

Manual to use the software ‘InsTaxWesite’ tool, to create the website on insect taxonomy aspect

1. Login / Registration and creation of website title

The website address to use this tool is at <https://taxonomywebsitetool.nbar.res.in>



Figure 1. Home page of the ‘InsTaxWebsite Tool’ at <https://taxonomywebsitetool.nbar.res.in>

Registration is required to create the website on Insect taxonomy aspect. After logged in, the user has to create the ‘DB Title’. The ‘DB Title’ refers the name of the Website. Creation of DB Title is mandatory for creation of website and the key menu options under this DB Title. The first page after logged in is shown in Figure 2. The user can enter into ‘Navigation’ by selecting the DB Title for adding the details. The features of Navigation Page with different menu options, is given in Figure 3.

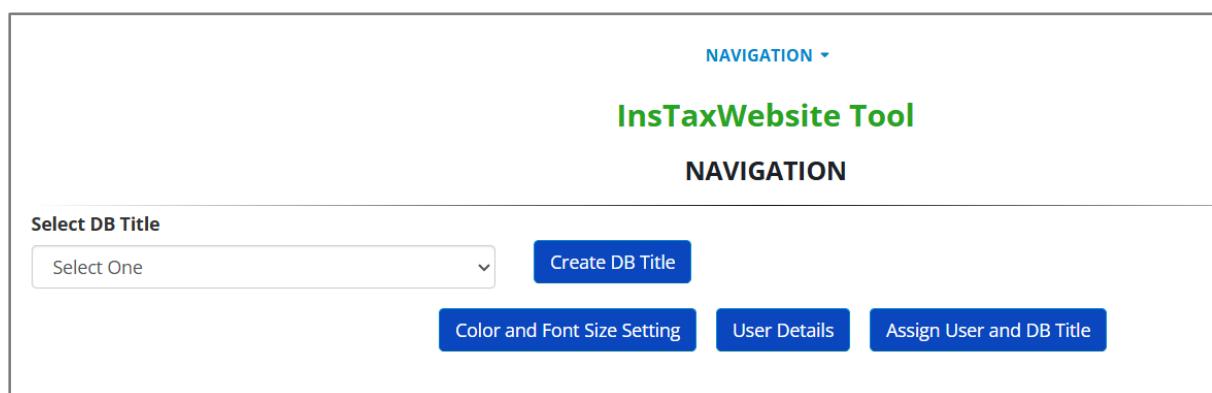


Figure 2. First page of InsTaxWebsite Tool after logged in and to create/select ‘DB Title’

Title and Footer Entry

DBTitle*

Logo 1 Logo 2

Choose File No file chosen Choose File No file chosen

Footer Text

Footer Image 1 Footer Image 2

Choose File No file chosen Choose File No file chosen

Submit **Back**

Figure 3. Options for website title, Footer information with images upload for header and footer

2. Navigation

The Navigation option is important to manage the website like to create the various menu items and to select the design pattern, option to show the menu item visible in the website. Hence, the Navigation page shows the options, ‘Menu Item’, ‘No. of Design’, ‘Visible’, ‘Current Design’ and ‘Action’ , which are clearly mentioned to develop the website. The Website link will be generated automatically and displayed in the Navigation page. The various menu items and its options are given in Fig.

4.’Entry Form’ is given to each menu item to create the web pages for each of the menu item. ‘Log out’, option is given under ‘Navigation’ menu item.

Terebrantian Thrips of India 1

HOME ▾ FACTSHEET ▾ NAVIGATION ▾

InsTaxWebsite Tool

NAVIGATION

Select DB Title

Terebrantian Thrips of India 1 Create DB Title Edit DB Title Delete DB Title

Color and Font Size Setting User Details Assign User and DB Title

Website Link:- <https://taxonomywebsitetool.nbair.res.in/Home.php?DBTitleId=13>

| Sl. No | Menu Item | No. of Design | Visible | Current Design | Action |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Home (page 1) | 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 2 | About (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 3 | Classification (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 4 | Genera/SubGenera (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 5 | Morphology (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 6 | Factsheet (page 1) | 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 7 | Factsheet (page 2) | 2 | | 2 | Save |
| 8 | Checklist (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 9 | Bibliography (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 10 | Credits (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 11 | Contact Us (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |
| 12 | Links (page 1) | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Save Entry Form |

