

#### 4. Structure of hairs and fur

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- coronal, compressed (Fig. 15J, K): a monotonous pattern consisting of tough, flattened scales; the shape of scales can be cup-, crown- or cornet-like; apical margins of scales are divergent, dentated or crenated; transparent view spiky.
- coronal, mosaic (Fig. 15L, M): a pattern appearing usually on the shield; the print of scales is irregularly mosaic-like; the scales might be deeply scalloped or conical shaped and the edges are divergent from the axis; the ultrastructure can be studied only by the SEM; transparent view smooth or spiky.

**Figureless.** The cuticula consists of irregularly shaped scales of hardly visible arising and indistinct contours; scales most often transversally elongate and tightly closed.

- figureless, waved (Fig. 15N): a dense pattern of irregularly or parallel arranged scales; apical margins of scales often indented;
- figureless, sketched (Fig. 15O): an irregular pattern with indistinctly contoured scales.

**Mosaic.** The cuticula consists of polygonal scales lacking pronounced apical parts.

- mosaic, meshed (Fig. 15P): a reticulate system of more or less equally sized, transversal, isodiametric or polygonal and often differently orientated scales;
- mosaic, transversal, regular (Fig. 15R): transversally elongated, rather angular scales; their arrangement may be perpendicular or waved;
- mosaic, irregular (Fig. 15P): transversally elongated, or isodiametric scales arranged alternately in dip angles.

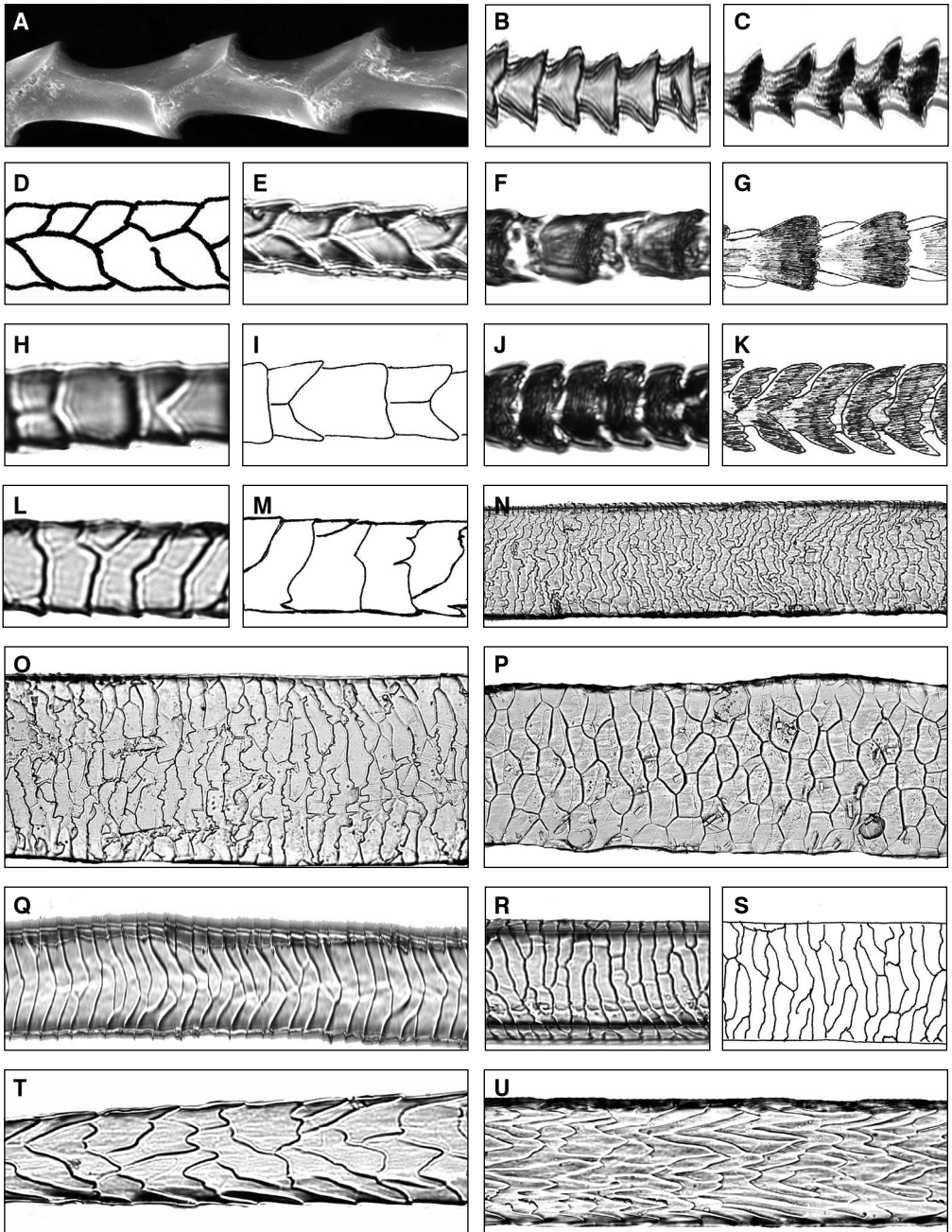
**Chevron.** The typical chevron pattern is composed from variably strongly elongated, apically pointed, often biforked scales.

- chevron, cuneate (Fig. 15T): scales rather broad, apically usually dilated; apical margins often rippled, “M”-shaped;
- chevron, lanceolate (Fig. 15U): a pattern of narrower and elongated, apically pointed scales; their apical margin often characteristically “V- or W”-shaped;
- chevron, galeate (Fig. 16A): helmet-like scales arranged into the middle line of the hair; the lateral view of this pattern shows usually petal-like pattern.

**Petal.** The typical petal pattern is composed of scales with arched edges.

- petal, broad (Fig. 16B): from one to three rows of mostly isometric, distant scales; apically smooth or rippled;
- petal, transversal (Fig. 16C): one row of transversal, regular, narrow, near, scales; typical on the channelled shield; scales reaching the entire diameter of the hair, apically smooth;
- petal, combined (Fig. 16D): an atypical, asymmetrical petal pattern in which a large and longitudinally elongated rhomboidal scale encompasses 2–3 smaller broad petal scales.
- petal, rhomboidal (Fig. 16E): a transitional pattern between the petal and the rhomboidal type; consisting of regular or irregular, isometric, intermediate scales.

**Rhomboidal.** A tight, reticulate pattern of more or less rhomboidal scales arranged into regular, parallel rows.



**Fig. 15.** Cuticular patterns. **Coronal:** A = zigzag, B–C = corniculate, D–E = spiked, F–G = hastate, H–I = K-shaped, J–K = compressed, L–M = mosaic; **Figureless:** N = waved, O = sketched; **Mosaic:** P = meshed, Q = irregular, R = transversal, regular; **Chevron:** T = cuneate, U = lanceolate