph not via ducts
- endocuticle** Flexible, unsclerotized inner layer of the cuticle (fig. 2-3); see **exocuticle**
- endoderm (=entoderm)** Innermost germ layer of **metazoan** embryos developing mainly into gut lining and associated glands
- endogenous rhythm** Clock or calendar-like activity patterns, commonly **circadian**, unaffected by external conditions
- endoparasite** Internal **parasite** living at the expense of the **host**, but which it does not kill
- endoparasitoid** Internal **parasite** living at the expense of the **host** which it eventually kills
- endophilic** Indoor loving, as of an insect that feeds inside a dwelling
- Endopterygota** (adj. endopterygote) Group of holometabolous insect orders with wings developing internally during pupal stage
- endothermy** (adj. endothermic) Ability to regulate the body temperature higher than the surrounding environment
- Ensifera** One of the two Orthoptera suborders, including the longhorn grasshoppers (katydids), crickets, mole crickets, etc.
- entoderm** See **endoderm**
- Entognatha** Class of **Hexapoda** with the orders **Protura**, **Diplura** and **Collembola**, in which the mouthparts lie inside the head
- entomology** Study of insects and their allies
- entomoparasite** (adj. entomoparasitic) Parasite of insects
- entomopathogen** (adj. entomopathogenic) Pathogen that particularly attacks insects
- entomophage (=insectivorous)** (adj. entomophagous) Eater of insects
- entomophily** Pollination by insects
- entomophobia** Fear of insects
- environmental resistance** Total of limiting environmental factors, working against the **biotic potential** of reproduction in an optimum environment, thus restricting populations from growing indefinitely and getting out of control
- enzyme** Protein catalyst produced by a cell, responsible for the high rate of one or more intracellular or extracellular biochemical reactions
- Ephemeroptera** Mayflies

- epicormic shoot** Shoot growing from the trunk of a plant
- epicuticle** Inextensible and unresponsive outermost layer of the cuticle (fig. 2-3), lying outside the procuticle
- epidemism** (adj. epidemic) Referring to the spread of a disease from its **endemic** area or from its normal host
- epidermis** The unicellular layer of **ectodermally** derived integument that secretes the **cuticle** (fig. 2-3)
- epimeron** (pl. epimera) Posterior division of the **pleuron** of the thorax, separated from the episternum by the pleural suture
- epiphysis** Usually movable lobe of the fore **tibia**, found only in Lepidoptera
- epiphyte** Plants of various species that live attached to other plants
- epithelium** Sheet or tube of firmly coherent cells of **ectodermal** or **endodermal** origin, lining cavities and tubes and covering exposed surfaces: one surface of epithelium is therefore free, the other usually resting on a basement membrane over connective tissue; epithelial cells are often secretory cells or part of secretory glands
- eradicant** Substance which eradicates a **pathogen** from the tissues of a **host**
- eradication** Complete removal or elimination; see **control**
- erineum** (pl. erinea) Abnormal development of epidermal plant cells or a deformation of the plant hairs caused by gall, rust and blister mites; erinea appear as brightly coloured patches on the foliage and might be mistaken for fungal growth
- eruciform larvae** Larvae resembling a caterpillar or polypod larva in form or appearance, ie. having a fleshy body, a thin skin and prolegs on the abdomen. Larvae of Symphyta (Hymenoptera) and of some Coleoptera are eruciform (figs. 5-33 A, 5-55 A)
- esophagus** See **oesophagus**
- estivation** See **aestivation**
- ethanol** Spirit, ethyl alcohol
- ethology** The study of animal behaviour
- ethyl acetate** Acetic acid ethylester; common killing agent for insects
- etiology** See **aetiology**
- eukaryota** (=eukaryote) (adj. eukaryotic) Organisms in whose cell or cells **chromosomal** genetic material is contained within one or several **nuclei** and so separated from the cytoplasm by two nuclear membranes; for instance, insects and vertebrates are eukaryotic organisms
- eusociality** Social behaviour exhibiting cooperation in reproduction and division of labour, with overlapping generations
- evolution** Theory of the development of more complicated forms of life from earlier and simpler forms is referred to as macroevolution (**speciation**), whereas the changes in appearance of populations and species over generations are called microevolution
- exarate pupa** Refers to appendages like antennae, legs, wings, that are free from the body of a pupa (figs. 2-43, 5-51 A), see **obtect**
- exclusion** Control of pests or diseases achieved by excluding them from an area or country, often as a result of **phytosanitation** or **quarantine** legislation
- excretion** Elimination of metabolic wastes from the body, or their storage in an insoluble form
- exocrine glands** Glands producing and releasing transmitters like **pheromones** or **allelochemicals** to the outside of the body
- exocuticle** Rigid, sclerotized outer layer of the **procuticle**; see **endocuticle** (fig. 2-3)
- exogenous rhythm** Activity patterns governed by variations in the external environment, eg. light, day length, temperature, etc.
- exophily** Out-of-doors loving, used of biting insects that do not enter buildings; see **endophilic**
- exoporian** Having separate copulatory and oviposition **apertures**, with an external groove along which sperm passes from the **bursa copulatrix** to the **vagina**
- Exopterygota** (adj. exopterygote) Group of insect orders with **incomplete metamorphosis**; wings develop externally during the last larval instars
- exoskeleton** Capsule-like skeleton covering the outside of the body of insects and other arthropods; the hardened **cuticle** of Arthropods is made from **chitin**
- extant** Still in existence; as opposed to **extinct**
- extinct** In conservation biology, the status of a species without records of existence in the past 50 years
- extracellular** Referring to processes outside a cell
- extra-oral digestion** Digestion that takes place outside the organism, by secretion of salivary enzymes on or into the food, with soluble digestive products being sucked up
- exudate** Liquid discharge from diseased or injured tissues
- exuviae** (used only in the plural) Cast off cuticle of the larva or pupa after a moult
- eye-spot** Coloured, eye-like spot, usually ringed with one or more contrasting colours
- facultative** Not compulsory, optional behaviour such as facultative parasitism, in which a free-living organism adopts a parasitic mode of life; opposite of **obligatory**
- faecal mottling** Spotting in timber caused by termites applying faecal pellets to their gallery walls
- faeces** (=feces) (adj. faecal) Solid excretions of the alimentary channel
- false eye** See **eye spots**
- false leg** See **proleg**
- fat body** A more or less loose aggregation of cells suspended in the **haemocoel**, responsible for storage and excretion and of major metabolic importance, comparable to the vertebrate liver
- fecundity** Average number of eggs laid by an insect; see **natality**
- femur** (pl. femora) Third segment of the leg, between the **trochanter** and **tibia** (fig. 2-19)
- fermentation** Breakdown of complex molecules by microbes, such as carbohydrates by yeast
- fertilisation** Fusion of a **haploid** sperm and egg cell to form one **diploid** fertilised **oocyte**

- fertility** Ability to reproduce; reproductive rate of a female; see **fecundity** and **natality**
- filament** Term used to describe long thread-like structures or molecules
- file** Toothed or ridged structure used in sound production by stridulation through contact with a **scraper** (figs. 3-2, 3-3)
- filiform** Thread-like
- filler** In applied entomology, the inert component of pesticide dust or granule formulation
- flabellate** Fan-shaped
- flagellum** Third part of an antenna, distal to the **scape** and **pedicel** (fig. 2-5); more generally any whip or whip-like structure
- fluorescent tracer** Fluorescent material added to a pesticide to aid the assessment of spray deposits on plants
- food chain** Chain of organisms, existing in any natural **community**, through which energy and matter are transferred; each link in the chain feeds on, and hence obtains energy from, the one preceding it and is in turn eaten by and provides energy for the one succeeding it; the number of links in the chain is usually three or four and rarely exceeds six; at the beginning of the chain on the **producer** level are the plants (**autotrophs**); all other levels are **consumer** levels: the **herbivores** or **phytophages** as primary consumers, the **carnivorous predators** and **parasites** as secondary consumers and the **decomposers**. All food chains in a community make up the **food web**; see **materials triangle** and **trophic levels** (fig. 4-1)
- food web** See **food chain**
- forage** To seek and gather food
- fore** Anterior, towards the head
- foregut (=stomodeum)** Part of the gut that lies between the mouth and the **midgut**, derived from the **ectoderm** (fig. 2-23)
- forensic entomology** Study of insects in relation to legal matters
- formulation** Components and proportions of additional substances that accompany an insecticide when prepared for application
- fossil** Remains of an organism, or direct evidence of its presence, preserved in rock, ice, amber, tar, peat or volcanic ash
- fossorial** Digging
- frass** Solid faecal material and discarded waste produced by insects, eg. sawdust of wood boring beetles
- frenulum** One or more bristles, arising at the base of the hindwing, which couple the wings together by hooking behind the **retinaculum** beneath the forewing (fig. 5-49)
- frons** Anterior part of the head (figs. 2-4, 2-6)
- frontoclypeus** Fused **frons** and **clypeus** of larval head
- fructivore** (adj. fructivorous) Fruit-eater
- fultura superior** and **inferior** Upper and lower areas of the **diaphragm** of the male **genitalia**
- fumigant** Any material that when in the form of gas or vapour destroys organisms
- fumigation** Application of gases or vapour to infiltrate soil, or stored products to kill pests
- fungicide** Any agent that kills or inhibits fungi
- fungivore** (adj. fungivorous) Fungus-eater
- furcula** Forked springing apparatus on the ventral side of the abdomen of springtails (**Collembola**)
- fusiform** Spindle-shaped
- galea** (pl. galeae) Lobe of the **maxilla** (figs. 2-6, 2-10); in most Lepidoptera modified to form the tubular **proboscis** (fig. 2-17)
- gall** Aberrant growth (**tumor**) of plant tissues eg. leaves, stem, petiole, etc. (figs. 6-1 I, J, 6-2 A), caused by the activity of another organism, often by oviposition or piercing-sucking action of some mites, Homoptera and gall wasps (Hymenoptera)
- galleries** Enclosed tunnels and chambers made by insects
- ganglion** (pl. ganglia) Small mass of nervous tissue containing numerous cell bodies; the **central nervous system** of the idealised insect contains one ganglion per segment besides the **brain** (fig. 2-27)
- gas exchange** System of oxygen uptake and carbon dioxide elimination via the **tracheal system** or **gills**
- gaster** Swollen part of the abdomen of **aculeate** Hymenoptera, lying posterior to the **petiole** (fig. 5-59)
- gena** (pl. genae) Literally, a cheek; on each side of the head; area lying beneath the compound eye (fig. 2-4)
- gene** (adj. genetic) Usually regarded as the smallest physical unit of heredity encoding a molecular cell product (protein). Commonly also considered to be a unit of selection
- gene manipulation** See **genetic engineering**
- generation time** Interval between the production of eggs in one generation and the production of eggs in the next generation (fig. 4-23)
- genetic engineering (=gene manipulation)** Set of procedures by which selected pieces of a **genome** (**genes**) are cut out and inserted into another organism; important tool in molecular biology and biotechnology
- genetic resources** Any wild genetic material for experimentation or for incorporation by breeding or **genetic engineering** into existing agricultural **hybrid** species in order to revitalise or improve the performance of species of economic value
- geniculate** Elbowed
- genitalia** Ectodermally derived structures of both sexes associated with **reproduction** (eg. **mating**, **fertilisation**, **oviposition**)
- genome** Total genetic material within a cell or individual
- genotype** Genetic constitution of a cell or individual, as distinct from its **phenotype**
- gill** Gas exchange organ found in aquatic insects
- glossa** (pl. glossae) ‘Tongue’, one pair of lobes on the inner apex of the **prementum** (figs. 2-6, 2-10)
- gnathos** Single or paired structure beneath the **uncus** in male **genitalia**
- gnathosoma (=capitulum)** In ticks and mites the fused segments bearing **chelicerae** and **pedipalpi** forming a minute tagma; see **idiosoma**

- gonad** Gland that produces reproductive cells, ie. sperm cells in male **testes** or egg cells in female **ovaries**
- gonoduct** In insects, a **duct** leading from the **gonads** (**testes** or **ovaries**) to the **gonopore**
- gonopore** Genital opening
- gradual metamorphosis** (=paurometabolous development) Simple **metamorphosis** of **exopterygote** insects in which the **nymphs** are terrestrial and resemble the adults in general form and mode of life except for the absence of functional wings and reproductive organs; see **complete** and **incomplete metamorphosis**
- granule** Coarse particle of inert material such as pumice or rice husks, that is impregnated or mixed with a pesticide mainly for soil application
- granule applicator** Device able to apply measured quantities of **granules**
- granulose** Having a granular surface
- grease band** Adhesive material such as resin, applied as a band around a tree to trap or repel ascending wingless insects (fig. 8-19 K)
- gregarious** Forming aggregations; see **phase polymorphism**
- gressorial** Walking
- grub** Larva of a beetle
- Grylloblattodea** Ice crawlers
- gyne** Reproductive female Hymenoptera, **queen**
- haematophage** (adj. haematophagous) Feeder of blood
- haemocoel** In insects, the body cavity which is filled with **haemolymph**
- haemocoelous viviparity** Form of **viviparity** in which embryos develop free in the female's **haemolymph** with nutrients taken up by osmosis
- haemocyte** Blood cell
- haemoglobin** Red pigment of blood in red blood cells of vertebrates carrying oxygen
- haemolymph** Insect blood
- habitat** Place or environment ('address of a species') in which specified organisms live; see **niche**
- habituation** Learning, in which an animal's response to a **stimulus** declines with repetition of the stimulus at the same intensity
- hair-pencil** Tuft of long, parallel hairs in male moths which are often expanded and displayed during courtship and which often disseminate **pheromones**
- halteres** Clubbed, reduced second pair of Dipteran wings (fig. 5-46 A)
- hamuli** (adj. hamulate) Hooks along the anterior (**costal**) margin of the hindwing of Hymenoptera which couple the wing in flight by catching on a fold of the forewing
- haplodiploidy** (adj. haplodiploid) Sex determination system in which **diploid** eggs give rise to females, **haploid** ones to males
- haploidy** (adj. haploid) Condition of a **nucleus** or cell in which **chromosomes** are represented singly and unpaired. The haploid chromosome number **n** is thus half the **diploid** number **2n**; haploid cells are commonly the direct product of **meiosis**, but haploid **mitosis** is relatively common too.; no haploid cell can undergo **meiosis**. Diploid organisms generally produce haploid egg and sperm cells
- harpe** Sclerotized structure on inner surface of **valva** in some male moths, associated with **sacculus**
- haustellate** Sucking, as of mouthparts
- haustellum** Proboscis, coiled in Lepidoptera (fig. 2-17)
- hazard** (adj. hazardous) In applied entomology, the chance that harm will come to beneficial forms of life from the use of a pesticide
- hemelytron** (pl. hemelytra) Partly thickened forewing of Heteroptera
- hemimetaboly** (adj. hemimetabolous) Insect orders with **incomplete** or **gradual metamorphosis**
- Hemiptera** Hemipteran suborders Heteroptera, Stenorrhyncha and Auchenorrhyncha, comprising true bugs, cicadas, aphids, scale insects, mealy bugs, tree, plant and leaf hoppers, spittlebugs, lerps, psyllids, etc.
- hematophage** See **haematophage**
- hemocoel** See **haemocoel**
- hemocoelous viviparity** See **haemocoelous viviparity**
- hemocyte** See **haemocyte**
- hemoglobin** See **haemoglobin**
- hemolymph** See **haemolymph**
- herbicide** Any agent or chemical used in the destruction or control of weeds
- herbivore** (=phytophage) (adj. herbivorous) Eater on plants
- hermaphroditism** Having individuals that possess both testes and ovaries, and being capable of self-fertilisation
- heterometabolous development** (=paurometabolous development, gradual development) Development of insects with external wing development (**Exopterygota**); see **hemimetaboly**
- heteromorphosis** (=hypermetamorphosis) (adj. heteromorphic) Having two or more different forms; usually applied to the major change in morphology between larval instars of certain families of Lepidoptera
- heteroneurous** Having the venation of the hind wing reduced, without R2 to R5
- Heteroptera** Suborder of the order **Hemiptera**, comprising the true bugs
- heterotrophy** Designation of heterotrophic organisms (**heterotrophs**) depending on organic compounds as a source of food; all **herbivores**, **carnivores**, **omnivores**, **saprophages**, **parasites** and **decomposers** are heterotrophs
- hexapod** Six-legged
- Hexopoda** Superclass of animals with six legs, comprising the classes **Insecta** and **Entognatha**
- hibernate** To pass the winter in a dormant state
- hind** At or towards the posterior
- hindgut** (=proctodeum) Posterior section of the gut, extending from the end of the midgut to the anus (fig. 2-23)
- holometaboly** (adj. holometabolous) Insect orders having **complete metamorphosis** with pupal stage
- holopneustic** Referring to gas exchange with all the **spiracles** open and functional
- holoptic** Round-view

- homeostasis** In physiology, various processes which help regulate and maintain constancy of the internal environment of a cell or organism at appropriate levels
- homologues** Series of organic compounds with similar properties but differing from each other by some radical
- homology** (adj. homologous) Morphological identity or similarity of a structure of two or more organisms due to common evolutionary origin, eg. the wings of birds and bats; opposite to **analogy**
- homoneurous** Having the full complement of veins in both fore- and hindwings
- Homoptera** The two Hemipteran suborders Stenorrhyncha (aphids, plant lice, scale insects, psyllids, mealy bugs, etc.) and Auchenorrhyncha (cicadas, spittle bugs, tree, leaf and plant hoppers)
- honeydew** Sweet secretions of water and carbohydrates released by aphids and other Homoptera as liquid faeces; honeydew dripping onto leaves is often stained black by mould, called **black sooty mould**
- hormone** Molecules that are secreted directly into the hemolymph (or blood of higher animals) by ductless glands and carried to specific target cells or organs by whose response they bring about a specific and adaptive physiological response. Hormones are sometimes incorrectly referred to as chemical messengers
- host** Organism that harbours another, especially a **parasite** or **parasitoid**, either internally or externally
- host preference** Host specificity, host selectivity, to prefer one host over another
- humeral vein** Short vein arising near the base of the wing and running towards the base of the **costa** (fig. 2-21)
- hyaline** Transparent
- hybrid** In its widest sense, describes a **progeny** resulting from a cross between two genetically non-identical individuals; commonly used where the parents are from different **taxa**
- hydro-** Referring to water, moisture or humidity
- hydrostatic skeleton** Turgid structural support provided by fluid pressure maintained by muscle contractions on a fixed volume of liquids within especially larval insects
- hygro-** See **hydro-**
- Hymenoptera** Sawflies, wasps, ants, bees, bumblebees
- hypermetamorphosis** See **heteromorphosis**
- hyperparasitism** (adj. hyperparasitic) Parasitization of another **parasite**
- hyperparasitoid** Secondary **parasitoid** that develops upon another **parasite** or parasitoid
- hypha** (pl. hyphae) Filament or thread of the simple, vegetative fungal body (**thallus**)
- hypognathous** Having the mouthparts directed ventrally
- hypopharynx** Median lobe of the preoral cavity of the mouthparts (figs. 2-6, 2-11, 2-12, 2-15)
- identification** Discovery of the name of a specimen usually by the use of **identification keys** that are commonly constructed so as to lead the investigator through a sequence of choices between mutually exclusive character descriptions, so chosen as to eliminate all but the specimen under observation; a common format of identification keys is **dichotomous**. The disadvantages of dichotomous keys can be overcome by computer-supported interactive keys
- idiobiont** Parasitoid that prevents its host from developing any further, by paralysis or death; see **konobiont**
- idiosoma** In mites and ticks, the much larger of the two **tagmata**; see **gnathosoma**
- ileum** Second section of the **hindgut** (fig. 2-23), preceding the **colon**
- imaginal disk** or **bud** Latent adult structures in an immature insect, visible as groups of undifferentiated cells
- imago** (pl. imagines, imagos) Adult insect
- immunity** (adj. immune) Ability of animals or plants to resist infection by **parasites** and effects of other harmful agents; essential requirement for survival, since most organisms are continuously menaced by viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasitic animals
- incompatible** Not compatible; not able to live together; in applied entomology, incapable of forming a stable mixture with another chemical
- incomplete metamorphosis** Development in which the immature aquatic stages (**naiads**) differ significantly from the adults, and which lacks a pupal stage; see **complete** and **gradual metamorphosis**
- indigenous** Native, not foreign or exotic
- indirect flight muscles** Muscles that power flight by deforming the thorax rather than directly moving the wings; see **direct flight muscles**
- induced defence** Chemical change, deleterious to **herbivores**, induced in foliage as a result of feeding damage
- inhalation poison** Insecticide with **fumigant** action
- inert** Without active biological or chemical properties
- infect** To enter and establish a **pathogenic** relationship with a **host**; to enter and persist in a carrier organism
- infection** (adj. infected) Process of, or state arising from, being infected with a protozoan, fungal or bacterial pathogen or parasite
- infect** To occupy and cause injury to either plants, animals, soils or products valuable to man
- infestation** (adj. infested) Process of, or state arising from, being infested with a metazoan pathogen or parasite
- infraspecific** See **intraspecific**
- injector** Device for positioning a pesticide into soil or below the surface or into the transport system of a plant
- innate behaviour** Behaviour requiring no choice or learning
- inner margin** Posterior or trailing edge of the wing, joining the base to the **ternus** (fig. 2-21)
- inoculation** In biocontrol, the periodic release of a natural enemy, which breeds so that the progeny provide control
- inoculum** Part or quantity of a pathogenic organism which can infect a host
- inoculum potential** Quantity of a pathogen required to successfully infect a host, ie. to overcome the host's **resistance**

- inquiline** Organism that lives in the home of another, sharing food; in entomology, used particularly of residents in the nests of **social insects**, or in pitcher plants, or in plant **galls** induced by other organisms
- Insecta, insects** Class of **Arthropoda** whose members have a body with distinct head, thorax and abdomen; the head bears one pair of antennae and paired mouthparts; the thorax bears three pairs of legs and one or two pairs of wings in winged insects (**Pterygota**) and none in primarily wingless insects (**Apterygota**); the abdomen bears no legs but other appendages might be present; insects are the most diverse class of organisms
- insecticide** Any agent effective against insects
- insectivore (=entomophage)** (adj. insectivorous) Eater of insects
- insemination** Conception or transfer of male sperm into female during **copulation**
- in situ** In natural position, on site
- instar** Period between the hatching of the egg and the first larval **ecdysis**, and the period between two successive ecdyses; synonym for **stadium**
- integrated pest management (IPM)** Integration of chemical means of pest control with other methods, notably **biological control** and habitat manipulation
- integument** Outer protective covering of an animal, such as skin or **cuticle**
- intercropping** Mixed planting of crops; see **polyculture**
- interference colours** Iridescent colours resulting from the reflection of light from a series of superimposed surfaces separated by distances comparable to the wavelengths of light, as the scales of Lepidoptera
- intersegmental membrane (=conjunctiva)** Membrane joining two segments of the insect body, particularly abdominal segments
- interspecific** Between individuals of two or more different species, eg. interspecific **competition**
- intracellular** Referring to processes in a cell
- intraspecific (=intraspecific)** Within individuals of the same species, eg. intraspecific **competition**
- intrinsic factors** Factors or influences produced within an organism, eg. as a result of its inheritance
- inundative release** In biocontrol, swamping a pest with large numbers of control agents, with control deriving from the released organisms rather than any of their progeny
- in vitro** 'In glass'; biological process occurring, usually under experimental conditions, outside the cell or organism, eg. in a test tube
- in vivo** 'In live'; biological process occurring within a living situation, eg. in a cell or organism
- Isopoda** Order of the class **Crustacea**; sowbugs, pillbugs
- Isoptera** Termites
- jet (of sprays)** Liquid emitted from a nozzle
- jugum** Small, usually expanded area of the forewing near the base, found in primitive moths
- Jurassic** Geological epoch, 210 to 145 million years before the present
- juvenile** Immature, not yet fully developed
- Juvenile Hormone (JH)** Insect hormone released by the **corpora allata** involved in **moulting** process, suppressing the final moult (fig. 2-35)
- juxta** Sclerotized plate beneath the **aedeagus** of the male, to which the aedeagus may be hinged or fused; part of the **fulcra inferior**
- kairomone** Communication chemical that benefits the receiver and is disadvantageous to the producer; see **allelochemicals**
- karyokinesis** See **mitosis**
- kinesis** (pl. kinesis) Movement of an organism in response to a **stimulus**, either in direction of the stimulus (**positive kinesis**) or away from it (**negative kinesis**)
- king** Male primary **reproductive** in termites and ants; see **drone**
- klinokinesis** 'Random walk' with course changes (turns) made when unfavourable **stimuli** are perceived and with the frequency of turns depending on the intensity of the stimulus
- klinotaxis** Behaviour of an insect in which it moves relative to a gradient of stimulus intensity such as the concentration gradient of a **pheromone** (eg. fig. 3-5)
- konobiont** Parasitoid that allows its host to continue to develop; see **idiobiont**
- kunai** Neo-Melanesian Pidgin for the common tall grass *Imperata cylindrica*
- kurakum** Neo-Melanesian Pidgin for the arboreal ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*
- labella** (sing. labellum) In certain flies, paired lobes at the apex of the **proboscis**, derived from **labial palps** (figs. 2-9, 2-12, 2-15)
- labial palp** (pl. labial palpi) Paired appendages of the **labium** (figs. 2-6, 2-10, 2-12, 2-17)
- labium** (pl. labia, adj. labial) Fused **sclerites** forming the ventral part of the mouth ('lower lip') (figs. 2-6, 2-11, 2-12, 2-17)
- labrum** (adj. labral) Upper, hinged **sclerite** of the insect mouth ('upper lip') (figs. 2-6, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-15, 2-17)
- lacinia** Small lobe of the **maxilla** (fig. 2-6); also present in some primitive moths
- lamella antevaginalis** and **postvaginalis** Sclerotized areas of the abdomen anterior and posterior of the **ostium bursae** in the female
- lamellate** Leaf-like or fan-like
- larva** (pl. larvae) The feeding, wingless, sexually immature, developmental stage of an insect after emerging from the egg, eg. caterpillar, maggot, grub; often restricted to **holometabolous insects**, but sometimes used for any immature insect that differs strongly from the adult; in mites, the first immature instar followed by the **protonymph** (fig. 5-7); see **nymph, naiad**
- larvicide** Any agent effective against insect larvae
- latent** Present, but inactive, not apparent
- lateral** Relating to the side (fig. 2-2)