Figure 4. Navigation Page to create and manage the various menu items for the website

Through the ‘Entry Form’, the user has to enter the details of the web page. The common features for the entry form of each menu options are Edit/Delete option given to edit or delete the content under each category. Upload Image options given in Home, About, Factsheet, Morphology categories to add pictures in the web pages as per the requirement. Add Link option given in Genera/SubGenera, Factsheet, Morphology, Checklist categories to navigate to another page or within the page or external link of these categories. Double clicking of the menu item shows the web view of the corresponding menu item.

3. Home and About Pages

The Home and About pages are almost same and to convey the introduction about the website. The Entry Form of Home page is given in Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7.

The Add Content option gives provision to add the Main Heading and Sub Headings and Description as text. Add Images option is to add images/pictures of file types *.jpg or *.png file formats and the maximum file size is around 5MB. Home page contains 3 design patterns and shown the design patterns in Figure 8, 9,10. The entry form and view of About Page after adding the content and images are given in Figure 11 and 12.

The screenshot shows a web-based entry form for a menu item. The title at the top is 'Terebrantian Thrips of India 1'. Below it is a 'NAVIGATION' dropdown. The main section is titled 'Home Details'. On the left, there is a blue button labeled 'Add Images'. On the right, there is a blue button labeled 'Add Content'. The table below has three columns: 'Index No.', 'Heading Description', and 'Action'. The 'Heading Description' column contains the text 'No record found . . . !'.

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| | No record found . . . ! | |

Figure 5. Entry form of Home Menu Item

Terebrantian Thrips of India 1

Home Menu Entry

| | |
|--|--|
| Heading Name <input type="text" value="Introduction"/> | Heading Type <input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2 |
| Description <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; height: 150px;"> <p>Navigation ▾</p> <p>Logout</p> <p>Home Details</p> <p>Add Images Add Content</p> <p>Action Edit Delete</p> <p><p>Thrips constitute a single order of insects, the Thysanoptera with around 6500 described species in two suborders, nine families and six subfamilies across the world (ThripsWiki, 2023). Thysanoptera is well distributed worldwide in temperate and tropical zones, but they are more diverse in the warm tropical areas than in the colder regions (Iftikhar et al., 2016). Thrips are rarely noticeable due to their small size. The adults have four slender wings fringed with long marginal cilia, from which the name Thysanoptera is derived, but their most remarkable feature is the asymmetry of mouth parts, possessing only the left mandible. The larvae have a pair of tarsal claws and in the adults, these are modified to a pair of spoon-shaped sclerites between which lies the bladder like arolium that can be hydrostatically dilated (Mound and Heming, 1991). The life cycle is in between holometabolous and hemimetabolous insects; the feeding immature ones are larvae, and all species have more than one pupal stadium (Moritz, 1995).</p></p> </div> | |
| <input type="button" value="Add Html Style"/> <input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Back"/> | |

Figure 6. Entry form of Home Menu Item

Terebrantian Thrips of India 1

Home Details

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Add Images | Heading Description <p>1 Introduction</p> <p>Thrips constitute a single order of insects, the Thysanoptera with around 6500 described species in two suborders, nine families and six subfamilies across the world (ThripsWiki, 2023). Thysanoptera is well distributed worldwide in temperate and tropical zones, but they are more diverse in the warm tropical areas than in the colder regions (Iftikhar et al., 2016). Thrips are rarely noticeable due to their small size. The adults have four slender wings fringed with long marginal cilia, from which the name Thysanoptera is derived, but their most remarkable feature is the asymmetry of mouth parts, possessing only the left mandible. The larvae have a pair of tarsal claws and in the adults, these are modified to a pair of spoon-shaped sclerites between which lies the bladder like arolium that can be hydrostatically dilated (Mound and Heming, 1991). The life cycle is in between holometabolous and hemimetabolous insects; the feeding immature ones are larvae, and all species have more than one pupal stadium (Moritz, 1995).</p> | Action <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
|-------------------|---|--|

