GLOSSARY

Abortive. Imperfectly or not developed; barren.
Accrescent. Increasing in size with age.
Achene. A dry indehiscent, 1-celled and 1-seeded fruit or carpel.
Acuminate. Gradually tapering to the apex; long-pointed.
Acute. Sharply pointed, but not drawn out.
Adnate. Descriptive of unlike organs or parts fused together.
Alternate. Scattered singly along axis; not opposite.
Ament. A scaly, bracted spike of usually unisexual flowers, frequently deciduous in one piece.
Anther. The pollen-bearing part of the stamen.
Anthesis. The time when fertilization takes place.
Apetalous. Without petals.
Apiculate. Ending in a minute, short, pointed tip.
Apophysis. That part of a cone scale which is exposed when the cone is closed.
Appressed. Lying close and flat against.
Arborescent. Attaining the size or character of a tree.
Aril. An appendage growing out from the hilum and covering the seed partly or wholly.
Attenuate. Slenderly tapering; acuminate.
Awl-shaped. Tapering from the base to a slender and stiff point.
Axil. The upper angle formed by a leaf or branch with the stem.
Axillary. Situated in an axil.

Berry. A fleshy or pulpy fruit with immersed seeds.
Blade. The expanded portion of a leaf.
Bloom. A powdery or waxy substance easily rubbed off.
Bole. The stem of a tree.
Boss. A raised projection, usually pointed.
Bract. A modified leaf subtending a flower or belonging to an inflorescence.
Bractlet. The bract of a pedicel or ultimate flower stalk; a secondary bract.

Bud. The undeveloped state of a branch or flower cluster, with or without scales.
Bud scales. Modified leaves covering a bud.
Bundle (leaf). Strand of fibro-vascular tissue found in cross section of leaf.

Caducous. Falling off very early.
Calyx. The flower-cup or exterior part of a perianth.
Campanulate. Bell-shaped.
Canescent. Gray-pubescent and hoary.
Capsule. A dry fruit of more than one carpel which splits at maturity to release its seeds.
Carpel. A simple pistil or an element of a compound pistil.
Catkin. The same as an ament.
Caudate. Furnished with a tail or with a slender tip.
Cell. The unit of structure of living things; a cavity of an ovary or anther.
Chambered. Said of pith which is interrupted by hollow spaces.
Ciliate. Fringed with hairs on the margin.
Cone. A fruit with woody, overlapping scales.
Coniferous. Pertains to cone-bearing; or the order Coniferales.
Coppice. Growth arising from sprouts at the stump.
Cordate. Heart-shaped.
Coriaceous. Of the texture of leather.
Corolla. Inner part of the perianth, composed of petals.
Corymb. A flat-topped flower cluster, the flowers opening from the outside inward.
Crenate. Dentate with the teeth much rounded.
Crenulate. Diminutive of crenate, finely crenate.
Crown. The upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage.
Cuneate. Wedge-shaped, or triangular with an acute angle downward.
Cuspidate. Tipped with a sharp, rigid point.
Cylindric. Shaped like a cylinder.
Cyme. A flat-topped flower cluster, the flowers opening from the center outward.

Deciduous. Not persistent; falling away as the leaves of a tree in autumn.
Decurrent. Running down, as of the blades of leaves extending down their petioles.

Decussate. In pairs alternately crossing at right angles.
Dehiscent. The opening of an anther or capsule by slits or valves.
Deltoid. Delta-shaped, triangular.
Dentate. Toothed, with the teeth directed outward.
Denticulate. Minutely toothed.
Diadelphous. Stamens formed into two groups through the union of their filaments.
Dimorphous. Occurring in two forms.
Dioecious. Unisexual, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different individuals.
Disk. A development of the receptacle at or around the base of the pistil.
Dissemination. The spreading abroad of ripe seeds from the parent plant.
Divergent. Spreading apart; pointing away.
Dorsal. Relating to the back or outer surface of an organ; the lower surface of a leaf.
Downy. Clothed with a coat of soft, fine hairs.
Drupaceous. Resembling or relating to a drupe.
Drupe. A stone fruit, such as a plum.

