

**PBFE**

Probability Based Fingerprint Evidence.

**PDMAC**

Para-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde. Reagent that reacts with urea, amines and their salts to develop friction ridge detail with fluorescent properties when exposed to selected wavelengths of light.

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[http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary\\_Consolidated\\_ver\\_1.pdf](http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary_Consolidated_ver_1.pdf)

**PZ Code**

See Palmar Exemplar & Latent Zone Codes.

**Palm (Palmar Area)**

The friction ridge skin area on the side and underside of the hand.

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Concerning the palm of the hand.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Palm Print Court Cases**

See State vs Kuhn (1918).

See Betts Case (1917).

**Palmar Exemplar & Latent Zone Codes (PZ Codes)**

An alpha-numeric system developed in 2003 by Craig Coppock as a communication tool to refer to specific areas of the fingers and palms. In this system each hand is divided into 28 regions and given an alpha-numeric identifier. This system offers a quick and efficient means of distinguishing a particular area in the hand to those familiar and unfamiliar with scientific terminology.

**Palmar Zone**

The interdigital area of the palm.

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**Panacryl Brilliant Flavone 10GFF**

See Basic Yellow 40.

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**Papillae (Papilla)**

Peg-like structures of the dermis.

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A small nipple-like protuberance or elevation.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

### **Papillary Layer**

One of the two layers of the dermis.

The superficial layer of the dermis raised into papillae that fit into corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the epidermis.

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[http://www.fasthealth.com/dictionary/p/papillary\\_layer.php](http://www.fasthealth.com/dictionary/p/papillary_layer.php)

### **Papillary Pegs**

See Dermal Papillae.

### **Papillary Ridges**

Orderly rows of eccrine glands positioned along the path of the friction ridge.

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The term 'papillary ridge' can be used to describe many different areas in the skin. It is not important to discern whether one is right or wrong, just to understand the area that is being referred to. How this term is used will also effect how the terms 'primary ridges' and 'secondary ridges' are used.

1) From Hale: Ridges on the bottom of the epidermis corresponding to the surface friction ridges and surface furrows. They are the root system of the surface ridges and furrows. The papillary ridges that correspond to the friction ridges are referred to as primary ridges and the papillary ridges that correspond to the surface furrows are referred to as secondary ridges. Aka Epidermal Ridges.

2) Papillary ridges may refer to the ridges in the papillary layer of the dermis that connect to the bottom ridges of the epidermis. In this description, the connecting ridges of the epidermis are referred to grooves (primary and secondary). This definition is referred to in "Bloom and Fawcett's Concise Histology". Aka Dermal Ridges.

3) In many books and articles papillary ridges refer to friction ridges.

### **Parke, Edward**

Son of fingerprint pioneer Capt. James H. Parke. Edward Parke seems to have studied fingerprints simultaneously with his father. He is sometimes credited with developing the 8 x 8 standard fingerprint card in 1913 that his father initially suggested. But it appears that Michael P. Evans used an 8 x 8 fingerprint card as early as 1905. Like his father, Edward Parke also worked for the New York State Prison Department and in 1913 was transferred to work with the fingerprints his father had started accumulating years earlier.

**Parke, Capt. James H. (1848-?)**

Capt. James H. Parke was the bookkeeper at the headquarters of the New York State Department of Prisons at Albany. He was given the responsibility of setting up a fingerprint file for the prison department. In 1903, he began fingerprinting the inmates and used his own classification system to file his cards. His classification system (The American System of Fingerprint Classification) was a modified version of the English Henry Classification System. Parke presented his system at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis along side Ferrier who presented the Henry System. Although Parke influenced other organizations to use fingerprints as their main form of identification, the New York prison system continued to use the Bertillon Identification method as their primary system for many years. Parke's system was primarily used by New England states. Parke's use of fingerprints was the first use for criminal identification in the United States and considered the third use of fingerprints in the United States overall (after Thompson and DeForest). Parke is also credited as being the first American fingerprint instructor, 1904.

