

- to each other by flexible membranes. In ants and most other aculeate Hymenoptera, they primitively number 12 in the females and 13 in the males.
- antered** Toward the anterior; on an insect body, directed toward the head.
- anthropogenic** Caused by humans.
- Apocrita** A suborder of Hymenoptera, including all Hymenoptera except suborder Symphyta, in which segment 1 of the abdomen has become fused with the thorax to form the propodeum and in which the larvae are apodous. Ants are members of the Apocrita.
- apodeme** A chitinous ingrowth of the arthropod exoskeleton to which muscles are attached.
- arbicolous** Nesting and/or foraging in trees.
- aspirator** A suction device for picking up insects.
- autapomorphy** In phylogenetic systematics, a derived character or character state.
- basal** At or pertaining to the base or point of attachment nearest the main body of an organism.
- basidiomycete** A member of a taxonomic subdivision of fungi (the Basidiomycotina) that includes those fungi that produce basidiocarps, or true mushrooms.
- Berlese funnel** A device for collecting small litter- or soil-dwelling arthropods, consisting of an electric lamp mounted above a funnel containing a piece of screen, hardware cloth, or other mesh. Litter is placed over the mesh and, driven downward by the heating and drying agency of the lamp, arthropods fall into the funnel and thence into a collecting jar filled with alcohol or other killing agent (see Fig. 9.6, page 137).
- biocontrol** Control of pestiferous organisms through the use of their natural enemies (e.g., predators, parasites, fungal diseases)
- biodiversity** “The variety of life forms, the ecological roles they perform, and the genetic diversity they contain” (Wilcox 1984:640); the number of species or higher taxa in a given region.
- biogeography** The study of the geographical distributions of organisms and their habitats, and of the historical and biological factors that produced them.
- bioindicator** In ecology, an aspect of the environment, usually a species or group or species, of use in monitoring biodiversity, ecological status, or other biological attributes of a particular area.
- biomass** The mass (including or excluding water weight, as specified) of a circumscribed biological entity or collection of entities (e.g., of a single ant, of all ants in a given location, or of all organisms in a given locality).
- bivouac** In army ants, the mass of workers that serve as a protective refuge for the queen and brood.
- carina** An elevated ridge or keel on the insect integument.
- carton** In myrmecology, a cardboard-like construction material manufactured by some ants using bits of wood, wood pulp, dried plant matter, and soil, generally used to form protective enclosures around their nests. The resulting structures are referred to as “carton nests.”
- caste** In social insects, any set of individuals in a given colony that is both morphologically distinct and specialized in behavior (morphological castes); more broadly, any set of individuals of a particular morphological type or age group, or both, that performs specialized labor in the colony.
- clade** A monophyletic group.
- cladistic analysis** Phylogenetic analysis in which monophyletic groups (clades) are identified based on synapomorphies (shared, derived characters or character states assumed to have been present in a shared common ancestor).
- cladogram** A branching diagram, most commonly interpreted as a phylogenetic tree, constructed using cladistic analysis.
- clypeus** That part of the insect head below the frons to which the labrum is attached anteriorly; in most ants, the portion of the “face” (dorsum) of the head capsule that borders the mouth parts, bounded by the antennal sockets and tentorial pits above, the genae (cheeks) on the sides, and the anterior edge of the head capsule below.
- coevolution** The interdependent evolution of two or more species having an obvious ecological relationship, usually restricted to cases in which interactions are mutually beneficial (mutualisms), but occasionally used more loosely to refer to symbiotic evolution in general.
- commensalism** A symbiosis in which one partner benefits and the other is neither harmed nor benefited.
- complementarity** In ecology, the relationship of two habitats that have similar species richnesses but very few species in common.
- conspecific** Of or pertaining to the same species (opposite of heterospecific).
- cotype** An imprecise term not recognized by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, formerly used to refer to a paratype or syntype.
- covariate** Of or pertaining to the quality in which two or more quantities vary in a way that preserves a mathematical relationship.