E. A Latin prefix denoting that parts are missing, as eglandular, without glands.
Ellipsoidal. Of the shape of an elliptical solid.
Elliptic. Of the form of an elipse.
Emarginate. Notched at the apex.
Entire. Leaf margin without divisions, lobes or teeth.
Erose. Descriptive of an irregularly toothed or eroded margin.
Excrescences. Warty outgrowths or protuberances.
Exfoliate. To cleave or peel off in thin layers.
Exserted. Prolonged beyond the surrounding organs, as stamens from the corolla.

Falcate. Scythe- or sickle-shaped.
Fascicle. Dense cluster or bundle.
Fibro-vascular. Consisting of woody fibers and ducts.
Filament. The stalk of an anther.
Fluted. Regularly marked by alternating ridges and groovelike depressions.
Foliaceous. Leaflike in texture or appearance.

Fugacious. Falling or withering away very early.
Fulvous. Tawny; dull yellow with gray.
Furrowed. With longitudinal channels or grooves.

Gibbous. Swollen on one side.
Glabrous. Smooth, not pubescent or hairy.
Gland. Secreting surface or structure; a protuberance having appearance of such an organ.
Glandular. Furnished with glands.
Glaucous. Covered or whitened with a bloom.
Globose. Spherical in form or nearly so.

Habit. The general appearance of a plant; best seen from a distance.
Habitat. The place where a plant naturally grows.
Halberd-like. Like an arrowhead, but with the basal lobes pointing outward nearly at right angles.
Hilum. The scar or place of attachment of a seed.
Hirsute. Covered with rather coarse or stiff, long hairs.
Hoary. Covered with a close, whitish or gray-white pubescence.
Hybrid. A cross between two nearly related species.

Imbricate. Overlapping, like shingles on a roof.
Indehiscent. Not splitting open; remaining closed.
Inferior ovary. Appearing to grow below the adnate calyx.
Inserted. Attached to or growing out of.
Intolerant. Not capable of doing well under dense forest cover.
Involucre. A circle of bracts surrounding a flower cluster.
Irregular flower. Not symmetrical, similar parts of different shapes or sizes.

Keeled. With a central ridge like the keel of a boat.

Laciniate. Cut into narrow, pointed lobes.
Lanceolate. Lance-shaped.
Lateral. Situated on the side; not at apex.
Leaflet. One of the small blades of a compound leaf.
Leaf scar. Scar left on twig by the falling of a leaf.
Legume. Fruit of the pea family; podlike and splitting open by both sutures.
Lenticel. Corky growth on young bark which admits air to the interior of a twig or branch.

Linear. Long and narrow, with parallel edges.
Lobe. A somewhat rounded division of an organ.
Lobulate. Divided into small lobes.
Lustrous. Glossy, shining.

Membranaceous. Thin and somewhat translucent.
Midrib. The central vein of a leaf or leaflet.
Monoecious. The stamens and pistils in separate flowers but borne on the same individual.
Mucro. A small and abrupt tip to a leaf.
Mucronate. Furnished with a mucro.

Naked buds. Buds without scales.
Nut. A hard and indehiscent, 1-seeded pericarp produced from a compound ovary.
Nutlet. A diminutive nut or stone.

Ob. Latin prefix signifying inversion.
Obconic. Inverted cone-shaped.
Oblanceolate. Lanceolate, with the broadest part toward the apex.
Oblong. About three times longer than broad with nearly parallel sides.
Oblique. Slanting or with unequal sides.
Obcordate. Inverted heart shape.
Obovate. Ovate with the broader end toward the apex.
Obovoid. An ovate solid with the broadest part toward the apex.
Obtuse. Blunt or rounded at apex.
Odd-pinnate leaf. Pinnate with a terminal leaflet.
Orbicular. A flat body circular in outline.
Oval. Broad elliptic, rounded at ends and about 1½ times as long as broad.
Ovary. The part of a pistil that contains the ovules.
Ovate. Shaped like the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broad end basal.
Ovoid. Solid ovate or solid oval.
Ovule. The part of the flower which after fertilization becomes the seed.

Palmate. Radiately lobed or divided, veins arising from one point.

