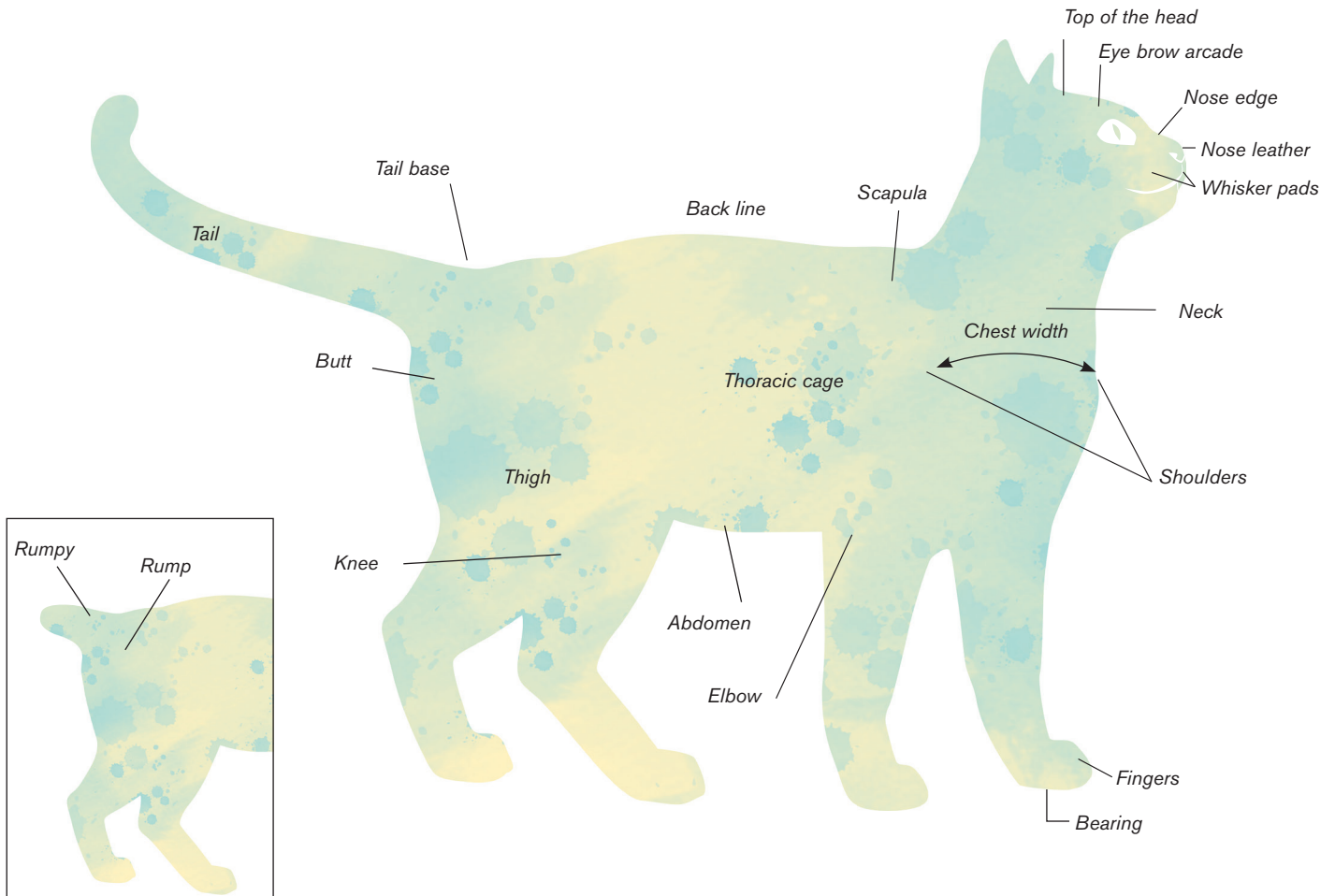


# Anatomical LEXICON



**ABDOMEN** : Also called belly, it regroups many organs, including the digestive system and the urinary tract.

**BACK LINE** : Dark line, in agouti cat, starting at the shoulders and running along the column up to the end of the tail.