Figure 7. Add Images option in Home Menu Item

Fruit flies (Diptera:Tephritidae) of India



[HOME](#) • [MORPHOLOGY](#) • [FACTSHEET](#) • [NAVIGATION](#) •

Fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Tephritidae represent one of the largest families of dipterans with about 4500 species reported across the world. Approximately 4500 species has been reported from the world in six subfamilies, 500 genera, 40 tribes and subtribes (Norrbom *et al.*, 1999 and Freidberg, 2006). In India, about 260 species are recorded in 84 genera and five subfamilies namely Dacinae, Phytalmiinae, Tachiniscinae, Tephritinae and Trypetinae (Kapoor, 1993; Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005; David and Ramani, 2011; David *et al.*, 2013; David and Hancock 2013 and David *et al.*, 2014). Though fruit flies are known as frugivorous flies they show extreme diversity in their habits, they can be frugivorous (Tribe Dacini and Trypetini), saprophytic (Phytalmiinae), leafminers (*Stemonocera* Rondani and *Vidalia* Robineau-Desvoidy), stem feeders (Gastrozonini), parasitic (Tribe Tachiniscini), gall makers (Cecidocharini), flower feeders (Tephritinae) etc.

Economic Importance

Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) rank top among the pests of quarantine concern across the continents due to their concealed feeding and invasive potential. Fruit flies belonging to the subfamilies Dacinae and Trypetinae are predominantly frugivorous and form the lion's share of the economically important species. In many countries, the exportation of most commercial fruits is severely restricted by quarantine laws to prevent the spread of fruit fly species. Nearly 40 species of Tephritidae have been spread intentionally or accidentally by man beyond their natural ranges of which *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel), *B. carambolae* Drew and Hancock, *B. papayae* Drew and Hancock, *B. latifrons* (Hendel), *B. cucurbitae* (Coquillett) and *B. zonata* (Saunders) have been introduced to other parts from Oriental region, whereas *B. oleae* (Rossi) got introduced to India from the Mediterranean region (Norrbom *et al.*, 1999).

Figure 8. Home Page with Design 1 pattern

Fruit flies (Diptera:Tephritidae) of India



[HOME](#) • [MORPHOLOGY](#) • [FACTSHEET](#) • [NAVIGATION](#) •

Fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Tephritidae represent one of the largest families of dipterans with about 4500 species reported across the world. Approximately 4500 species has been reported from the world in six subfamilies, 500 genera, 40 tribes and subtribes (Norrbom *et al.*, 1999 and Freidberg, 2006). In India, about 260 species are recorded in 84 genera and five subfamilies namely Dacinae, Phytalmiinae, Tachiniscinae, Tephritinae and Trypetinae (Kapoor, 1993; Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005; David and Ramani, 2011; David *et al.*, 2013; David and Hancock 2013 and David *et al.*, 2014). Though fruit flies are known as frugivorous flies they show extreme diversity in their habits, they can be frugivorous (Tribe Dacini and Trypetini), saprophytic (Phytalmiinae), leafminers (*Stemonocera* Rondani and *Vidalia* Robineau-Desvoidy), stem feeders (Gastrozonini), parasitic (Tribe Tachiniscini), gall makers (Cecidocharini), flower feeders (Tephritinae) etc.

Economic Importance

Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) rank top among the pests of quarantine concern across the continents due to their concealed feeding and invasive potential. Fruit flies belonging to the subfamilies Dacinae and Trypetinae are predominantly frugivorous and form the lion's share of the economically important species. In many countries, the exportation of most commercial fruits is severely restricted by quarantine laws to prevent the spread of fruit fly species. Nearly 40 species of Tephritidae have been spread intentionally or accidentally by man beyond their natural ranges of which *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel), *B. carambolae* Drew and Hancock, *B. papayae* Drew and Hancock, *B. latifrons* (Hendel), *B. cucurbitae* (Coquillett) and *B. zonata* (Saunders) have been introduced to other parts from Oriental region, whereas *B. oleae* (Rossi) got introduced to India from the Mediterranean region (Norrbom *et al.*, 1999).