- LC₅₀ value** Lethal concentration of a poison in air or liquid, causing the death of 50 % of a large group of test animals of the same species by inhalation or otherwise; measured in mg **a.i.** per kg body weight
- LD₅₀ value** Lethal dose of a poison, orally or dermally, causing the death of 50 % of a large group of test animals of the same species; measured in mg **a.i.** per kg body weight
- leaf miner** Feeder on the mesophyll layer between the upper and lower epidermis of a leaf
- Lepidoptera** Moths and butterflies
- lerp** In nymphal Psyllidae (Hemiptera) a delicate and complex shelter produced from a carbohydrate secretion from the anus; see **scale**
- lesion** Disruption and **necrosis** of host tissue caused by a **pathogen**, or the toxic saliva of certain Heteroptera
- lethal** Fatal
- liberation** In applied entomology, the release of organisms for biological control
- life cycle (=life history)** Time it takes for an insect to develop from egg to adult; during its life cycle an insect undergoes a progressive series of changes; sometimes considered as lineal succession of organisms from fertilisation to death; life cycles also take into account environmental factors, the method of **reproduction, polymorphism**
- lipophilic** Fat-soluble
- litter** Layer of dead vegetative matter overlying the soil
- locomotion** Act or process of moving from place to place by means of walking, jumping, crawling, flying, floating or swimming
- longitudinal** In the direction of the long axis of the body
- looper** 'Earth measuring worm'; caterpillar of the moth family Geometridae with only one pair of abdominal **prolegs** and which moves by looping its body
- Macrolepidoptera** see '**macros**'
- macrophage** Eater of large particles
- macropterous** Large or long-winged insect
- 'macros'** (=Macrolepidoptera) Commonly used term for large moths with broad, large hindwings and butterflies; 'macros' include for instance the families Notodontidae, Saturniidae, Noctuidae, Arctiidae, Lasiocampidae, Geometridae, Sphingidae and all butterfly families; the term 'macro' is of no taxonomic relevance; see '**micros**'
- maggot** Legless larval insect, usually with a reduced head, frequently the larva of a fly
- male confusion** See **mating disruption**
- malign** Malicious, evil, spiteful, not benign
- Malpighian tubules** Excretory organ of insects draining between mid- and hindgut (fig. 2-23)
- mandible** (adj. mandibulate) Sclerotized, sometimes **dentate** jaw of mandibulate insects
- Mandibulata** Subphylum of the **Arthropoda**, comprising the classes **Chilopoda, Crustacea, Diplopoda, Entognatha, Insecta**, etc.
- mandibulate** Possessing mandibles
- mantid** Referring to praying mantids
- Mantodea** Praying mantids (sing. praying mantis)
- masquerade (=mimesis)** Form of **crypsis** in which an organism resembles features of the environment such as a leaf or thorn that is of no interest to its predator
- materials triangle (=pyramid of biomass)** Diagram in pyramidal form representing the trophic levels of a community or **food chain** with **producers** at the top, followed by primary and secondary **consumers** and the **decomposers** (fig. 4-1)
- mating** See **copulation**
- mating disruption** Form of insect control in which synthetic sex **pheromones**, usually of the female are maintained artificially at a higher level than the background, interfering with mate location; sometimes also referred to as **male confusion**
- maturation** Becoming mature, past the juvenile stage
- maxillae** (sing. maxilla, adj. maxillary) Paired mouthparts situated between the **mandibles** and **labrum**, (fig. 2-6) serving as accessory jaws, provided with **sensilla** that assist in selection of food
- maxillary palp** Paired, usually segmented, appendages of the **maxillae** (figs. 2-6, 2-9, 2-10, 2-12, 2-15, 2-17)
- Mecoptera** Scorpion flies, hanging flies
- media** Fourth main longitudinal vein (M) of the wing; its stem may be branched within the discal cell, but is more often vestigial or absent (fig. 2-21)
- median (=medial)** At or towards the middle or midline (fig. 2-2)
- Megaloptera** Dobson- and Alderflies
- meiosis (=reduction division)** Process whereby a **nucleus** divides by two divisions into four nuclei, each containing half the original number of **chromosomes**; a necessary aspect of eukaryotic **sexual reproduction**, for without it fertilisation would usually double the chromosome number every generation; also ensures genetic variation between offspring
- melanic** Darkened, having a liberal deposition of the black pigment **melanin**
- melittophily** Pollination by bees
- membranous** Pertaining to wings, the usually transparent, flying wings, as in dragonflies
- menotaxis** Orientation with respect to a constant angle of light; also referred to as 'light compass'
- mesal** Nearer to the midline of the body, see **medial**
- mesoseries** Arrangement of the **crochets** of the larval **proleg** in a single, inner or mesal, longitudinal band
- mesosoma** Middle of the three major divisions (**tagmata**) of the insect body, equivalent to the thorax, but in **Apocrita** including the **propodeum** (fig. 5-59)
- mesothorax** Middle segment of the thorax bearing the mid legs and, in the adult, the forewings
- metabolic resistance** Ability to avoid harm by biochemical detoxification of an insecticide
- metabolism** (adj. metabolic) Sum of chemical and physical processes occurring in a living organism, often intended to refer only to its enzymatic reactions; may be regarded as comprising **anabolism** (build-up of molecules) and **catabolism** (breakdown of molecules)

- metamerism** See **segmentation**
- metamorphosis** Relatively abrupt change in body form between the end of immature development and the onset of the adult phase; see **incomplete**, **gradual** and **complete metamorphosis**
- metasoma** In apocritan Hymenoptera the **petiole** plus **gaster** (fig. 5-59)
- metathorax** Third or posterior segment of the thorax, bearing the hind legs and, in the adult, the hind wings
- metazoa** Multicellular animals like insects and mammals
- Microlepidoptera** See 'micros'
- microphage** Feeder on small particles, such as spores
- micropyle** In zoology, one or more microscopic openings in the **chorion** of the egg through which the **sperm** enters to fertilise the egg
- microorganisms** Microscopically small organisms including unicellular plants (algae) and animals (**protozoa**, **protista**), bacteria and many fungi
- '**micros**' (= **Microlepidoptera**) Common term used for smaller, slender moths with extremely narrow and pointed hindwings or with hindwings bearing a long posterior fringe; 'micros' include for instance the families Aegeriidae, Psychidae, Gelechiidae, Oecophoridae, Tineidae, Yponomeutidae, Tortricidae and Pyralidae; the term 'micro' is of no taxonomic relevance; see '**macros**'
- microtrichium** (pl. microtrichia) Minute outgrowths or spines of the **cuticle**; those of wings are called **aculei**
- midgut** Middle section of the gut (fig. 2-23)
- migration** Mass movement over a considerable distance, often in one general direction at any one time
- mimesis** Resemblance to an inedible object in the environment; see **masquerade**
- mimic** (adj. mimetic) One of the three components of a **mimicry** system, the emitter of false signal(s) received by the **observer**; an individual, population or species that resembles a **model**, usually another species or part thereof; see **automimic**, **Batesian mimicry**, **Müllerian mimicry**
- mimicry** Resemblance of a **mimic** to a **model** by which the mimic gains protection from being eaten provided to the **model** by being either unpalatable, poisonous, noxious, or being otherwise distasteful; mimicry is often associated with **aposematic coloration**
- mine** Gallery or burrow, visible beneath the epidermis of plant tissue made by a larva. A **leaf mine** for instance is a gallery in the mesophyll layer between the upper and lower epidermis of a leaf
- miscible** Having the property to mix well
- miscible liquid (m.l.)** Formulation of pesticide in which the technical product is dissolved in an organic solvent, which on dilution, is dissolved in the water carrier
- mist blower** Spraying device that produces a fine air-carried spray (fig. 8-19 H)
- miticide** See **acaricide**
- mitosis** (= **karyokinesis**) Method of nuclear division which produces two daughter nuclei, usually identical to each other and to the parent **nucleus**
- model** One of the three components of a **mimicry** system, the emitter of signal(s) received by the **observer**; the organism resembled by the **mimic**, protected from predation, for example by distastefulness
- mola, molar** (adj. molar) Ridged or roughened grinding surface of the mandible (fig. 2-6)
- mold** See **mould**
- molt** See **moult**
- molluscicide** Any agent effective against molluscs like slugs and snails
- moniliform** Bead-like
- monitoring** Observation for a particular purpose as to keep track of crop development and insect **infestation**
- monoculture** Extensive cultivation of only one crop species resulting in very low species diversity and high **susceptibility** of the crop to pest attack; see **polyculture**
- monogyn** Colony of **eusocial** insects dominated by one queen
- monophage** (adj. monophagous) Eater of only one kind of food, used particularly by specialised **phytophages**
- monophyletic** Of common ancestry
- monotrysian** Having a single genital **aperture** serving both for **copulation** and **oviposition**
- monoxene** (adj. monoxenous) Parasite restricted to one host
- morph** Genetic form or variant
- morphology** Study of forms and structures of organisms
- mortality** Death rate
- mould** Microfungus, often visible as black or dark stains on surfaces
- moult** In insects, the formation of a new **cuticle** followed by shedding of the old cuticle (**ecdysis**)
- motile** Mobile, being able to move; opposite to **sessile**
- Müllerian mimicry** Mimetic system in which two or more unpalatable species obtain protection from predation by resembling each other; see **Batesian mimicry**
- multiordinal** Of several sizes; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**
- multiparasitism** Parasitization of a host by two or more **parasites** or **parasitoids**
- multiple resistance** Concurrent existence of two or more 'defence' mechanisms against an insecticide in a single pest population
- multiporous** Having several openings
- multiserial** Arranged in several series; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**
- multivoltine** Having more than one generation annually
- mutagen** (adj. mutagenic) Any influence capable of increasing **mutation** rate, usually caused by chemicals, ultraviolet radiation, x-rays, beta and gamma radiation
- mutation** Alteration in the arrangement or amount of the genetic information in a cell or virus
- mutualism** (adj. mutual) **Symbiotic** relationship between two or more species, in which both species benefit, eg. ants and antplants
- mycophage** (= **fungivore**) (adj. mycophagous, fungivorous) Eater of fungi

- myophily** Pollination by flies
- myrmecochory** Seed dispersal by ants
- myrmecology** Study of ants
- myrmecophily** Pollination by ants
- myrmecophyte** Plants housing ants; 'ant plants'
- naiad** Immature stage of aquatic **hemimetabolous** insects; see **nymph, larva**
- nasute** With a pronounced snout; in termites, soldiers possessing a snout
- natality** Birth rate, the reproductive rate of all females of a population; see **fecundity**
- natatorial** Swimming
- native** Indigenous, originated locally, not exotic
- necrophage** (adj. necrophagous) Eater of dead and/or decaying animals
- necrosis** Death of cells or tissues, especially through disease
- nectar** Nutritious liquid produced in intra- or extrafloral **nectaries** of mainly insect-pollinated plants, containing sugars, amino acids, minerals, etc.
- nectaries** Nectar-secreting glands of flowers, either in the flower (intrafloral) or outside (extrafloral)
- Neem tree** *Azadirachta indica* (Meliaceae), traditionally used multipurpose tree having insecticidal properties
- nematicide** Any agent effective against **nematodes** such as eelworms
- Nematodes** Roundworms, eelworms or threadworms
- Neoptera** (adj. neopteran) Group of more advanced insect orders with foldable wings
- neotenic** Reproductive termite assisting the queen in laying eggs
- neoteny** (adj. neotenous) Retention of **juvenile** features into the adult stage
- neurohormone** (=neuropeptide) Largest class of insect **hormones**, being small proteins secreted within different parts of the nervous system
- neurone** Nerve cell
- neuropeptide** see **neurohormone**
- Neuroptera** Lacewings and antlions
- neurosecretory cells** Modified **neurons** found throughout the nervous system, producing insect **hormones** except ecdysteroids and **Juvenile Hormone**
- neurotransmitter** Chemical transmitting nervous signals between nerve cells
- niche** Role within a **community** enacted equivalently by different species in different communities; for animals largely defined by feeding habits and size; modern niche theory is concerned particularly with resource competition between species; sometimes referred to as 'profession of a species'; see **habitat**
- nit** Egg of lice or other parasitic insects
- nocturnal** Active during the night
- nodiform** In the form of a knot or knob
- nomenclature** Science of naming plants and animals
- non-target organism** See **target organism**
- notum** Dorsal sclerites of the thorax (fig. 2-18)
- noxious** Harmful; opposite of innocuous
- nucleus** (pl. nuclei, adj. nuclear) Organelle in **eukaryotic** cells making up about 10% of the cell volume and containing the cell's **chromosomes**
- nuptial flight** Mating flight of winged queens and males of Hymenoptera and termites
- nymph** Larval instar of **hemimetabolous** insects; see **larva, naiad**
- obligatory** Compulsory, exclusive; opposite of **facultative**
- obligatory diapause** Resting stage that occurs in every individual of each generation of a **univoltine** insect
- observer** One of the three components of a **mimicry** system, the receiver of the signal(s) emitted by the **model** and **mimic**
- obtect pupa** Pupa with body appendages fused to the body, not free (figs. 2-43, 5-51 B); see **exarate pupa**
- occipital foramen** Posterior **aperture** of the insect head through which the alimentary canal, central nervous system and other organs pass
- occlusion** Blocking, shutting or closing; eg. the closing of the bark around an injury
- ocellus** (pl. ocelli) Simple organ of sight found above or between **compound eyes** of many insects; usually three, but can be reduced to two, one or none (fig. 2-4)
- ocular** Referring to vision and eyes
- Odonata** Dragon- and damselflies
- oesophagus** (=esophagus) Gullet or **foregut** that lies between the **pharynx**, and the **crop** (fig. 2-23)
- offspring** (no plural) Descendant from an ancestor; sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.
- olfaction** (adj. olfactory) Sense of smell
- oligophage** (adj. oligophagous) Eater of few kinds of food, eg. several plant species within one genus or one family; used particularly of **phytophages**
- oligopod larva** Larva with legs on the thorax only and not on the abdomen (fig. 2-42)
- oligoxene** Parasite restricted to a few host species only
- ommatidium** (pl. ommatidia) Facet of the **compound eye** in insects (fig. 2-30)
- omnipresent** See **ubiquitous, cosmopolitan**
- omnivore** (adj. omnivorous) Eater of any type of food
- ontogeny** Development from egg to adult
- oocyte** Immature egg cell formed in the **oogonium** within the **ovariole** (fig. 2-33 B)
- ootheca** Egg pack of several eggs laid together in a protective structure (eg. fig. 5-18 A)
- open cell** Area of the wing membrane partially surrounded by **veins** but including part of the wing margin
- operculum** Lid-like cover of an opening, eg. of an egg
- ophistognathous** With the head deflexed such that the mouthparts are directed posteriorly as in many Hemiptera and some Orthoptera.; see **hypo-, prognathous**
- Opiliones** (=Opiliona) Order of **Arachnida**, harvest men
- opistosoma** One of the **tagmata** of **chelicerate** arthropods (Merostoma and **Arachnida**); comprises the trunk segments, devoid of walking limbs; often, eg. in scorpions separable into an anterior **mesosoma** and a posterior **metasoma**

- oral** Referring to the mouth
- organochlorines** Class of insecticides containing chlorine
- organophosphates** Class of insecticides containing phosphorous
- orthognathous** See **hypognathous**
- Orthoptera** Locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, katydids, etc.
- osmeterium** (pl. osmeteria) Eversible pair of stink glands of some Papilionidae caterpillars, located dorsally between head and prothorax
- osmoregulation** Regulation of water balance, maintaining the **homeostasis** of osmotic and ionic content of the body fluids
- ostium** (pl. ostia) Paired, slit-like openings (fig. 2-24) in the wall of the insect heart through which the **haemolymph** enters from the body cavity (**haemocoel**)
- ostium bursae** Copulatory **aperture** of the female **bursa copulatrix**
- outbreak** (=calamity, **plague**) Temporary condition that is characterised by excessive insect numbers and - if it is a pest species - injury to valuable materials or products; sporadic calamities occur suddenly in a small, restricted area and vanish after a short period of time; periodic outbreaks happen at more or less regular intervals
- ovarium, ovary** (pl. ovaria, ovaries) Main reproductive organ in female animals, each comprised of several **ovarioles**, producing eggs (fig. 2-33 B)
- ovariole** One of several ovarian tubes that form the **ovary** (fig. 2-33 B)
- ovicide** Any factor or chemical that destroys eggs
- oviduct** Duct carrying the eggs from the ovary to the genital opening (**gonopore**)
- oviparity** (adj. oviparous) Reproduction in which eggs are laid
- oviposition** Act of laying or depositing eggs
- ovipositor** Modified hollow or sheath-like, paired abdominal appendages of female insects for laying eggs
- ovoviviparity** (adj. ovoviviparous) Retention of the developing fertilised egg within the mother, considered to be a form of viviparity but in which there is no nutrition of the hatched young; see **viviparity, oviparity**
- ovulation** Release of an **ovum** or **oocyte** from the female **ovary**
- ovum** (pl. ova) Egg
- paedogenesis** Asexual reproductive system in which the juvenile stages reproduce
- palaeontology** Study of **fossils** and evolutionary relationships and ecologies of organisms forming the fossils
- Palaeoptera** Group of primitive insect orders of Odonata and Ephemeroptera that are unable to fold their wings
- palp, palpus** (pl. palps, palpi) One of a pair of segmented appendages, eg. of the **maxillae** or **labium**, provided with **sensilla** (eg. figs. 2-6, 2-9, 2-10, 2-12)
- pan-tropical** Species occurring widely throughout the Tropics and Subtropics
- pandemism** (adj. pandemic) Referring to a universal, widely spread disease
- papillae anales** Pair of lobes at the tip of the abdomen of female moths used in **oviposition**; usually clothed with sensory **setae**, but sometimes fused, sclerotized and dentate and used to pierce plant tissues
- paraglossa** (pl. paraglossae) One pair of lobes distolateral on the **prementum** of the **labium**, lying outside the **glossae**, mesal to the **labial palp** (eg. fig. 2-6)
- parasite** (adj. parasitic) Organism that lives at the expense of another (**host**) which it does not necessarily kill; see **parasitoid, ectoparasite, endoparasite**
- parasitism** Symbiotic relationship between two species in which one species, the **parasite** benefits to the detriment of the other, the host but usually without causing its death; see **multiparasitism, superparasitism, hyperparasitism**
- parasitization** Condition of being **parasitized** by either a **parasite** or **parasitoid**
- parasitized** State of a **host** that supports a **parasite** or **parasitoid**
- parasitoid** Internal or external **parasite** that ultimately causes the death of its **host**
- parthenogenesis** (adj. parthenogenetic) Non-sexual reproductive system in which the eggs undergo full development without having been fertilised by a male
- parts per million (ppm)** Measurement of concentration, eg. the proportion of a toxicant present in relation to that of plant material on which it has been deposited; usually used in connection with the edible proportion of a crop and its suitability for consumption
- paurometabolous development** See **gradual metamorphosis**
- patagium** (pl. patagia) One of a pair of anterior **sclerites** of the **prothorax**
- pathogen** Disease-causing **parasite**, often microorganisms
- pathogenesis** Period during which a **pathogen** is actively attacking the living tissue of its **host**
- pathogenic** Disease-producing
- pathogenicity** Ability to overcome the body defence of a **host**, to invade and injure the tissues of the host and to eventually produce diseases
- pecten** Comb-like series of **setae** or **scales**, sometimes present either on the **scape** of the antenna or vein CuA on the upper side of the hind wing
- pectinate** Comb-like
- pectinifer** Comb of special **setae** or **sensilla** on the **valva** in males of some Nepticuloidea and Incurvarioidea
- pedicel** Second segment of the antenna (figs. 2-5, 2-6)
- pedipalp** Second pair of head appendages of spider-like animals (**Arachnida**)
- periodic release** Regular release of biocontrol agents that are effective in control but unable to establish permanently
- peripneustic** System of **gas exchange** in many insect larvae with 9 functional pairs of **spiracles**
- persistence** Property of some pesticides that can remain unaltered in the environment for a considerable long period of time

- pest** Organism that is judged by man to cause harm to himself, his crops, livestock or his property
- pest resurgence** Rapid increase in numbers of a pest following cessation of control measures or resulting from development of **resistance** and/or elimination of natural enemies
- pesticide** Toxic or poisonous chemical used to control or kill pest organisms; a term of wide application which includes all the more specific applications, eg. **insecticide**, **molluscicide**, **nematicide**, **rodenticide**, **acaricide**, **fungicide**, **herbicide**, etc.
- pesticide resistance** Result of a selection of individuals that are genetically predisposed to survive a pesticide; see **multiple resistance**, **pesticide tolerance**
- pesticide tolerance** Ability of an individual to survive an insecticide not necessarily due to genetic predisposition
- petiole** In entomology, the narrow 'waist' of symphytic Hymenoptera as part of the abdomen (fig. 5-59)
- phalaenophily** Pollination by moths
- pharate adult** Fully developed adult insect after **apolysis** but before it sheds the pupal cuticle
- pharynx** Anterior part of the **foregut**, anterior to the **oesophagus** (fig. 2-23)
- phase polymorphism** Occurrence of distinct morphological features of **solitary** individuals (occurring singly) and **gregarious** individuals (forming aggregations) of a species; phase polymorphism can be found in some Lepidoptera and Orthoptera
- Phasmatodea** Stick and leaf insects, walking sticks
- phenotype** Total appearance of an organism, determined by interaction during development between its genetic constitution (**genotype**) and the environment
- pheromone** Volatile substance secreted by an individual, that produces a certain response in other individuals of the same species; pheromones can act as sex attractants, or can be engaged in communication, courtship, identification of individuals of the same nest and warning of danger
- phoresy** Transportation of small non-parasitic animals, such as mites, on the bodies of larger animals
- photosynthesis** The light-dependent manufacture of organic molecules like sugars from inorganic molecules like carbon dioxide by photo**autotrophic** organisms like plants, blue-green algae and cyanobacteria
- Phthiraptera** Lice
- phylogenetics** Approach to biological **classification** concerned with reconstructing **phylogeny** and recovering the history of **speciation**
- phylogeny** (adj. phylogenetic) Evolutionary history of a group of organisms, the family tree and relationship of the species in a group
- physical poison** Chemicals that are applied to suffocate target insects by means of dust or to disrupt the cuticle by using petroleum oil, detergents or organic solvents
- physiology** Study of processes that occur within living organisms; in multicellular organisms, includes interactions between cells, tissues, and organs and all forms of intercellular communication
- phytochemical** See **secondary plant compound**
- phytophage** (=herbivore) (phytophagous) Eater of plants or materials of plant origin
- phytosanitation** Measures requiring the removal or destruction of diseased or **infested** plant material likely to form a source of re-infection or re-infestation
- phytotoxic** Toxic to plants
- pigment** Colouring matter in tissues and cells
- pilifer** One of a pair of lateral lobes of the **labrum**, usually bearing **setae**
- pinaculum** (pl. pinacula) Sclerotized plate bearing one or more primary larval **setae**
- pin-hole** Smaller hole in wood of a living or dead tree made by wood boring beetles; see **shot-hole**
- plant resistance** Range of inherited mechanisms by which plants resist insect and, in general, pest attack; see **antibiosis**, **antixenosis**, **tolerance**
- planta** In entomology, flat terminal part of the ventral **proleg** in larvae
- plastron** Layer of fine hair which holds a layer of air on the underside of some aquatic insects
- Plecoptera** Stoneflies
- pleural membrane** Lateral membrane connecting the **sclerites** of the **tergum** and **sternum**
- pleuron** (pl. pleura, adj. pleural) Enlarged lateral plate of an insect's winged abdominal segment (fig. 2-18)
- plumose** Bearing whorls of **setae**
- poikilothermia** (adj. poikilothermic) Inability to regulate the body temperature relative to the surrounding environment; synonym to **ectothermia**
- poison bait** See **bait**
- poison glands** Accessory glands that produce poison, as in the **stingers** of Hymenoptera
- pollination** Transfer of pollen from male to female flower parts
- polyculture** Cultivation of several crops in the same area, resulting in higher species diversity and lower pest **susceptibility**; see **monoculture**, **intercropping**
- polyembryony** Asexual reproductive system in which two or more, often very many **embryos** are produced from a single egg
- polygyny** (adj. polygyn) **Social insects** that have several female **reproductives** (**queens**)
- polymorphism** (adj. polymorphic) Major category of discontinuous variation within species as genetic and non-genetic **polymorphism**; see **dimorphism**
- polyphage** (adj. polyphagous) Eater of several species of plants or of a variety of different foods
- polypod larva** Type of larva with jointed legs on the thorax and **prolegs** on the abdomen (fig. 2-42)
- population** Group of **conspecific** individuals (of the same species), commonly forming a breeding unit and sharing a particular **habitat** at a given time
- population biology** See **population ecology**
- population density** (=abundance) Number of individuals per area or volume
- population dynamics** Changes in size and structure of a population through time and space

