

- Polymorphic.** Many forms. The term refers to those species of ants having minor, intermediate, and major workers; ants of the genus *Camponotus* are excellent examples.
- Predacious.** Living by preying on other animals.
- Promesonotal suture.** The suture separating the pronotum from the mesonotum; it may be well developed or more or less obsolete.
- Promesonotum.** The combined pronotum and mesonotum.
- Pronotum.** The dorsal surface of the prothorax.
- Prothorax.** The first segment of the thorax; the segment bearing the first pair of legs (fig. 1).
- Pruinose.** Giving the effect of a frosted covering, or "bloom"; characteristic of *Iridomyrmex pruinosus*.
- Psammophore.** Beard; referring to the long hairs beneath the head which are arranged in a comblike series (fig. 30).
- Pubescence.** Short, fine, often strongly appressed hairs covering the body and appendages. See also pilosity.
- Punctulate.** Covered with fine, almost obsolete punctures.
- Queen (female).** The individual that normally carries on reproduction; she is usually larger than the worker or male, and before mating, normally possesses two pairs of wings; in most colonies the queen, after establishing her nest and rearing her first brood alone, functions only as an egg producer, with the care and feeding of the brood relegated to the workers.
- Reticulate-rugose.** Consisting of netlike sculpturing intermixed with irregular and rough wrinkles.
- Rugose.** Irregularly and roughly wrinkled.
- Rugulose.** Irregularly but not roughly wrinkled.
- Rugulose-reticulate.** Irregularly but not roughly wrinkled combined with netlike sculpturing.
- Scape.** The greatly elongated first segment of the antenna; it lies between the funiculus and the articulation of the antenna to the head (fig. 1).
- Scrobe.** A groove for the reception of the appendage; as the antennal scrobe for the reception of the scape (fig. 25).
- Spine.** A nonarticulated thornlike outgrowth of the body wall; especially applicable to the paired projections on the epinotum of ants, especially those of the subfamily Myrmicinae. See epinotal spine.
- Spiracle.** An external opening of the respiratory system.
- Sting.** The modified ovipositor; a needlelike organ near the apex of the gaster used as an organ of offense or defense; absent or vestigial in some subfamilies of ants such as the Dolichoderinae and Formicinae. Since the sting is capable of retraction, it can not always be seen on a worker or female ant.
- Striate.** Marked with fine, more or less parallel, impressed lines.
- Subcarinate.** Scarcely carinate; that is, without a very distinct ridge or keel; the term is commonly used to describe the nature of the single, longitudinal carina of the clypeus.
- Subcordate.** Approximately heart-shaped; the term is applied to the shape of the gaster of ants of the genus *Crematogaster* and is best seen from above.
- Suberect hairs.** Hairs borne at a distinct angle to the surface of the body or its appendages, neither appressed nor vertical (*q.v.*).
- Subopaque.** Nearly opaque.
- Sulcate.** Grooved or furrowed.
- Sulcus.** A groove or furrow.
- Superior border of mandible.** The dorsal border of the mandible; that border nearest the anterior border of the clypeus.
- Suture.** A seam or impressed line indicating the divisions of the parts of the body wall.
- Tarsal claw.** One of the pair of claws borne on the apical tarsal segment of the leg.
- Teeth.** Strictly speaking, the irregularly shaped structures on the masticatory border of the mandible used for biting or chewing; broadly speaking, any projections of the body wall that are toothlike in form.
- Temporary host.** The species of ant whose colony is invaded temporarily by a queen of an alien species. See temporary parasite.
- Temporary parasite.** The female of certain ants who seeks adoption in a colony of an alien species. To accept such a queen the alien colony must be queenless, the queen is killed by her own workers, or by the invading queen; after