

Glossary

- Acaulescent.* Stemless or apparently so, or with stem subterranean.
- Achene.* A dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit.
- Acorn.* The fruit of the oak consisting of a nut and its cup or cupule.
- Actinomorphic* or *-ous.* Capable of bisection through two or more planes into similar halves, as is a regular radially symmetrical flower.
- Acuminate.* Tapering at the end to a gradual point.
- Acute.* Sharp, ending in a point, the sides of the apex essentially straight or slightly convex.
- Adventitious.* Used of buds, roots, etc., which develop in an irregular or unusual position.
- Adventive.* Imperfectly naturalized.
- Aestival.* Appearing in summer.
- Aestivation.* The arrangement of the parts of the flower in the bud.
- Aggregate.* Crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering.
- Alternate.* Placed singly at different heights on the axis or stem.
- Ament.* A catkin, or dry scaly spike, usually unisexual, such as the inflorescence of willows, birches, etc., and at least the staminate inflorescence, in hickories and some other genera.
- Amplexicaul.* Clasping the stem.
- Anastomosing.* Connecting by cross-veins and forming a network.
- Ancipital.* Two-edged.
- Androecium.* A collective term for the stamens.
- Androgynous.* Composed of both staminate and pistillate flowers, the staminate at the apex.
- Annual.* Of only one year's duration. *Winter-annual*, a plant from autumn-sown seed which blooms and fruits the following spring.
- Anterior.* On the front side and away from the axis.
- Anther.* The pollen-bearing part of the stamen, borne at the top of the filament or sometimes sessile.
- Anthesis.* The expansion or the time of expansion of a flower.
- Apical.* Relating to the apex or tip.
- Apiculate.* Ending in an abrupt short pointed tip.
- Appendage.* An attached extra or secondary part, as a projecting or a hanging part or supplement.
- Appressed.* Lying close and flat against.
- Aquatic.* Living in water.
- Areolate.* Marked out in small spaces; reticulate.
- Areole.* The open spaces formed by anastomosing veins.
- Aril.* An appendage growing at or about the hilum of a seed.
- Aristate.* Bearing a stiff bristle-like awn or appendage.
- Ascending.* Rising somewhat obliquely, or curving upward.
- Ascending ovule,* one that is attached above the base of the ovary and is directed upward.
- Asexual.* Sexless; without sex.
- Attenuate.* Showing a long gradual taper.
- Auricle.* An ear-shaped appendage or lobe.
- Awl-shaped.* Tapering gradually upward from the base to a slender or rigid point.
- Awn.* A bristle-shaped appendage.
- Axile placentation.* Referring to the location of ovules at or along the central axis of the ovary.
- Axillary.* In or related to the axis.
- Axis* (of the stem, inflorescence, etc.). The central part of a longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged.
- Barbed.* Bristles or awns provided with terminal or lateral spinelike hooks that are bent backwards sharply.
- Barbellate.* Finely barbed.
- Basifixed.* Attached at the base, as in an anther.
- Beak.* A long prominent and firm point.
- Beaked.* Ending in a firm prolonged slender tip.
- Bearded.* Furnished with long or stiff hairs.
- Berry.* Pulpy indehiscent few- or many-seeded fruit.
- Biconvex.* Convex on both sides as in a lens.
- Biennial.* Of two years' duration.
- Bifid.* Two-cleft.
- Bilabiate.* Two-lipped.
- Bilateral.* Arranged on opposite sides.
- Bipinnate.* Doubly or twice pinnate.
- Bipinnatifid.* Twice or doubly pinnatifid.
- Bisexual.* Having both stamens and pistils.
- Biternate.* Twice ternate with the principal divisions 3, each with 3 leaflets.
- Bladdery.* Inflated.
- Blade.* The expanded part of a leaf or petal.

Bloom. A whitish powdery and glaucous covering of the surface.

Bract. A more or less modified or reduced leaf subtending a flower or belonging to an inflorescence, or sometimes on the stem.

Bractlet. Bract borne on a secondary axis as on the pedicel or on the petiole.

Branchlet. Ultimate divisions of a branch.

Bristle. A stiff hair, or any slender body which may be likened to a hog's bristle.

Bristly. Provided with bristles.

Bud. The rudimentary state of a stem or branch; an unexpanded flower.