**BEARINGS** : Elastic part, convex and without hair at the end of the paws of carnivorous mammals. Each finger has a pad. There is also a central pad responsible for protecting the metacarpus

**BRIDGE OF THE NOSE** : Bone area between the eyebrows.

**BUTT** : Muscular part covering the top of the pelvic area.

**CHEEKBONE** : Arched bone that goes from the outline of the eye (zygomatic arc) to the vertical line formed by the angle of the lower jaw. This bone, protecting the eye, holds the upper part of the lower jaw against the skull (behind the eye socket).

**CHEST** : Anterior part of the animal's torso.



**CHEST WIDTH:** Length from one shoulder to the other.

**CHIN:** Part of the jaw regrouping the incisors and the lower canines. Padded at certain degree in all races.

**DOME:** Dome-shaped formed by the top of the head and the forehead in Persian and Exotic races.

**ELBOW:** Joint between the humerus bone, the top of the radius and the ulna.

**ERGOT:** Cat's thumb

**EYEBROW ARCADE:** Protective bone area going across the face above the opening of the eye.

**FINGERS (5):** Four are aligned with metacarpals at the end of the paw (third articulation) and leading to a claw at the front of the first phalanx. The fifth metacarpal on the inner part of the leg is shorter and supports the fifth finger, corresponding to the thumb on humans.

**FLANK:** Lateral muscles of the cat, going from the last rib to the thigh area.

**FOB:** Refers to the unique belly flap of the Egyptian Mau.

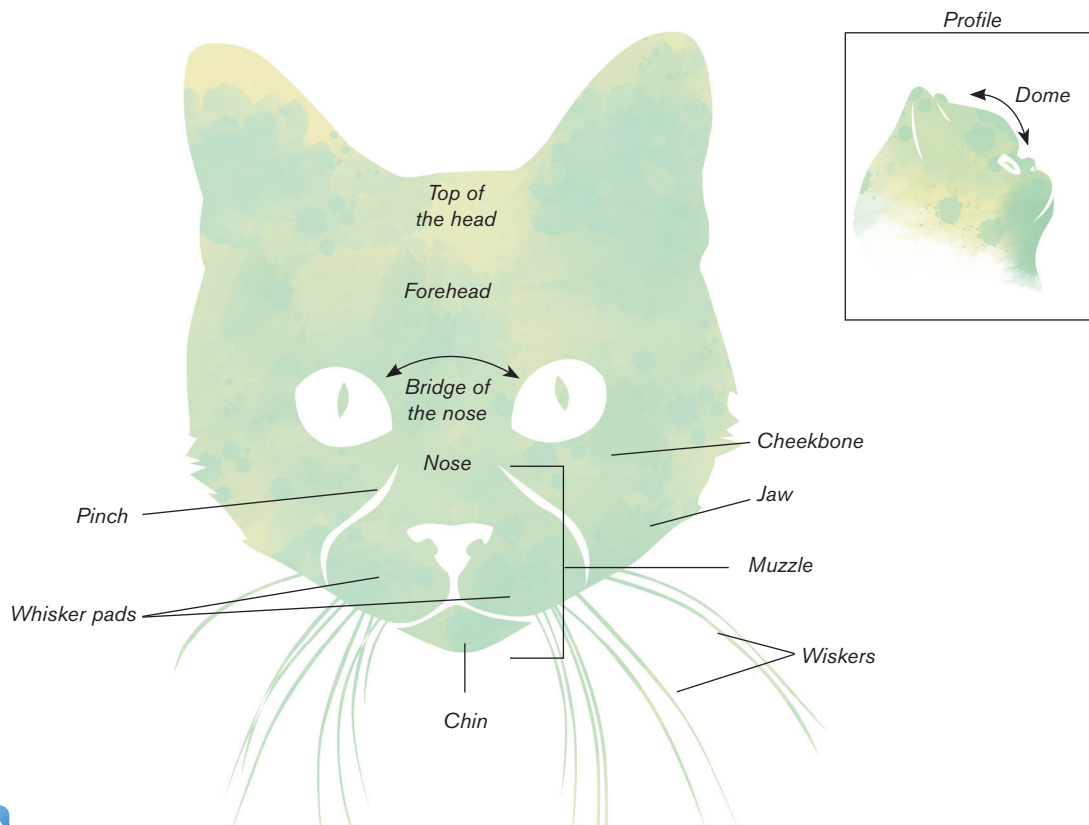
**FOOT:** Groups the fingers, pads and bones of the foot where the weight of the cat rests.