Figure 9. Home page with Design 2 pattern

Fruit flies (Diptera:Tephritidae) of India



[Home](#)

[Morphology](#)

[Factsheet](#)

[Navigation](#)

Fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Tephritidae represent one of the largest families of dipterans with about 4500 species reported across the world. Approximately 4500 species has been reported from the world in six subfamilies, 500 genera, 40 tribes and subtribes (Norrblom *et al.*, 1999 and Freidberg, 2006). In India, about 260 species are recorded in 84 genera and five subfamilies namely Dacinae, Phytalmiinae, Tachiniscinae, Tephritinae and Trypetinae (Kapoor, 1993; Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005; David and Ramani, 2011; David *et al.*, 2013; David and Hancock 2013 and David *et al.*, 2014). Though fruit flies are known as frugivorous flies they show extreme diversity in their habits, they can be frugivorous (Tribe Dacini and Trypetini), saprophytic (Phytalmiinae), leafminers (*Stemonocera* Rondani and *Vidalia* Robineau-Desvoidy), stem feeders (*Gastrozonini*), parasitic (Tribe Tachiniscini), gall makers (*Cecidocharinini*), flower feeders (Tephritinae) etc.

Economic Importance

Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) rank top among the pests of quarantine concern across the continents due to their concealed feeding and invasive potential. Fruit flies belonging to the subfamilies Dacinae and Trypetinae are predominantly frugivorous and form the lion's share of the economically important species. In many countries, the exportation of most commercial fruits is severely restricted by quarantine laws to prevent the spread of fruit fly species. Nearly 40 species of Tephritidae have been spread intentionally or accidentally by man beyond their natural ranges of which *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel), *B. carambolae* Drew and Hancock, *B. papayae* Drew and Hancock, *B. latifrons* (Hendel), *B. cucurbitae* (Coquillett) and *B. zonata* (Saunders) have been introduced to other parts from Oriental region, whereas *B. oleae* (Rossi) got introduced to India from the Mediterranean region (Norrblom *et al.*, 1999).

Figure 10. Home Page with Design 3 pattern

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#) [BIBLIOGRAPHY](#)

About Details

Add Images

Add Content

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1 | <p>About</p> <p>Soft scales (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Coccoidea) cause damage by sucking sap from different plant parts and like many other related sap-sucking insects, the soft scales eliminate honeydew from the anus. This is a sugary solution produced in the gut after feeding on the plant sap. A black sooty mould fungus often grows on the honeydew. Sooty mould gives plants a sickly appearance and negatively affects physiological activities.</p> <p>Their body is generally round, oval but there are some species which are elongate. They can be highly convex or flat. Some of them have glassy transparent body and some are opaque and thick. They make their colonies on almost all parts of the plants including roots. Some species produce ovisac whereas some lay eggs beneath their body. Their colours in the field are highly variable with some species green to brown while some white and transparent.</p> <p>They are distributed in almost all parts of the world and around 1088 species have been recorded so far. They are well represented in Palearctic (299 spp.), Neotropical (298 spp.) and Ethiopian (251 spp.) region, but are relatively less abundant in Oriental (126 spp.), Nearctic (105 spp.), Austro-oriental region (99 spp.), New Zealand & Pacific (60 spp.) and Madagascan region (43 spp.) (Scalenet.info).</p> <p>Slide mounted specimens need to be studied for making taxonomic identifications. This website provides an account of 32 species of common soft scales of India with their classification (see Checklist).</p> <p>Individual species accounts are in the form of standard fact sheets, providing details on the scientific name, classification and diagnostic description. The factsheets are accompanied by colour photographs of the live coccids and microphotographs of the diagnostic taxonomic characters.</p> | Edit Delete |

Figure 11. The 'Add Images' option in About webpage

Figure 12. The view of About Page after adding the content and images

4. Classification Page

The entry form of Classification page is given in Figure 13 and Figure 14. Classification is based on FAMILY or TRIBE and link is to be provided to navigate to the detailed page. Classification Entry Form allows the user to add content in the form of Main heading, subheadings and description details and the classification web page will be displayed as per the details given by the user.

