

## GLOSSARY

- Abortive.** Arrested development; barren, nonfunctioning.
- Achene or Akene.** A small, hard, dry, one-celled, one-seeded fruit which does not open by valves.
- Acicular.** Needle-shaped.
- Aculeate.** Prickly; beset with prickles.
- Acuminate.** Tapering at the end; long-pointed.
- Acorn.** Fruit of the oak, consisting of a nut with its base enclosed in a cup of overlapping scales.
- Acute.** Tapering to a point at an angle less than a right angle.
- Adaxilly.** Borne on the side nearest the axis, as the upperside of a leaf.
- Adnate.** Said of unlike parts which grow together.
- Alluvial.** Relating to the deposits of sand, clay or gravel made by river or stream action.
- Alternate.** Not opposite to each other on the axis or stem.
- Ament.** A unisexual spike of flowers with scaly bracts, usually deciduous, in one piece.
- Anastomosing.** Uniting to form a network.
- Androgynous.** An inflorescence with staminate and pistillate flowers.
- Angiospermous.** Plants having their seed borne within a ripened ovary.
- Annular.** In the form of a ring.
- Anther.** The pollen-bearing portion of the stamen.
- Anthesis.** The opening of a flower.
- Apex.** Tip; top; that portion farthest from the base or the point of attachment.
- Apical.** At the apex or summit of an organ.
- Apiculate.** Ending in a short-pointed tip.
- Appressed.** Lying close and flat against.
- Arborescent.** Tree-like in growth or general appearance.
- Aromatic.** Fragrant; spicy.
- Attenuate.** Slenderly tapering.
- Auriculate.** Ear-shaped appendages.

**Awl-shaped.** Tapering from the base to a slender and stiff point.

**Awn.** A bristle-shaped appendage.

**Axil.** The upper angle formed by a leaf or branch with the stem.

**Axillary.** Situated in an axil.

**Axis.** The central line of an organ or the support of a group of organs.

**Berry.** A fruit which is fleshy throughout except the seed.

**Bi-or-bis.** A Latin prefix signifying two or twice.

**Bisexual.** Having both stamens and pistils.

**Blade.** The expanded portion of the leaf.

**Bole.** Stem or trunk of a tree.

**Bract.** A modified, reduced leaf subtending a pedicel or peduncle or belonging to an inflorescence or occurring at the base of shoots.