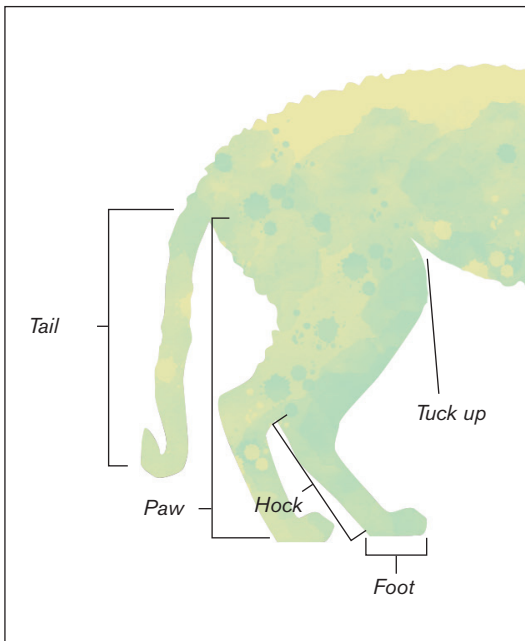
**FOREHEAD:** Space between the eyebrow arcade and the internal base of the ear.

**HOCK:** Flat part located at the back of the metatarsus (back of the feet) to the knee or the elbow.

**JAW:** Composed of two interlocking bones, the mandible and the maxilla. Bone structure supporting the teeth of the animal.

**JOWLS:** Lower fleshy part on each side of the head, extending from the eyes to the jaw. There is a particular development of the cheeks in uncastrated males responsible for a possible enlargement of the head. It is a secondary sexual characteristic appearing after puberty and regressing after castration.





**KNEE (2)** : Joint between the lower femur and the upper part of the long bones behind the hind limbs, called the tibia and the fibula.

**LEG** : Composed by the humerus bone, the elbow, the ulna, the radius and the wrist.

**LONGY** : Almost normal tail. All tail length between stumpy and normal.

**MUZZLE** : Lower area of the head, going from under the eye to the lower part of the head or nose (including jaws, lips, incisors, canines, patons, as well as the nose area and the nose leather).

**NOSE** : Area supported by cartilages going from above the nose leather to below the bridge of the nose.

**NOSE EDGE** : Bone area at the top of the nose, located below the eyes.

**NOSE LEATHER** : Hairless part at the tip of the nose where the nostrils are.

**PAW** : Composed of the leg and the foot.

**PINCH** : Break between the muzzle and the face. Change of direction between the muzzle and the cheekbones lower part under the eye or on the sides of the face.

**POSTERIOR FINGERS (4)** : Same structure as the fingers of the front paw.

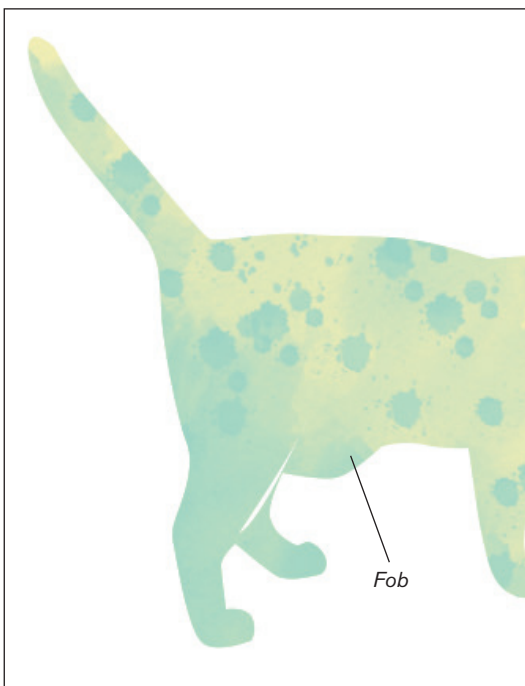
**PROFILE** : View from the side of the head (the line from the top of the skull to the lower jaw).