Bulb. A subterranean leaf-bud with fleshy scales or coats.

Bulbulet. Little bulbs produced in the leaf-axils, inflorescence or other areas.

Bush. A low thick shrub, without distinct trunk.

Caducous. Falling off very early.

Calcareous. Limey.

Callus. A hard protuberance or callosity.

Calyx. The outer circle of floral envelopes consisting of the sepals.

Calyx-tube. The tube of a gamosepalous calyx.

Campanulate. Bell-shaped or cup-shaped with a broadened rim.

Canescent. Gray-pubescent and hoary.

Capillary. Hairlike.

Capitate. Shaped like a head; collected into a head or dense cluster.

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

Carinate. Keeled.

Carpel. A simple pistil, or one member of a compound pistil.

Caryopsis. A seedlike fruit with a thin pericarp adnate to the contained seed; a grain, as of grasses.

Castaneous. Of a chestnut color; dark brown.

Catkin. A scaly-bracted usually nodding flexuous spike or spike-like raceme with unisexual flowers.

Caudate. Having a slender tail-like appendage.

Caulescent. Having an evident stem above the ground.

Cauline. Belonging to the stem.

Cespitose. Growing in tufts; forming mats or turf.

Chaff. A small, thin, dry and membranous scale or bract, particularly applied to the bracts in the flower-heads of composites.

Chartaceous. Having the texture of writing paper.

Chlorophyll. The green coloring matter within the cells of plants.

Cilia. Marginal hairs.

Ciliate. Fringed with hairs on the margin.

Cinereous. Ash-colored.

Circumscissile. Opening by a transverse circular line, the valve usually coming off as a lid.

Clasping. Leaf partly or wholly surrounding stem.

Clavate. Club-shaped; gradually thickened upward.

Claw. The long narrowed base of the petals or sepals in some flowers.

Cleft. Divided to or about the middle into divisions.

Cleistogamous. Fertilized in the bud, without the opening of the flower.

Clone. A group of individuals resulting from vegetative multiplication.

Column. Body formed by union of filaments and style in orchids, or of filaments, as in mallows.

Columnar. Column- or pillar-shaped.

Compound. Composed of two or more similar parts united into one whole.

Compound leaf. A leaf of two or more leaflets.

Conduplicate. Folded together lengthwise.

Connate. United or joined; in particular, used of like or similar structures joined as one body or organ.

Connective. The filament or tissue connecting the two cells of an anther.

Convolute. Rolled up longitudinally.

Cordate. Heart-shaped with the point at the apex.

Coriaceous. Of leathery texture.

Corm. The enlarged solid, bulblike base of a stem.

Corolla. Inner circle of floral envelopes of distinct or united petals.

Corona. A crown or inner petal-like appendage.

Corymb. Short and broad, more or less flat-topped flower-cluster with the outer flowers opening first.

Corymbose. In corymbs or corymb-like.

Costate. Having one or more longitudinal ribs or nerves.

Creeeping. Running along at or near the surface of the ground and rooting.

Crenate. Dentate with the teeth much rounded.

Crenulate. Finely crenate.

Culm. The stem of grasses and sedges, usually hollow in the grasses except at the swollen nodes.

Cuneate. Triangular, with the narrow end at point of attachment.

Cupule. The cup (involucre) of the acorn.

Cuspidate. Tipped with a sharp and firm point.

Cyathium. A type of inflorescence in *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cuplike involucre bearing the flowers from its base.

Cycle. Circle; used for the series of similar parts in a flower.

Cyme. A broad more or less flat-topped flower-cluster with the central flowers opening first.

Cymose. Bearing cymes or cymelike.

Cystolith. Usually thickenings of calcium carbonate in the epidermis of some plants.

Deciduous. Falling, not persistent, as the leaves of non-evergreen plants.

Decomound. More than once compound.

Decumbent. Reclining or lying on the ground, but with the end ascending.

Decurrent. Running down the stem from the point of insertion.

Decussate. Opposite leaves in four rows up and down the stem.

Deflexed. Bent or turned abruptly downward.

Dehiscence. Method of opening of fruits, anthers, etc., at maturity.

Dehiscent. Opening regularly by valves, slits, etc., as a capsule or anther.

Deliquescent. Softening or wasting away, as in some perianths; also used of branching without a continuous main axis.

Deltoid. Shaped like the Greek letter Δ .

