

- Basal teeth of mandible.** In the broad sense, the teeth on the masticatory border of the mandible, exclusive of the apical teeth; in ants of the genus *Lasius*, the term applies to the three dorsal-most teeth.
- Base of mandible.** The point where the mandible is articulated to the head.
- Base of epinotum.** The dorsal surface of the epinotum lying between the mesoepinotal suture and the declivity of the epinotum.
- Bicarinate.** With two ridges or keels; such structures are common on the clypeus of ants of the genera *Solenopsis* and *Monomorium*.
- Bilobed.** With two lobes; the term applies especially to the soldier of species of the genus *Pheidole*, the head of which is divided into two prominent, occipital lobes posteriorly.
- Body hairs.** The longer, and usually coarser, suberect to erect hairs of the body and appendages; normally slender and flexible, the hairs at times may be very coarse or bristlelike.
- Bristles.** Coarse, stiff hairs; the term is applied commonly to the row of graduated bristles on the flexor surface of the middle and hind tibia.
- Carina (pl., carinae).** An elevated ridge or keel of varying height and sharpness (fig. 1).
- Carnivorous.** Flesh-eating.
- Castaneous.** Bright red brown or chestnut brown.
- Caste.** A term applied to various nature forms of ants, such as worker, female, male, soldier, et cetera.
- Cheek.** The area on the side of the head between the eye and the base of the mandible.
- Cloacal orifice terminal,** circular, surrounded by a fringe of hairs. The cone-shaped structure with a circular opening surrounded by a fringe of hairs at the apex of the gaster (fig. 48,co); the structure is characteristic of ants of the subfamily Formicinae. It is not always easily identifiable because the apical segments of the gaster may be retracted, or the fringe of hairs worn away.
- Cloacal orifice transverse,** ventral, slit-shaped, without a fringe of hairs. This structure can be observed when the ventral surface of the gaster is exposed; it is then seen as a transverse slit without a fringe of hairs, which is located in front of the apex of the gaster (fig. 31,co). Characteristic of the subfamily Dolichoderinae.
- Compound nest.** A nest composed of several similar and interrelated nests.
- Compressed.** The appearance of having been pressed in at the sides.
- Conulate.** Somewhat cone-shaped.
- Clypeus.** That portion of the head bounded anteriorly (below) by the labrum, posteriorly (above) by the frons, and laterally by the cheeks (fig. 1).
- Clypeal fossa.** A rather deep concavity or pitlike impression on the side of the clypeus; especially characteristic of the major workers of *Camponotus pennsylvanicus*.
- Clypeus with a median longitudinal carina.** That is, with a longitudinal ridge extending through the median plane of the clypeus (fig. 1).
- Dealate.** Wingless; a term applied to formerly winged females or queen ants that have shed their wings.
- Declivity of epinotum.** The posterior surface of the epinotum; the area is in front of the petiolar node, and is usually inclined.
- Declivous surface of the epinotum.** Same as declivity of epinotum.
- Denticulae.** Extremely small, often not clearly discernible, teeth on the masticatory border of the mandible; the same border may contain both teeth and denticulae.
- Dimorphic.** Literally two forms; the term applies to worker ants having two distinct sizes and shapes, a large major worker or soldier and a smaller, normal worker. The genus *Pheidole* is noted for its dimorphic workers.
- Dorsally.** Pertaining to the upper surface.
- Dorsal surface.** The upper surface.
- Dorsum.** The upper surface.
- Ecarinate.** Without a carina or ridge.
- Emarginate.** Notched.
- Emargination.** A notch.
- Epinotal spine.** A nonarticulate spine or toothlike projection borne on the epinotum near where the base and declivity meet; especially characteristic in ants of the subfamily Myrmicinae.