**RUMP** : Extends from the hips at the origin of the tail. It corresponds to the buttocks (sacrum) for humans.

**RUMPY** : Present in cats with a stub or a tuf of hair instead of a tail. Posterior extremity of the body, corresponding to the last vertebrae. / Without tail.

**RUMPY RISER** : The tail is reduced to an outgrowth cartilage, one to three sacral vertebrae at the end of the spine. Visible only when the cat is trying to get up.

**SCAPULA** : The scapula or shoulder blades is a flat bone, symmetrical and triangular. It is located at the postero-superior part of the thorax.



**STUMPY:** The tail is only a few centimeters and is composed of 1 to 3 caudal vertebrae. Between 1 and 2 inches max.

**TAIL:** End of the spine. Normally, there is 14 to 28 vertebrae.

**TAIL BASE:** Area where the tail joins with the body above the buttock, behind the sacrum.

**THIGH:** Legs area covered with thick muscles protecting the femur.

**THORACIC CAGE:** Set of bones (ribs and sternum) protecting the internal organs, such as the lungs and the heart.

**TOP OF HEAD:** (Up to the occiput) Upper part of the skull going to the neck.

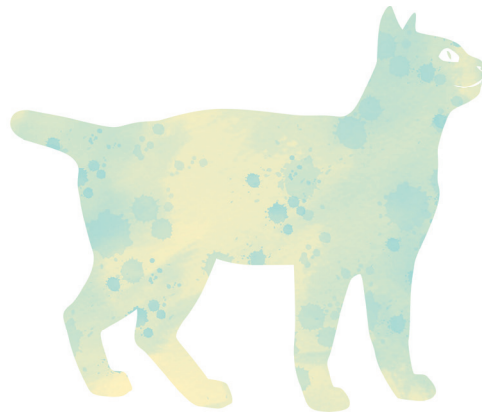
**TUCK UP:** Located at the belly, part that goes up towards the inside of the hind legs.

**WHISKERS:** Mustaches or tactile hairs.

**WHISKER PADS:** Muscle protection on the sides of the snout that covers and protects the areas of the nose and upper canines and controls the whisker's movement.