**Patent Print**

Friction ridge impression of unknown origin, visible without development.  
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**Pathology**

The study of causes, nature, and effects of diseases, trauma, and other abnormalities.  
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[http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary\\_Consolidated\\_ver\\_1.pdf](http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary_Consolidated_ver_1.pdf)

**Pattern Area (Classification)**

In the distal phalange of the fingers, the configuration of friction ridges that are utilized in classification.  
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[http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary\\_Consolidated\\_ver\\_1.pdf](http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary_Consolidated_ver_1.pdf)

**Pattern Formations**

Friction ridge skin arrangements formed as early as the third month of gestation.  
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[http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary\\_Consolidated\\_ver\\_1.pdf](http://www.swgfast.org/Glossary_Consolidated_ver_1.pdf)

**Patterns**

The designation of friction ridge skin into basic categories of general shapes.  
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**Patterson, Terry L.**

See State of Massachusetts v. Patterson, officially called Commonwealth (of Massachusetts) v. Terry L. Patterson.

**Peer Review**

Peer Review is the process that scientific knowledge undergoes prior to publication in a scientific journal. It involves reviewing the theoretical correctness behind the information as well as the reliability of the conclusions given.

Specific scientific conclusions can also undergo this type of complete review to ensure quality results. Reviewing the process, as well as replicating the result, ensures that judgments are not based on flawed reasoning and leads to the most accurate result. For specific scientific conclusions, this process is referred to as 'scientific scrutiny' or 'scientific review' or a 'technical review'.

**Peer Review Journal**

A peer-reviewed journal is an academic periodical that has some sort of peer review process to ensure its accuracy. This often involves having several people read the article without knowledge of its author before accepting it, as well as a rigorous editing and fact-checking process. Peer-reviewed journals are generally considered the most reliable academic sources.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer-reviewed\\_journal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer-reviewed_journal) 10-14-2005

**Pelmatoscopy**

The science which studies the friction ridges of the soles.

**Pen Pack**

Short for Penitentiary Packet, a pen pack is the complete incarceration record supplied by the State Department of Corrections. It includes the conviction history of an inmate's term of incarceration and each term of confinement may include a fingerprint record.

**Penrose, LS (Lionel Sharples) (1898-1972)**

A British geneticist who studied the genetic aspect of fingerprints and an early form of dermatoglyphics. He studied the relationship between fingerprints and Down's Syndrome as well as their relationship to congenital mental defects. He wrote in "The Lancet" in 1931.

**Pentadactylous**

Having five fingers on each limb.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Pentadactyly**

The occurrence of five fingers or toes on a hand or foot.

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**People v. Crispi (New York, 1911)**

Charles Crispi, aka Cesare J. Cella, was the defendant in this case, which is noted as being the first case that fingerprint evidence was the sole evidence. Fingerprint expert Joseph Faurot testified to the identification process. After hearing Faurot's testimony, Crispi pled guilty. The judge asked Crispi for a full confession, insuring him that no additional charges would be filed. The judge wanted to insure that the scientific evidence that was testified to was indeed correct.

**People v. Jennings (Illinois, 1910)**

See Jennings. See Jennings, Thomas.

**People v. Kelly (California, 1976)**

The court case that lead to the Kelly rule for the admissibility of new, novel and experimental techniques. Several admissibility hearing for fingerprint evidence have determined that fingerprint evidence is not new or novel and a Kelly hearing was denied.