Dentate. Toothed, usually with the teeth directed downward.

Denticulate. Minutely dentate.

Depauperate. Impoverished, starved or stunted.

Depressed. Somewhat flattened from above or pressed down.

Determinate. An inflorescence with a terminal flower opening first and before those below.

Diadelphous (stamens). Combined in two often unequal sets.

Diaphragm. Dividing membrane or partition.

Dichotomous. Forked in pairs.

Didymous. Found in pairs.
Didynamous. In two pairs of unequal length.
Diffuse. Widely or loosely spreading.
Digitate. Compound, with the principal parts arising together at the apex of the support, suggesting the fingers of the hand.
Dioecious. Staminate and pistillate flowers on different plants.
Disk-flowers. In *Compositae*, the tubular flowers of the head as distinguished from the ray flowers.
Dissected. Cut or divided into narrow segments.
Distichous. In two vertical ranks.
Distinct. Separate; not united with parts in the same series.
Divaricate. Spreading rather far apart.
Divided. Separated to the base.
Dorsal. Relating to the back or outer surface of a part or organ.
Double. Said of flowers that have more than the usual or normal number of floral envelopes, particularly of petals.
Double-serrate. Coarse teeth bearing smaller teeth on their margins.
Downy. Covered with very short and fine soft hairs.
Drupe. A fleshy one-seeded indehiscent fruit with seed inclosed in a stony endocarp.
Drupellet. One drupe in a fruit made up of aggregate drupes, as in the raspberry or blackberry.
Echinate. Provided with prickles.
Ecotype. Ecological variation more or less fixed to certain habitats.
Ellipsoid. Solid with an elliptical outline.
Elliptic. A flat part that is oval, narrowed to rounded at the ends and widest at or about the middle.
Emarginate. With a shallow notch at the apex.
Embryo. The plantlet in the seed.
Endemic. Restricted geographically to a single area.
Endocarp. The inner layer of a pericarp.
Endosperm. The starch- and oil-containing part of many seeds; often referred to as the albumen.
Ensiform. Sword-shaped.
Entire. Without toothing, lobing, or division.
Epidermis. The superficial layer of cells.
Epigynous. Growing on the summit of the ovary.
Erose. With the margin as if gnawed.
Exocarp. The outer layer of a pericarp.
Exserted. Projecting beyond, as stamens from a corolla.
Exsiccated. Dried.
Falcate. Sickie-shaped; curved and flat, tapering gradually.
Farinaceous. Containing starch, or starchlike materials.
Fasciated. Much flattened by an abnormal widening and flattening of the stem.
Fascicle. A condensed or close cluster.
Fastigiate. Branches erect and more or less appressed.
Feather-veined. With veins all arising from the sides of a midrib.
Feminine. Pistillate.
Ferruginous. Rust-colored.
Fertile. Said of pollen-bearing stamens and seed-bearing fruits.
Fetid. Having a disagreeable odor.
Fibrillose. Furnished or abounding with fine fibers.
Fibrous. Composed of, or resembling, fibers.
Filament. The part of a stamen which supports the anther.
Filamentous. Composed of threads.
Filiform. Thread-shaped; long, slender, and terete.