Figure 13. Entry Form of Classification Page

| Classification Details | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
| 1 | Classification of family Coccidae I have followed the classification that was suggested by Hodgson (1994) when he redescribed the adult females of the type species of all the known soft scale genera. This classification was based on the structure of the adult females and on male morphology as studied since about 1960. He divided the Coccidae into 10 subfamilies, namely CARDIOCOCCINAE Hodgson, CEROPLASTINAE Atkinson, CISSOCOCCINAE Brain, COCCINAE Fallen, CYPHOCOCCINAE Hodgson, EULECANIINAE Koteja, ERIOPELTINA Šulc, FILIPPIINAE Bodenheimer, MYZOLECANIINAE Hodgson, PSEUDOPULVINARIINAE Tang, with the Coccinae divided into four tribes, viz. Coccini Fallén, Paralecaniini Williams, Pulvinariini Targoni Tozzetti and Saissetini Hodgson. He considered that the status of these groupings needed further study. | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |
| 2 | COCCIDAE - The soft scales The family Coccidae is the third largest family within the Coccoidea, with approximately 1100 species in about 160 genera (Ben-Dov, 1993; Hodgson, 1994). A typical adult female soft scale is characterised by the presence of: | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |
| 3 | (i) a pair of more or less triangular anal plates (except in <i>Physokermes</i>), (ii) a deep anal cleft, (iii) sunken ventral microducts, (iv) an eversible anal tube to assist in honeydew elimination, (v) an anal ring composed of two sclerotised crescents, each with setae and pores (vi) eyespots which, even when lying in the line of the marginal spines, appear to be slightly displaced onto the dorsum, (vii) one-segmented labium, (viii) marginal setae, | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |

Figure 14. Entry form of Classification page with Edit/Delete option

5. Genera/Sub Genera Page

Genera/Sub Genera page is created to add Genera/Sub Genera details by using the Entry Form of it. This can be navigated to 2nd page by using ‘Add Content’ option within the subgenus heading and the content can be further Add, Edit, Delete under each species in the list. The entry form of Genera/Sub Genera are given in Figure 15 and Figure 16.

| Genera/SubGenera Details | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
| 1 | Genus: Xylocopa Latreille, 1802 Of the 375 species of <i>Xylocopa</i> worldwide we treat 34 confirmed to occur in India. | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |
| 2 | SUBGENERA <i>Biluna</i> , <i>Ctenoxylocopa</i> , <i>Hoploxylocopa</i> , <i>Koptortosoma</i> , <i>Maiana</i> , <i>Nodula</i> , <i>Nyctomelitta</i> , <i>Platynopoda</i> , <i>Proxyllocopa</i> , <i>Xylocopa</i> , <i>Zonohirsuta</i> | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |
| 3 | Subgenus Biluna | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |
| 4 | Xylocopa auripennis Lepetitier, 1841 | Add Content Edit Delete |

Figure 15. Genera/SubGenera Entry Form for Page 1

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#)

Xylocopa auripennis Lepeletier, 1841 Features

Genera Page 2 Details [Add Content](#)

| Index No. | Heading | Action |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1 | <u>Taxonomic Placement</u> Apidae : Xylocopinae : Xylocopini | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] View |
| 2 | <u>Other Names</u> Synonyms, original combination, subspecies - <i>Xylocopa hemichlora</i> Cockerell, 1929; <i>Xylocopa iridipennis</i> van semipurpurea Cockerell, 1929; <i>Xylocopa auripennis</i> var. <i>phenachroa</i> Cockerell, 1929; <i>Xylocopa iridipennis</i> Lepeletier, 1841; <i>Xylocopa pictipennis</i> Smith, 1874; <i>Xylocopa (Biluna) auripennis</i> <i>iridipennis</i> Lepeletier, 1841, valid subspecies; <i>Xylocopa (Biluna) auripennis</i> <i>caspari</i> van der Vecht, 1953, valid subspecies | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] View |
| 3 | <u>Original Taxonomy</u> Original genus - <i>Xylocopa</i> | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] View |
| 4 | <u>Common name</u> Golden-winged Bamboo-Carpenter | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] View |
| 5 | <u>Behaviour</u> Nesting - Bamboo | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] View |