**People v. Kent (New York, 1968)**

Perhaps the first trial that a defense expert testified that although the identification had 12 (some articles say 14) points of similarity, the prints were not identical. Richard Stanley Kent was charged with murdering Joseph Murphy, a retired New York City Policeman. The key evidence against Kent, a latent print on a bed board, seemed to be irrefutable. William J. Ciolko, Dutchess County Public Defender, hired Dr. Vassilis C. Morfopoulos, director of the American Standards Testing Bureau, to look at the identification. Dr. Morfopoulos analyzed the identification using a 25x microscope. He testified that he found 3 differences, "One distinct and crucial difference destroys the validity of an identification", he said. Richard Kent was found not guilty of the murder. In 1970, the FBI and the IAI refuted Dr. Morfopoulos's analysis and sided with Wilfred Holick, the original examiner in this case. The defense attorney and the defense expert gave a presentation of this case at the 55th IAI Conference.

There were two significant points to this case. This was the first time 'the prints are not identical' was used in court as a defense strategy, and the defense claimed that this case broke down the apparent ironclad status of fingerprints.

**People v. Les (Michigan, 1934)**

In People v. Les, (255 NW 407) the defendant's palm print was recovered from the windowsill at the point of entry of a breaking and entering scene. Before trial, the defendant contended that palm prints were not sufficient to sustain a conviction. The court ruled that the evidence was insufficient to hold the defendant for trial, quashed the information, and ordered the discharge of the

defendant. The Government appealed that the trial court was in error in their ruling regarding the palm print evidence, and the Supreme Court of Michigan (1934) agreed that fingerprints and palm prints are both "considered physical characteristics" and therefore were "sufficient evidence to go to trial." The trial judge was directed to reinstate the information.

<http://www.clpex.com/Articles/TheDetail/TheDetail82.htm> 10-20-2004

### **Perceptual Set**

A tendency to see what we expect to see.

<http://psy1.clarion.edu/mm/General/GlossaryA.html#Perception> 02-27-03

A non-intentional mental predisposition that influences how we perceive visual and non-visual information. When a person is given only partial data their brain fills in what it expects the missing information to be.

### **Perez, Gerald**

On Feb 07, 2008 Gerald Perez was arrested on drug charges using the name Edgardo Tirado. While officials were taking his fingerprints they realized he altered his fingerprints in an attempt to conceal his identity but Perez claimed he had been in a fight when his fingers were cut. His true identity was revealed when someone recognized him as Gerald Perez, which was later confirmed. Perez had his fingers cut lengthwise and then stitched back together. Some believe this surgery took place in the Dominican Republic in order to conceal his criminal record and avoid possible deportation.

### **Performance Check**

An experiment to assess the ability of a technique to perform as desired.

See Validation Study.

### **Periderm**

A superficial layer of cells that covers the developing epidermis.

Periderm is replaced by stratum corneum.

### **Persistent**

Having lasting qualities; remaining the same; nonchanging.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

### **Petroleum Ether**

Solvent used as a carrier in reagents; also as a rinse or cleaning agent.

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### **Phalange (Phalanx)**

Any bone in the fingers or toes.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

Any bone in a finger or toe is referred to as a phalanx (or phalange). The fingers each having 3; the distal phalanx, the medial or middle phalanx, and the proximal phalanx. The thumb has two; the distal phalanx and the proximal phalanx. Phalanx is more frequently used for the singular form of the word and phalanges is more frequently used for the plural form of the word, but phalange or phalanxes can be substituted.

Some people refer to the segments of the fingers as the proximal phalange, the medial phalange, and the distal phalange since there is a connection between the bones and the finger segments. This connection is closer in medial and distal segments of the fingers than in the proximal segment. The proximal phalange bone incorporates a finger segment as well as part of the interdigital area.

**Phalangeal**

Of the bones in the fingers and toes.  
Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Philosophy**

The principles of a particular subject or field.  
Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

Investigation of the nature, causes, or principles of reality, knowledge, or values, based on logical reasoning rather than empirical methods.  
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Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.  
<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=philosophy>

**Philosophy of Friction Ridge Identification**

Friction ridge identification is established through the agreement of friction ridge formations, in sequence, having sufficient uniqueness to individualize.  
Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Phloxine B**

Phloxine B is a protein stain which develops a reddish-orange colored print. Phloxine B is particularly good when used to develop latents on dark-colored or multicolored backgrounds.  
<http://www.evidentcrimescene.com/cata/chem/chem.html> 10-06-2004

**Phosphorescence**

The emission of light caused by the absorption of radiant energy from an external source or stimulus, such as a lamp, a laser, or an ALS. The emission of light continues after the stimulus has stopped (as opposed

to fluorescence).