Fimbriate. Fringed.
Flabellate. Fanlike.
Flexuous. Curved alternately in opposite directions.
Floccose. Covered with tufts of soft woolly hairs.
Florets. Individual flowers included within a very dense form of inflorescence.
Floricanes. The flowering cane, usually the second year's development of the *primocane*, in *Rubus* and similar genera.
Floriferous. Flower-bearing.
Flower. A structure bearing one or more pistils or one or more stamens or both: when only the former, it is a *pistillate flower*, when only the latter a *staminate flower*, when both are present it is a *perfect flower*. When the perfect flower is surrounded by a perianth represented by two floral envelopes (the inner envelope comprising the corolla, the outer the calyx), it is a *complete flower*.
Foliaceous. Leaflike in texture or appearance.
Follicle. Dry dehiscent fruit opening only on the ventral (front) suture and the product of a simple pistil.
Forked. Divided into nearly equal branches.
Free. Not joined to other organs.
Fronnd. The expanded leaflike portion of ferns and some other cryptogams; in *Lemnaceae*, etc., the thallus-like stem which functions as foliage.
Fruit. The ripened ovary or seed-bearing organ with the adnate parts.
Fructification. The act or organs of fruiting.
Fruticose. Shrubby or shrublike in the sense of being woody.
Fulvous. Tawny.
Funnelform. With the tube gradually widening upward and passing into the limb.
Furrowed. With longitudinal channels or grooves.
Fuscous. Grayish-brown.
Fusiform. Spindle-shaped; narrowed at each end from a swollen middle.
Gamopetalous. Having the petals more or less united.
Gamosepalous. Having the sepals united.
Geniculate. Abruptly bent, like a knee.
Gibbous. Swollen on one side, usually near the base.
Glabrate. Nearly glabrous, or becoming glabrous with age.
Glabrous. Not hairy.
Glade. An open expanse of rocky strata occupied by herbaceous plants but ordinarily lacking trees or large shrubs.
Glandular. Having or bearing secreting organs, or glands.
Glandular-pubescent. With glands and hairs intermixed.
Glaucous. Covered with a 'bloom' or a whitish substance that rubs off.
Glochid. A minute barbed hair or bristle.
Glomerate. Compactly or densely clustered.
Glume. A small chafflike bract usually applied to one of the two empty bracts at the base of the spikelet of the grasses.
Glutinous. Covered with a sticky exudation.
Granulose. Covered by very small grains or minutely mealy.
Gynandrous. With the stamens borne on or adnate to the pistil.
Gynecandrous. Having staminate and pistillate flowers in the same spike, the pistillate at the apex.
Gynoecium. The pistil or collective pistils of a flower or the female portion of a flower as a whole.
Gynophore. Stipe of an ovary prolonged within the calyx.
Habit. The general appearance of a plant.
Habitat. The kind of locality in which a plant grows.