*LONGY*



*STUMPY*



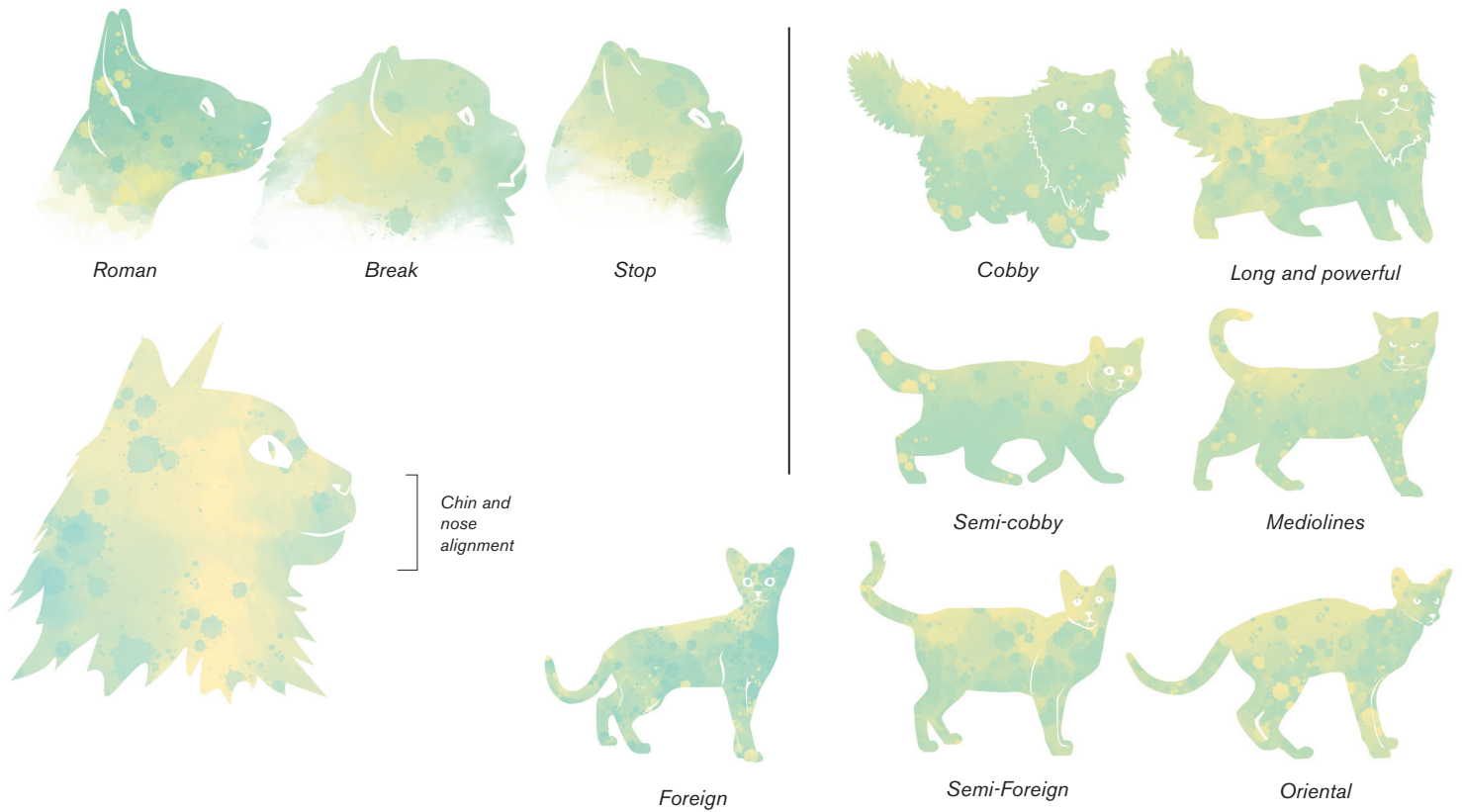
*RUMPY RISER*



*RUMPY*



# Morphological LEXICON



**BREAK:** Nose with a slight change in angle. Not deep, it does not push back the profile.

**CHIN AND NOSE ALIGNMENT:** Vertical line, from the profile, starting at the tip of the nose to the end of the chin.

**COBBY:** Body type characterized by a massive body (short and powerful), a strong bone frame and a thick and short neck.

**FOREIGN:** Body type being the lightest mediolines structure. The general structure is fine and elegant without being extreme.

**LONG AND POWERFUL:** Type of body that distinguishes itself from the others by a body that is both long and powerful with strong bones.

**MEDIOLINES:** Type of body characterized by a rectangular shape, a solid frame and a clear but strong neck.

**ORIENTAL:** Slender body type is characterized by a long and tubular body, a thin frame, a long and clear neck of the body.