**Bracteate.** Having bracts.

**Bracteolate.** Furnished with bractlets.

**Bractlet.** A little bract.

**Bundle-scars.** The scars within a leaf-scar; the calloused ends of the fibrovascular bundles of a leaf.

**Caducous.** Falling off very early.

**Callous.** Hard.

**Calyx.** The outer envelope of a flower, usually green in color.

**Cambium.** A thin-walled formative tissue between the bark and the wood.

**Campanulate.** Bell-shaped.

**Canescent.** Hoary, usually with gray pubescence.

**Capitate.** Arranged in a head; Collected into a dense cluster.

**Capsule.** A dry dehiscent fruit composed of more than one carpel.

**Carpel.** A simple pistil or a member of a compound pistil. A modified leaf.

**Catkin.** A scaly-bracted spike of usually unisexual flowers.

**Caudate.** Furnished with a slender tip or tail-like appendage.

**Ciliate.** Fringed with hairs on the margin.

**Clavate.** Club-shaped.

**Coherent.** Two or more similar parts or organs joined.

**Complete.** Said of flowers when all parts are present.

**Compound Ovary.** The base of a pistil composed of more than one carpel.

**Cone.** An inflorescence or fruit formed of closely overlapping scales.

**Conical.** Cone-shaped.

**Conifer.** A cone-bearing gymnosperm.

**Connivent.** Coming in contact; converging.

**Convolute.** Rolled up from the sides.

**Cordate.** Heart-shaped.

**Coriaceous.** Leathery.

**Corolla.** The inner, usually bright-colored portion of the floral envelope.

**Cortex.** Rind; bark.

**Corymb.** A flat-topped, or convex flower-cluster with the outer flowers opening first.

**Cotyledons.** First leaves of the embryo as seen in the seed.

**Crenate.** Scalloped; with rounded teeth.

**Crenate-serrate.** Scalloped, with teeth directed forward.

**Crenulate.** Diminutive of crenate.

**Crown.** The expanded top of a tree or shrub consisting of branches and branchlets.

**Cruciate.** Cross-shaped.

**Cuneate.** Wedge-shaped.

**Cuspidate.** Tipped with a cusp or sharp and rigid point.

**Cyme.** A broad and flattish flower cluster, the central flowers opening first.

**Cymose.** Cyme-like or borne in a cyme.

**Deciduous.** Falling off, usually at the close of the season.

**Decurrent.** (Leaf). Extending down the stem below the point of insertion.

**Decussate.** Alternating in pairs at right angles.

**Dehiscent.** Opening at maturity to free the seed; splitting open.

**Deliquescent.** Applies to a tree with a broad spreading habit. The branches subdivide until they apparently disappear.

**Deltoid.** Shaped like an equilateral triangle.

**Dentate.** Toothed with the teeth directed outward.

**Denticulate.** Diminutive of dentate.

**Depressed.** Somewhat flattened from above.

**Dichotomous.** Forking regularly in pairs.

**Didynamous.** (Stamens). Two pairs of unequal length.

**Digitate.** With members arising from one point.

**Dioecious.** Unisexual with staminate and pistillate flowers on separate plants.

**Dissepiment.** A partition in an ovary or fruit.

**Distichous or Distichously.** Said of leaves arranged alternately in two vertical ranks.

**Drupaceous.** Drup-like or the nature of a drupe.

**Drupe.** A fleshy fruit with a bony vessel enclosing the seed.

**Echinulate.** Beset with diminutive prickles.

**Ellipsoidal.** Of the shape of an ellipse.

**Emarginate.** With the margin notched; notched at the apex.

**Embryo.** The rudimentary plant in a seed.

**Entire.** Without divisions, lobes, or teeth.

**Evanescent.** Early disappearing.

**Excrescence.** An outgrowth, such as a wart.

**Exfoliate.** To come off in layers or scales.

**Falcate.** Scythe-shaped; curved like a scythe.

**Fascicle.** A close bundle or cluster.

**Fasiculate.** Borne in fascicles.

**Ferrugineous.** Rust-colored.

**Filament.** The portion of the stamen supporting the anther.

**Filiform.** Thread-shaped; long, slender and terete.

**Fimbriate.** Fringed.

**Flexuose.** Zigzag; bending alternately in opposite directions.

**Fluted.** With alternate ridges and depressions.

**Foliaceous.** Leaf-like in texture or appearance, bearing leaves.

**Follicle.** A dry one-celled seed vessel consisting of a single carpel, and opening only by the ventral suture.

**Fringed.** Bordered with slender processes or marginal appendages.

**Fruit.** The seed-bearing portion of a plant.

**Fulvous.** Tawny; dull yellow.

**Funicle.** The stalk of a seed.

**Gamopetalous.** With united petals.

**Gamosepalous.** With united sepals.

**Glabrate.** Nearly glabrous or becoming glabrous.

**Glabrous.** Smooth, without hairs or down.

**Glandular.** Bearing glands or gland-like.

**Glaucous.** Covered with a bluish or whitish bloom, waxy.

**Granulose.** Composed of, or appearing as if covered by, minute grains.

**Gymnosperm.** Plants whose seeds are not enclosed in a seed vessel.

**Gynoecium.** The aggregate of carpels in a flower.

**Habit.** General appearance of the plant.

**Habitat.** Where the plant grows.

**Head.** A dense cluster of sessile flowers or the crown of a tree

**Heartwood.** The mature and usually highly colored dead wood in stems that increase in diameter by the addition of an annual ring of wood on the outside beneath the widening bark.

**Hirsute.** With rather coarse or stiff hairs.

**Hoary.** Grayish white, with a fine close pubescence.

**Imbricated.** Overlapping like shingles on a roof.

**Impressed.** Sunken as though by pressure.

**Incised.** Cut sharply, irregularly and more or less deeply.

**Incomplete.** Said of flowers in which one of the outer parts is wanting.

**Indehiscent.** Remaining persistently closed and not opening to free the seed.

**Indeterminate inflorescence.** One where the main axis is not terminated by a flower.

**Inflorescence.** Flower-cluster.

**Indigenous.** Applied to plants that are native to a certain region.

**Internode.** The portion of a stem between two nodes.

**Inversed.** Inverted.

**Involucre.** The whorl of bracts subtending a flower or flower cluster.

**Irregular.** Said of flowers showing inequality in the size, form, or union of similar parts.

**Lacinate.** Cut into deep irregular segments or lobes.

**Lamina.** The blade of a foliage leaf.

**Lanceolate.** Shaped like a lance, several times longer than wide.

**Leaflet.** A single division of a compound leaf.

**Leaf-scar.** The scar left by the falling of a leaf.

**Legume.** A simple fruit opening along two opposite sutures or lines as in the fruit of the Leguminosae.

**Lenticel.** A corky excrescence on young or sometimes older bark for providing aeration for the interior of the twig or branch.