- population ecology (=population biology)** Study of populations, their structures, functions and dynamics; population ecology is integrated by some authors in **synecology**, others consider it as equivalent to synecology and **autecology**
- population size** Number of individuals of a population
- population system** Total of factors or **variables** having an impact on the **population dynamics**
- posterior** Situated behind, after, at the rear (fig. 2-2)
- powderpost beetles** Beetles of the subfamily Lyctinae (Bostrichidae) and the closely related furniture beetles (Anobiidae) that bore seasoned and unseasoned timber causing structural damage
- predation** (adj. predacious, predatory) Preying on other organisms; see **predator**, **prey**
- predator** Animal that uses in its life two or more other individual animals (**prey**) as food
- predisposition** Condition increasing the susceptibility of a plant to a pest or disease, usually the result of environmental or cultural defects
- pregenital segments** First seven abdominal segments
- prehensile** Grasping, clasping
- prementum** Free distal end of the **labium** usually bearing **labial palps**, **glossae** and **paraglossae** (fig. 2-6, 2-12, 2-15)
- prepupa** Quiescent stage between the larval period and the pupa, found in some Diptera and Thysanoptera
- presoldier** In termites, an intervening stage between soldier and worker
- pretarsus** (pl. pretarsi, adj. pretarsal) Terminalia of the last **tarsal** segment of an insect leg (fig. 2-19), eg. a pair of claw-like appendages
- prevention** (adj. preventive) In applied entomology, the protectant application of a pesticide before a predicted **infestation** of a crop
- prey** Food item for a **predator**
- primary reproductives** In termites, the **queen** and **king**, founders of a colony
- proboscis** Tubular organ of insects used to suck in liquid food; in Lepidoptera formed from the paired **galeae** (figs. 2-11, 2-17)
- proctodeum** See **hindgut**
- producers** **Autotrophic** organisms like plants that produce carbohydrates during **photosynthesis**; see **food chain**, **materials triangle**, **trophic levels** (fig. 4-1)
- progeny** Offspring, descendants, young
- prognathous** With the mouthparts directed anteriorly
- proleg** Unsegmented, fleshy, leg-like, ventral, abdominal organ in larvae, used for walking; ‘false leg’
- pronotum** Dorsal, sometimes greatly enlarged **notum** of the first thoracic segment (**prothorax**) (fig. 2-1)
- propodeum** In **Apocrita**, the first abdominal segment if fused with the thorax to form a **mesosoma** (fig. 5-59)
- prophylactic** In applied entomology, measures that are continuously applied for the prevention of **outbreaks**
- protandry** Applied to the situation in many insects in which adult males always shed the pupal cuticle some time before the females
- protectant** In applied entomology, the **preventive** application of a pesticide before a predicted **infestation** of a crop
- prothoracic gland** Thoracic or cephalic glands that secrete ecdysteroids (figs. 2-28, 2-35)
- prothoracic shield** Sclerotized middorsal plate on the **prothorax** of larvae
- prothoracicotropic hormone (PTTH)** Neuropeptide **hormone** secreted by the **brain** that controls aspects of moulting and **metamorphosis** via action on the **corpora cardiaca** (fig. 2-35)
- prothorax** First, anterior segment of the adult insect’s thorax, carrying the forelegs
- protista** Simple, unicellular **eukaryotic** organisms including **protozoa**, algae and certain fungi
- protocerebrum** Anterior part of the insect **brain**, the **ganglia** of the first segment, comprising the ocular and associative centres
- protonymph** Second instar of mites, the first nymphal instar after the **larva** (fig. 5-7)
- protoplasm** Cell contents within and including the plasma membrane
- protozoa** Unicellular and colonial animals
- protraction** Withdrawal, the converse of extension
- protrusible** Capable of being extended or protruded
- Protura** Proturans, one of the three **entognathous** orders
- provenance** Variety of defined geographic origin
- proximal** Part of an appendage being closer to or at the body (fig. 2-2); opposite to **distal**
- pseudergate** In ‘lower’ termites the equivalent of the **worker** caste, comprising immature nymphs or undifferentiated larvae that have the ability to change into other **castes**
- pseudocopulation** Attempted **copulation** of an insect with a flower
- pseudoplacental viviparity** Viviparity (producing living offspring) in which an egg develops via nourishment from a presumed placenta
- psocid** See **Psocoptera**
- Psocoptera** Booklice, barklice, psocids
- psychophily** Pollination by butterflies
- pterostigma** Pigmented and denser spot near the anterior margin of the fore and sometimes hind wings
- pterothorax** The enlarged second and third segments of the thorax bearing the wings and the flight muscles
- Pterygota** Orders of winged insects
- pterygote** Winged
- pubescent** Covered with fine short hair; downy
- pulvillus** (pl. pulvilli) Paired lobes at the tip of the **tarsus** associated with claws (fig. 2-19)
- pupa** (pl. pupae) Resting stage between the last larval **instar** and the adult in the life cycle of **holometabolous** insects; also termed **chrysalis** in Lepidoptera
- puparium** Hardened skin of the final instar larva in which the pupa forms
- pupation** Becoming a pupa
- pylorus** Anterior hindgut where the **Malpighian tubules** enter (fig. 2-23)

- pyramid of biomass** See **materials triangle** (fig. 4-1)
- pyrethrin** One of the insecticidal chemicals of pyrethrum *Taneacetum cinerariaefolium* (Compositae)
- pyrethroids** Class of insecticides with structural similarity to **pyrethrin**
- quarantine** Examination, observation, treatment and/or isolation of organisms or particular products for a certain period of time in order to prevent the spread of pests and diseases. Quarantine is one of the most important pest management tools for island nations
- quasisocial** Social behaviour in which individuals of the same generation cooperate and nest-share without division of labour
- queen** Female belonging to the **reproductive caste** in **eusocial** or **semisocial** insects; see **gyne**
- quiescence** (adj. quiescent) Temporary suspension of activity or development in response to a brief period of unfavourable conditions; see **diapause**
- race** Category of **infraspecific** variation; a non-formal category used chiefly in zoological contexts; geographical races approximate to **subspecies**
- radius** In wing venation, the third main longitudinal wing vein, usually with five branches, some of which may be fused or lost (fig. 2-21)
- rami** Branches of a pectinate antenna
- Raphidioptera** Camelneck flies, snake flies
- raptorial** Clasping, grasping
- receptaculum seminis** See **spermatheca**
- receptor** Sense cell responding to some variable features of an animal's internal or external environment by a shift in its membrane voltage; receptors can be sensitive to the quality of temperature (**thermo-**), light (**photo-**), smell and taste (**chemo-**), sound, touch, gravity, currents of air, etc. (**mechanoreceptor**)
- rectum** (adj. rectal) Last part of the **hindgut** (fig. 2-23)
- reflex** Simple response to a simple **stimulus**
- reflex bleeding** Faculty by which some insects like ladybirds (Coccinellidae) can eject blood through certain weak spots in the **intersegmental membranes** as a defensive response
- refractory period** Time taken for nerve and muscle membranes to recover their resting ionic imbalance after passage of an impulse
- remigium** Anterior part of the wing, usually more rigid than the posterior **clavus** and with more veins (fig. 2-1)
- reniform** Kidney-shaped
- repellent** Substance disliked by particular insects, driving them back
- reproduction** Process of multiplication of living organisms whereby the species is perpetuated, either **sexual** or **asexual reproduction**
- reproductive potential** Potential of reproduction limited by environmental factors; the result of reduced **biotic potential** depending on fertility, length of the life cycle and sex ratio; see **environmental resistance**
- reproductives, reproductive caste** In **social insects**, individuals that are responsible for the production of offspring; see **queen, king, neotenic, alate, de-alate**
- residual poison** Poison remaining in the pest's body for some time after the application and being still capable of harming the pest
- residue** In applied entomology, the amount of pesticide remaining in or on plant tissue or in soil after a given time, especially at harvest time
- resistance** (adj. resistant) Ability of an organism to withstand, suppress or retard the injurious effects, eg. of pesticides or pathogens; see **environmental resistance, pesticide resistance, plant resistance, metabolic resistance, multiple resistance**
- respiration** (adj. respiratory) Metabolic process in which substrates (food) are oxidised using molecular oxygen; also used inappropriately to mean breathing through **spiracles** or **gas exchange** across a thin **cuticle**
- retinaculum** Membranous hook, a series of hooks, or groups of specialised scales beneath the forewing, behind which the **frenulum** hooks (fig. 5-49)
- rhizosphere** Zone surrounding the roots of plants, usually richer in fungi and bacteria than elsewhere in the soil
- rigor mortis** State of muscle rigidity that follows death in most organisms
- rodenticide** Any agent suitable for the control of rodents
- rostrum** Mouth; the beak-like piercing-sucking mouthparts of bugs; also applied to the 'snout' of weevils
- rot** Disease symptom in which plant tissues are destroyed
- rotenone** Chemical derived eg. from *Derris spp.* (Leguminosae) with insecticidal and other toxic effects
- round dance** Communication dance of honey bees (fig. 3-16 A)
- rust** Type of disease characterised by the production of pustules on the surface of the host caused eg. by fungi or mites
- sacculus** Sclerotized basal area of the ventral margin in the **valva** of the male **genitalia**
- saccus** Usually hollow **apodeme** directed forwards mid-ventrally from the **vinculum** into the body cavity of the males of some species
- salivary gland** Gland that produces saliva, sometimes modified to silk gland, eg. in some caterpillars
- saltatorial** Jumping
- sanitation** Removal and/or destruction of diseased material in order to reduce **inoculum**; **phytosanitation** refers to plant material
- saprophage** (adj. saprophagous) Eater of decaying organisms, **scavenger**
- scale** (1). Flattened and modified hair or **seta** of Lepidoptera (2). in most scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccoidea) a covering made of waxy substances for the protection of eggs, nymphs and adults; the scale is called **lerp** in Psyllidae (Hemiptera) and **test** in Diaspididae (Hemiptera)
- scale insect** Member of the superfamily Coccoidea (Hemiptera); see **scale**
- scape** Basal segment of the antenna (figs. 2-5, 2-6)
- scarabaeiform larva** **Oligopod** larva, having a curved, fleshy abdomen and possessing limited mobility, eg. the grub of Scarabaeidae (Coleoptera) (fig. 5-33 B)

- scavenger** Animal feeding on carrion, dead plants, decaying matter and animal faeces
- sclerite** Sclerotized plate forming part of the **exoskeleton** or body wall of an insect
- sclerotin** Brown substance produced by tanning of protein; it is deposited in certain areas of the **exoskeleton** and produces hard, often thickened plates or **sclerites**
- sclerotization** (adj. sclerotized) Stiffening of the **cuticle** by cross-linkage of protein chains
- scolus** (pl. scoli) Outgrowth of the body wall in larvae, bearing branches or **setae**
- scraper** Ridged surface drawn over a **file** to produce **stridulatory** sounds
- scutellum** Posterior third of the **alinothum** (either meso- or metanotum), lying behind the **scutum**; in many Hemiptera, Homoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera, the scutellum is a more or less triangular sclerite between the base of the wings
- scutum** Middle third of the **alinothum** (either meso- or metanotum), lying in front of the **scutellum**; in hard-bodied ticks, the shield-like protective structure
- secondary pest** Previously harmless insect or other organism becoming a pest following a primary pest attack or pesticide treatment against a primary pest
- secondary plant compounds** Poisonous or noxious plant chemicals assumed to be produced by plants for defensive purposes
- sedentary** Sitting, seated or **sessile**, opposite of mobile
- segment, segmentation** (adj. segmented) In zoology common synonym for metameric segment or **metamerism**, to indicate production of a body plan of repeating organisational units, variably distinguishable, along the antero-posterior body axis (eg. fig. 5-1)
- selective pesticide** Pesticide that destroys certain species of pests and leaves others relatively unharmed
- semi-aquatic** Living in saturated soils but not immersed in free water
- semi-looper** Caterpillar from the Noctuidae subfamily Plusiinae with two or three pairs of prolegs, moves in a somewhat looping manner; see **looper**
- semen** Sperm
- seminal** Referring to **semen** or **sperm**
- seminal vesicle** Male sperm storage organs
- semiochemical** Any chemical used in **intra-** and **inter-specific** communication, classified as **pheromones** and **allelochemicals**
- semisocial** Social behaviour in which individuals of the same generation cooperate and nest-share with some divisions of reproductive labour
- sense organ** Group of sensory **receptors** and associated non-sensory tissues specialised for detection of one sensory quality such as light, sound, scent, taste, etc.
- sensillum** (pl. sensilla) See **sense organ**
- serpentine** Winding like a snake
- serpentine mine** Mine that is curved or coiled, becoming gradually larger to a head-like end
- serrate** Saw-like
- sessile** Immobile, not capable of moving freely
- seta** (pl. setae) Hair arising from a socket; the hairs present in first-instar larvae are primary setae; those acquired later may be subprimary or secondary setae
- setaceous** Tapering
- setal map** Diagrammatic representation of the arrangement of **setae** in larvae
- setose** Bearing setae
- sexual dimorphism** Distinct sets of **phenotypic** secondary sexual characteristics for females and males of a species; in other words: a male looks different from a female; males and females might differ in body size, coloration of body or wings, patterns of songs, presence and shape of wings and appendages like antlers, feelers, etc. (fig. 2-44); see **dimorphism**
- sexual reproduction** Form of reproduction involving two 'parents' in **eukaryotic** organisms; during **fertilisation** a **haploid** sperm cell fuses with a haploid egg cell to form one **diploid oocyte**; see **meiosis**
- shot-hole** Larger hole in wood of a living or dead tree made by wood boring beetles; see **pin-hole**
- sibling** Full brother or sister
- signum** (pl. signa) Sclerotized area or structure on the inner wall of the **corpus bursae** in the female **genitalia**
- sinus** Space or recess between two lobes or organs
- Siphonaptera** Fleas
- social insects** All termite and all ant species as well as some bee and wasp species that form **colonies** and have structurally and functionally specialised, distinct groups of individuals; see **caste, sociality**
- social stomach** Temporary holding pouch inside the **gaster** of ants for food to be shared with the rest of the colony (fig. 3-21)
- sociality** Condition of living in an organised community; see **quasi-, semi-, sub-** and **eusociality**
- socius** (pl. socii) One of a pair of lobes clothed with **setae**, sometimes present beneath the **uncus** in the male **genitalia**
- soldier in social insects**, an individual belonging to the soldier caste involved in colony defence
- solitary** Non-colonial, occurring singly or in pairs; see **phase polymorphism**
- solvent** In applied entomology, carrier solution in which the pesticide is dissolved to form the concentrate
- soma** (adj. somatic) Body of an animal excluding the germ cells
- sonogram** Graphic representation of the vocalisation of an animal; a sound spectrogram recording the frequency as a function of time (eg. fig. 3-1)
- speciation** Origin of species
- species** Group of individuals sharing the same features and forming a reproductive community, producing fertile offspring; abbreviated **sp.** (singular) and **spp.** (plural)
- specificity** (adj. specific) Preference, eg. of host
- spermatheca** Small sac with an opening to the **vagina**, used for storing **sperm** (fig. 2-33 B)
- spermatophore** Sac containing sperm introduced into the female **bursa copulatrix** by male during **mating**

- sphecomophily** Pollination by wasps
- spine** Multicellular, unjointed, cuticular extension, often thorn-like
- spinneret** Organ through which silk is extruded from the silk glands; in insects, beneath the larval head or on legs; in true spiders, on tip of abdomen
- spinule** Minute, thorn-like projections from the cuticle of larvae
- spinulose** Covered with **spinules**
- spiracle** Lateral opening of the body wall through which air passes to the **tracheal system** (figs. 2-25, 2-26)
- sprayer** Device for the application of pesticide sprays
- spreader (=wetter, surfactant)** In applied entomology, any material added to a spray to lower the surface tension and to improve spread over a given area
- spur** Movable, spine-like structure on the insect leg (fig. 2-19)
- stability** In applied entomology, the ability of a pesticide formulation to resist chemical degradation over a period of time, either in storage or after application
- stadium** Period between **moult**s, **instar** duration or inter-moult period
- stemma** (pl. stemmata) Simple visual organ usually present on each side of the larval head of **holometabolous** insects
- stenogastrous** Having a shortened or narrow abdomen
- sterigma** (pl. sterigmata) Sclerotized plate or plates surrounding the **ostium bursae** of the female
- sterilant** Any substance suitable for **sterilisation**
- sterile** Devoid of living organisms, infertile
- sterile male technique** Means of controlling insects by swamping populations with large numbers of artificially sterilised males, competing with the lower number of fertile males
- sterilisation** To make sterile by killing any micro-organisms present; to render infertile
- sternite** Ventral plate of abdominal segments (fig. 2-22)
- sternum** (pl. sterna, adj. sternal) Ventral surface of the body (fig. 2-22)
- sticker** In applied entomology, material of high viscosity used to stick powdered seed dressings on to seeds
- stigma** Darkened area in the upper margin near the end of the wings of Odonata and some Hymenoptera
- stimulus** (pl. stimuli) Any change in the internal or external environment of an organism intense enough to evoke a response from it without providing the energy for that response
- sting, stinger** Piercing organ at the end of the abdomen of ants, bees and wasps which ejects poisons or venoms to kill, injure or disable enemies or prey
- stipes** Distal part of the **maxilla**, bearing **galea**, **lacinia** and **maxillary palp** (figs. 2-6, 2-9, 2-17)
- Stobbe's gland** Pheromone-producing gland on **sternum** 2 in the males of some Noctuidae, which discharges its **aphrodisiac** secretion on to a special expendable brush of hairs for dissemination
- stomach poison** Insecticidal poison that acts after ingestion into the gut
- stomatogastric (=stomodeal or sympathetic) nervous system** Nerves associated with the fore- and midgut
- stomodeal nervous system** See **stomatogastric nervous system**
- stomodeum** (adj. stomodeal) See **foregut**
- stratification (=layering)** Existence of horizontal **strata** within undisturbed vegetation assemblages
- stratum** (pl. strata) Layer; see **stratification**
- Strepsiptera** Stylops
- stridulation** (adj. stridulatory) Production of sounds by rubbing a structure with a series of hard projections against a ribbed or file-like surface; common in Orthoptera and other insect orders
- style** In **Apterygota**, small appendages on abdominal segments, homologous to abdominal legs
- stylet** One of the elongate parts of piercing-sucking mouthparts (fig. 2-14), a needle-like structure
- subcosta** Second main longitudinal vein of the wing (fig. 2-21)
- subcuticular** Occurring or found under the integument
- subdermal** Occurring or found under the skin or cuticle
- subimago** In **Palaeoptera**, the last **nymphal** instar which has functional wings but is not yet sexually mature
- suboesophageal ganglion** Fused **ganglia** of the **mandibular**, **maxillary** and **labial** segments, forming a ganglionic centre beneath the **oesophagus** (fig. 2-27 A)
- subsociability** Social system in which adults look after immature stages for a certain period
- subspecies** Geographical **race**; one or more taxonomically distinct populations within a species, occupying only part of its whole geographical range
- subterranean** Under the surface of the earth, underground
- sulcus** See **suture**
- superfamily** Group of families more closely related to one another than to other families
- superparasitism** Occurrence of more **parasitoids** within a **host** than can complete their development within the host
- supplement** See **adjuvant, additive**
- supplementary reproductive** In termites, a potential replacement **reproductive** within a nest which does not become **alate**; also called **neotenic**
- surfactant** See **spreader**
- susceptibility** (adj. susceptible) Capability of being **infected** or **infested**, easily becoming diseased, not resistant
- suspension** In physics, a liquid containing very small particles of solid material that will not dissolve
- suture (=sulcus)** Groove or furrow
- syconium** Any fleshy fruit developed from an enlarged succulent receptacle, such as a fig
- symbiont** Organism that lives in **symbiosis** with another organism
- symbiosis** (adj. symbiotic) Dependent relationship of members of one species with those of another, regardless of whether it benefits or harms either species; the three main forms of symbiosis are **commensalism** in which one species profits from the

- association without harming or benefiting the other, **mutualism** in which both species benefit and **parasitism**, in which one species benefits to the detriment of the other, but usually without killing it
- sympathetic nervous system** See **stomatogastric nervous system**
- sympatric** Having the same or overlapping areas of distribution
- symptom** Evidence of a disease, expressed by the reaction of the plant or animal to the presence of the irritating factor or organism; see **syndrome**
- Symphyla** One of the two hymenopteran suborders
- synapse** Gap-like site of approximation of two nerve cells or a nerve cell and its effector at which they may communicate
- synchronous muscle** Muscle that contracts once per nerve impulse
- syndrome** Group of concomitant **symptoms**, often characteristic of a particular disease or pest attack
- synecology** Ecology of **communities** as opposed to ecology of individual species (**autecology**)
- synergism** Enhancement of the effects of two substances that is greater than the sum of their individual effects; in applied entomology, the increased toxic effect of a pest-control chemical
- synergist** (adj. synergistic) Chemical which when added to a pesticide improves its performance; very often the synergist on its own is not a pesticide
- synomone** Communication chemical that benefits both receiver and producer; see **kairomone**, **allomone**
- synonym** In taxonomy, one of two or more names that have been applied to the one species; the older, valid name is the senior synonym, and the more recent, invalid name is a junior synonym
- synthetic** Compounded in the laboratory, as opposed to occurring naturally
- systematics** Study of diversity of life including its organisms and evolutionary relationships; sometimes used as synonym to **taxonomy**
- systemic insecticide** Referring to insecticides incorporated by the body of a host (plant or animal) that kills insects feeding on the host; eg. an insecticide is absorbed through leaves, then spread via the vascular system to all parts; insects acquire the poison by eating any part of the plant
- tagma** (pl. tagmata) Group of segments that form a major body unit, eg. head, thorax and abdomen
- tagmosis** Organisation of the body into major units; see **tagma**
- tannins** Group of complex astringent substances occurring widely in plants, dissolved in cell sap; particularly common in tree bark, unripe fruits, leaves and galls; also found in some animals like in insects and other arthropods, where it is employed in the enzymatic tanning process of the cuticle; tannins include phenols, hydroxy acids or glycosides and are used by plants to deter herbivores or by some animals for defence, eg. by millipedes
- target organism** In applied entomology, the species of a pest organism intended to be controlled by means of chemical methods
- tarsal formula** Number of **tarsi** of the fore leg (x), mesothoracic leg (y) and hind leg (z) indicated in some **identification keys** as (x-y-z)
- tarsomere** Tarsal segments, subdivision of the **tarsus**
- tarsus** (pl. tarsi, adj. tarsal) Most distal part of the leg, usually containing five segments (fig. 2-19)
- taxis** (pl. taxes) Orientated movement of an organism which varies according to stimulus intensity
- taxon** (pl. taxa) Any taxonomic unit, eg. species, genus, family, phylum, etc.
- taxonomy** (adj. taxonomic) Classification of organisms including the reconstruction of evolutionary history
- technical product** In applied entomology, the usual form in which a pesticide is prepared and handled prior to formulation; usually at a high level of purity of 95 to 98% but not completely pure
- tegmen** (pl. tegmina) Leathery, hardened forewing
- tegula** (pl. tegulae) Sclerotized lobe, clothed with scales and hinged at the base of the forewing
- tegumen** Modified ninth **tergum** of the male abdomen, forming the upper basal half of the **genitalia**
- telotaxis** Visual fixation of an object such as prey and the movement towards it
- tenacity** In applied entomology, the property of a pesticide deposit or **residue** which enables it to resist removal by weathering
- teratogen** (adj. teratogenic) Factor or agent such as X-rays or certain chemicals causing malformation in **embryos**
- terebrant** Parasitic families of Hymenoptera
- tergite** Dorsal plate of abdominal segments (fig. 2-22)
- tergum** (pl. terga, adj. tergal) Upper surface of the body, connected laterally by the pleural membrane to the **sternum**
- termen** Outer margin of the wing, joining the **apex** and **tornus** (fig. 2-21)
- terminal filament** Impaired and usually long hair-like appendage on the abdomen of larval Odonata and Ephemeroptera (figs. 5-13, 5-14)
- terminalia** Terminal abdominal segments involved in the formation of the **genitalia**
- termitarium** (pl. termitaria) Termite nest (figs. 3-11 to 3-14)
- test** See **scale**
- testis** (pl. testes) Main reproductive organ in male animals, produces sperm cells (fig. 2-33 A)
- thallus** (pl. thalli) Simple, vegetative body of a fungus
- thantosis** Feigning, pretending or shamming death upon disturbance
- therapeutants** Chemicals which have a **curative** action on diseases
- therapeutic** Curative, capable of eradicating or reducing the effects of a disease
- thermoregulation** (=temperature regulation) Regulation of the body temperature, either **poikilothermic** (cold blooded) or **endothermic** (warm blooded)