[Back](#)

Figure 16. Genera/SubGenera Entry Form for Page 2

6. Morphology Page

Morphology Entry Form allows to add the morphology details about the insect species by giving Main heading, Subheadings and Description details. The user can create ‘Link Text’, which helps to navigate to the next page of morphology based on character/shape/structure wise and can upload the relevant pictures as well. The entry form of Morphology page is given in Figure 17 and Figure 18.

[MORPHOLOGY](#) [NAVIGATION](#)

Morphology Details

[Add Content](#)

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1 | <u>Basic shape and size</u> Young teneral females of most Coccoidea are broadly oval and flat but a few tend to be long and narrow. A few remain more or less flat as they age but some expand laterally, becoming nearly round in outline, while others often become highly convex. Most adult female Coccoidea are between about 2 and 6 mm long, but some species may grow to a large size up to 10 mm in length. | [<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] Edit Delete |

[Click Add Link Item](#)

Figure 17. Entry Form of Morphology Page 1

Morphology New Link Entry

Link Text*

Description

Upload Image
 No files selected.

Figure 18. Entry Form of Morphology Page 2

7. Fact Sheet Page

The feature ‘Add Content’ is given to add the content as in the form of Main heading, Sub headings and Description details. The feature ‘Add species’ is plays an important role to add the nomenclature/classification details up to species level. The set of species details can be given by uploading the MS-Excel file and by clicking ‘Import MS-Excel File’. The template file is given for the reference and can be viewed by clicking the option, ‘Species Import Template’. The file must contain the details as Order, Superfamily, Family, Subfamily, Tribe, Subtribe, Genera, Subgenera, Species, Name of the author, year, Original (Y/N) and Synonyms. The Original (Y/N) option refers, whether the author is original, which means that the author name to be mentioned without parenthesis.

The ‘Fact Sheet’, 2nd page contains information about (i) Taxonomy placement or Classification as per the nomenclature (ii) Synonyms (iii) Common names (iv) Behaviour (v) Biology (vi) Distribution details (vii) Seasonal occurrence (ix) Host plants recorded and (x) Pictures as per the species selection. The entry forms of Factsheet web pages are given in Figures 19 - 24.

Common Soft Scales of India

HOME ▾ ABOUT ▾ CLASSIFICATION ▾ MORPHOLOGY ▾ FACTSHEET ▾ NAVIGATION ▾

Factsheet Details

Add Content

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| No record found . . . ! | | |

Species Details

Add Species

| Sl No. | Species | Action |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| No record found . . . ! | | |

Figure 19. Entry Form of Factsheet with Add Content and Add Species features

Common Soft Scales of India

MORPHOLOGY ▾ NAVIGATION ▾

Factsheet Species Data Entry

Import MS-Excel File [Species Import Template](#)

Upload The files

Choose File No file chosen

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--|
| Order | Super Family | Family | Sub Family |
| Tribe | Sub Tribe | Genera | Sub Genera |
| Species Name | Author | Year | Original <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
| Synonyms | | | |

Submit Back

Figure 20. Entry form for Add Species details in Fact sheet page

Common Soft Scales of India

MORPHOLOGY ▾ FACTSHEET ▾ NAVIGATION ▾

Factsheet Species Data Entry

Import MS-Excel File Species Import Template

Upload The files
 Species Imp...Format-3.xlsx

| Order | Genera | Species Name | Author | Year | Original |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|----------|------|----------|
| Insecta | Cardiococcus | bivalvatus | Green | 1903 | No |
| Insecta | Ceronema | fryeri | Greeb | 1922 | Yes |
| Insecta | Ceroplastes | destructor | Newstead | 1917 | No |
| Insecta | Ceroplastes | rubens | Maskell | 1893 | No |
| Insecta | Coccus | formicarii | Green | 1896 | No |
| Insecta | Coccus | hesperidum | Linnaeus | 1758 | No |
| Insecta | Coccus | latioperculatum | Green | 1922 | No |
| Insecta | Coccus | longulus | Douglas | 1887 | No |
| Insecta | Coccus | viridis | Green | 1889 | No |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Order | Super Family | Family | Sub Family |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Tribe | Sub Tribe | Genera | Sub Genera |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Species Name | Author | Year | Original |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
| Synonyms <input type="text"/> | | | |