- Hastate*. Like an arrow-head, but with the basal lobes pointing outward at wide or nearly right angles.
- Head*. A dense cluster of sessile flowers or fruits on a very short axis or receptacle.
- Herbaceous*. Having the characters of an herb; leaflike in color and texture.
- Hermaphrodite*. With the stamens and pistils in the same flower.
- Hirsute*. With rather stiff or coarse hairs.
- Hirsutulous*. Slightly hirsute.
- Hirtellous*. Minutely hirsute.
- Hispid*. Provided with stiff or bristly hairs.
- Hispidulous*. Minutely hispid.
- Hoary*. With a fine close grayish-white or whitish pubescence.
- Holotype*. The specimen from which the original description was made.
- Hyaline*. Transparent or translucent.
- Hybrid*. A plant resulting from a cross between two or more parents that are more or less unlike.
- Hypanthium*. The cuplike 'receptacle' produced usually by the fusion of floral envelopes and androecium and on which are seemingly borne calyx, corolla and stamens.
- Hypogynous*. Situated on the receptacle beneath the ovary and free from it and from the calyx; having the petals and stamens so situated.
- Imbricated or imbricate*. Overlapping, as shingles on a roof.
- Immersed*. Growing wholly under water.
- Incised*. Cut sharply, irregularly, and more or less deeply.
- Included*. Not at all projecting from the surrounding envelope.
- Indehiscent*. Not regularly opening by valves, etc.
- Indeterminate*. An inflorescence whose terminal flowers open last.
- Indigenous*. Native and original to the region.
- Indusium*. The covering of the sorus or fruit-dot in ferns.
- Inferior*. Lower or below; as an *inferior ovary*, one that is below the calyx.
- Inflexed*. Turning abruptly or bent inward.
- Inflorescence*. The flowering part of a plant, but especially the type of its arrangement.
- Infundibuliform*. Funneliform.
- Inserted*. Attached to or arising from.
- Internode*. The portion of a stem or other structure between two nodes.
- Interrupted*. Not continuous.
- Introduced*. Brought intentionally from another region, as for purposes of cultivation.
- Involucel*. A secondary involucre.
- Involucral*. Pertaining to an involucre.
- Involucre*. A circle or collection of small leaves or bracts surrounding a flower-cluster or head or a simple flower, sometimes reduced to one encircling bract.
- Involute*. Rolled inward.
- Irregular*. Manifesting a difference in the size, form, or union of similar parts.
- ish*. Suffix signifying slightly or tending towards.
- Jointed*. With nodes, or areas of real or apparent articulation.
- Keeled*. Ridged like the bottom of a boat.
- Labellum*. Lip, especially the lip of orchids.
- Lacerate*. Irregularly cleft as if torn.
- Laciniate*. Slashed into narrow pointed lobes.
- Lamina*. The blade or expanded portion of a leaf, petal, etc.
- Lanate*. Woolly, with long intertwined curly hairs.
- Lanceolate*. Shaped like a lancehead, several times longer than wide, broadest toward the base and narrowed to the apex.
- Lateral*. Located on or at the side.
- Latex*. Milky sap.
- Leaf-blade*. The expanded or broader portion of a leaf.
- Leaflet*. One part of a compound leaf.
- Legume*. The fruit of the *Leguminosae*, bilaterally symmetrical and produced from a unilocular ovary, 1 to many-seeded, variously dehiscent or indehiscent and in some groups articulated into one to several 1-seeded portions (cf. loment).
- Lemma*. The lower of the two bracts immediately inclosing the flower in the grasses.
- Lenticular*. Having the shape of a biconvex lens.
- Ligneous*. Woody.
- Ligulate*. Furnished with a ligule.
- Ligule*. The flattened strap-shaped body of the ray flowers of *Compositae* or also applied to a projection from the top of the sheath in grasses and sedges.
- Limb*. The expanded flat portion of a gamopetalous corolla above the throat or the expanded portion of any petal or leaf.
- Linear*. Long and narrow, with parallel sides or nearly so.
- Lingulate*. Tongue-shaped.
- Lobe*. Any segment or part of an organ usually indicated by a division to about the middle.
- Lobed*. Divided into or bearing lobes.
- locular*. Having locules.
- Locule*. Cavity, compartment, or cell of an ovary, anther or fruit.
- Loculicidal*. Dehiscent into the cavity of a cell of an ovary between the partitions into the cavity.
- Lodicule*. One of the small scales in the base of the flower of a grass.
- Loess hills*. A characteristic clay formation with vertical cleavage of the soil profile, found in northwestern Missouri as exposed tracts of steep slopes not occupied by trees or shrubs.
- Loment*. A legume which is composed of 1-seeded articles.
- Lyrate*. Pinnatifid with a large and rounded terminal lobe and with smaller lower lobes.
- Macrosporangium*. The receptacle in which macrospores develop.
- Macrospore*. The larger of the two kinds of spore in *Selaginellaceae*, *Isoetes*, etc.
- Maculate*. Blotched or mottled.
- Masculine*. Staminate.
- Median*. Pertaining to the middle.
- Membranaceous, membranous*. Thin, rather soft, and more or less translucent and pliable.
- merous*. Referring to the numbers of parts.
- Mesocarp*. The middle layer of a pericarp.
- Microsporangium*. The receptacle in which microspores are developed.
- Microspore*. The smaller of the two kinds of spore in *Selaginellaceae*, *Isoetes*, etc.
- Midrib*. The central or main rib of a leaf or leaflike part.
- Monadelphous*. Stamens united by their filaments into a tube or column.
- Monoeious*. Having stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same plant.

Mucro. A short and small abrupt tip.

Mucronate. Tipped with a mucro.

Muticous. Pointless or blunt.

Naked flower. With no floral envelopes (perianth).

Naturalized. Thoroughly established, originally coming from a foreign area.

Nectary. A nectar-secreting gland.

Nerve. A simple or unbranched vein or slender rib.

Neutral flower. A sterile flower with a perianth but without functional stamens or pistils.

Node. A joint where one or more leaves are borne or a knot- or knob-enlargement.

Nut. An indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded hard fruit, even if resulting from a compound ovary.

Nutlet. A small or diminutive nut.

Ob-. A Latin prefix usually signifying inverted, reversed, or upside-down.

Obconical. Inversely conical, having the attachment at the apex.

Obcordate. Inversely heart-shaped, with the apex lobed and the point at the base.

Ob lanceolate. Lanceolate with the broadest portion toward the apex.

Oblique. Unequal-sided or slanting.

Oblong. Two or three times longer than broad and with nearly parallel sides.

Obovate. Inversely ovate.

Obovoid. Having the form of an egg with the broad end apical.

Obsolete. Not evident or rudimentary.

Obtuse. Blunt or rounded at the end.

Ochroleucous. Yellowish-white.

Ocrea. A tubular sheath formed by a fusion of two stipules.