- thorax** The middle of the three major divisions (**tagma**) of the adult insect body bearing the legs and the wings (fig. 2-1); made up of three segments, the **prothorax**, **mesothorax** and **metathorax**
- threshold** Minimum level of a stimulus required to initiate a response; see **economic threshold level (ETL)** and **economic injury level (EIL)**
- Thysanoptera** Thrips
- Thysanura** Silverfish
- tibia** (pl. tibiae, adj. tibial) Fourth segment of the leg (fig. 2-19)
- tissue** Mass of cells which make up organs of organisms
- tolerance** Ability of a plant to withstand pest attack and recover from it; also used for the amount of toxic residue allowable on or in edible substances under the law
- tornus** Outer angle of the wing, between the **termen** and the inner margin (fig. 2-21)
- toxicant** See **toxin**
- toxicity** Ability to poison or to interfere adversely with the vital processes of organisms
- toxicology** Science dealing with the nature and effects of poisons and venoms
- toxin** (adj. toxic) Poisonous or venomous substance produced by an organism; see **venom**
- trachea** (pl. tracheae, adj. tracheal) System of **ducts** carrying oxygen from the **spiracles** to the internal organs of the insect body (figs. 2-22, 2-25, 2-26)
- tracheal system** Gas exchange system of insects, comprising **tracheae** and **tracheoles** (fig. 2-25)
- tracheole** Finely branched subdivision of a **trachea** which directly supplies insect tissues with oxygen
- transgenic** Describing an organism whose normal **genome** has been altered by introduction of a **gene** by a manipulative technique; such organisms are potentially valuable in plant and animal husbandry as well as in genetic and medical research
- transtilla** Sclerotized transverse band forming the upper margin of the **diaphragm** and the **fultura superior** of the male **genitalia**
- transverse** At right angles to the longitudinal axis
- trap crop** Crop, sometimes of wild plants, grown especially to attract pests or diseases and, when **infested** or **infected**, either sprayed or collected and destroyed; trap plants are usually grown between the rows of the crop plants or around the edges of the field
- tribe** Group of similar genera with common evolutionary origin; taxonomic category between subfamily and genus
- trichoid** Hair-like
- Trichoptera** Caddis flies
- triordinal** Of three, usually alternating sizes; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**
- triungulin larva** Active, first larval instar of Meloidae (Coleoptera) and Strepsiptera
- trochanter** Small second segment of the leg, between the **coxa** and the **femur** (fig. 2-19)
- trochantin** Small sclerite anterior to the **coxa** (fig. 2-19)
- trophallaxis** Exchange of food between members of Hymenoptera or termite colonies, either through regurgitation from the crop or through defecation
- trophic** Relating to food; of an egg of a social insect, degenerate and used in feeding other members of the colony
- trophic level** Theoretical term in ecology; one of a succession of steps in the transfer of matter and energy through a **community**, as may be brought about by such events as grazing by **herbivores**, **predation** and **parasitism** by **carnivores** and **decomposition**; see **food chain**, **food web**, **autotrophy**, **heterotrophy**, **materials triangle**, **producers** and **consumers** (fig. 4-1)
- trophogenesis** (adj. trophogenic) In social insects, the determination of **caste** type by differential feeding of the immature stages in contrast to the genetic determination of caste type
- tumor** (=tumour) Swelling caused by uncontrolled growth of cells
- tymbal** Stretched, elastic membrane capable of sound production when flexed (fig. 3-4)
- tympanal organ** See **tympanum**
- tympanum** (=tympanal organ) (pl. tympana) Auditory organ sensitive to sound waves (often **ultrasound**), comprising a tympanal membrane (thin cuticle), an air sac and a sensory organ attached to the tympanal membrane (fig. 2-29)
- ubiquitous** (=cosmopolitan) Occurring world-wide, omnipresent
- ultra-low-volume (ULV) spraying** Application method of sprays using very low volumes of a pesticide
- ultrasound** (adj. ultrasonic) Sound waves beyond the range of normal human audibility with frequencies above 20,000 Hertz (= 20 kHz)
- ultraviolet light (UV)** The for human beings invisible wavelengths of the spectrum beyond violet, between 400 nanometers (400 nm) and 150 Angstroms (150 Å = 0.15 nm)
- uncus** Upper, usually lobed part of the male **genitalia**
- unguis** (pl. ungues) Claw (fig. 2-19)
- uniordinal** Of one more or less uniform size; refers to **crochets** of the larval **prolegs**
- uniporous** Having a single opening
- univoltine** Having a single generation per year
- urea** Minor component of insect nitrogenous excretions
- uric acid** Main component of insect nitrogenous excretions
- urticaria** Itchy and sometimes purulent type of skin rash caused by contact with hair of some caterpillars
- vagina** Pouch-like or tubular genital chamber of the female **genitalia**
- valva** (pl. valvae) One of the paired lateral claspers of the male **genitalia**
- valvula** Ventral part of the **valva**, the dorsal apical part of which is differentiated to form a **cucullus**
- vannus** Fan-like expansion of the **clavus** of the hind wing, separated from the **remigium** by the claval furrow; also referred to as **anal fan** or lobe (fig. 2-1)

- variable** In population biology, the total of factors having an impact on **population dynamics**
- variety** Formal taxonomic category in botany below the level of subspecies; often used loosely to mean a variation of any kind within a species
- vector** Literally a bearer; specifically a host of a disease transmissible to another species
- vein** In entomology, a structural strut of the insect wing (fig. 2-21); in Lepidoptera, usually tubular and containing a **trachea** and **haemolymph**
- venation** In entomology, system of wing **veins** (fig. 2-21)
- venom** (adj. venomous) Poisonous substance produced by an organism and injected into another organism
- venter** Lower surface of the body, 'belly'
- ventilate** To pass air or oxygenated water over a gas exchange surface
- ventral** Belonging to the belly, underside; opposite of **dorsal** (fig. 2-2)
- ventral diaphragm** Membrane lying horizontally above the nerve cord in the body cavity, separating the perineural sinus from the perivisceral sinus
- ventral nerve cord** Chain of ventral **ganglia** (fig. 2-27)
- ventriculus** Tubular part of the **midgut**, the main digestive section of the gut
- vermicular, vermiform** Worm-like, worm-shaped
- verruca** Slightly convex plate bearing divergent secondary **setae**, usually occupying the position of a primary larval seta
- vertex** Top of the head (fig. 2-4)
- vesica** Penis, a membranous organ normally contained in the tubular **aedeagus** but everted during **copulation**
- vestigial** Occurring as a rudimentary, non-functioning structure sometimes persisting from an earlier evolutionary form
- viable** Alive, even if in a dormant state
- vinculum** Modified ninth **sternum** of the male abdomen, forming the ventral, basal part of the **genitalia**
- virion** Virus particle
- virulence** (adj. virulent) Ability to overcome the body defence of a host, to invade and injure the tissues of the host and to eventually produce diseases
- virus** Minute intercellular disease agent
- visceral (=sympathetic) nervous system** Nerve system that innervates the gut, reproductive organs and tracheal system
- vitamin** Organic substance usually not synthesised by an organism which it must obtain from its environment in minute amounts (micronutrient)
- viviparity** (adj. viviparous) Bearing of life young (ie. post egg hatching) by the female; see **ovoviviparity** and **adenotrophic viviparity**
- volatile** Able to form a gas from a liquid or solid at room temperature
- voltinism** Number of generations per year
- vulva** External opening of the copulatory pouch (**bursa copulatorix**) or **vagina** of the female **genitalia**
- waiting period** See **withholding period**
- waggle dance** Communication dance of the honey bee (figs. 3-16, 3-17)
- Wasmanian mimicry** Form of **mimicry** which allows an insect of another species to be accepted into a **social insect colony**
- wax** Complex lipid mixture, giving water-proofing to the cuticle providing covering or building material
- wax canals** Fine tubules that transport lipids from the pore canals to the surface of the **epicuticle**
- wax layer** Lipid or waxy layer outside the **epicuticle**
- weed** Any plant in the 'wrong place', particularly used of plants away from their natural range, or invading human monocultural crops
- weedicide** Any agent suitable for the control of weeds
- wettable powder (w.p.)** Powder that is easily wetted by water and will go into suspension
- wetter** See **spreader**
- withholding period** Recommended period of time that has to be allowed between the application of an insecticide and the harvest of a crop, so that residues of the insecticide can be degraded and eliminated; the withholding period depends on the crop species, the insecticide used, the temperature and the intensity of sunlight and varies between several days and weeks
- wireworm** Long and slender larvae of click beetles (Elateridae: Coleoptera)
- worker** In social insects, a member of the sterile **caste** that assists the **reproductives**
- xylophage** (adj. xylophagous) Eater of wood
- zoocecidia** Plant **galls** induced by animals such as insects, mites and nematodes, as opposed to those formed by the plant response to microorganisms
- Zoraptera** Insect order (no common name)

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Abbreviations

A.I. or a.i.	active ingredient
BPU	Benzoylphenyl Urea
Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
CRC TPM	Cooperative Research Centre for Tropical Pest Management
CRI	Christensen Research Institute
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DPI	Division of Primary Industries
EC, EEC	European (Economic) Community
EIL	Economic Injury Level
ETL	Economic Threshold Level
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FRI	PNG Forest Research Institute
IFTA	Insect Farming and Trading Agency
IGR	Insect Growth Regulator
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee
IOCU	International Organisation of Consumers Unions
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JH	Juvenile Hormone
JHA	Juvenile Hormone Analogue
LAES	Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station Kerevat
NAQIA	National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority
NARI	National Agricultural Research Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PNG	Papua New Guinea
QABB	Queen Alexandra Birdwing Butterfly
QABW	Queen Alexandra Birdwing
sp.	species (singular)
sp. nov.	<i>species nova</i> , new species
sp. nr.	species near.
SPC	South Pacific Commission
spp.	species (plural)
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UDC	University Development and Consultancy
und.	underside
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
upp.	upperside
WEI	Wau Ecology Institute
WHO	World Health Organisation
w/v	weight per volume
w/w	weight per weight

Questions for Self Assessment

A. Insects and Biodiversity

Which four insect orders have the highest species diversity in the tropical rain forest?

B. Structure and Function

What are the three major body parts (tagmata) of insects and what are their main functions?

Which important organs/structures does the insect head bear?

What type of mouthparts do the following insects have: adult grasshopper, larval bug, beetle grub, adult butterfly, caterpillar?

Which statements are right?

- insects generally have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings
- the wings are part of the 2nd and 3rd abdominal segment
- all insects have wings
- insects are close relatives of spider-like animals and crustaceans

What are the five parts of an insect leg?

Which type of activity are the following insect legs adapted to: praying mantis foreleg, grasshopper hind-leg, cockroach legs?

What is the scientific term for the forewings of a beetle?

What are the major functions of the abdomen?

How does the gas exchange system of a terrestrial insect work?

Where can spiracles be found?

- there is one pair laterally on each thoracic segment
- on the abdomen

C. Insect Development

What are the differences between holo- and hemimetabolous development?

- there is a striking resemblance between holometabolous larvae and adults
- the wings of hemimetabolous larvae develop externally
- the wings of holometabolous larvae develop during the pupal stage
- holometabolous insects always have a pupal stage and this never occurs in hemimetabolous insects

What is a nymph?

Why do insects have to undergo moults?

State four holo- and hemimetabolous insect orders.

D. Evolution and Classification

How is the term species defined?

What are the differences between insects and spider-like animals?

How many legs do spiders have?

How many legs do insects have?

Which body part are the legs attached to?

Do spiders have compound eyes?

How many body regions do insects have and how many do spiders have?

Which insects are social insects?

How is eusociality defined?

Define the term caste system and state the three castes of a termite colony.

What is the function of 'alates' and which caste do they belong to?

What are the distinguishing features between beetles and heteropteran bugs?

What are the differences between butterflies and moths?

What is the most conspicuous feature of most ants, bees and wasps?

E. Insects and Ecology

How are the terms mutualism, parasitism and commensalism defined? Which categories do herbivory and pollination belong to?

Insect pollination is the major type of pollination in Angiosperms. Both, insects and Angiosperms, owe their evolutionary success to the fact that they have closely coevolved. What is the reward for insects doing all the hard work of pollinating plants?

Another type of interaction between insects and plants is herbivory. Which mechanisms did plants evolve in order to be protected from being eaten by insects?

Explain the term predator-prey relationship. Draw a graph and indicate the alterations to the predator and prey populations during the course of time.

Name five different predacious insects and another five examples of non-insects feeding on insects.

State five possibilities of insect defence and give named insects as examples.

What is the meaning of the term osmeterium?

F. Population Biology

State five factors that contribute towards the regulation of insect populations. Which factor is the most important one?

How is the term population defined?

Which factors favour unstable pest populations?

- large body size of the pest
- large number of pest's offspring
- constant, predictable climate
- slow development of the pest
- short life cycle of the pest
- early reproduction of the pest
- variable population size of the pest
- low competition
- the pest's predator develops slowly

G. Insect Signs and Damage Categories

Why is it important for foresters and agriculturalists to be familiar with insect signs and damage categories?

State three examples of insect signs.

Which type of damage is caused by an insect with piercing-sucking mouthparts and which type is caused by chewing mouthparts?

Which layers of a leaf are affected by mines and by window feeding?

What does the term shelter feeding mean and what is the advantage of it?

What is a gall and how are galls induced?

H. Forest Insect Pests of PNG

Which conditions encourage termite attack and why?

What are the differences between *Coptotermes elisae* and *Nasutitermes novarumhebridarium* in terms of their soldiers, their nest and their respective host species?

What are the symptoms of termite attack on Hoop pine?

By looking at the leaves and the crown of a young Hoop pine, how can you tell whether it is infested by termites or *Hylurdretonus*?

What are signs of damage caused by *Hylurdretonus araucariae*?

When are trees or logs particularly vulnerable to pin- and shot-hole borer attack?

Which measure would you apply as an effective remedy to minimise pin- and shot-hole borer attack in the log yard?

Imagine you are supervising thinning operations in a Hoop pine compartment. How would you carry out the operations in order to minimise the risk of pest attack?

What are the symptoms of *Lymantria ninayi* attack of *Pinus patula*?

I. Collection and Preservation of Insect Specimens

What information has to be provided on the label of an insect specimen?

How many specimens of a particular species have to be collected and why?

Which trap is commonly used to catch nocturnal insects like moths?

Describe a pheromone trap.

Explain the terms 'mating disruption' and 'male confusion' technique.

Which insects are not suitable for drying? Why is it not possible to dry these specimens?

J. Insect Pest Management

How is the term pest defined.

Apart from insects, which other pests attack crops?

Contrast monoculture with polyculture in terms of susceptibility to insect attack. Which one is more vulnerable and why?

Which cultural methods can be applied in order to create less favourable conditions for pests?

How should silvicultural methods be applied in tree plantations in order to create conditions less favourable for insect pests like termites?

Keeping trees in a healthy condition is the best way to avoid insect attack. Improper nursery techniques and silvicultural treatments put trees under stress and thus promote insect attack. Describe possible damage to seedlings and trees that might contribute towards insect attack. What can be done in order to minimise this damage and thus reduce the risk of insect attack?

Pest control measures can be either curative (usually meaning to spray a chemical control agent once there is a problem with 'bugs') or prophylactic (to prevent infestation). We should always aim at prophylactic measures since they are more sustainable, feasible, appropriate and often cheaper. Which steps can be taken for the prevention of insect infestation in tree or crop plantations?

Which control measures are included in mechanical and physical methods?

What do the terms plant resistance and resistance to insecticides mean?

What does the term biomagnification mean?

Why can biological control sometimes become a disaster?

State organisms suitable for biological control from the following groups: plants, bacteria, fungi, viruses, insects and spider-like animals

Imagine you were repeatedly applying a chemical insecticide against cutworms in a nursery. After the sixth spraying the insecticide fails to fulfil its task and it does not kill the cutworms any more. What has probably happened?

What are the disadvantages of chemical control?

Which statements are right?

- some insecticides accumulate in the food chain and can be found as residues in food
- more and more powerful insecticides have to be developed since insects become resistant
- some insecticides like DDT are very persistent
- chemical control is always very specific and there are hardly any side-effects on non-target organisms
- chemical control might affect beneficial insects like predators

State the only control strategy that insects cannot become resistant to?

State guide-lines for the safe use of insecticides.

What does the term 'withholding period' mean?

Which techniques and methods are used in Integrated Pest Management?

What is the basic concept of Integrated Pest Management? Draw a graph (pest population versus time). Explain the terms 'Economic Threshold Level' and 'Economic Injury Level' and indicate these levels on the graph.

What has to be taken into account in order to calculate the 'Economic Threshold Level'?

Index

Page numbers in **bold** refer to the main entry. Consecutive pages, eg. page 224 to 227 are indicated as **224-7**, colour plates as **pl.**

- abdomen 10, **18**
 abiotic factors 32, 71
 absolute assessment methods **203**,
 207, 210
 abundance 2, **7-8**, 68, 204
Acacia spp. 105, 109, 142, 143, 152,
 169, 178, 186
A. auriculiformis 169, 171, 174
A. mangium 105, 169, 171, 174, 179,
 180, 181, 183
A. sphaerocephala, 49, 56
Acalolepta sp. 171
 Acanthaceae 136
 Acari 59, 65, **82-6**, 110-1, 119, 159-
 60, 180, 220, 233-3, 236
 Acaridae (=Thyroglyphidae) 86
 Acarina, see Acari
Acarus siro 86
 acceptable daily input 243
 accessory pulsatile organs 20
 acephate 186
 acetylcholine esterase 240
 acetylcholine 21
Achantina fulica 230
Acherontia spp. 37, 142
A. lachesis 141, **pl. 6 H**
Achias spp. 32, 129, 131
A. rothschildi 129
 Acraeinae 146
Acrida 99
 Acrididae 26, 40, **98-9**, 170-1, 174,
 182, 231-2
 Acridoidea 100
Acrocerops sp. 171
Acrotelsella sp. 93
 Actellic 240
 active ingredient (a.i.) 248
 Aculeata 30, 147, 149
 acute toxicity 243
 additives 230, **248**
 Adelgidae **104**, 165, 170, 172, 174,
 182, **183**, 234
 adenotrophic viviparity 26
 Adepaga 114
 adhesive setae 113
 adipokinetic hormone 22
 adjuvants 248
 admirals, see Nymphalidae
 adrenaline 64
Aedes 126
 Aegeriidae 139
Aegus 115
Aeolochroma viridicata **pl. 4 L**
 aerial photography 205
 aerial spraying 249, 251
 aerosol-generators 249
 Aeshnidae 94
Aesiotes sp. 121, 170, 175
A. notabilis 190
 African locust 40
 Aganidae 63, 136, **143**
 Aganoidea 55, 149, **150**
Agape chloropyga 143
Agarista 144
 Agaristidae 139
 Agaristinae 144
Agathia parasinaspis **pl. 4 M**
Agathis spp. 164, 170, 177, 190
A. macrophylla 198
A. vitiensis 198
 age classes 221-2
 age-grading 70
 aggregation pheromone 39, 136
Aglaia spp. 136
 Aglossata 138
Agonischius 116
Agrianome 120
Agrilus spp. **117**, **184-6**, 224-5
A. opulentus **117**, 165, **171-2**, 175,
184-6
A. viridissimus **117**, 169, 171-2, 175,
184-6
Agrioglypta sp. 139, **pl. 4 E**
 Agrius 142
 agrochemicals 73
 Agromycidae 53, 125, **129**
Agrotis spp. 144
Agrotis ipsilon Hufnagel 171, 177
 aibika 241
 air blast sprayer 249, 251
 alarm indicators 39
 alates 42, 96
Alaus sp. 115-6, **pl. 3 R**
Albizia spp. 136, 193, 198
A. falcataria 136, 146, 168, 171,
 177, 198
Alcaeus 109
Alcides agathrusus 64, 135, 140,
 146, **pl. 2 G, H**
Alcis spp. 140
A. papuensis 170, 173, 176, **196-7**,
pl. 4 K
 aldehydes 63
 alderflies 110
 Aldicarb 240, 246
 Aldrin 240, 246
 Aleyrodidae 152, 169, 171, 182,
 183, 233
 Aleyrodoidea 104
 alimentary channel 20
Alium sativa 236
 alkaloids 53, **62-4**, 236, 240
Allarthrum 122
 allelochemicals **39**, 48, 53, 122, 186
 Allethrin 240
Allomachillis sp. 93
 allomones, 39
 Alsystin 240
 alternate host 226
 alternative host 186, 193, 224
 Alticinae 121
 aluminium phosphide 217, 239
 Alydidae 109
 Amanthusiinae 146
Amata spp. 142, **pl. 6 L**
Amata marella **pl. 6 K**
 amber 79
 Amblycera 102
 Amblypygi 84, 87
 ambrosia beetles, see Platypodidae
 and Scolytidae, 65, **121-2**, 162,
186-9, 198, 227
 ambrosia fungus 65, **122**, **186**
Ambulyx spp. 142
Ambulyx doherityi 141
 American Cockroach 96
 American Samoa 8, 198
 ametaboly 28, 88, 89
Amitermes spp. 96
Amitermes meridionalis 44
 ammonium nitrate 223
 Amoebae 232
Amorbus alternatus 28
 Amorphoscelidae 97
 Amphicorisae 106
 Amphipoda 87
Anacardium occidentale 198
Analaches 115
 analogy 79
Anatrichus 130
Ancistria 118
 anemophily 54
 angelwings, see Nymphalidae
 Angiosperms 53, 79, 135
Angonyx spp. 142
A. testacea papuana **pl. 6 E**
Anisocyga spp. 140
 Anisolabididae 98
Anisolema 119
Anisoptera spp. 94, 171, 175
 Anisozygoptera 94
 Annelida 78, 81
 Annonaceae 136
 Anobiidae **117-8**, 190-1
Anobium punctatum 118
Anomis sp. **pl. 7 T**
Anonychomyrma scrutator 48-9
Anopheles spp. 126, 230, 234
 Anophelinae 126
Anoplognathus sp. 113
Anoplolepis longipes 154, 194, 230,
 234-5