**ROMAN:** Convex nose shape, without stop or break.

**SEMI-COBBY:** Body slightly longer than the cobby, with strong bones.

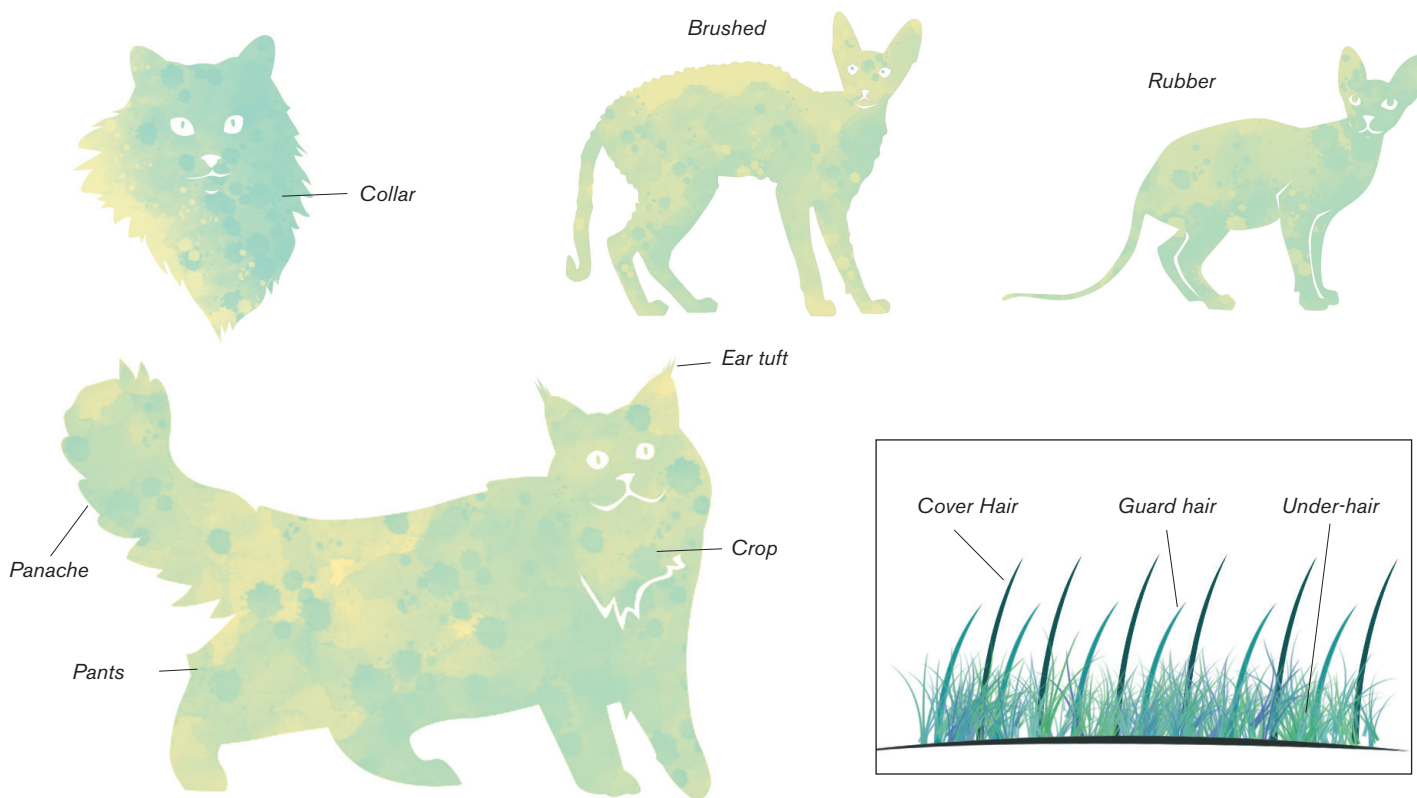
**SEMI-FOREIGN:** Long and elegant body with a strong bone structure.

**STOP:** Significant drop of the profile of the nose. Deep enough to accentuate the rise of the nose.





# Fur coat LEXICON



**BRUSHED:** Uniform with curly and thick hairs.

**COLLAR:** Longer fur around the neck and the chest.

**COVER HAIR:** Long and thick, it bristles to either increase the insulating power of the fur or to make the cat more impressive when facing an opponent. It gives shine and color to the coat. It is waterproof and protects the cat from bad weather.

**CROP:** Longer fur, starting at the bottom of the neck, covering the chest.

**EAR TUFT:** Tuft of hair located at the tip of the ears.

**FLOCK:** Presence of a fine and short fluff that can be touched and cause some resistance. They also have whiskers

**GUARD HAIR:** Medium length hair (flexible and fine) with a different orientation than the undercoat and helping with thermal insulation.

**PANACHE:** Long and floating hairs on the tail (especially visible when the tail is vertical).

**PANTS:** Longer fur descending from buttocks to the foot.

**RESILIENCE:** Quality of the coat, it returns quickly into position after being lifted reverse way.

**RUBBER:** Free of hair, it is a sticky skin reminding of rubber. No vibrissae or eyebrows are present.

**UNDER-HAIR:** Short, fine, wavy and very dense, it provides thermal insulation and helps with maintenance of the body temperature.