Figure 21. Entry form to upload the species details as MS-Excel File

HOME ▾ ABOUT ▾ CLASSIFICATION ▾ GENERA/SUBGENERA ▾ MORPHOLOGY ▾ FACTSHEET ▾ CHECKLIST ▾

Factsheet Details

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| No record found . . . ! | | |

Species Details

| Index No. | Species | Action |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | Factsheet Index <input type="checkbox"/> Main Heading <input type="checkbox"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sub Heading 2 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 2 | Subfamily: Chalcidinae <input type="checkbox"/> Main Heading <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub Heading 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sub Heading 2 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 3 | Brachymeria Westwood, 1829 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 4 | Chalcis Fabricius, 1787 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 5 | Conura Spinola, 1837 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 6 | Cratocentrus Cameron, 1907 | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 7 | Brachymeria albicrus (Klug) | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |
| 8 | Brachymeria albottibialis (Ashmead) | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |

Figure 22. Entry Form for Add species feature in Factsheet page 1

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#)

Brachymeria Westwood, 1829 Features

Factsheet Page2 Details

[Add Content](#)

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-----------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | <u>Taxonomy</u> Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Chalcididae: Chalcidinae | View |
| 2 | <u>Diagnosis</u> Antennae with eleven segments. Gaster attached at coxae broad. Gaster sessile, petiole mostly concealed in dorsal view; propodeal spiracle elongate in oblique subhorizontal direction. Frontogenal sulcus below eyes distinct, usually carinate (Fig. 4). Postmarginal vein often longer than short stigma (Fig. 5).  | View |
| 3 | <u>Biology/Hosts</u> host details | View |
| 4 | <u>Distribution</u> Distribution details... | View |

Factsheet Page2 Images

Upload Image

No file chosen

[Back](#)

Figure 23. Entry form for add details under each species in Factsheet page 2

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#)

Brachymeria Westwood, 1829 Features

Heading Name

Select Heading Name

- [Select Heading Name](#)
- [Taxonomy](#)
- [Diagnosis](#)
- [Biology/Hosts](#)
- [Distribution](#)
- [References](#)
- [Taxonomic Position](#)
- [Nomenclature](#)
- [Synonyms](#)
- [Male attractant](#)

Heading Type

Main Heading
 Sub Heading 1
 Sub Heading 2

Upload Image

No file chosen

[Add Html Style](#) [Submit](#)

[Back](#)

Figure 24. Entry form for add details under each species of Factsheet Page 2

8. Checklist Page

The Checklist Entry Form allows the user to Add content in the form of Main heading, Sub heading and Description. ‘Add Link Item’, option has given to add more content and can be navigated to the same page / Next Page or any external URL. The entry form of Checklist is given in Figure 25 and Figure 26.

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Checklist of Indian Chalcididae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) [<input type="radio"/> Main Heading <input type="radio"/> Sub Heading 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Sub Heading 2] The Indian fauna consist of 70 species under 32 genera in 8 subfamilies (scalenet.info) Add Link Item | Edit Delete | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | TOTAL RECORDED SUBFAMILIES (5) <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Index No</th><th>Link Data</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Chalcidinae</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Dirhininae</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Epitrininae</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Haltichellinae</td></tr></tbody></table> Add Content View Add Content View Add Content View Add Content View Add Link Item | Index No | Link Data | 1 | Chalcidinae | 2 | Dirhininae | 3 | Epitrininae | 4 | Haltichellinae | Edit Delete |
| Index No | Link Data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chalcidinae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Dirhininae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Epitrininae | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Haltichellinae | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 25. Entry form of Checklist

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Link Text | Submit |
|-----------|------------------------|

Figure 26. Link Entry for the content from Checklist

9. Bibliography Page

Bibliography entry form allows the user to enter the name of the authors, year of publication and reference details like title of the paper and journal name. The entry form of Bibliography is given in Figure 27. The web view of Bibliography page is given in Figure 28.