- Anoplura 102
 anoxia 21
 ant caterpillar, see *Liphyra* sp.
 ant lions, see Neuroptera
 ant trap 235
 Antarcticoperlaria 94
 antennae **12**, 23, 24, 32
 Antennata 87
 Anthaxia 117
Anthela spp. 170
A. ekeikei 142, 170, 173, 177, **196-7**,
pl. 5 P, Q
 Anthelidae 135, 140, 170, 173, 177,
196-7, pl. 2 C
 Anthomyiidae 125, 130
 Anthophoridae 148, 154, 162, 173,
 177, **197**
Anthrenus 118, 217
 antibiosis 225
 anti-coagulants 15
 antifeedants 62, 63, 225, 237
Antipodoecia sp. 132
 antixenosis 225
 antlered flies 32, 131
 antlions 59, **111**, **234**, 236
 antplants **49-50**, 56, 153
 ants (see Formicidae) 18, 26, 32, 39,
 41, 47, 55, 63, 79, 103, 115, 147-9,
152-3, 180, 194, 211, 215-6, 234-5
 ants, animal tending 48
 ants, fungus farming 48
 ants, guest ants 48
 ants, slavery 49
 ants, soldiers 62
 ants, worker 48, 66, 153
Aonidiella aurantii 233
 Aopcrita 147
 Apachyidae 98
Apanteles melanoscelus 29
Apanteles priscus 230
Apaturina 146
 Apaturinae 146
 apex 18
 Aphelinidae 151, 233, 235
 Aphididae 15, 32, 39, 47-8, 62, 72,
 75, **103-4**, 111, 119, 129, 153,
 162, 182, 198, 231-5
 Aphidoidea 104
 aphids, see Aphididae
 aphrodisiac 136
Aphytis sp. 152, 233
 Apicomplexa 232
 Apidae 14, 154
Apina 144
Apis mellifera 4, 14, **45**, 74, **154**
 Apocrita 16, **147-9**
 Apocynaceae **63**, 136, 142, 143, 146
Apocyrus 121
 Apoidea 147, 154
 apolysis 27
 aposematic coloration 38, 60, **64**,
 117, 135, 139, 142-3, 145-6,
 148-9, 152, 232
Appias 146
 apple moths 151
 application of insecticides 248-52
 Apterygota 18, 28, 88-9, 92
 Arachnida 58, **82**, 85, 234
Arachnocampa spp. 128
Arachnopus 121
 Aradidae 108
 Aradoidea 108
 Araneae 26, 57, 58, 63, 72, **82-4**,
 135, 152, 180, 194, 215, 234-5
Araucaria spp. 120-1, 137, 140,
 190-1
A. columans 198
A. cookii 198
A. cunninghamii 120, 163-4, 170,
 174-6, 178-9, 181-2, 186, 189,
 191, 193-4, 198, 221, 236
A. hunsteinii 120, 163-4, 170, 175-6,
 186, 190, 191
Araucaria looper, see *Milonia*
 Araucariaceae 122, 164, 170
 arboreal nest 44, 166, 169, 178-9
 arboreal red ant, see *Oecophylla*
smaragdina
 Archaeognatha 66, 92-3
Archichauliodes sp. 110
Archimantis latistylus 33, 97
 Archostemata 114
 Arctiidae 38, 60, 63, 135-6, **142-3**
 Arctoperlaria 94
 Arecaeae 136
 Argasidae 86
 Argentine ants 153
Argyreus hyperbius **pl. 10 S**
Aristolochia spp. 26, 63, 145-6
A. crassinervia 136, 146
A. elegans 145
A. goliathiana 136
A. schlechteri 73
A. tagala 136, 145
 Aristolochiaceae **63**, 136, 145
 aristolochic acid **63**, 146
Arixyleborus canaliculatus 186
 armoured scales 104
 army worms 193
 arolium 147
 arsenic 239
Arthocarpus 119
Arthropala 147
 Arthropoda **79-83**, 129-30, 210, 234
 Articulata 81
 Ascalaphidae 111
 Aschiza 129
 Asclepiadaceae 63, 136
Asclepias spp. 63
 Asclepiadaceae **63**, 136, 142-3, 146
Ascomeryx 142
 Ascomycota 65
 Aseki 6
 Asian Corn Stem Borer, see *Ostrinia*
 Asian Papaya fruit fly, see *Bactrocera*
 Asilidae 64, 66, **128**, 131
Asota caricae 143
A. heliconia dama 143, **pl. 6 I**
A. heliconia doryca 143
A. orbona queenslandica 143
A. versicolor 143
Aspidiotus destructor 198
 aspirator 207
 assassin bugs, see Reduviidae
Asterolecanium sp. 198
 asynchronous flight muscles 25
 Atabron 240, 241
Atalophlebia sp. 93
Atractomorpha similis 99
Atrichobrunnetia sp. 131
Atrophaneura 145
A. polydorus 136, 146, **pl. 10 A**
 atropine sulphate 245
Atta 153
Attagenus 118
Attalus 118
 attractants 204, 206-7, 210
Atyphella 117
 Auchenorrhyncha 103-5
 auditory communication 36
 auditory organs **36**, 105
 auger beetles 118
 augmentation 229, 232
Aulacocyclus 115, 117
Aulacophora pallidefasciata 120
 Australia 4, 8, 41, 149, 225, 232
Austromalaya sp. 171, 174, 183
 Austroperlidae 94
Austrosimulium bancrofti 128
Austrosimulium pestilens 128
 autecology 52
 autotomy 62
 availability of food 72, 221
 availability of space 73
Azadirachta indica **236-8**
 azadirachtin A 237
Bacillus spp. 230
B. popilliae 230
B. sphaericus 230
B. thuringiensis (Bt) 230
B. thuringiensis israeliensis 231
 back-swimmers 106
 bacteria 43, 65, 230-1
Bactrocera papayae 129
 Baculoviridae 194, 231
 baculoviruses 196, 197, 231
 Baetidae 93
 bag worms, see Psychidae
 bait 206, 210, 248

- bait barrier 227, 251
 Baitabag 145
Balantiucha sp. **pl. 5 J**
Baliomorpha sp. 132
Banksia 152
 Barber traps 210
 Baridinae 121
 bark beetle damage 161
 bark beetles 39, **121-2**, 161-2, **184**, 206, 211, 227
 bark bugs 108
 bark scoring 161
 bark weevils 190
 barklice 101
Barringtonia 198
 basket lerp 166, 183
 Batesian mimicry 64, 135
 Bathyergidae 41
Batocera spp. 120
Batocera kibleri 3, 119
Batocera laena **pl. 3 S**
 bats 23, 38, 60, 62, 135, 142
 beaks, see Libytheinae
 beating substrate 38
 Beauman funnel 207
Beauveria spp. 231
B. bassiana 194, 231
B. brongniartii 231
 bed bugs 3, 108
 bee flies 129
 bee hives 45
 bees (see Apidae) 14, 24, 26-7, 32, 38, 41, **44-5**, 55, 63, 129-30, 147-9, **154**, 197
 beetles, see Coleoptera
 behavioural defence 62
 Belidae 64
Belionota 117
 bell moths 139
 Belostomatidae 106
 Beltian bodies 56
 Benzene 240
 benzene hexachloride 180
 benzoylphenyl ureas (BPU) 240
 Berlese funnels 203, 207, 209
Bessa remota 229
 betel pepper 154
 betelnut 112, 154, 244
 Bibionidae 66
 Bibionomorpha 128
 binary chemical weapons 240
 binomial distribution 71
 Bioallethrin, 240
 Biobit 231
 BioBlast 231
 biodiversity **2**, **7-8**, 203, 221
 biogenic amines 64
 biogeography 7
 BioGreen 231
 biological control 4, 53-4, 60, 86, 104, 114, 116, 119, 121, 125, 129, 149-1, 154, 180, 196, 212, 224, **227-38**, 240-2, 252
 biological diversity, see biodiversity
 biological indicators 4, 75, 95, 132
 bioluminescence 38, 114, 116, 117, 124, 128
 biomagnification 242, 252
 biomass, pyramid of 52
 BioPath 231
 biotic factors 32, 71
 biotic potential 75
Biprorulus 109
 bird eating spiders 83-4
 bird's eye 192
 Birdwing hybrid 6, **pl. 9 P**
 Birdwings, see *Ornithoptera*
 biting midges 128
 Bittacidae 31
 Blaberidae 95
 black field cricket 37
 black flies 104
 black fly, see Simuliidae
 black house ant 153
 black sooty mould 104, 162, 182-3
 black widows 83
 Blatellidae 95
Blatta germanica 95-6
 Blattidae 28, 95
 Blattodea 13, 65, 95, 152
 blister beetles 119
 blister mite 86
 blood-worms 128
 blowflies 125, 130
 blue mountain butterfly 146
 blue stain 161-2
 bluebottles 130
 body louse 102
 Bombacaceae 170
 bombardier beetle **63**, 113-4
Bombus 154
 Bombycidae 62, 64, 142
 Bombycoidea 140
 Bombyliidae 129, 131
Bombyx mori 4, 137, 142
 book lice 65, 101, 217
 Boopiidae 102
 Bostrichidae **118**, 167, 171-2, 175, **190-1**, 198
 Bostrichiformia 118
Bostrychopsis 118
 bot flies 125, 130
 Bougainville 6
Bovicola spp. 102
 Brachycera 125, 128
 Brachyderinae 121
 Braconidae 29, **150**, 194, 230, 235
Bradymerus 119
 brain 21
 breadfruit 119
 Brentidae 121
 bristletail 28, 59, 66, **92-3**
 brood care 26, 82
 brown lacewings 236
 Brown River 176, 193
 browns, see Satyrinae
buai, see betelnut
 Buvia Agricultural Research Centre 151, 235
Bufo marinus **229-30**, 234
 Bufonidae 229, 234
 bugs, see Heteroptera
 bulldog ants 153-4
 bull-horn acacia 56
 Bulolo 76, 174-6, 182-3, 189, 193-4, 238
 bumblebees 63, 154
 Buprestidae 4, 6, 54, 113, **116-7**, 161, 165, 169, 17-2, 175, **184**, 198
 burnets, see Zygaenidae
 bush crickets 37, **99**
 butterflies 234
 butterflies (see Lepidoptera) 32, 55, 61-2, 133, **144**, 159, 192, 193, 196, 203-4, 206, 212-4, 216-7, 226, 234
 butyric acid 49
Byrsax 119
 cabbage 241
 cabbage moths 151
 cacao army worm 230
 caddis flies 61, **132**
Caedicia spp. 99, **pl. 3 B**
 Caelifera 99
 Caenidae 93
Caesalpinia bondoc 136
Caliagrion sp. 94
 Calliphoridae 30, 31, 67, 125, **130**
Calliteara spp. 144
Calliteara queenslandica Butler 170, 173, 177, **196-7**, **pl. 7 A**
Callopiustus 117
 callus formation 185
Calochromus 118
Calodema spp. 6, 117
Calodema ribbei **pl. 3 N**
Calogramma spp. 144, pl. 7 L
Calophyllum spp. 186, 198
Calophyllum inophyllum 198
 Calthrop puncture vine 230
Calyptra 144
 camelneck-flies 111
 camouflage 58, **61**, 97, 100, 113, 140, 145, **pl. 1A**
 Campodeidae 66
Camponotus inflatus 49
 cancer 239
 cane toad, see *Bufo marinus*

- canopy fogging 79, **210**
 Cantharidae 55, **117-8**
 cantharophilily 54
Catacanthus nigripes **pl. 3 E**
Canthesancus sp. 37
 capitulum 84
Capsicum frutescens 236
 capture-recapture-method 203-4
 Carabidae 30, 58, 63, 66, **113-4**,
 230, 234
Carausius morosus 100
 carbamates 240
 Carbaryl 240-1
 Carbofuran 240
 cardenolides 62
 cardiac glycosides 146
Cardiaspina spp. **104**, 166, 171-2,
 174, **183**
 carding of insect specimens 214
 Caribbean pine 165
 carnivores 52
 carpenter ants 162
 carpenter bees 154, 197
Carphurus 118
Carpophilus 118
 carrion beetles 115
Carthaea sp. 134
 Carthaeidae 134
 case moths, see Psychidae
 Cassidinae 121
 caste system 31, 39, **41-2**, 96
Casuarina spp. 140, 152, 171, 175,
 177, 195-6, 220
Casuarina equisetifolia 198
 Casuarinaceae 171, 196
Catacanthus nigripes 109
Cataphracta 121
Catascopus 114
Catopsilia spp. 146
C. pomona **pl. 10 B, C**
 Cecidomyiidae 125, 128
 cedar 193
 cedar shoot borer, see *Hypsipyla*
Cedrela spp. 198
Celastrina 147
 cellulase 43
 cellulose 43, 65, 177
 Celyphidae 129
 census 202
 centipedes 87
 central nervous system 21
 Central Province 67
Centroptilum sp. 93
 cephalothorax 82, 87
 Cephidae 148, 149
 Cephioidea 149
Cephonodes spp. 142
Cephonodes hylas **pl. 5 R**
Cephrenes sp. 134
Cepora 146
 Cerambycidae 31, 54, 64, 112, 117,
119-21, 161-2, 164, 170-2, 175,
190-1
 Cerambycinae 120
 Ceratopogonidae 125, 128
 cerci 18, 23
 Cercopidae 105-6, 162
 Cercopoidea 106
Ceresium 120
Ceroplastes rubens Maskell **105**,
 165, 170, 174, **183**
Ceryx spp. 143
Cethosia spp. 136, 146
Cethosia cydippe **pl. 10 Y**
 Cetoniinae 4, 113, **116**
 chafers, see Cetoniinae
 chalcid wasps, see Chalcidae
 Chalcidae 150
 Chalcidoidea **150**, 233, 235
Charaxes latona 136, 146
 Charaxinae 146
 Charles Darwin 8
Chauliognathus 117
 chelicerae 82
 Chelicerata 81, 82
Chelisoche spp. 98
 Chelisoichidae 98
 chemical communication 38, 59, 136
 chemical defence 60, **62-4**, 97, 103,
 113
 chemical control 224, 227, **239-43**,
 252
 chemoreception 24
 chewing mouthparts 11-2, 32, 121,
 159, 182, 192
 chewing-lapping mouthparts 14, 32
 chigger mites 85
 chilli 236, 238
Chilocorus spp. 119
Chilocorus circumdatus 233
 Chilophora 232
 Chilopoda 82, 87
 Chinaberry tree 238
 chinch bugs 108
 Chironomidae 128
 chitin 11
 chitin synthesis inhibitors 240
 chitinase 65
 Chlopopyrifos 240
 Chlordane 240, 246
 chlorinated hydrocarbons 180, 239
Chlorocoma spp. 140, **pl. 4 O**
 chlorocresol 217
 chloroform 210-3, 217
 Chlorophos 240
 Chloropidae 125, **130**
 chloroquine 127
Chorista sp. 123
Chortoicetes terminifera 99
 Christmas beetles 116, 218
 chromium 239
 chrysalis 29
Chrysantemum, see *Tanacetum*
 Chrysididae 152, **pl. 3 V**
 Chryridoidea 152
Chrysobothris 198
Chrysodeixis 151
 Chrysomelidae 53, 66, 113, **120-1**,
 167, 171, 175, **184**
 Chrysomelinae 121
 Chrysopidae **111**, 233, 236
Chrysopogon spp. 64
 cicadas, see Cicadidae
 Cicadellidae 105-6
 Cicadelloidea 106
 Cicadidae 32-3, 36-8, 58, 66, **105-6**,
 161-2, 182, 236
 Cicadoidea 105-6
 Cicadomorpha 105
Cicindela 114
 Cicindelinae 114, **118**
Cimex lectularius 107-8
 Cimicidae 108
 Cimicoidea 108
 Cimicomorpha 108
Cinnamomum spp. 136
 circadian rhythm 73
 circulatory system 20
Cirrhochrysta sp. 139, **pl. 4 D**
Cisseis 117
 citronella 127, 236
 citrus mealybugs 152, 233
 citrus rust mite 86
Citrus spp. 104, 129, 136, 144, 152,
 183
 Cixiidae 106
 cladogram 80
Cladophorus 115, 118
 classification 80
Cleora sp. **pl. 4 F**
Cleora repetita **pl. 4 P**
 cleptoparasites 148
 Cleridae 67, 118, 120
 click beetles, see Elateridae
Clivina 114
 clothes moths, see *Tineola*
 Coccidae 15, 47-49, 62, **103-5**, 107,
 119, 152-3, 162, 165, 170, 174,
 182-3, 198, 231, 234-5
 coccids, see Coccidae
Coccinella sp. 117, 119, 120
 Coccinellidae 31, 58, **117-20**, 230,
 233-4
 Coccoidea 103-4
Cochliomyia hominivorax 227
 cockchafers 116, 235
 cockroaches 8, 26, 28, 32, 61, 63,
 65, **95-6**
 cocoa 154
 coconut moth 229

- cocoon 82, 134, 137, 148, 150, 159, 162, 196, 204
Cocos nucifera 136
 Cocyiidae **pl. 4 A**
 coddling moths 139, 151
Coenagrion sp. 94
 Coenagrionidae 94
 coevolution 58, 60
 coffee 193
 Coleolepidoptera 112
 Coleoptera 2, 13, 16-8, 23, 30-1, 33, 54, 61-2, 64-7, 80, 82, 110, **112-22**, 130, 142, 149, 151-2, 159, 175-6, 184, 192, 203-4, 206-7, 210, 212, 214-7, 224, 231-2, 234, 237
 Coleorrhyncha 106
 collection of insects 211
 Collembola 38, 65-66, 79, **88**
Colobopsis truncata 62
 colonising flight 42
 colony 41, 204
Colpodes habilis 114
Columbicola columbae 102
 Combretaceae 169, 171
 commensalism 52, 57
 communication 36, 41, 148
 communities 52
Comostola spp. 140
 competition 72
 compound eyes 23
Comptosia lateralis 131
 cone scoring 160
 conidiophores 230-1
Conogethes spp. 139
 conservation **5-7**, 225, 229
 conservation techniques 234
 constitutive defence 53
 consumer 52
 contact poisons 239-40
 contagious distribution 70
 controlled droplet applicators 249, 251
 Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) **5-7**, 145
 conventional boom sprayers 249
 cooty 102
 copper 239
 coppers and blues 146
 coprohages 67, 116
Coptocorynus 190
Coptopterus 120
Coptotermes spp. 44, 96, 170, 198
C. elisae (Desneux) **96**, 161, 163, 170, 172, 174, **177-82**, 235
C. elisae, damage **pl. 11 H**
 copulation 25
 copulatory organs 18
Coraeus 117
Corcyra cephalonica 235
Cordia subcordata 198
 Corduliidae 94
 Coreidae 28, 32, **108-9**, 169-72, 174, 183
 Coreoidea 108, 109
Coriophagus spp. 123
 Corixidae 106
 cornicles 104
 corpora allata 22
 cortex mining 189
Coscinocera hercules 3, 8, 136-7, 140, **pl. 5 L**
Cosmodes 144
 Cossidae 31, **138-9**, 141, 171, 176, 192
 Cossids, see Cossidae
 Cossoidea 138
 costa 18
 cotton 139
 cotton harlequin bug 109
 Coumaphos 240
 courtship behaviour 25, 36, 38-9, 114
 coxa 17
 crab spiders 83
 crabs 87
 crane flies 66, 125
 crayfish 87
 crazy ant, see *Anoplolepis*
Creatitis capitata 129, 131
Cretonotus 143
Creiis 105.
Creophilus 115
 crickets, see Gryllidae
 crinkled leaf 160
 crochets 134
 crop 19
 crop rotation 226
Crossotarsus spp. **122**, 170, 172, 176, **186-9**
C. externedentatus 198
C. porcatus 188
 cross-veins 18
Crotalaria spp. 236
Crozetia sp. 14
 crusader bug, see *Mictis profana*
 Crustacea 82, 87, 94, 240
 Crustecdysone 240
Cryptarcha 118
 cryptic coloration 61, 97, 113, 140
 Cryptocercidae 95
Cryptocercus punctulatus 95
Cryptolaemus spp. 119
Cryptolaemus montrouzieri 233-4
Cryptophlebia 151
Cryptotermes domesticus 198
Cryptothelia sp. 193, 196-7
 CSIRO 180, 193, 204, 228
Ctenocephalides canis 124
Ctenocephalides felix 124
 cubitus 18
 cuckoo wasps 152
 Cucubitaceae 108
 Cucujidae 117, **118**, 120
 Cucujiformia 118
 Culicidae 125-6
 Culicomorpha 125
 cultural diversification 221, 224
 cultural methods 225-6
 cuneus 108
 cup moths, see Limacodidae
 Curculionidae 13, 53, 62, 66, 113, 120, **121-2**, 162, 164, 170-2, 175-6, 184, **190-2**, 198, 234
 Curetinae 147
 cursorial legs 17
Cuspicona 109
 cutaneous myiasis 130
 cuticle 11, 24
 cutting-sponging mouthparts 14, 16
 cutworms, see Noctuidae
 cyanogenic glycosides 62-3
Cyclodes sp. 144, **pl. 7 S**
Cyclommatus spp. 115
C. imperator **pl. 3 F**
C. sumptuosus 115
 Cyclorhapha 129
 Cydia 151
 Cylinder 118
Cymbopogon citratus 127, 236
 Cynipidae 53
 Cynipoidea 150
Cyphogastra spp. 115, 117, 171, **pl. 3 P, Q**
Cypovirus 231
Cyprus spp. 240
Cyrestis acilia **pl. 10 R**
Cyrestis spp. 136, 146
Cyrtobagous salviniae **53-4**, 121, **227-8**, 230
 Cytoplasmic Polyhedrosis Viruses 231
 Dacnonypha 138
Dactylopius coccus 4, 104
 daddy longlegs 84, 86
Dalbergia spp. 136
 damage assessment 205
 damsel flies, see Odonata
 Danainae 63, 146
Danaus spp. 136, 146
D. chrysippus **pl. 8 G, 11 B**
D. plexippus 63, 146, **pl. 2 K-M**
Danima sp. 134
Daphnis spp. 142
D. dohertyi **pl. 6 A**
D. hypothous pallescens **pl. 6 F**
D. protrudens 141
 darkling beetles 119
 darters, see Hesperidae

- Dasychira* spp. 144
D. mendosa (Hübner) 171, 173, 177, **196**, **pl. 6 O**
D. wandammena Bethune-Baker 170-1, 177
 day moths, see Agaristinae
 DDT 127, 240-1, 243, 246
 de-alates 42, 96
 death's clock 118
 death's head moth 37, 141-2
 debarking 224, 227
 Decis 240
 decomposer 3, 52
 defence 38, 52, **60-4**, 135, 145
 defensive glands 22
 defoliators 192-4, 196, 205
 deforestation 5
Delacampius sp. 107
Deladenus siricidicola 232
 Delfin 231
Delia platura 130
Delias spp. 134, 136, 146
Delias abnormis **pl. 10 I**
Delias aruna **pl. 10 N**
Delias clathrata **pl. 10 P**
Delias hallstromi **pl. 10 F**
Delias iltis **pl. 10 H**
Delias ladas **pl. 10 G**
Delias leucias **pl. 10 M**
Delias meeki **pl. 10 L**
Delias mira **pl. 10 D**
Delias niepelti **pl. 10 O**
Delias nocharis **pl. 10 E**
Delias perimale **pl. 10 J, K**
 Delphacidae 106
 demecology 52
Demetriida 114
Demodex folliculorum 85
Demonax 120
Demostis 117
 dendrites 21
 dengue fever 59, 125, 126
 Department of Environment and Conservation 7, 245
 Derbidae 106
 Dermaptera 18, 58, 66, **98**
 dermatitis 85, 86
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus 85
 Dermestidae 31, 67, **118**, 217
Derris spp. 236, 238
Derris elliptica 236
 Desert locust, see *Schistocerca*
Desmoptera 99
Desmothrips sp. 109
 detection survey 202
 deterrents 62, 225, 236
Deudorix 147
 deutonymph 85
 Diantennata 87
 diapause 33
 Diapause Hormone 22, 33
Diapus spp. **122**, 170, 176, **186-9**, 198
 Diaspididae **104**, 198, 233
 Diazinon 240
 1,2-Dibromethane 246
 Dichlorvos 240
 dichotomous keys 81
 Dicofol 240
Didea fasciata 29
 Dieldrin 180, 240, 246
 digestion 19
 digger wasps 154
Dihammus spp. **120**, 170-2, 175, **191**
Dihammus australis 191
Dihammus tincturatus 191
 dimorphism 31, 33
Dindymus sp. 107
 Dinidoridae 109
Dinoaea muscipula 57
Dinoderus spp. 118
Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius) 171, 191
 Dinoseb 246
Diotimana undulata (Pascoe) 170, 191
 dip diffusion 188
 Dipel 231
 diploidy 25, 26, 45
 Diplopoda 82, **87-8**
 Diplura 66, 88
 dipping 249
 Diprionidae 30
 Dipsocoromorpha 106
 Diptera 13-5, 18, 23, 26, 30-2, 38, 53, 55, 58-60, 64-7, 80, 82, **124-32**, 148, 151, 159, 175, 184, 206-7, 214, 229, 231-2, 234-5, 237
 Dipterocarpaceae 171
 direct flight muscles 25
 directional felling 223
 'dirty dozen' 246
 dispersal 72, 196
 Disulfoton 240
 diversity, see biological diversity
 dobson flies 58, **110**
Doleschallia spp. 136, 146
D. dascylus **pl. 10 U**
D. hexophthalmos **pl. 10 V**
 Dolichoderinae 153
Dolichoderus 49, 50
 Dolichopodidae 129, 131
 domatia 49, 85
 dopamine 64
Doratifera quadriguttata 139
Doratifera vulnerans 62
 dormancy 32
 dorsal vessel 20
 dragon flies, see Odonata
 Drepanidae 140-1
 Drepanoidea 140
 Drilidae 230
 drone flies 129
 drones 27, 45
Drosera sp. 56
Drosophila melanogaster 4, 16, 130
 Drosophilidae 16, 130
 Drummer cicada 37
Dunbaria fasciipennis 79
 dung beetles 3, **67**, 116
 dust flies 111
 dusters 249
 dusts 248
 Dyar's law 27
 Dynastinae 116
Dysphania spp. 140
Dysphania fenestrata **pl. 5 G**
Dysoxylum spp. 136, 194
 earth measurers, see Geometridae
 earth worm 78
 earwigs, see Dermaptera
 East New Britain 67, 229
 East Sepik Province 67
 Eastern Highlands Province 176, 194
 ecdysis 27
 Ecdysone 22, 28
 echidna 153, 234
 echolocation system 38
 eclosion 31
 Eclosion Hormone 28
 Ecnomidae 132
 ecology 52
 economic injury level 253
 economic threshold level 253
 economic threshold program 248
 ecotone 203, 221
 ectoparasites 58-9, 85, 123, 130, 235
 eelworms 232
 egg parasites 26
Elacomia 120
 elaiosomes 56
Elater 116
 Elateridae 38, 62, 66, 113, **116-7**, 119, 192
 Elateriformia 116
Eleusis 115
Elodina 146
 elytra 18, 61, 113
 Embiidna, see Embioptera
 Embioptera 101
 emerald moths 140
 emergence traps 203, 210
 emetic 62, 245
 Emperor gum moth 140
 emperor moths 140
 empodium 124
 empusal vein 18
 emulsifiable concentrates 248
 emulsifiers 248
Encarsia formosa 152, 233
 encephalitides 125