Ocreolae. The smaller or secondary stipular sheaths as in the inflorescences of *Polygonum*.

Olivaceous. Olive-green.

Opaque. Dull, not shining nor translucent.

Opposite. Two at a node, on opposing sides of a stem or branch.

Orbicular. Circular.

Oval. Broadly elliptical.

Ovary. The part of the pistil which contains the ovules.

Ovate. Having an outline like that of an egg, with the broader end at the base.

Ovoid. A solid with an ovate outline.

Ovule. The body which after fertilization becomes the seed.

Pale. A chaffy scale such as often subtends the fruit in *Compositae*.

Palea. The upper one of the two bracts which, with the lemma, incloses the flower in grasses.

Palmate. Lobed or divided in a handlike fashion.

Pandurate. Fiddle-shaped.

Panicle. A loose irregularly compound inflorescence with pedicellate flowers, such as a branched raceme or corymb.

Panicked, paniculate. Borne in a panicle; resembling a panicle.

Papilionaceous. Having a standard, wings, and keel, as in the corolla of many *Leguminosae*.

Papillose. Bearing minute pimple-like projections.

Pappus. The modified calyx-limb in *Compositae*, etc., forming a plumose, bristle-, scale-like, or other type of crown at the summit of the achene.

Parasitic. Growing on and deriving nourishment from another plant.

Parietal. Borne on or pertaining to the wall or inner surface of a capsule.

Parted, -partite. Cleft nearly but not quite to the base.

Pectinate. Comblike with narrow closely set segments.

Pedicel. The stem of an individual flower.

Peduncle. Stem of a flower-cluster or of a solitary flower when that flower is the only member of the inflorescence.

Peltate. Attached to the support by the lower surface away from the margins.

Perennial. Of three or more years' duration.

Perfect. Having both functional pistil and stamens.

Perfoliate. A leaf which the stem apparently passes through.

Perianth. The two outer floral envelopes consisting of the calyx and corolla (when present), but not the stamens and pistils.

Pericarp. The wall of the matured ovary.

Perigynium. The inflated sac which incloses the ovary in *Carex*.

Perigynous. Borne around the ovary and not beneath it, as when calyx, corolla, and stamens arise from the edge of a cup-shaped hypanthium.

Persistent. Remaining attached or continuous.

Petal. A division of the corolla, usually colored or showy.

Petaloid. Colored and resembling a petal.

Petiole. Leaf-stalk.

Petioled. Having a petiole.

Petiolule. Stalk of a leaflet.

Phyllary. Involucral bract in the *Compositae*.

Pilose. With soft hairs.

Pinna. A primary division or leaflet of a pinnate leaf or frond.

Pinnate. Compound and feather-like with the leaflets of a compound leaf on either side of the axis.

Pinnatifid. Cleft or parted in a pinnate manner.

Pinnule. A secondary pinna or leaflet in a pinnately compound leaf.

Pistil. The seed-bearing portion of the flower, consisting of the ovary, style, and stigma, or the style sometimes absent.

Pistillate. Provided with pistils, and without stamens or without functional stamens; the pistil may be simple, consisting of one carpel, or compound, consisting of two or more united carpels.

Pith. The soft spongy center of the stem of most seed plants.

Placenta. Part of the interior of the ovary which bears ovules.

Plane. With flat surface.

Plicate. Folded into plaits, as in a fan, usually lengthwise.

Plumose. Feather-like with fine and elongate hairs.

Pollen. The grains containing the male element in the anther.

Polygamo-dioecious. Polygamous but chiefly dioecious.

Polygamo-monoecious. Polygamous but chiefly monoecious.

Polygamous. With hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same or on different individuals of the same species.

Polypetalous. Having separate petals.

Posterior. At or toward the back, or toward the axis.

Prickle. A small and more or less slender spinelike outgrowth from the epidermis.

Primocane. The first year's cane (usually without flowers) of *Rubus* and similar genera.

Procumbent. Trailing or lying flat, but not rooting.

Prostrate. Lying flat upon the ground.

Puberulent. Minutely pubescent.

Pubescent. Covered with hairs, especially if short and soft.

Punctate. With translucent or colored dots or depressions.

Pyriform. Pear-shaped.

Quadrata. Nearly square in form.