**Lobed.** Said of leaves that have the margin more or less cut or divided.

**Lunate.** Crescent-shaped.

**Lustrous.** Glossy, shining, possessed with a sheen.

**Lyrate.** Cleft or divided with a large terminal lobe, the lower lobes progressively smaller.

**Microcarpa.** Refers to small seeds.

**Monoecious.** Unisexual with the staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant.

**Mucilaginous.** Slimy, sticky.

**Mucro or Mucronate.** With a short and small abrupt tip.

**Naked buds.** Without scales.

**Naval stores.** Refers to tar, turpentine, rosin, etc.

**Node.** The portion of a stem which normally bears one or more leaves, also branches.

**Nut:** A bony or woody indehiscent fruit resulting from either a simple or compound ovary.

**Nutlet.** A small nut.

**Obcordate.** Inverted heart-shaped.

**Oblanceolate.** Lanceolate but tapering toward the base more than toward the apex.

**Oblong.** Longer than broad with nearly parallel sides.

**Obovate.** Ovate with the broader end toward the apex.

**Obovoid.** Inversely egg-shaped.

**Obtuse.** Blunt or rounded at the apex.

**Ochraceous.** Light yellow with a tinge of brown.

**Odd-pinnate (leaf).** With an odd or an unpaired leaflet at the tip of a compound leaf.

**Orbicular.** A flat body circular in outline.

**Oval.** Broad-elliptic, about 1 1/2 times as long as broad and rounded at the ends.

**Ovary.** The ovule-bearing portion of the pistil.

**Ovate.** Having the outline of a hen's egg.

**Ovoid.** Solid ovate, solid oval.

**Ovulate.** Bearing ovules.

**Ovule.** The part of the flower which after fertilization becomes a seed.

**Palmate.** With a number of divisions or lobes which radiate from a point.

**Panicle.** A compound flower-cluster, the lower branches of which are longest with their flowers blooming first.

**Paniculate.** Borne in panicles.

**Papillose.** Bearing minute nipple-shaped projections.

**Pedicel.** The stalk of a flower in a compound inflorescence or cluster of flowers.

**Peduncle.** A flower-stalk supporting either a cluster of flowers or a single flower.

**Pedunculate.** Borne on a peduncle.

**Peltate.** Descriptive of a plane body attached by its lower surface to the stalk.

**Pendulous.** Loosely pendant, or loosely hanging.

**Perfect flower.** Said of a flower with both stamens and pistil.

**Perianth.** The envelope of a flower; a term usually used when the calyx and corolla are not clearly distinguishable.

**Pericarp.** The wall of the fruit or seed-vessel.

**Petal.** A modified leaf, a part of the corolla.

**Petaloid.** Colored and resembling a petal.

**Petiolate.** Having a petiole.

**Petiole.** The stalk of a leaf.

**Pilose.** Hairy with soft hairs.

**Pinna.** A single leaflet in a compound leaf.

**Pinnate.** Compound with the leaflets placed on opposite sides of a common petiole or rachis.

**Pinnatifid.** Pinnately cleft.

**Pistil.** The seed-bearing organ of a flower consisting of ovary, stigma, and connecting style when present.

**Pistillate.** A flower with one or more pistils and usually without fertile stamens.

**Pith.** The central cellular part of a stem.

**Pollen.** The fertilizing spores or grains contained in an anther.

**Polygamous.** Bearing perfect and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

**Pome.** A fruit of two or more carpels enclosed in thick flesh, like the apple and the pear.

**Prickle.** A small spine formed as an outgrowth of the bark or rind.

**Puberulent.** Very slightly pubescent.

**Puberulous.** Minutely pubescent.

**Pubescence.** A covering of short and soft hairs.

**Pulvinate.** Cushion-shaped.

**Punctate.** Dotted with depressions, or translucent internal glands, or with colored dots.

**Raceme.** A simple indeterminate flower-cluster with pedicelled flowers on a lengthened axis or rachis.

**Racernose.** Raceme-like or borne in racemes.

**Rachis.** The axis of a compound leaf; the axis of a spike or raceme.

**Raphe.** The part of the funicle that forms a ridge on an ovule.

**Receptacle.** The terminal portion of an axis (stem) forming a common support on which floral organs, sepals, petals, stamens and pistils or flowers are borne.