- Encyrtidae **151**, 233, 235
Endelis 117
 endemism 2, 8
 endocrine glands 22
 endoparasites 59, 130, 149, 235
 Endopterygota 28, 89, 92, 231
 endospores 230
 Endosulfan 240
Endoxyla cinerea 139
 Endrine 240
 engravers 161
 Enicocephalomorpha 106
 Ensifera 99
 enteric diseases 125
 Entognatha 87, 88
 entomological forceps 211
 entomological pins 211, 214
 entomoparasites 32, 59, 122, 194
 entomopathogens 65, 73, 227, 230-2
 entomophages 58, 123
 entomophily 54
Entomophthora muscae 231
 Entomopoxvirinae 232
 Entomopoxviruses (EPV) 232
 environmental manipulation 229
 environmental resistance 75
Epepeotes rarus 120
 Ephemeroptera 93
 epicormic shoots 185
Epiphyas 151
 epiphytes 49
Erebus spp. 144, **pl. 2 A, 7 O**
Eribotes 109
 Erima 221
 erineum 86
 Eriococcidae 104, 170, 198, 236
Eriococcus spp. 105, 170, 236
Eriococcus araucariae 198
Eriophyes sp. 86
 Eriophyidae 86, 171
 Erirhinae 121
Eristalis sp. 131
Eroschema spp. 64
Erycinidia 146
 esophagus 19, 21
 essential oils 63, 66, 138
 ethanol 211-2
 ether 212
 ethyl acetate 211, 212
Euander sp. 107
 Eubrachiidae 106
 eucalypt leaf beetle 167, 184
Eucalyptus spp. 63, 66, 101, 104-5, 108-9, 125, 130, 138-40, 142, 148-9, 152, 166-7, 171, 174-5, 177-8, 183-5, 191, 193, 197
E. deglupta 117, 165-6, 171, 174-7, 179-80, 182, 184-6, 193-4, 197, 221, 224-5
E. medullosum 198
E. pinaculata 198
E. torelliana 166, 171, 175-6, 191
Euchromia 143
Eucocyta meeki **pl. 4 A**
Eucyclodes spp. 140
Eudalia sp. 113
Eumeta spp. 138, 171, 176, 193
 Eumolpinae 121
Euodia allata 136
Euodia elleryana 136
Eupatorus beccarii 115-6, **pl. 3 H**
Eupholus spp. 121, **pl. 3 U**
Eupholus geoffroyi 120
Euphyia spp. 140
Euploea spp. 134, 136, 146
Euploea callithoe **pl. 11 E**
Euploea wallacei **pl. 11 D**
Eurema blanda (Boisduval) 136, **146**, 171, 173, 177, **193**, 238
Eurycantha horrida 62, 100
 Eurymelidae 106
 eusociality **40-1**, 96, 152
 Eustheniidae 94, 95
 evolution 7
 excretion 19
 exocrine glands 22, 39
 exoparasites 102
 Exoporia 138
 Exopterygota 28, 89
 exoskeleton 11, 81
 explosives 222-3
 exponential growth 68
 export permit 7
Extatosoma papoi horridus 100
 extrafloral nectaries 54
 exuviae 27, 162
 Fabaceae 49
 facultative diapause 33
 fairy flies 151
 false abdominal legs 17, 18, 30
 false eye spots **61**, 142, 144-6
 Fansidar ® 127
 fat body 19
 Fayantina 176, 177
 fecundity 71
 feeding puncture 161
 feelers, see antennae
 feigning death 113
Felicola subrostratus 102
 felted scales, see Eriococcidae
 femur 17
 Fenitrothion 240
 Fenoxycarb ® 124, 240
 Fenthion 240
Fergusobia 184
Fergusonina spp. **130**, 171-2, 175, **184**, **197**
 Fergusoninidae 125, 130, 171-2, 175, 184, 197
 fertilisation 25
 fertiliser application 226
 fertility 71
Ficus spp. 143, 150
 fig wasps 55, 149, 150
 figs 55, 149, 150
 Fiji 8, 198, 246
 filariasis 125, 128
 filtering type of mouthparts 14
 fire ants 153
 fire flies 38, 113, 117
 firebrats 93
 fixed time collection 204, 206
 flat bugs 108
 flat-headed wood borers 117
 Flatidae **106**, 171-2, 174
 fleas, see Siphonaptera
 flesh flies 130
 flies, see Diptera
 flight muscles **25**, 216
 flour beetles 119
 flower caterpillars 151
 flower chafers **116**, 218
 flower flies 129
 flower scarabs 116
 Fluoroacetamide 246
Fodina sp. **pl. 7 H**
 foggers 249
 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 246
 food chain 52
 food web 52
 foot-spinners 101
 foregut 19
 Forest Research Institute 159, 182, 193, 217, 222
 foresters, see Zygaenidae
 Forficulidae 98
 formalin 213
 formic acid 63, 153, 154
 Formicidae 63, 66, 149, **152-4**, 234
 Formicinae 153
 formulation 231, **248**
 fossils 79
 fossorial legs 17, 99
 four-spotted cup moth 139
 fowl tick 86
 frass 118, 161-2, 189-91
Fraxinus spp. 175
 free feeding 159, 160
 French Polynesia 8, 198
 frenulum 18, 111, **132-3**, 137, 139, 144
 frictional rubbing 37
 frog hoppers 106
Froggattoides sp. 105
 fruit flies 125, 129
 fruit moths 139, 151
 fruit stem borers 151
 Fulgoroidea 15, 38, **105-6**
 Fulgoromorpha 105-6

- fumigants 239-40, 248
 Fumitoxin ® 217, 239
 fungi 65, 115, 153, 230-1
 fungivores 65, 85, 148, 153
 fungus gnats 128
 furcula 88
 furniture beetles 118
 Gabensis 176, 193
 Galerucinae 120, 121
 gall formers, see galls
 gall gnats 128
 gall midges 26, 128
 gall mites 86
 gall wasps 53
 galls 53, 86, 104, 125, 129-30, 148, 150-2, 160-2, 184, 197
Gambusia affinis 230, 234
 ganglia 21, 22
 garlic 236, 238
 gas exchange 20
Gastrimargus 99
 Gelastocoridae 106
 Gelechiidae 138
 gene banks 225
 generation time 70
 genetic engineering 225
 Geocorisae 108
 Geometridae 30, 133-5, 137, 139-40, 164, 170-1, 173, 176, 193, 196
 Geometroidea 140
 Geotrupidae 116
 German Cockroach 96
 Gerridae 106
Gerris spp. 106
 Gerromorpha 103, 106
 ghost moths 138
 giant African snail 230
 giant sensitive plant 104, 230, 236
 giant tropical cockroach 95
 giant waterbug 106
 gills 21, 110, 132
 girdle pupa 145
 glacial acetic acid 213
Glaucias 109
Glenea 120
Glenoleo pulchellus 111
 Glossata 138
Glossina morsitans 125
 Glossinidae 125
 glow-worms 38, 113, 117
 glucosinolates 53
Glycaspis spp. **104**, 166, 171-2, 174, **183**
 glycerol 213
 glycosides 53
Glycyphagus domesticus 85
Glyphodes spp. 139
Gmelina moluccana 198
 gnathosoma 84
Gnathothlibus spp. 142
G. erotus eras 141, **pl. 6 C**
G. heliodes 141
 gnats 124
Gnoma 120
 goat moths 138
 Gogol 174
 Goliath beetle 116
 Goliath Birdwing, see *Ornithoptera goliath*
Goliathus goliathus 116
 Gomphidae 94
 gonads 25
Gonatas 115
Goniocotes gallinae 102
Goniophila sp. **pl. 8 A**
Gonostylus 198
 Goroka 175-6
 Gracillariidae 138, 171
 gradual metamorphosis 28
 Gramineae 106, 108-9
 granules 248
 granulosis viruses (GV) 231
Graphium spp. 136, 145
Graphium eurypylus 146, **pl. 8 H**
Graphium weiskei 3, 146, **pl. 8 I**
Grapholita molesta 227
 grass moths 139
 grasshoppers, see Orthoptera
 grave digger 67
 greasy traps 210
 green fly 104
 green lacewing **111**, 233, 236
 green muscardine 231
 green vegetable bug 109
 gregarious phase 99
 gressorial legs 17
 Griptopterygidae 94, 95
Gromphadorina potentosa 95
 ground beetles, see Carabidae
 growth inhibitors 225
 Gryllidae 32, 36, 58, **98-9**, 182, 198
Grylloblatta spp. 98
 Grylloblattodea 97, 98
Gryllotalpa spp. 37, 99, 170, 182
 Gryllotalpidae 99, 170, 182
 guava 101
 gum tree, see *Eucalyptus* spp.
 gumtree scales 105
Gymnopholus 121
 gypsy moths 143, 227
 habitat 72, 203, 221, 225-7
 habitat destruction 5, 73, 206
 habitat modification 226-9, 234, 252
Hacatesia 144
 Haematopinidae 102
Haematopinus spp. 102
 haemoglobin 128
 haemocytes 20
 haemolymph 19, 20, 22, 26
 Halfan ® 127
 halofantrine 127
 halteres 18, 124
 hamuli 147
 hanging flies 123
 haplodiploidy 27, 41, 45, 148
 haploidy 25, 45
Haptonchus 118
 hardwoods 188, 205
 harlequin bug, see Scutelleridae
 harvest men, see Opiliones
 haustellum 133
 hawk moths 142
 head 10, 11
 head louse 102
 heart rot 161-2, 178
Helperella 117
Helicoverpa 144, 151, 231
Heliotha sp. 118, 120
 heliothis, see *Helicoverpa*
Hellerhinus 121
 Helminthes 125
 hemelytron 106, 108
 Hemerobiidae 236
 hemimetaboly 28, 32, 89
 Hemiptera 15, 27, 58-9, 62, 65-6, 82, **103-9**, 130, 151-2, 160, 174, **182-3**, 234, 236-7
 hemo-, see haemo
 Hepialidae 133, **138**
 Hepialoidea 138
 Heptachlor 240, 246
 herbivores 3, 52, 85, 114
 herbivory 53
 Hercules moth, see *Coscinocera*
Hermachus morosus 3, 100
 hermaphroditism 27
 Hesperidae 133, 134, **144**
 Hesperioidea 144
Hesperus abnormis 115
 Heterobathmiina 138
Heterobostrychus 118
Heterocephalus glaber 41
 heterochromosomes 27
 Heteroneura 138
Heteropsilopus sp. 131
Heteropsylla spinulosa 104, 230, 236
 Heteroptera 15, 28, 59, 65, 104, **106-9**, 114, 159, **182-3**, 234
 Heterorhabditidae 232
 heterotrophic level 3
 heterotrophy 20, 52
 Hexachloride 240
 Hexachlorocyclohexane 246
 Hexapoda 88, 89
 hindgut 19
 Hippoboscidae 125, 130
Hippotion spp. 142
H. celerio 229-30, 234, **pl. 6 B**
H. velox **pl. 6 G**
Hirsutella thompsonii 231

- Hispinae 120-1
 histamine 64
 Histeridae 67, 115, 230
 hole feeding 159, 160, 193
Holochlora spp. 99
 holometaboly 28, 32
 homology 78
 Homoptera 59, **104-6**, **182-3**, 234
 honey 45, 149
 honey bee, see *Apis mellifera*
 honey combs 45
 honey dew 48, 104, 162, 182
 honey glands 147
 honeycomb-type boring 162
 honeypot ants 49, 153
 hook-tipped moths 140
 Hoop pine, see *Araucaria cunninghamii*
 Hoop pine bark beetle 122
 Hoop pine branch pruner 120
 Hoop pine weevil 164, **191-2**
 hormone system 22
 hormone analogues 227
 hormones 20, 22, 240
 hornets 152
 horse flies, see Tabanidae
 hospital ants 153
 host preference 59
 host-specificity 53, 230
 host-switching 220
 house dust mites 85
 house fly, see *Musca domestica*
 hover flies 64, 129
Hulodes spp. 144, **pl. 7 R**
 human crab 102
 humeral vein 18
 humidity 73
Hyalarcta spp. **138**, 166, 171, 176, **193**
 hyaluronidases 64
Hyblaea puera 139, 168, 170, 173, 176, **193**, 198, **pl. 4 B**
 Hyblaeidae 139, 168, 170, 173, 193
 Hyblaeoidea 139
 hydraulic sprayers 249, 251
 Hydrobiosidae 132
 Hydrocorisae 106
 hydrogen cyanide 113
 hydrogen peroxide 63, 113
Hydrometra 106
 Hydrometridae 106
 Hydrophilidae 112, 114
Hydrophilus picicornis 115
 hydroquinones 63, 113
Hylaeora sp. 141
Hyles 142
Hylesinus 122
 Hylobiinae 121
Hylurdretonus spp. **122**, 176, 227
H. araucariae (Schedl) **122**, 158, 163, 170, 172, **189-90**, 221
H. araucariae damage **pl. 11 G, I**
H. piniarius (Schedl) **122**, 170, 186
 Hymenopodidae 97
 Hymenoptera 13-4, 23, 30-2, 38, 41, 58-60, 63, 65-6, 79-80, 82, 119, 129, **147-54**, 160, 177, **197**, 207, 234
 hyperparasitism **58-9**, 148-50, 229
Hyplocerambyx severus Pascoe **120**, 171-2, 175, **190-1**
Hypochrysops 147
 hypognathous mouthparts 95
Hypolimnas spp. 136, 146
Hypolimnas alimena pl. 10 X
Hypolimnas bolina pl. 8 G, 10 W
 hypopharynx 13
Hyposidera spp. 140
Hyposidera talcata Guenée 171, 176
 Hypsididae 143
Hypsipyla spp. 137, **139**, 167, 176, **193**
H. puera 139
H. robusta (Moore) 167, 170, 173, 176, **193**, 198, pl. 4 C
 ice crawlers 97, 98
Icerya seychellarum 198
 Ichneumonidae **149-50**, 194, 235
 Ichneumonoidea 149, 235
 identification keys 81
 idiosoma 84
Illacuris laticollis (Pascoe) 121, 170, 175, 190
Illiseoperla sp. 95
 Imidan 240
 immunity of insects 20
Imperata cylindrica 222
 incomplete metamorphosis 28
 indirect assessment methods 204-5
 indirect flight muscles 25
 induced defence 53
 innocuous phase 75
 inoculation 229
 inquilines 57, 152, 197
 insect farming and ranching **4-6**, 137
 Insect Farming and Trading Agency (IFTA) 5, 7
 insect growth regulators 240
 insect signs 159-62
 insect superlatives 3
 insect trade 6, 7
 insecticide label 246
 insecticides 21, 188, 190, 193, 205, 210, 224-6, 230, **236-52**
 insectivores 58
 insects, as source of food 4
 insects, ecological importance 3
 insemination 25
 integrated pest management 224, 234, **252-3**
 integument 11
 interactive keys 81
 intercastes 41, 96
 intercropping 226
 internal bark feeding 161
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) 5
 interplanting 236
 interspecific communication 36, 72
 intrafloral nectaries 54
 intraspecific communication 36, 72
 introduction of organisms 227
 inundation 229
Ips grandicollis 122
Iridomyrmex spp. 97, 234
Iridomyrmex humilis 153
Iridomyrmex purpureus 153
Iridotaenia spp. 117
Ischiosopa spp. 116, **pl. 3 J, K**
 Ischnocera 102
 Isopoda **87**
 Isoptera 3, 32-3, 39, **41-4**, 65-6, 82, **96**, 153, 161-3, 169-71, 174, **177-82**, 198, 204-5, 213, 220, 222-24, 231, 235
 Isotomidae 66
 itch mites 85
 Ithonidae 111
 Ixodidae 85, 86
Jamides reverdini 143, 147
 Japygidae 66
 jassids, see Cicadellidae
 jewel beetle, see Buprestidae
 jewel bugs 109
 jumping hindleg 24
 jumping plant lice 104
 jumping spider 84
 June beetles 116
Junonia spp. 136, 146
 Jurassic Park 79
 Juvenile Hormone 22, 28
 Juvenile Hormone Analogues 124, 240
 Kainantu 175-6
 kairomones 39, 178
Kaloterme repandus 198
 Kalotermitidae 96, 198
 Kamarere, see *Eucalyptus deglupta*
 Karate 240, 241
 katydids 98, 99
 Kau Wildlife Area 145
 Kauri pine, see *Agathis*
 keds 130
 Kerevat 229
Kerria lacca 4, 104
 ketones 63
Kibara sp. 48, 49

- killing agent 211-2
 killing jar 210-2
 killing methods 212
 Kimbe 176, 221
 kinesis 36
 kingfishers 97
 Klinkii pine, see *Araucaria hun-
 steinii*
 klinotaxis 36
 knapsack sprayer 249, 251
 kunai, see *Imperata cylindrica*
 kurakum, see *Oecophylla*
 labella 16
 labelling of specimens 213
 Labiduridae 66, 98
 labium 13
 labrum 12
 lac insect, see *Kerria lacca*
Laccotrephes spp. 106-7
 lace lerp 166
 lace wings, see Neuroptera
Lacon 116
 lady birds, see Coccinellidae
 Lae 237
Laglaizia biroi 129
 Lamiinae 120
 Lampyridae 38, 113, 117
Lampyris 117
 Landrin 240
 lantern bug 38
 Lapegu 176-7, 194
 lappet moths 140
 Largidae 108
 Lariam ® 127
 larvae 30
 Lasciocampidae 140
Lasiodactylus sp. 117-8
 lateral membrane 18
 lau-lau 185, 224
 Lauraceae 136
 Lauxaniidae 129
 LD₅₀-value 243
 leaf beetles, see Chrysomelidae
 leaf blister sawfly 160
 leaf blisters 159-60
 leaf bugs 108
 leaf damage 159
 leaf folding 160
 leaf insects, see Phasmatodea
 leaf miners 125, 138, 138, 149
 leaf mines 148, 160
 leaf rollers 138, 139, 160
 leaf tying 138, 160
 leaf-counts 203
 leaf-cutter ants 48, 65, 153
 leafhoppers 103, 106
 learning 36
 legs 17, 78
 Leguminosae 135, 144, 168-9, 171,
 193
 leishmaniasis 125
 lemon grass 127, 236
 Lentilburgeroptera 112
 Lepdopodomorpha 106
 Lepidoptera 13, 16, 18, 23, 26, 30,
 31-2, 38, 53, 55, 63, 79, 80, 82,
 129-30, **132-47**, 148-52, 159,
 165, 176-77, **192-7**, 198, 206-7,
 212-4, 216-7, 231-2, 234-5, 237-8
 Lepidoptera, foodplants 136
Lepisma saccharina 93
 Lepismatidae 93
 Leptoceridae 132
Leptogaster sp. 131
Leptoglossus sp. 107, **109**, 172
L. australis (Fabricius) 171, 174, **183**
Leptomastix dactylopii 152, 233
 Leptophlebiidae 93
 Leptopiinae 120, 121
Leptotarsus imperatorius 131
Leptotrichalus 118
 Lepturinae 120
 lerps 104, 162, 182, 183
 Lestidae 94
Lethocerus insulanus 106-7
Leuciactria 146
Leucitus 115
Levuana iridescens 229
 Libellulidae 94
 Libytheinae 146
 lice, see Phthiraptera
 life cycle 28, 70
 life history, see life cycle
 light traps IV, 207, 209-10, 227
 lignin 225
 Liliaceae 136
 Limacodidae 62, 134-5, **139**, 171
 Limburger cheese 206
Limnogonus spp. 106-7
 Lindane 240, 246
 Linognathidae 102
Linognathus spp. 102
 Liparidae 143
Liphyra brassolis 147
Liposcelis divinatorius 101
 liquid formulations 248
Litsea spp. 136
 Lixinae 121
Lixus 121
 lobsters 87
 locomotion 24
Locusta migratoria 40-1, 99
 locusts, see Acrididae
 logging 5, 73
 logistic growth 69
Lomaptera spp. 116
Lomaptera annae **pl. 3 M**
Lomaptera lutea 115
 long term toxicity 243
 long-horned grasshoppers, see Tetti-
 goniidae
 longicorn beetles, see Cerambycidae
 loopers, see Geometridae
 Lophocoronina 138
Lophoptera 144
 Loranthaceae 136
 louse flies 125, 130
Louverensia 119
 Lucanidae 31, 112, **115**, 218
 lucerne 139
 luciferase 38
Luciola 117
 Lycaenidae 134, **146-7**
 Lycidae 64, **117-8**
Lyctus spp. 118, 198
 Lygaeidae 108
Lymantria spp. **143-4**, 170-1, 177,
194-7
L. dispar 144, 227
L. flavoneura Joicey 196
L. ninayi Bethune-Baker 32, 75,
143-4, 165, 170-1, 173, 177,
194-7, 220, 231, 234, **pl. 7 D-G**
L. novaguinensis 173, 196, **pl. 7 C**
L. rosa 173, 196, **pl. 7 B**
 Lymantriidae 72, 75, 134-6, **143-4**,
 165, 170-1, 173, 177, **194-7**
Lyphia 119
Lyprops spp. 119
Lyprops atronitens 120
Lyssa patroclus 140-1, **pl. 5 K**
 Machilidae 66, 92
Macroglossum 142
 Macrolepidoptera 137
 macros 137
Macrosteles spp. 15
 Madagascar giant hissing cockroach 95
 Madang Province 145, 175
 Madeira ants 153
Magiicada septemdecim 33, 106
 Malachiidae 118
Malacolycus 118
 Malaise trap 204, 207, 209
Malamoeba locustae 232
 malaria 3, 59, 125, 126, 220
 Malathion 240, 247
 male confusion 227
Mallada signata 111, 233
 Mallophaga 102
 Malpighian tubules 19, 128
 Malvaceae 136
 mandibles 12
 Mandibulata 81, 87
 mandibulate mouthparts, see
 chewing mouthparts
Manduca spp. 142
 mange 85
 mangoes 129, 154
 manna 104