**Photo-Flo™**

Surfactant developed by Kodak, used in powder suspension techniques for the development of friction ridge detail.

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**Phylogenic (Phylogenetic)**

The evolutionary development and history of a species or higher taxonomic grouping of organisms. Also called phylogenesis.

The evolutionary development of an organ or other part of an organism.

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<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=phylogenic> 03-08-2003

Inez Whipple wrote about the phylogenic theory of fingerprint development. She suggested that early mammals were completely covered with hair, but there was an evolutionary change on the palm and soles due to surface use.

**Physical Developer**

Silver physical development process which reacts with some components of friction ridge secretions, as well as fatty or oily contaminants.

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A chemical processing technique created in the early 1970's by Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE), per the FBI, to develop latent prints on porous items. PD reacts with the lipids in a latent print and is used after the ninhydrin process. It should not be used in conjunction with the silver nitrate process because these two processes compete against each other.

**PiAnoS © 2009**

Freeware developed by the University of Lausanne. An acronym for "Picture Annotation System".

**Pincushion Method**

Also known as the Constellation Method. An obsolete method used in the first half of the 20th century to confirm an identification. In this method enlargements of the latent and known prints are used. Pins are pushed through the enlargement at each ridge characteristic. The holes on the reverse side are joined together and the designs are compared. This method is published in the April 1956 Fingerprint and Identification Magazine.

**Pitts, Robert J. (Known as Roscoe Pitts)**

A career criminal noted for altering his fingerprints in 1941. He had a doctor remove the skin from his first joints and replace it with skin from his chest.

**Plantar Area**

The friction ridge skin area on the side and underside of the foot.

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Concerning the sole of the foot.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Plastic Print**

A fingerprint image left in a soft pliable surface, such as clay or wax.

Also referred to as a molded print or an impressed print.

**Plaza Court Decision**

See United States vs. Plaza.

**Podoscopy**

A term coined by Wentworth and Wilder as a possible word, if ever needed, referring to the study of the soles.

**Points/ Points of Identification**

(Fingerprints) Ridge characteristics.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

See Characteristics.

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Another opinion:

The term 'points' was initially referring to Galton points. As it was recognized that more than just Galton points were used to make an identification, the term became synonymous with 'characteristics'.

See Dactyloscopic Points.

**Pollak, Louis Federal Judge**

See United States vs. Plaza.

**Polydactyly**

A hand or foot having more than the normal number of fingers or toes.

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Synonymous with hyperdactyly.

**Polyethylene Lifting Tape (Poly Tape)**

Specialized lifting tape made for use on curved objects. This tape is thicker than normal tape and stretches to prevent tape creases from damaging the lift. Poly tape can also works well on textured objects.

**Polylight**

A forensic light source used to visualize items unseen under normal lighting conditions.

**Polymerization**

Chaining together many simple molecules to form a more complex molecule with different physical properties.

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Polymerization is a chemical reaction where small molecules (monomers) are bound together to form a larger chainlike molecules (polymers).

**Popper, Karl (1902-1994)**

One of the greatest philosophers of science of the 20th century. Credited as establishing the 'falsifiable' element of science that can be used as a criterion under Daubert to establish whether something is scientific knowledge.

**Pores**

Small openings on friction ridges through which body fluids are released.

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A minute opening in tissue, as in the skin of an animal, serving as an outlet for perspiration, or in a plant leaf or stem, serving as a means of absorption and transpiration.

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<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=pore> 06-11-2003

**Poroscopy**

A study of the size, shape, and arrangement of pores.

