

- Epinotum.** That part of the thorax behind the mesoepinotal suture; in worker ants the term is loosely applied, since the region morphologically is composed of two segments, an anterior metathorax and a posterior epinotum (fig. 1).
- Erect.** Standing out; the term usually applies to the position of the larger hairs that are nearly vertical to the body surface.
- Excised.** With a deep cut or notch. See emargination.
- Extrafloral nectaries.** Plant structures not associated with flowers that produce a sweet secretion or nectar relished by ants as food.
- Eye.** The eye, or compound eye, is one of the paired organs of sight; it is composed of a highly variable number of units called ommatidia; the size of the eye, and the position it occupies on the side of the head vary greatly (fig. 1). See also ocellus.
- Facet.** The external surface of an ommatidium; one of the seeing units composing the compound eye.
- Farinaceous.** Made of meal or flour; mealy.
- Femur (pl., femora).** The large thighlike segment of the leg between the trochanter and tibia (fig. 1).
- Ferrugineous.** Rusty red-brown.
- Flange.** A projecting rim or edge (fig. 5,b).
- Flexor surface.** With reference to the leg, the posterior or hind edge of the tibia.
- Floral nectaries.** Certain parts of flowers that secrete a sweet liquid or nectar relished by ants for food.
- Fore tibia.** Tibia of the anterior or front leg.
- Foster.** The term applied to the intimate relationship of ants with honeydew-excreting insects in which the ants gather, distribute, or care for these insects. The ants benefit from the association by obtaining honeydew for food and the honeydew-excreting insects benefit by receiving care and protection.
- Foveolate.** With a deep depression.
- Frontal area.** The small triangular area lying between the frontal carinae and posterior to (above) the clypeus (fig. 1).
- Frontal carina.** The longitudinal ridge on the inner side of the insertion of the antenna (fig. 1).
- Frontal furrow.** The longitudinal impression or groove extending from the frontal area toward the median or anterior ocellus (fig. 1).
- Frontal lobe.** The platelike extension of the frontal carina above the insertion of the antenna.
- Funiculus.** All of the antenna excluding the scape (fig. 1).
- Gaster.** That portion of the abdomen behind the petiole in ants with a single-segmented petiole, and behind the postpetiole in ants with a two-segmented petiole (fig. 1).
- Gibbosity.** A protruding area.
- Graduated bristles.** Bristles arranged in a row at equidistant, well-spaced intervals; see bristles and figure 33.
- Granivorous.** Feeding on grain or seeds.
- Habitat.** The natural abode of an animal or plant.
- Hair.** The longer and usually coarser pile of the body and appendages in contrast to pubescence; especially on the body, the hairs are usually more erect or suberect.
- Hind tibia.** The slender, usually long segment of the hind leg between the femur and first tarsal segment (fig. 1).
- Honeydew.** A sweetish alimentary excretion produced by certain insects such as plant lice, mealybugs, and scales, and greatly relished as food by ants.
- Humeral angles.** The anterolateral corners of the prothorax.
- Hypogaecic.** Subterranean.
- Incurved.** With a strong convexity externally and a strong concavity inwardly; typical in mandibles of *Solenopsis geminata* (F.).
- Infuscation.** A smoky gray-brown or blackish tinge.
- Integument.** The outer covering, or cuticle, of the insect's body.
- Lamella.** A thin plate or leaflike process.
- Lirate.** Lyre-shaped.
- Male.** In ants, the male functions only for the purpose of mating and dies shortly after this takes place; it is smaller than the female and possesses wings. It is characterized by a small head, large eyes, and prominent genital appendages.