Raceme. A simple inflorescence of stalked flowers arising from a more or less elongated common axis.

Racemose. In racemes; or resembling a raceme.

Rachilla. A secondary axis, as in the grasses and sedges for the floral axis.

Rachis. The axis of an inflorescence or of a compound leaf.

Ray. The branch of an umbel or similar inflorescence or the straplike marginal flower of many *Compositae*, when differentiated from the disk flower.

Receptacle. The more or less enlarged or elongated end of the stem or flower axis on which some or all of the flower parts are borne.

Recurved. Curved downward or backward.

Reflexed. Abruptly recurved or bent downward.

Regular flower. With the parts in each series alike or uniform, as stamens all like each other, petals all like each other.

Relic or relict. Localized plants apparently surviving from past geological epochs.

Reniform. Kidney-shaped.

Reticulate. In the form of network.

Revolute. Rolled backward with the margins rolled toward the lower side.

Rhizome. An underground or prostrate usually horizontal stem, usually rooting at the nodes and becoming upcurved at the apex.

Rhombic. With the outline of an equilateral oblique-angled figure.

Rhomboid, rhomboidal. A solid with a rhombic outline.

Rib. A primary or prominent vein of a leaf.

Ribbed. With prominent ribs.

Rootstock. Same as rhizome, sometimes used for elongate, unmodified rooting underground offshoots.

Rosette. A cluster of leaves or other organs in a circular form.

Rotate (corolla). Wheel-shaped with a short tube and with a flat and circular outline.

Rotund. Rounded in outline.

Ruderal. Growing in waste places or among rubbish.

Rudiment. An imperfectly developed and functionally useless organ.

Rufous or rufescent. Reddish-brown.

Rugose. Wrinkled.

Runcinate. Coarsely or sharply cut with the lobes pointing backward or toward the base.

Runner. A slender trailing shoot which roots at the nodes.

Sagittate. Shaped like an arrow-head, the basal lobes pointing downward or backward.

Salverform or salver-shaped (corolla). Having a slender tube and an abruptly expanded flat limb.

Samara. An indehiscent winged fruit.

Scabridulous. Slightly rough.

Scabrous. Rough to the touch.

Scale. Mostly dry, thin, scarious leaves or bracts.

Scape. A leafless flowering stem rising from the ground.

Scarious. Thin, dry, and membranaceous, not green.

Scurfy. With scalelike particles.

Secund. Directed to one side only, usually by twisting.

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

Sepal. A division of a calyx.

Septate. Divided by partitions.

Septicidal (capsule). Dehiscing along the partitions and between the locules.

Sericeous. Silky.

Serrate. Having sharp teeth pointing forward.

Serrulate. Finely serrate.

Sessile. Without stalk of any kind.

Seta. A bristle.

Sheath. A tubular envelope surrounding an organ or part.

Shrub. A woody perennial, smaller than a tree, usually with several stems or trunks from the base.

'Shut-ins.' Granite or porphyritic trachyte rocky formations or bluffs in the southeastern Ozarks, intersected by streams.

Silky. Covered with close-pressed soft and straight pubescence.

Sinuate. With the outline of the margin strongly wavy.

Sinus. The space or recess between two lobes.

Smooth. Without roughness.

Sordid. Dirty in color, of an impure white.

Sorus (pl. sori). The fruit-dots or clusters of ferns.

Spadix. A spike with a fleshy axis.

Spathe. A large leaflike or colored bract surrounding an inflorescence.

Spermatophyte. A plant with true seeds.

Spicate. Arranged in or resembling a spike.

Spike. An unbranched simple inflorescence with the flowers sessile or nearly so upon a more or less elongated common axis.

Spine. A sharp woody or stiff outgrowth arising from the wood of the stem.

Spontaneous. Appearing by itself without having been planted.

Sporangium. A spore-case or a sac bearing spores.

Spore. A simple reproductive body found in the pteridophytes and lower orders usually composed of a single detached cell and containing no embryo.

Spur. A hollow saclike or tubular projection on some part of a flower.

Squarrose. Having the parts spreading or recurved at the end.

Stamen. Pollen-bearing organ of the flower.

Staminate. Having stamens and no pistils.

Staminode, staminodium. A sterile stamen, or a structure resembling such.

Standard. The upper and broad more or less erect petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Stellate. With starlike hairs having radiating branches.

