

for *latipes* would probably be *L. neoniger* and *alienus*. The house-infesting habits of *latipes* are generally similar to those of *interjectus*. It would appear that the species is a much less common house pest than *claviger* and *interjectus*. I have received *latipes* for identification on only two occasions, both from South Carolina, once from a drugstore where winged females were emerging on June 30, and once from a house where females were collected on July 24.

*References:* Wheeler and McClendon, 1903, pp. 149-163; Wheeler, 1905b, p. 398; Tanquary, 1911, pp. 294-300; Cole, 1942, p. 375; Weber, 1942, pp. 61-62; Buren, 1944, p. 298; Cole, 1954, p. 284; Kannowski, 1956, p. 181.

## GLOSSARY

- Abdominal pedicel.** The one or two basal segments of the abdomen between the epinotum and gaster.
- Anal glands.** Glands near the anus of worker ants of the subfamily Dolichoderinae, which produce a sticky secretion with a disagreeable odor; the secretion is often ejected on other ants as a means of offense or defense.
- Angulate.** Having angles.
- Antenna.** The segmented, flexible appendage articulated to the head on the external side of the frontal carina and posterior to the clypeus; it is an organ of sensation, such as touch and smell.
- Antennal club.** The very much enlarged or clublike distal segments of the funiculus; may be composed of two or more segments, commonly two- or three-segmented.
- Antennal fossa.** The concavity or socket in the head in which the base of the antenna is articulated.
- Antennal insertion.** Literally, the place where the base of each antenna is articulated to the head (see antennal fossa).
- Antennal scape.** The greatly elongated first segment of the antenna; the scape lies between the articulation of the antenna to the head and the funiculus (fig. 1).
- Anterior border of clypeus.** The anterior margin of the clypeus above the mandibles and between the cheeks.
- Anterior border of mesonotum.** The border of the mesonotum directly posterior to (behind) the pronotum, and commonly separated from the pronotum by the promesonotal suture.
- Anterior border of mesopleuron.** The front border of the side of the mesothorax; this commonly lies somewhat above and behind the front coxa; the ant *Solenopsis geminata* normally has an irregular border of toothlike or spined projections.
- Antero-ventral tooth of petiole.** An irregular or toothlike protuberance on the ventral surface of the petiole, usually somewhat in front of the petiolar node (fig. 20).
- Anting.** A term applied by ornithologists to a habit of many birds of allowing ants to crawl on them, or of placing ants on their bodies. One possible explanation is that the ants remove vermin from the bird's body by ejecting formic acid. Another is that the formic acid emitted by the ants may stimulate the birds themselves.
- Apical teeth.** The larger or more distinct teeth borne on the masticatory border of the mandible near and also at its junction with the lower or inferior border.
- Appendages.** The antennae, mandibles, and legs.
- Appressed.** Lying close to or against; the term usually applies to the position occupied by hairs or pubescence in respect to the body surface.
- Arboreal.** Nesting or foraging in trees.
- Armed.** Bearing a pair of spines, or toothlike projections.
- Barbed hairs.** Hairs bearing bristlelike lateral hairs; such hairs are characteristic of ants of the genus *Acanthomyops* and are best seen under high magnification.