SWGFAST, Glossary 07-28-2009 ver. 2.0

Poroscopy was established by Dr. Edmond Locard of Lyon, France in 1912.

**Porous**

Absorbent.

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**Positive Print**

A positive print is when the ridges of an image are a different color from the background and the furrows of an image are the same color as the background, as opposed to a negative image.

**Potassium Thiocyanate**

A chemical processing technique used to visualize friction ridge impressions. Potassium Thiocyanate works particularly well with impressions that are left in iron-rich dust or soil.

**Prehensile**

The ability to hold or grasp.

**Pressure Distortion**

Lateral pressure during deposition of a fingerprint.  
Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Prickle-cell Layer of Epidermis**

See Stratum Spinosum.

**Primary**

A numerical formula derived from the presence of any whorl pattern as they appear on the fingers.

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**Primary Image**

The first recording of an image onto media.  
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See Original Image.

**Primary Ridges**

Ridges on the bottom of the epidermis under the surface friction ridges; the root system of the surface ridges.  
Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

The term 'primary ridge' can be used to describe many different areas in the skin. It is not important to discern whether one is right or wrong, just to understand the area that is being referred to. How this term is used will also effect how the terms 'papillary ridges' and 'secondary ridges' are used.

1) Hale: The ridges at the bottom of the epidermis that correspond to

the surface ridges.

2) All ridges at the dermal-epidermal junction, in the respect that they appear first. The surface ridges would be considered to be secondary ridges, appearing later. It seems to be interpreted this way in the U.S. vs. Carlos Ivan Llera Plaza opinion dated 1/7/2002.

3) In "Bloom and Fawcett's Concise Histology" primary ridges and secondary ridges refer to the ridges of the dermis.

### **Principle**

A rule or law concerning the functioning of natural phenomena or mechanical processes: the principle of jet propulsion.

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<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=principle> 03-08-2003

See Theory. See Laws.

### **Principle of Exchange**

See Locard's Principle of Exchange.

### **Probability Based Fingerprint Evidence (PBF)**

The reporting of a fingerprint comparison using a mathematical model to assess the likelihood that the corresponding features have the same donor. Tools currently under development use minutia (ridge endings and bifurcations) and generate Likelihood Ratios.

### **Probative Value**

A legal term indicating something is offered as evidence of proof of a supposition. Probative value is dependent on the circumstances of each case.

### **Proficiency**

The ongoing demonstration of competency.

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### **Proliferate**

To grow or multiply by rapidly producing new tissue, parts, cells, or offspring.

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<http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=proliferation> 03-10-2003

### **2-Propanol**

Solvent used in preparation of reagents.

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**Prosecutor's Fallacy**

The subtle flip in logic results in a misinterpretation of the data.

See Transposing the Conditional.

**Proximal**

Situated at the closest point of attachment; direction toward the body.

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**Proximal Inter-Phalangeal Flexion Crease**

The crease which separates the fingers from the palm.

**Proximal Transverse Crease**

The crease that separates the distal transverse crease and the radial longitudinal crease.

Nearest the central portion of the body or point of origin.

Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, David R. Ashbaugh 1999 CRC Press

**Pure Science**

Uses the experimental method in order to formulate theoretical constructs, explicate natural laws, and expand knowledge.

Feibleman, J.K. 1972 Pure science, applied science and technology:

An attempt at definitions. In C. Mitcham and R. Mackey (eds.).

Philosophy and technology. New York: Free Press.

**Purkinje, Jan (1787-1869) (AKA Purkinje, Johannes Evangelist or Purkyne)**

A Bohemian (Czech Republic) Physiologist who made numerous contributions to the field of histology. He devised new methods for preparing microscope samples, discovered sweat pores, introduced the term plasma and is most known for his discoveries about vision. He was the first person to name the patterns on the fingers, but never mentioned using them for personal identification. In 1823, Purkinje named 9 different patterns.