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#) [BIBLIOGRAPHY](#)

Bibliography Menu Entry

Author's Name

Year

Reference

[Submit](#) [Back](#)

Figure 27. Entry form of Bibliography Page

[ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#) [BIBLIOGRAPHY](#) [CREDITS](#)

[All](#) | [A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#)

1. Ashmead, 1899. Classification of the bees, or the superfamily Apoidea Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 49-100, US, Philadelphia.
2. Ashmead, 1904. Descriptions of new genera and species of Hymenoptera from the Philippine Islands, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 127-158, 2 pls, US, Washington, DC.
3. Blanchard, 1844. Insectes recueillis à l'Himalaya, par Victor Jacquemont. In Voyage dans l'Inde, par Victor Jacquemont, pendant les années 1828 à 1832: Descriptions des collections, Paris, Typographie de Frimin Didot Frères, 13-31, FR, Paris.
4. Cameron, Cameron, 1901. On the Hymenoptera collected during the "Skeat Expedition" to the Malay Peninsula, 1899-1900. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 16-44, UK, London.

Figure 28. Web view of Bibliography Page

10. Credits and Links Pages

CREDITS Page can be created by using the CREDITS Entry form which helps to add content in the form of Headings and Description.

LINKS Entry form helps to add the Headings for Hyper Link Text and the URL for the Link Text. Option has given whether the URL should open in the same page or new page.

**Common Soft Scales of
India**

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [BIBLIOGRAPHY](#) [CREDITS](#) [NAVIGATION](#)

Website designed and developed by:
Dr M.Pratheepa
 Principal Scientist, ICAR- National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources (NBAIR), India
<http://www.nbar.res.in/pratheepa.php>

Figure 29. Entry form of CREDITS page

Common Soft Scales of India

HOME ABOUT CLASSIFICATION MORPHOLOGY FACTSHEET BIBLIOGRAPHY CREDITS LINKS NAVIGATION

Heading Entry Link Entry

Link Entry

Link Text*

Open In*

Same Tab
 New Tab

URL*

Submit Back

Figure 30. Entry form of LINKS Page

11. Contact Us Page

The Contact details entry form allows the user to add the contact details with different titles by using ‘Add Content’ button. Google location map can be added in Contact Us by using Google Location button.

HOME ABOUT CLASSIFICATION GENERA/SUBGENERA MORPHOLOGY FACTSHEET CHECKLIST

Contact Details

Google Location Add Content

| Index No. | Heading Description | Action |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | <u>Mailing Address</u> The Director ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources H.A. Farm Post, Bellary Road Bangalore - 560 024. | Edit Delete |
| 2 | <u>Email</u> director:nbai@gmail.com | Edit Delete |

Figure 31. Entry form of Contact Us page

12. Color and Font Setting

Selection of font, font size, color of each object like database title, header, body, footer, menu item, main headings, sub headings, footer text and background color for menu items, header, body, footer can be set by using the option Color and Font Setting. The features of Color and Font Setting is given in Figure 32.

Navigation

DB Title

Add DBTitle

Color and Font Size Setting
User Details
Assign User and DBTitle

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CLASSIFICATION](#) [GENERA/SUBGENERA](#) [MORPHOLOGY](#) [FACTSHEET](#) [CHECKLIST](#)

Font Size and Color

| DB Title | Color | <input type="text" value="992424"/> | Size | <input type="text" value="x-large"/> | Font Family | <input type="text" value="Times New Ro"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Header(Background) | <input type="text" value="ffffff"/> | | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> larger </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> medium </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-small </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-small </div> | <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> xx-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> x-large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> large </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </div> |