Sterile. A flower without pistil or a stamen without an anther.

Stigma. That part of a pistil or style which receives the pollen.

Stipe. The stalklike support of a pistil or the 'leaf-stalk' of a fern frond.

Stipular. Pertaining to stipules.

Stipulate. Having stipules.

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

Stolon. A runner, or any basal branch that takes root.

Stramineous. Straw-colored.

Striate. Marked with fine long longitudinal lines or ridges.

Strigose. Provided with appressed sharp straight and stiff hairs.

Style. The usually elongated part of the pistil connecting the stigma and ovary.

Sub-. A Latin prefix, usually signifying 'somewhat' or 'slightly.'

Subtend. To be situated below and close to, as a bract underneath a flower.

Subulate. Awl-shaped, tapering from base to apex.

Succulent. Juicy, fleshy, soft, and thickened in texture.

Suffruticose. Pertaining to a low and somewhat woody plant.

Sulcate. Grooved or furrowed lengthwise.

Superior ovary. An ovary that is free from the calyx or perianth and with the perianth inserted below it on the receptacle.

Symmetrical (flower). Regular as to the number of its parts, and with the same number of parts in each series.

Synonymous. Having the same meaning.

Synonymy. The series of discarded names for identical objects.

Taxa. Plural of taxon.

Taxon. Unit of classification, referring to a taxonomic group of any rank, such as form, variety, subspecies, species, genus, family, order, class, and division.

Tendril. A slender clasping or twining process or extension of the stem or leaf.

Tepal. Sepal and petal of similar form not readily differentiated from one another.

Terete. Circular in transverse section.

Terminal. At the tip or distal end.

Ternary, ternate. In threes.

Tetragonal. Four-angled.

Thorn. Same as spine.

Throat. The opening into a gamopetalous corolla or calyx or the part between the tube and the limb.

Thyrse. A contracted cylindrical or ovoid and usually compact panicle.

Tomentose. Densely pubescent with matted wool or soft dense hairiness.

Tomentulose. Finely tomentose.

Torus. The receptacle of a flower, or of the flowers of a head in the *Compositae*.

Trailing. Prostrate but not rooting and unable to support itself.

Tree. A woody plant that produces one main trunk.

Trifoliate. Having a leaf of three leaflets.

Trigonus. Three-angled.

Triquetrous. Having three angles.

Triternate. Three times three with the leaflets or segments of a twice ternate leaf again subdivided in three parts.

Truncate. Appearing as if cut off at the base or apex nearly or quite straight across.

Tuber. A thickened, short underground branch with numerous buds or eyes.

Tuberous. Tuber-like in appearance or character.

Tubular. Cylindrical, narrow, and circular in cross-section.

Turbinate. Top-shaped.

Twig. A young woody stem or the shoot of a woody plant representing the growth of the current season and terminated basally by a terminal bud-scar.

Umbel. An inflorescence in which the peduncles or pedicels of a cluster arise from a common point.

Umbellate. Pertaining to umbels.

Umbo. A conical projection arising from the surface.

Umbonate. With a stout projection in the center.

Undulate. With a wavy surface or margin.

Unisexual. Having one sex, either staminate or pistillate only.

Valve. One of the units into which a capsule splits.

Velutinous. Clothed with a velvety hairiness consisting of erect straight hairs.

Venation. Arrangement of veins.

Ventral. Belonging to the anterior or inner face of an organ.

Vernal. Appearing in the spring.

Vernation. The arrangement of leaves in bud.

Verrucose. Covered with wartlike elevations.

Versatile. Referring to an anther which is attached near its middle and capable of turning on its support.

Verticillate. Arranged in a whorl of three or more leaves or other organs in a circle around the axis.

Villous. Bearing long and soft, but not matted hairs.

Viscid. Sticky or clammy.

Viviparous. Sprouting or germinating on the parent plant.

Weed. A troublesome or aggressive plant which intrudes where not wanted in some places, but may be desirable in other places.

Weedy. With the attributes of a weed.

Whorl. An arrangement of leaves or other organs in a circle around the stem.

Wing. Any membranous or thin expansion bordering or surrounding an organ, also applied to the petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

Woolly. Clothed with long, soft, and more or less matted hairs.

Zygomorphic. Irregular with a corolla divisible into equal halves in one plane only, usually along an anterior-posterior line.