**Reflexed.** Turned or bent abruptly backward.

**Reniform.** Kidney-shaped.

**Repand.** With a slightly wavy or sinuate margin.

**Resupinate.** Upside down.

**Reticulate.** Netted; in the form of a network.

**Retuse.** With a shallow notch at the rounded apex.

**Revolute.** Rolled back from the margin or apex.

**Rhombic.** Having the shape of a four-sided figure' with equal sides, but not of right angles.

**Rhomboidal.** Approaching a rhombic outline.

**Rostrate.** Narrowed into a slender tip.

**Rufous.** Reddish-brown.

**Rugose.** Wrinkled.

**Samara.** An indehiscent winged fruit.

**Scabrous.** Rough to the touch.

**Scale.** A thin scarios body, usually a degenerate leaf, sometimes of epidermal origin.

**Scarios.** Thin, dry, membranous, not green.

**Scurfy.** Covered with small bran-like scales.

**Seed.** The ripened ovule, consisting of the embryo and its proper. coats.

**Sepal.** One of the modified leaves forming the calyx.

**Septate.** Divided by partitions.

**Serrate.** Toothed, with the teeth directed forward.

**Serrulate.** Serrate with fine teeth.

**Sessile.** Without a stalk.

**Setose.** Beset with bristles.

**Sinuate.** With a strongly wavy margin.

**Sinus,** The opening between two lobes of a leaf.

**Spatulate.** Gradually narrowed downward from a rounded summit.

**Spicate.** Arranged in, or resembling a spike.

**Spike.** A simple indeterminate flower-cluster with sessile flowers.

**Spine.** A sharp, woody or rigid outgrowth from the stem.

**Spinose, Spiny.** Bearing spines.

**Stamen.** One of the pollen bearing organs of a flower.

**Staminate.** Provided with stamens and usually in the sense without pistils.

**Stellate.** Star-shaped.

**Stigma.** The portion of the pistil which is receptive to the pollen.

**Stigmatic.** Relating to the stigma.

**Stipitate.** Having a stipe.

**Stipe.** The stalk of a pistil or similar organ.

**Stipular.** Pertaining to stipulus.

**Stipule.** An appendage at the base of a petiole or each side of its insertion.

**Stoma (PL Stomata).** Openings or pores in the epidermis of leaves connecting internal cavities with the external air.

**Stomatiferous.** Bearing stomata.

**Strobile.** The same as cone.

**Style.** The part of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma.

**Subcordate.** Slightly cordate.

**Subcoriaceous.** Somewhat leathery.

**Subglobose.** Somewhat rounded.

**Suborbicular.** Somewhat circular or spherical.

**Subsessile.** Nearly sessile.

**Subtend.** To be inserted under; to embrace in an axil.

**Subulate.** Awl-shaped.

**Succulent.** Juicy, fleshy.

**Sulcate.** Longitudinally grooved or furrowed.

**Syncarp.** A fleshy aggregate fruit.

**Taper.** Gradually narrowing toward one end.

**Terete.** Circular in cross section.

**Testa.** The outer coat of a seed, commonly hard and brittle.

**Tomentose.** Densely pubescent with matted wool or tomentum.

**Tomentum.** A pubescence composed of matted woolly hairs.

**Truncate.** Ending abruptly as cut off at the tip.

**Tuberculate.** Beset with knob-like projections.

**Turbinate.** Top-shaped; inversely conical.

**Undulate.** With a wavy margin or surface.

**Valvate.** Said of buds in which the scales meet without overlapping.

**Vascular.** Furnished with vessels or ducts.

**Veins.** Threads of fibro-vascular tissues in a leaf or other organ.

**Ventral (Leaf).** Pertaining to the lower or abaxial side.

**Villose or Villous.** With long and soft hairs; hairy.

**Viscid.** Glutinous, sticky.

**Whorled.** With three or more leaves or branches at a node.