- Mantidae 33, 97
 Mantispidae 111
 Mantodea 17, 26, 32-3, 58, 62, **97**,
 194, 215, 217, 236, **pl. 3 A**
 march flies 66, 128
 Margarodidae 198
 Markham Valley 151, 235, 237
 marking of insects 203
Maroga melanostigma 151
 marsh treaders 106
 Marx, Karl 47
 masquerade 61
 mass rearing 151, 229, **234-5**
 mass release 232
Mastigaphoides sp. **pl. 3 C**
 Mastotermitidae 96
 materials triangle 52
 mating disruption 227, 241
 Mavrik 240
 maxillae 12
 May beetles 116
 mayflies 93
 McAdam National Park 191
 mealy bugs, see Pseudococcidae
 meat ants 97, **153**, 234
 mechanical control 226, 241
 mechanoreception 23
 Mecoptera 14, 30-1, **123**
Mecopus 121
Medastina trixaria **pl. 5 I**
 Mediterranean fruit fly, see *Creatitis capitata*
 mefloquine 127
Megacaphala 114
Megachile frontalis (Fabricius) 171,
 177, **197**
 Megachilidae 171, 177, **197**
Megaloblatta blaberoides 95
 Megaloptera 31, 58, **110**
 Meganisoptera 79
 Megapodagrionidae 94
Megarhyssa nortoni 150
 Megasecoptera 79
Megastigmus spp. 148, **152**, 171,
 173, 177, **184**, **197**
Megauchenia 118
Megymenum sp. 107
 Meinertellidae 92
 meiosis 26
Melanitis 146
Melia azedarach 236-8
Melia composita 236-8
 Meliaceae 167, 168, 170, 193, **236-8**
 melianone 238
 meliantriol 238
 melittophily 55
Melobasis spp. 117
 Meloidae 64, **119-20**
 Melolonthinae 116
 Melyridae **118**, 120
 Membracidae 105-6, 161
 meningitis 86
Menopon gallinae 102
 Menoponidae 102
 Menyamyia 45
 Mercury vapour lamp 207
Merimna spp. 117
Meringosiphon sp. 105
 Mermithidae 232
Meroscalcis selecta 120
 Merostomata 82
 mesoscutellum 112
 mesothorax 16, 18
 metallic wood borers 116
 metameric segmentation 78
 metamorphosis **28-30**, 88, 89, 237
Metarhizium spp. 180, **231**
Metarhizium anisopliae 231
Metarhizium flavoviridae 231
 Meta-Systox R 240
 metathorax 16, 18
Metaxymorpha spp. 6, **117**
M. nigrosuturalis **pl. 3 O**
Methana marginalis 28
 methanol 213
 methylated ethanol 213
 Methylparathion 240
Metiorrhynchus spp. 64, 118
 Mexican coccineal insect 104
Microcettermes spp. **96-7**, 171,
177-82
Microcettermes biroi (Desneux)
96-7, 171-2, 174, **177-82**
Microlarinus lypritorinus 230
 Microlepidoptera 137
Micronia spp. 140
 microorganisms 113, 230, 234
 micros 137
 Microspora 232
 Microsporidia 232
Mictis profana (Fabricius) 32, **109**,
 169, 171-2, 174, **183**
 midges 57, 94, 124, **128**
 midgut 19, 231
 migrating locusts **40-1**, 75, **100**
 migration 72
Milionia spp. 137, **140**, 170, 173,
 176, **193-4**, **pl. 5 A-F**
M. isodoxa Prout 164, 170, 173,
 176, **193-4**, **pl. 5 A**
 milk glands 26
 Millionaire moth, see *Milionia*
 millipedes 87
 mimesis 61, 140
 mimicry 48, **64**, 103, 117
Mimosa invisa 104, 230, 236
 Mindanao 186
 mining tailings 73
 Miridae 108
 Miroidea 108
 mist blower 249, 251
 mites, see Acari
Mitrastethus australiae 170, 190
Miyana meyeri **pl. 10 Q**
Mnesamplea sp. 134
Mocis trifasciata (Stephen) 164,
 170, 173, 177
 mole cricket, see Orthoptera
 molluscs 236
 Monarch, see *Danaus plexippus*
 Monimiaceae 48, 49
 monitoring 202, 222, 252
 monoculture 220-3
 monogenic resistance 242
Monomorium destructor 153
 monophages 53, 220, 234
 Moraceae 55, 136-7, 142, 149-50
 Morobe Province 238
 Morphinae 146
 morphological defence 61
 morphology 78
Morphopsis meeki **pl. 10 Z, Z1**
 mortality 71
 Mortein 240
 mosquito fish 230, 234
 mosquitoes 3, 15, 32, 57, 94, **124-7**,
 206, 220, 227, 230-1, 234
 moth balls 217
 moth flies 128
 moths, see Lepidoptera
 mould 211, 215
 moult, moulting 11, **27-8**
 mound nest 43-4
 mouthparts **12-6**, 24, 78, 114
 mud daubers 154
 mud packs 44, 178, **181**
 mud wasps 152
 mulberries 137, 142
 mulching 236
 Müllerian mimicry **64**, 135, 140, 146
 multiparasitism 59
 multivoltinism
 murine typhus 124
Musa spp. 136
Musca domestica 16, 67, 125, **130**
 Muscidae 16, 66-7, 125, 129, 130-1
 museum beetles 118, 217
 musical apparatus **38**, 105
 mutualism 43, 47, 49, **52**, 57, 85,
 103, 147, 149
Mycalesis spp. 146
Mycalesis phidon 143
 Mycetophilidae 124, 128, 131
 mycophages 65
 Mymaridae 151, 235
Mynes 146
 Myoglossata 138
 myophily 55
 Myopsocidae 101
Myopsocus sp. 101

- Myriapoda 87
Myristica spp. 198
Myrmecia spp. 153, 154
 myrmecochory 56
Myrmecodia spp. 50
 Myrmecodinae 49
 myrmecophily 55
 myrmecophytes **48-50**, 56, 153
 Myrmeleontidae 111
 Myrmicinae 153
 Myrtaceae 165-7, 171, 185
Mythimna 144
 Myxophaga 114
Myzolecanium kibarae 48, 49
Nagia episcopalis 40, 141
 naiads **28**, 93
 naked mole rat 41
 naphthalene 217
Nasutitermes spp. 43, 44, **96**
N. novarumhebridarium (Holmgren) **96**, 166, 169-72, 174, **177-82**
N. olidus 198
 natality 71
 natatorial legs 17
 National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority 225
 National Animals 4, 137
 Naturalis-L 231
Necrophorus spp. 67
 necrosis 183
 nectar 16, 45, **54**, 135, 154, 194
Neda 119
 Neem, see *Azadirachta indica*
 NeemAzal T/S 237
 negative taxis 36
Nemapogon 138
 Nematocera 125, 128
 nematodes 184, 220, 230, 232, 236
 Nemopteridae 111
Neocarphurus 118
Neochetina spp. 121, 228
Neochryopus savagei 230
 Neogregarines 232
Neogresitta 117
Neola spp. 141-2
Neola semiaurata 143
Neolamprina 115
 Neopseustina 138
 Neoptera 89, 92
Neostauropus sp. **pl. 6 N**
 neotenics 42, 96
Neotermes spp. 198
Neotheca 119
 Neotylenchidae 232
Nepenthes 57
Nephila maculata 83, 84
 Nepidae 106
 Nepomorpha 106
 nerve cell 21, 240
 nerve cords 21
 nervous system 21
 nest-blocking 62
 neuropeptides 22
 Neuroptera 30, 58-9, 110, **111**, 129, 151, 234, 236
 neurotoxins 129
 neurotransmitter 21
 New Britain 6, 174, 175
 New Caledonia 198
 New World screw worm 227
Nezara viridula 107, 109
 niches 72
 Nicoletidae 93, 95
Nicotiana tabacum 236
 nicotine 237
Niditinea 138
 Nitidulidae 117, **118**, 120
 nits 102
 Nivaquine ® 127
 Noctuidae 23, 40, 61-2, 134-6, 141, **144**, 164, 167, 170-1, 173, 177, 193, 198, 232
 Noctuoidea 142
Nomadacris guttulosa 41, 99
 Nomolt 240
Nomuraea 231
 non-target organisms 230, 240-2
 noradrenaline 64
Nosema spp. 231
 Notodontidae 134, 136, **141-2**
Notoligotoma sp. 101
 Notoligotomidae 101
 Notonectidae 106
 Notonemouridae 94
 nuclear polyhedrosis viruses (NPV) 194, 196, 231
 nursery 223
Nyctalemon toxopensi 140-1, **pl. 5 K**
Nyctemera 143
 Nymphalidae 61, 63, 111, 133, 143 **146**
 Nymphalinae 146
 nymphs 28
 Nymphs, see Nymphalidae
 obligatory diapause 33
 occlusion 223
 ocelli 23-4
Ochroma pyramidale 170
 Ochteridae 106
Octaspidiotus 198
 Odonata 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 58, 79, **94**, 111, 129, 151, 203-4, 234, 236
Oecetis sp., 132
Oechalia 107, 109
 Oecophoridae 63, 66, **138**
Oecophylla smaragdina 47, 63, **154**, 194
Oeonistis 143
 Oestridae 125, 130
Ogyris sp. 134
 oil palm plantations 5, 145
 Old Testament 100
 Olethreutinae 139
Olethrius 120
 olfaction 24
Omadius 118, 120
 ommatidium 23-4
Oncomeris spp. 107, 109
Oncomeris flavicornis 109
Onitis spp. 67
 ontogeny 27
Ontophagus spp. 67
 oocytes 25
 ootheca 26, 95, 97, 162
 open feeding 193
 operculum 38, 100
 ophistosoma 82
Ophiusa spp. 144, **pl. 7 N, P**
 Opiliones 84, 86, 234
 Opilionida, see Opiliones
Opodiphtera spp. 134
Opodiphtera eucalypti 140
Orcopagia 119
Oreta sp. 141
Orfelia sp. 131
 organochlorines 239, 241, 243, 246
 organophosphates 21, 124, 240, 243, 245
Oribius spp. **121**, 171, **184**
O. cruciatus Faust 170, 175
O. destructor Marshall **121**, 171-2, 175
 oriental fruit moth 227
Ornithoptera spp. 3, **5-6**, 8, 26, 32, **63-4**, 80, 137, **145-6**
O. alexandrae 3, **5-6**, 8, 73, 136-7, **145**, **pl. 9 A, H**
O. chimaera 5, 136, **145**, **pl. 9 B, I**
O. goliath 3, 136, 145, **pl. 9 C, J**
O. meridionalis 5, 6, 136, 145, **pl. 9 D, K**
O. paradisea 3, 5, 136, 145, **pl. 9 E, L**
O. priamus 3, 5, 8, 80, 136, 145
O. priamus poseidon 80, **pl. 9 F, M**
O. priamus urvillanus **pl. 9 N**
O. victoriae 136, 145, **pl. 9 G, O**
 Oro Conservation Project 145
 Oro Province 5, 8, 67, 73, 145
 Orthene 186, 241
Orthodera ministralis 97
 Orthoptera 13, 16-8, 24, 28, 32, 36-8, 58, 61, 82, **98-100**, 130, 152, 167, 174, 182, 212, 215, 217, 230, 232, 236, 237
Orthorhinus patruelis (Fabricius) 170, 176, 190
 Orthorrhapha 128
Oryctes centaurus 116
Oryctes rhiconeros 116, 230
 Oscinidae 130

- osmeterium 64, 135, 145
 Osmylidae 30, 111
Osoarius 115
Ospiryon 120
 ostia 20
Ostrinia furnacalis 139, 151, 230, 235
Othreis spp. 144, **pl. 2 B, 8 D**
Othreis fullonia 198
 Otiorthynchinae 121
 outbreak **75-6**, 189-91, 193-4, 197, 204, 224, 231
 ovaries 25
 oviduct 25
 oviparity **25**, 85
 oviposition **25**, 161
 oviposition damage 161
 ovipositor 18, 25
 ovoviviparity **26**, 85, 95
 ovulation 25
 owl moths 144
Oxyambulyx spp. 142
O. doherlyi 141
Oxystethus 116
Oxystigma sp. 170
Oxytelus 115
Pachliopta, see *Atrophaneura*
Pachylister chinensis 230
Pachypelmopus 115
 Pacific wood roach 95
 paedogenesis 27
 painted weevils, see *Eupholus*
 Palaeodictyoptera 79
 palaeontology 78, 79
 Palaeoptera 18, **89**, 92
 palm beetles 121
 Palpigradi 84
 Paludrine ® 127
Panacra 142
Pandanus spp. 136
Pantorythes spp. 121, 154, 230, 234
Pantorhytes lichenifer **pl. 1B**
 paper wasps 152
Papileptura 120
Papilio spp. 134, **145-6**
P. aegaeus 60, 136, 146, **pl. 1E, 8 M, N**
P. ambrax 136, 146
P. euchenor 136, 146, **pl. 8 L**
P. fuscus 136
P. laglaizei **64**, 135, 140, 146, **pl. 2 E, F**
P. ulyssis 136, 146
P. ulyssis telemachus **pl. 8 J, K**
P. woodfordi 29, 146, **pl. 8 O**
 Papilionidae 29, 31, 61, 63-4, 80, 134-6, **145-6**
 Papilionoidea 133, 145
Papuana spp. 116
Paracupata 117
 paradichlorobenzene 217
 Paradise Birdwing, see *Ornithoptera paradisea*
Paradromulia spp. 140
P. nigrocellata 170, 173, 176, **196, pl. 4 J**
Paranda 120
 Parandrinae 120
Paranticia spp. 136, 146
Paranthica weiskei **pl. 11 F**
Pararistolochia spp. 26, 63, 145
P. alexandriana 136
P. kepara 136
P. meridionaliana meridionaliana 136
P. meridionaliana milnensis 136
P. meridionaliana popondettensis 136
P. paradisiana 136
P. schlechteri 136
Parasaissetia sp. 105
Parasinocyma spp. 140
 parasites 3, **58-60**, 71, 119, 123, 125, 148, 151-2, 227, 232, 234
 parasitism 47, 52, **56-60**
 parasitoids **58-60**, 151, 232, 234-5
Paratella errudita Melichar 171, 174
 Parathion 240
 parental care 26, 41, 82, 103
Parmelia spp. **pl. 1B**
Paropsis spp. 167, **184**
Paropsis albae 171, 175
Paropsis andersonae 171, 175
Paropsisisterna sp. 113
Parotis spp. 139
 parthenogenesis 26-7, 45, 95, 100, 104, 148
Parthenos spp. 146
Parthenos sylvia **pl. 10 T**
 Passalidae **115**, 117
 Passandrinae 118
 Passifloraceae 136
 pathogens **65**, 71, 227, **230-32**
 pawpaw 129
Pectinophora gossypiella 227
 Pediculidae 103
Pediculus capitus 102
Pediculus humanus 102-3
 Pedipalpi 84, 87
 pedipalps 82, 86-7
Pelopides schraderi 115
 pentachlorophenole 246
 Pentatomidae 107, **109**, 171, 174, 183
 Pentatomoidea 109
 Pentatomorpha 108
Perga 149
Pergagraptia 149
 Pergidae 63, **149**, 160
Pericapritermes spp. **96**, 172, 174, 179
Periplaneta americanus 95, 96
 Persian Lilac, see *Melia*
 persistence 127, 239, **241**
 pesticide hazard classes 243
 pesticide legislation 245
 pesticide accumulation in food chain, see biomagnification
 pesticides, safe use 244
 pestilence 59
 Peterson-Lincoln-Index 203
 petiole 147
Phaeostigma sp. 111
 phalaenophily 55
Phalaneoides sp. 134
 Phaneroptera 99
 pharaoh ants 153
 pharate adult 31
 pharynx 19
 phase polymorphism 31, 40, 99
Phasma gigas 100
 Phasmatidae 62, **100**
 Phasmatodea 32, 60-2, **100**, 215
Phasmodes spp. 99
Phediola spp. 153-4, 234, **235**
Phellinus 178
 pheromone glands 22
 pheromone traps 209, 210-1, 227
 pheromones 24, 32, **39**, 41-2, 204, 206, **210-1**, **227**, 241
Pheropsophus verticalis 113-5
Philliris 147
Philonthus 115
 Philopteridae 102
 phloem boring 161
Phoracantha sp. 117
 phosphoesterases 64
 phospholipases 64
Photinus 117
 photoautotrophs 52
 photosynthesis 52
 Phthiraptera 3, 8, 15, 18, 59, **102-3**, 130
 Phthiridae 102
Phthirus pubis 102
Phylacteophaga sp. 160
 Phyllidae 100
Phyllium spp. 100, **pl. 1D**
Phyllocoptruta oleivora 86
Phyllodes imperialis 144, 312, **pl. 1F, 8 B**
Phyllophaga sp. 29
 Phyllophorinae 98
 phylogeny 78
 physical colours 11, 241
 physical defence 53
 physical methods 226
 physical poisons 239
Phytalmia sp. 129
 phytochemicals 53
 phytophages 52-3, 116, 136
 Phytoseiidae **86**, 233-4

- Phytoseiulus* spp. 86
Phytoseiulus persimilis 233
 picric acid 210
 pie-dish beetles 119
 piercing-sucking mouthparts 11-2,
 15, 32, 123, 159, 161, 182
 Pieridae 134, 136, **146**, 171, 173,
 177, **193**, 238
Pieris rapae 146
 pigment cells 24
 pigmentary colours 11
 pillbugs 87
 Pinaceae 165, 170
 pine woolly aphid, see *Pineus*
Pineus laevis 183
Pineus pini (Macquart) **104**, 165,
 170, 172, 174, **183**, 234
Pingasa spp. 140
Pingasa cinera **pl. 4 Q**
 pin-hole borers, see Scolytidae,
 Platypodidae
 pin-holes 161-2, 186-191
 pink bollworm 138, 227
Pinnaspis 198
 pinning of insect specimens 214
Pinus spp. 75, 122, 136, 140, 142-3,
 165, 170, 174, 176-7, 183, 190,
 193-8, 231, 234
P. caribaea 104-5, 165, 170, 174
P. patula 144, 165, 170, 175, 177,
 194, 196, 220, 234
P. radiata 149, 150, 232
P. strobus 196
 pipe 162-3, 178, 181, 222
Piper betle 154
 pipericide 237
 piperine 237
 pitcher plants 56, 58
 pitfall traps 204, 210
 plague 124
 plague locust 4, **40-1**, **99-100**, 209,
 237
Planchonella samoensis 198
Planococcus citri 233
 plant breeding 225
 plant bugs 108
 plant genetic resources 225-6
 plant growth analysis 205
 plant hopper, see Fulgoroidea
 plant lice, see Aphididae
 plant resistance 53, **224-6**
 plant-derived insecticides 236-40
 planting 223
Plasmodium spp. **126-7**, 220
Plateros 118
Platysus sp. 117
Platolenes 119
Platydema 119
 Platygasteridae **150**, 235
 Platygasteroidea **150**, 235
Platyperus laevicollis 230
 Platypodidae **121-2**, 162-3, 170,
 172, 176, **186-91**, 198, 224
Platypus spp. **122**, 170, 172, 176,
186-91, 198
Platypus externedentatus 198
Platypus gerstaeckeri 198
Platypus jansonii 188
 Platystomatidae 32, 129, 131
 Plecoptera 74, **94-5**
Plectotarsus sp. 132
 plical vein 18
 plumed moths 139
Plutella xylostella 151
Podocarpus spp. 240
Podocarpus vitiensis 198
Poecilips 122, 186
 poikilothermia 24, 32, 73
 pointing of specimens 214
 poison glands 83
 poisonous foodplants 53, 63-4, **135-6**
 Poisson distribution 71
 polarised light 24, 46
 pollen 45, **54-5**, 110, 147, 154
 pollen basket 154
 pollination 3, **53-5**, 114
 pollinators 125, 135, 137, 149
Polycesta 117
 polyculture 220-1, **pl. 11 J**
 polyembryony 27
 polymorphism 31, 96
 polypeptide enzymes 64
 Polyphaga 114
 Polyphagidae 95
 polypod larvae 30
Polyrhachis spp. 154
Polyura jupiter 136, 146
Pometia pinnata 198
 population 68-76
 population biology 52, 68
 population density 68, **73**, 203-4
 population dynamics 68
 population ecology 52, **68-76**
 population size 68, 202
 population system 68
 populations, stability 74-5
 Port Moresby 175, 229, 237-8
 positive taxis 36
Potemnemus spp. **120**, 170, 172,
 175, **191**
 potter wasps 152
 powder post beetles **118**, 162, 167,
 175, **190-1**, 198
 Poxviridae 232
 prawns 87
 praying mantids, see Mantodea
 precipitation 73
 predation 58
 predators 3, **58**, 71, 85, 110-1, 114-
 5, 119, 125, 128, 135, 140, 148,
 152-4, 194, 196, 221, 227, 232,
 234
 pregnancy testing 229
 prehensile legs 17
 prepupa 109
 preservatives 210-1, 216-7
 presociality 40
 pressure impregnation 188
 pretarsus 17
 prey 3, **58**, 71, 147
 primaquine 127
Priochirus 115
 Prioninae 120
 Prior Informed Consent (PIC)-
 Convention 246
Pristhesancus sp. 107
 proboscis **15-6**, 103, 192
 producers 52
 prognosis models 252
 Progoneata 87
 proguanil 127
 prolegs 134
 Prominents, see Notodontidae
 pronotum 16
 proportionality method 203
 Propoxur 189, 240
 propupa 109
Prosopocoelus spp. 115
Prosopocoelus cinctus **pl. 3 G**
 protected species 5
 protective colour patterns 61
 prothoracic glands 22
 Prothoracicotropic Hormone 28
 prothorax 16
 Protista 65, 220
 protonymph 85
 protoplasm 225
 Protozoa 43, 125, 127, 232
 Protura 66, **88**
 pruning 179, 181, 223-4
Psednura 99
 Pselaphidae 115
Pseudabispa spp. 64
Pseudochlus 121
 Pseudococcidae **104-5**, 111, 169,
 171, **182-3**, 233, 235
 pseudo-copulation 54
Pseudomyrmex spp. 56
Pseudoperga 149
 Pseudoscorpions 84, **87**
Psilogramma spp. 134, **142**
Psilogramma menephron 61
 Psittacidae 234
 psocids, see Psocoptera
 Psocoptera 65, **101**, 217
 Psoroptidae 85-6
 Psychidae **138**, 166, 170-1, 176,
 193, **196-7**

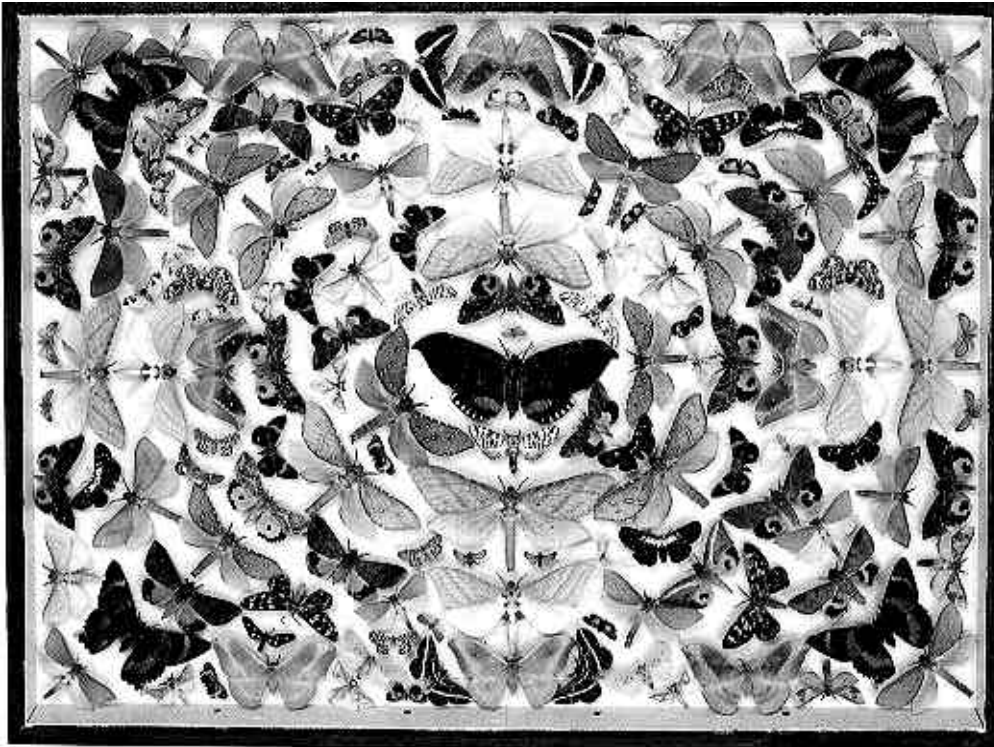
- Psychodidae 128, 131
 Psychodomorpha 128
 psychophily 55
 Psychopsidae 111
 Psyllidae **104-5**, 162, 166, 171, 172, 174, **182-3**, 230, 236
 psyllids, see Psyllidae
 Psylloidea 104
Pternistria spp. 109, 183
Pternistria levipes Horvath 170, 174
Pternistria macromera Guerin 170, 174
Pterocarpus spp. 136
Pterolophis sp. 191
Pteroma plagiophleps Hampson 170, 176, **196**
Pterophanes 117
 Pterophoridae 139
 Pterophoroidea 139
Pteroptyx 117
 pterostigma 94
 Pterygota 16, 18, **89**, 92
 pubic louse 102
Pulex irritans 124
 pulvillus 124
 punkies 124
 puparium 30
 Pycnogonida 82
 Pygidicranidae 98
 Pyralidae 136-7, **139**, 141, 151, 167, 170, 173, 176, 193, 198, 235
 Pyraloidea 139
 pyrethrin 236-7, 240
 pyrethroids 240
 pyrethrum **236**, 238, 240
Pyrethrum, see *Tanacetum*
 Pyrgomorphidae 99
 Pyrgotidae 129
 pyrimethamine 127
 Pyrrocoridae 108
 quarantine 8, 186, 224-5, 229
 quasisociality 40
 quassin 237
 Queen Alexandra Birdwing, see *Ornithoptera alexandrae*
 queen pheromone 42
 Queensland 8, 120, 122, 140, 183, 228
 quick traps 207
 quiescence 33
 quinine 127
 quinones 63
 radiography 206
 radius 18
 rainbow lorikeets 196, 234
Ranatra spp. 106
Raphidia sp. 111
 Raphidioptera 58, **110-1**
 raptorial legs 17
 rearing of insects 212
 receptaculum seminis 25
 receptors 12
 red bugs 108
 red cedar 139, 167-8
 red coffee borer 176, 193
 Red List of Threatened Animals 5
 red scale 152, 233
 red spider mite 85
 red wax scale 165, 174, 183
 Reduviidae 37, 58, 103, **107-8**, 180, 230, 236
 Reduvidae 108
 reflex 36
 reflex bleeding 119
 refractory period 25
 relative assessment methods **204**, 206-7, 210
 relaxing of specimens 216
 release phase 75
 release techniques 232
 repellents 225, 226, 236
 reproduction 25
 reproductive potential 3, 75
 reshuffling of genes 25
 residues of insecticides **241-3**, 247, 252
 resistance 127, 226, 236, 239, **242**, 252
 resource, sustainable use 6
 respiration 19, 20
 restricted species 5
 Retroviridae 231
 rhinoceros beetles 33, 37-8, **116**, 168, 230
Rhinotermes 96
 Rhinotermitidae **96**, 163, 170, 172, 174, **179**, 198
Rhinotia spp. 64
Rhodogastria crokeri 63, 142-3, **pl. 2 J, 6 J**
 Rhyncophorinae 120-1
Rhyncophorus spp. 4, 121
 Rhyncophthirina 102
Rhyarida coriacea Jacoby 171, 175, 184
Rhyzobius 119
 rice 130, 144, 235
 rice moth 235
 Ricinulei 84
 right mechanism 116
 Riodininae 147
 robber flies, see Asilidae
 roosting aggregation 40
 root worms 120
 rootmaggot flies 130
 rose chafers, see *Cetoniinae*
Rosenbergia spp. 120
 rostrum **121**, 192
 rotary net 203, 209-10
 rotenoids 236
 round dance 46
 roundworms 232
 rove beetles, see Staphylinidae
 royal jelly 45
 Rubiaceae 49, 136
 rust mites 86
 Rutaceae 136
 Ruteline 116
 sago beetles 4, 121
Sagra spp. 121
 Sagraeinae 121
 salivary glands 22
 saltatorial legs 17, 121
Salvinia molesta **53-4**, 121, **227-8**, 230
 Salvinia weevil, see Cyrtobagous
 Salviniaceae 53
 sample counts 202
 sampling of insect populations 202-3
 sand flies 3, 124-5, **128**
 sand wasps 154
 Santalaceae 136
 Saprotycidae 129
 saprophages 67
 sapwood 188, 191
 Sarcomastigophora 232
 Sarcophagidae 125, **130-1**
Sarcoptes scabiei 85
 Sarcoptidae 85
Sarcorohdendorfia sp. 131
 satellite images 205, **pl. 11 K**
 Saturniidae 31, 134, **140**, 170-1, 173, 177, **196-7**
 Satyrinae 146
 saw flies 147-8, **149-50**, 161, 234
 scabies 85
 scabies mites 3, **85**
 scale insects, see Coccidae
 scales of Lepidoptera 18, 62, 111, 133, **135**
Scapanes australis 33, **116**
 Scarabaeidae 29-31, 33, 54, 66-7, 113, **116**, 168, 170, 172, 175, 230
 Scarabaeiformia 115-6
 scarabs, see Scarabaeidae
 scare tactics **61**, 97, 135
 scavengers 3, 52, **67**, 114, 119, 148
 Scelionidae 150, 235
Sceliphron spp. 64
Scelotrichus 115
 scent glands 22, 95, 103, 113
 scent traces 153
Schedorhinotermes spp. **96**, 172, 174, **179**
Schistocerca gregaria 41, 100
 Schizophora 129
Scolia ruficornis 230
 Scoliidae 230
Scolopendra 87
Scolypopa sp. 105

- Scolytidae 30, **121-2**, 162-3, 170, 172, 176, **186-91**, 198, 224
 scolytids, see Scolytidae
Scolytus 122
Scopelodes venosa Walker 171
Scopodes 114
 scorpion flies 123
 Scorpiones, Scorpionida, scorpions 63, 84, **86**, 123
 scrub typhus 85
 Scutelleridae 26-7, 107, **109**, **pl. 3 D**
 scutellum 103, 109
Scutiphora sp. 107
 scutum 86
Scymnus 119
 secondary consumers 52
 secondary plant compounds **53**, **62-4**, 227, 237
 sector 18
 seed boring 160
 seed bugs 108
 seed dispersal 55
Selasius unicolor 230
 selectivity of insecticides 239, 241
Selencosmis crassipes 84
 self-pollination 54
 semen 25
 semiochemicals 39, 241
 semisociality 40
 sense organs 23
 sensilla 12, 23
 Sepik River 53, 121, 227-8
 serotonin 64
Serrodus spp. 144, **pl. 7 I**
Serrognathus 115
Sertorius sp. 105
 Sesiidae 139
 Sesiioidea 139
 setae 23
 sex attractants 39, 59
 sex pheromones 136, 206, 210, 241
 sexual dimorphism **31-3**, 122, 143, 145-6, 195
 sexual reproduction 25
 shaking and beating 204, 210
 sheep scab mite 86
 shellac 4, 104
 shelter feeding 160
 shelter tubes 178
 shepherd ants 48
 shield bugs, see Pentatomoidea
 shifting cultivation 5
 shoot boring 162
 short term toxicity 243
 shot-hole borers **121**, 162-3, **186-90**
 shot-holes 161-2, 186-90
 shrimps 87
 shrivelled cones 160
 Sialidae 31
 side effects of insecticides 227
 silica 225
Silicofera grandis 3, 98-9
 silk 137, 142
 silk galleries 101
 silk glands 147
 silk moth 4, 62, **142**
 silk worm 137
 Silphidae 67, 115
Silvanotelus 117
 silverfish 28, 93
 Simbu Province 220
 Simuliidae 14, 125, **128**, 131
Simulium sp. 14, 131
 Sinentomidae 66
 sinister faces **61**, 135, 142
Sipalinus gigas 198
 Siphonaptera 3, 15, 18, 23, 30, 59, 61, **123-4**
 Siphonellopsidae 130
 siphoning-tube type mouthparts 16
Sipyloidea spp. 100
Sirex noctilio 149, 150, 232
 Siricidae 148-**50**
 Siricoidea 149
Sisyphus spinipes 67
 Sisyridae 111
 site preparation 222
 skeletonizing 159-60
 skippers, see Hesperidae
 sleeping sickness 125
 snake bean 241
 snake flies, see Raphidioptera
 snap beetles, see Elateridae
 social insects, sociality **40-1**, 148-9, 152, 154
 social stomach 49
 sodium cyanide 212
 soft scales, see Coccidae
 soft-bodied ticks 86
 soil applicators 249, 251
 soldier beetles, see Cantharidae
 soldier fly, see Stratiomyidae
Solenopsis spp. 153
 Solifugae 84
 solitary **40-1**, 99, 152, 154
 Solomon Islands 8, 198, 246
 sonograms 37
 souring beetles, see Nitidulidae
 soursop 154
 South Pacific 7, 8, 198
 sowbugs, see Isopoda
Spathidicerus 122
 spatial distribution 70-1
 species diversity, see biodiversity
 species extinction 5, 8
 species richness, see biodiversity
 species, geographic distribution 2, **7-8**
 sperm 25
 spermatheca 25
 Sphecidae 64, 154, 234
Sphecomyrma freyi 79
 sphecophily 55
Sphenomorpha 121
 Spingidae 21, 30, 6-2, 134-5, 141-2, 207, 229
Sphingnotus spp. 99, 120
Sphingnotus insignis **pl. 3 T**
 Spingoidea 142
 Sphinx, see Spingidae
 spider mites, see Tetranychidae
 spider web 62, 83, 135
 spider-like animals, see Arachnida
 spiders, see Araneae
Spilosoma spp. 143
Spilosoma curvata **pl. 6 M**
 spinneret 83, 134, 147
 spiny ant eaters, see echidna
 spiracles 18-9, **20-1**, 230-1
Spirama revolvens 144, **pl. 7 M**
 spitfires 149
 spittle bugs 105-6, 162
Spodoptera 144
Spondylaspis spp. 104-5
 sponge flies 111
 sponging mouthparts 32
 Spongiphoridae 98
 spores 231-2
 springtails, see Collembola
 sprinkling of logs 224, 227
 squash bugs, see Coreidae
 stabilisers 230, 248
 stable flies 125, 130
 stag beetles, see Lucanidae
 stalk-eyed flies, see Platystomatidae
 Staphylinidae 58, 66-7, 113, **115**, 118, 234
 Staphyliniformia 114
Stegobium spp. 117-8
 Steinernematidae 232
 stem borers 125, 129
 stem sawflies 149
 stem weevil 230
Stenocotis sp. 105
Stenoperla sp. 95
Stenopsychodes sp. 132
 Stenorrhyncha 103-6
Stenosialis sp. 110
Stephantis sp. 107
 sterile male technique 227
 sternites 18
 Stettin Bay Lumber Company 221
Stichostigma 115
 stick insects, see Phasmatodea
 sticky trap 204, 209-10, 227
 stigma 147
 Stigmaeidae **86**, 234
Stigmatium 118
Stigmodera 117

- sting, stinger 63, 86, 147-9, 152-3, 212
- stinging hairs 135
- stink bug 63, 108-9
- stink glands 22, 63, 103, 135, 145
- stippling damage 159
- Stobbe's gland 136
- stomach poisons 239-40
- stomatogastric nervous system 21
- stomodaeal nervous system 21
- stoneflies, see Plecoptera
- storage of insect specimens 216
- strata, stratification 203
- Stratiomyidae 66
- Strepsiptera 30, 32, 59, **122-23**
- stridulation 37
- stridulatory file 37, 98
- Striglina floccosa* Guenée 171, 176
- Strongylium* 119-20
- stylet 15, 92
- stylops, see Strepsiptera
- subcosta 18
- subimago 93
- subsocietal aggregations 40-1
- subsociability **40-1**, 154
- subterranean nest 44
- sucking lice 102
- suction traps 203, 207, 210
- sugar lerp, see *Spondyliapsis*
- sun dew 58
- superparasitism 58
- Supershield 240
- surfactants 248
- swallowtails, see Papilionidae
- swamp talis, see *Terminalia*
- sweeping net 204, 206, 209
- sweet potato moth, see *Hippotion celerio*
- Swietenia macrophylla* 198
- swift moths, see Hepialidae
- syconium 55, 150
- Sylepta sabinusalis* 198
- symbionts 52, 65
- symbiosis **52**, 57
- Symphyta 30, 147-9, 234
- Sympiezoscelus* sp. 121, 170, 175, 190
- synchronous flight muscles 25
- synecology 52
- Synia* 119
- synomones 39, 60, 150
- Syntherata* sp. 140, 170-1, 173, 177, **196-7**, **pl. 5 M-O**
- Syntherata janetta* White 171, 173, **pl. 5 N**
- Syrphidae 29, 64, 125, **129**, 131
- system injector 252
- systematics 80
- systemic insecticides 186, 239-40
- Systropus* spp. 64
- Syzygium* spp. 118, 185, 198, 224
- Tabanidae 14, 32, 94, 125, **128-9**
- Tabanoidea 131
- Tabarus* 119
- tachina flies, see Tachinidae
- Tachinidae 125, **130**, 229, 235
- Tachyglossus aculeatus* 153, 234
- tactile communication 39
- Taenaris* spp. 136, 146
- Taenaris catops* **pl. 10 Z2**
- Taenaris onolaus* **pl. 11 A**
- tagmata 10, 89
- talis, see *Terminalia*
- Tanacetum cinerariaefolium* 236, 240
- tandem position 94
- tannins 53, 88
- tapeworms 124, 153
- tarantulas 83
- taro beetle, see *Papuana*
- tarsal formula 17, 113-14
- tarsal pads 113
- tarsomeres 17, 112
- tarsus 17, 23, 24
- Tascuna* sp. 132
- Tasimia* sp. 132
- taste, see olfaction
- taxa, taxon 80
- taxis 36
- taxonomic categories 80
- taxonomy 79-80
- teak, see *Tectona*
- teak moth, see *Hyblaea*
- Technomyrmex* spp. 153
- Tectocoris diophthalmus* 27
- Tectomeris* spp. 107, 109
- Tectona* spp. 105, 109, 139, 168, 175, 193
- T. grandis* 139, 168, 170, 174-6, 182-3, 186, 193, 198
- Tefflus planifrons* 230
- Teflubenzuron 240
- tegmen 18, 37, 95, 97-8
- Teleogryllus* spp. 37, 99
- Telicota* sp. 143
- Tellervinae 146
- Temik 246
- temperature 73
- tending 179, 223
- Tenebrio molitor* 119
- Tenebrionidae 66, 117, **119-20**
- Tenerus* 118
- Tenthredinidae 148, 149
- Tenthredinoidea 149
- Tephritidae 125, **129**, 131
- Tepp 240
- terebrant 149
- terga 18
- tergites 18
- termen 18
- Terminalia* spp. 168, 175, 184-5, 221, 224
- T. brassii* 117, 169, 171, 175-6, 184-6, 193
- T. catappa* 198
- termitarium **43-4**, 162, 177-9
- termite king **42-3**, 96
- termite life cycle 42
- termite nests, see termitarium
- termite queen 25, **42-3**, 96, 182
- termite reproductives **41-3**, 96
- termite soldiers 38, **41-3**, 96, 177-9
- termite workers **41-3**, 45, 96, 177-9
- termites, see Isoptera
- Termitidae **96**, 166, 169-72, 174, **178-9**, 198
- Termopsidae 96
- terpenes 63
- terpenoids 53
- Terramycin ® 127
- territorial behaviour 36, 61, 72
- Tessaratomidae 109
- testes 25
- tests 162, 183
- Tethionea* 120
- tetracycline 127
- Tetranychidae **85-6**, 233-4
- Tetranychus cinnabarinus* 85-6
- Tetranychus urticae* 233
- Tetrigus* 116
- Tettigonia* sp. 37
- Tettigoniidae 23, 37, **98-9**, **pl. 3 A**
- Teuchothrips* sp. 109
- thantosis 62
- Therates labiatus* 114-5
- Theretra* sp. 21, 142
- Theretra melops* **pl. 6 D**
- thermoreception 24
- thermoregulation 24
- thinning 179, 181, 188, 223-4
- thiols 53
- Thopa* sp. 37
- thoracic glands 142
- thorax 10, **16**
- thousand-legged worms 88
- threadworms 232
- threshold 205, 248, **252-3**
- thrips, see Thysanoptera
- Thuricide HP 231
- Thyrididae 171, 176
- Thyroglyphidae 86
- Thysanoptera 65, **109**, 151
- Thysanura 13, **93**
- tibia 17
- ticks 23, 59, **82-6**, 130
- tiger beetles 114
- tiger moths, see Arctiidae
- Tigridoptera* sp. **pl. 5 H**
- Tillus* 118
- Tineidae 138

- Tineoidea 138
Tineola 136, **138**
 Tingidae 108
 Tingoidea 108
 Tipulidae 66, **125**, 131
 Tipulomorpha 125
Tiracola priscus 230
Tirumala 146
Tirumala hamata **pl. 11 C**
Tmesidera spp. 64
Tmesisternus 120
 tobacco 142, 236, 238
 tolerance 225
 tomato 142, 241
 Tonga 8, 246
Toona spp. 137, 139, 170
T. australis 167-8, 170, 175-6, 198
T. sureni 176
 tornus 18
 Torticoidea 139
 Tortricidae 139
 Torymidae **152**, 171, 173, 177, **184**,
197
 total counts 202-3
 toxicity 127, 239, **243**
 trace indicators 39
 tracheal system 18, **20-1**, 23, 27
 Tracheata 87
 tracheoles 20
 transgenic plants 225
 transport of specimens 216
 trap crops, trap tree 226-7
 trapping methods **206-11**, 227
 tree hoppers, see Membracidae
Tribulus cistoides 230
Trichaulax spp. 116
Trichaulax rayneri **pl. 3 I**
 Tricho cards 235
Trichodectes cani 102
 Trichodectidae 102
Trichoglossus haematodus 234
Trichogramma spp. 149, **151-2**, 230,
235
T. plasseyensis 235
 Trichogrammatidae 60, 149, **151-2**,
235
 trichoid sensilla 23
Trichophthalma spp. 131
 Trichoptera 61, **132**
Tricondyla aptera 114
Trigonopus 121
Trigonotarsus spp. 113
Trigonotarsus rugosus 120, 121
Trilaccus sp. 107
 Trilobita 81
 Tris(2,3Dibromopropyl)phosphate
 246
 triterpenoids 237-8
 tritonymph 85
 trochanter 17
Trogium pulsatorium 101
Troides spp. 64, 137, **145**
T. oblongomaculatus 5, 135-6, 145,
pl. 2 I, 9 Q-S
 Trombiculidae 85
 trophic levels 52
 tropical rain forest 5, 7, 8, 236
 true bugs, see Hemiptera
 true flies, see Diptera
 true legs 17
 trypanosomiasis 125
 Tsetse flies 125
 tularemia 124
 Tullgren funnel 207
 tussock moths, see Lymantriidae
 twospotted mite, see *Tetranychus*
 tymbal cover 38
 tympanal organ **23**, 98, 139
 tympanum **23**, 99
Typhlodromus 86
 typhus 102
Tyroglyphus farinae 86
Uliocnemis spp. 140
Uliocnemis partita **pl. 4 N**
 ultra low volume applicators
 (ULVA) 189, 248-9, 251
 ultra sound 23, 60, 62, 135, 142
 ultraviolet light (UV) 24, 207, 230,
 232, 241, 244, 248
 Umbelliferae 114
Unaspis citri 233
 under-bark borers, see *Agrilus*
 underwings 61, 144
 Upolu Island 198
 Uraniidae 64, 135, **140-1**
 Uranoidea 140
 Uropygi 84, **87**
 Urticaceae 136
Usnea spp. **pl. 1B**
Utethesia 143
 UV, see ultraviolet light
 vacuum trap 204, 207
 vagina 25
Vairimorpha necatrix 232
Valanga irregularis (Walker) 99,
 171, 174, 182
Vanapa oberthuri (Pouillaude) **121**,
 164, 170, 172, 175, 190, **191-2**
 Vanuatu 8, 246
 Venus fly trap 56-8
Verania 119
 Verbenaceae 139, 168, 170
 Vertalec 231
 vertebrates 79, 234
Verticillium lecanii 231
 Vespidae 30, 31, 64, **152**, 234
 Vespoidea 152
Vespula germanica 152
 vibrating membrane 38
Vindula spp. 136, 146
 vinegar fly, see *Drosophila*
 virulence 231-2
 virus 125, 192, 196, 230-1
 vision 23
 visual communication 38
 visual mimicry 38
 visual searches 204, 206
Vitellus 109
 viviparity **26**, 85, 95
 waggle dance **45-6**, 154
 waist 147, 149, 152
 walking sticks, see Phasmatodea
 wallaby flies 130
 warning coloration, see aposematic
 coloration
 Wasab 182
 wasps, see Hymenoptera 14, 26, 32,
 38, 41, 55, 59-60, 63-4, 72, 129,
148-52, 159, 194, 196-97, 214,
 232-5
 water fern, see *Salvinia*
 water hyacinth 121, **227-28**
 water measurers 106
 water scavengers 114
 water scorpions 106
 water storage of logs 227
 water-boatman 106
 wattle, see *Acacia*
 Wau 45, 174, 175, 176, 189, 194,
 221, 238
 Wau Ecology Institute (WEI) 5
 wax 45, 62, 149, 225
 wax scales 104
Webbia pabo 186
 web-spinners, see Embioptera
 weed control 236
 weeds 53
 weevils, see Curculionidae
 West New Britain Province 221
 Western Samoa 8, 198, 246
 wettable powders 248
 wetters 248
 whiptail scorpions 84, 87
 whistling moth 144
 white ants, see Isoptera
 white flies 62, 104-5, 111, 152, 169,
 182, 233, 235
 white louse scales 233
 white muscardine 231
 whites and yellows, see Pieridae
 wild host 186, 226
 wild silk moths, see Saturniidae
 wild types 225
 window feeding **159-60**, 193
 window pane traps 204, **209-10**
 wing coupling, see frenulum
 wing venation 18
 wings 16, **18**, 78-9, 89
 wire worms, see Elateridae
 withholding period 236, 241, 245

- wood borers, see Platypodidae,
Scolytidae **119-22**, 161-2, **186-92**, 206, 224, 227, 239-40
- wood moths, see Cossidae
- wood wasps 65
- woolly bears 140, 143
- World Health Organisation 243
- wound healing 20
- Xanthorhoe* spp. 140
- Xenopsylla cheopis* 124
- Xestobium rufovillum* 118
- Xiphotheata* sp. 171
- Xixuthrus* 120
- Xyleborus* spp. **122**, 170, 172, 176, **186-89**, 198
- Xyleborus destruens* 188
- Xyleborus perforans* 198
- Xyleborus torquatus* 198
- Xylobanomorphus* spp. 118
- Xylobanus* spp. 118
- Xylocopa* spp. 154
- Xylocopa aruana* 173, 177, **197**
- Xylopsocus gibbicollis* Macleay 171, 191
- Xyloryctinae 138
- Xylosandrus abruptoides* 198
- Xylothrips religiosus* Boisduval **118**, **167**, 172, 175, **191**
- Xylotrechus* 120
- Xylotrupes gideon* (Linnaeus) 33, 37, **116**, 168, 170, 172, 175
- yar, see *Casuarina*
- yeast 122
- yellow fever 125
- yellow jackets, see Vespidae
- yield loss assessment 205
- Yoma* spp. 146
- Yoma algina* **pl. 8 F**
- Zaglossus bruijni* 153, 234
- Zeugloptera 138
- Zeuzera coffeae* Nietner **139**, 171, 176, **193**
- Zonitis lutea* 120
- Zoraptera 102-3
- Zorotypus* sp. 103
- Zygaenidae **139**, 229
- Zygaenoidea 139
- Zygopinae 121
- Zygoptera 94



The moth in the centre is the Giant Fruit-Sucking Moth *Phyllodes imperialis* (**Noctuidae**), the bigger light coloured moths are rare ghost moths (**Hepialidae**) (reproduced from Monteith, G., 1991)

Units

figure	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁶	10 ⁹	10 ¹²	prefix	unit
10	10 ¹	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁶	10 ⁹	10 ¹²	deca-	d
100							hecto-	h
1,000							kilo-	k
1,000,000							mega-	M
1,000,000,000							giga-	G
1,000,000,000,000							tera-	T

figure	10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻¹²	prefix	unit
1:10	10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻¹²	deci-	d
1:100							centi-	c
1:1,000							milli-	m
1:1,000,000							micro-	μ
1:1,000,000,000							nano-	n
1:1,000,000,000,000							pico-	p

SI-Measures

Metric Linear Measures:

1 cm = 10 mm = 1,000 μm
 1 m = 100 cm = 1,000 mm
 1 km = 1,000 m = 10,000 cm

Metric Area Measures:

1 cm² = 100 mm² = 10⁶ μm²
 1 m² = 10,000 cm² = 10⁶ mm²
 1 hectare (ha.) = 100 m x 100 m = 10,000 m²
 1 km² = 100 ha. = 10⁶ m²

Metric Cubic and Fluid Measures:

1 cm³ = 1 ml = 1,000 mm³ = 1,000 μl
 1 litre (l) = 1,000 cm³ = 1,000 ml
 1 m³ = 1,000 l = 10⁶ cm³

Metric Weight Measures:

1 gram (g) = 1,000 mg = 10⁶ μg
 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g = 10⁶ mg
 1 ton (t) = 1,000 kg = 10⁶ g

Conversion of Imperial Measures

Imperial Linear Measures:

1 inch (in.) = 2.54 cm
 1 foot (ft.) = 12 inches = 30.48 cm
 1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet = 91.44 cm
 1 land mile (mi.) = 1609.34 m
 1 nautical mile (n. m.) = 1852 m

Imperial Area Measures:

1 square inch (sq. in.) = 6.45 cm²
 1 square foot (sq. ft.) = 929.03 cm²
 1 square yard (sq. yd.) = 0.836 m²
 1 acre (a.) = 4046.4 m² = 0.40 ha.
 1 square mile (sq. mi.) = 640 acres = 2.59 km²

Imperial Cubic and Fluid Measures:

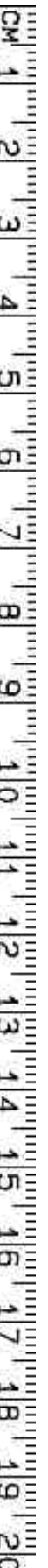
1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.) = 33.3 ml
 1 pint (pt.) = 0.568 l
 1 quart (qt.) = 2 pt. = 1,136 ml
 1 gallon (gal. Imp.) = 4 qt. = 8 pt. = 4.546 l
 1 gallon (gal. U.S.) = 3.846 l

Imperial Weight Measures:

1 weight ounce (oz.) = 28.57 g
 1 pound (lb.) = 545.45 g

Temperature Measures:

- to convert °C (Celsius) to °F (Fahrenheit), multiply by 1.8 and add 32
- to convert °F to °C, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8



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ISBN 9980-85-259-3