Panicle. A loose, compound flower cluster.
Papilionaceous. Butterfly-like; typical flower shape of legumes.
Pedicel. Stalk of a single flower in a compound inflorescence.
Pedicellate. Borne on a pedicel.
Peduncle. A general flower stalk supporting either a cluster of flowers or a solitary flower.
Peltate. Shield-shaped and attached by its lower surface to the central stalk.
Pendent. Hanging downward.
Pendulous. More or less hanging or declined.
Perfect. Flower with both stamens and pistil.
Perianth. The calyx and corolla of a flower considered as a whole.
Persistent. Remaining attached, not falling off.
Petiolate. Having a petiole.
Petiole. The footstalk of a leaf.
Petiolule. Footstalk of a leaflet.
Pilose. Hairy, with soft and distinct hairs.
Pinnate. A compound leaf with leaflets arranged along each side of a common petiole.
Pistil. Female organ of a flower, consisting of ovary, style, and stigma.
Pistillate. Female flowers without fertile stamens.
Pith. The central, softer part of a stem.
Pollen. The fecundating grains borne in the anther.
Polygamo-dioecious. Flowers sometimes perfect, sometimes unisexual and dioecious.
Polygamo-monoecious. Flowers sometimes perfect and sometimes unisexual, the 2 forms borne on the same individual.
Polygamous. Flowers sometimes perfect and sometimes unisexual.
Pome. An inferior fruit of 2 or several carpels inclosed in thick flesh; an apple.
Prickle. A small spine growing from the bark.
Prostrate. Lying flat on the ground.
Puberulous. Minutely pubescent.
Pubescent. Clothed with soft, short hairs.
Pungent. Terminating in a rigid, sharp point; acrid.
Pyramidal. Shaped like a pyramid.

Raceme. A simple inflorescence of stalked flowers on a more or less elongated rachis.

Racemose. In racemes; resembling racemes.
Rachis. An axis bearing flowers or leaflets.
Receptacle. The more or less expanded portion of an axis which bears the organs of a flower or the collected flowers of a head.
Recurved. Curving downward or backward.
Reflexed. Abruptly turned downward.
Remotely. Scattered, not close together.
Reniform. Kidney-shaped.
Repand. With a slightly sinuate margin.
Reticulate. Netted.
Retrorsely. Directed backward or downward.
Revolute. Rolled backward, margin rolled toward the lower side.
Rhombic. Having the shape of a rhombus.
Rufous. Red-brown.
Rugose. Wrinkled.

Samara. An indehiscent, winged fruit.
Scabrous. Rough to the touch.
Scarious. Thin, dry, membranaceous, not green.
Scorpioid. A form of unilateral inflorescence circinately coiled in the bud.
Scurfy. Covered with small branlike scales.
Serrate. Toothed, the teeth pointing upward or forward.
Sessile. Without a stalk.
Sheath. A tubular envelope, or enrolled part or organ.
Shrub. A woody, bushy plant, branched at or near the base and usually less than 15 feet in height.
Sinuate. With a strong, wavy margin.
Sinus. The cleft or space between two lobes.
Spike. A simple inflorescence of sessile flowers arranged on a common, elongated axis.
Spine. A sharp, woody outgrowth from a stem.
Spinose. Furnished with spines.
Stamen. The pollen-bearing organ of the male flower.
Staminate. Male flowers provided with stamens but without pistils.
Stellate. Star-shaped.
Sterigmata. Short, persistent leaf bases found on spruces and hemlocks.

Stigma. The part or surface of a pistil which receives pollen for the fecundation of the ovules.
Stipule. An appendage at the base of the petiole, usually one on each side.
Stoma. An orifice in the epidermis of a leaf used to connect internal cavities with air.
Stomata. Plural of stoma.
Stomatiferous. Furnished with stomata.
Strobile. A cone.
Style. The attenuated portion of a pistil between the ovary and the stigma.
Sub. A Latin prefix denoting somewhat or slightly.
Subtend. To lie under or opposite to.
Subulate. Awl-shaped.
Succulent. Juicy; fleshy.
Superior ovary. Free from and inserted above calyx; hypogynous.
Superposed. Placed above, as one bud above another at a node.
Suture. A junction or line of dehiscence.
Syncarp. A multiple fleshy fruit.

Taproot. The primary descending root, which may be either very large or absent at the maturity of the tree.
Terete. Circular in transverse section.
Terminal. Situated at the end of a branch.
Ternate. In groups of three.
Tolerant. Capable of enduring shade.
Tomentose. Densely pubescent with matted wool or tomentum.
Tomentulose. Slightly pubescent with matted wool.
Torulose. Cylindric, with swollen partitions at intervals.
Tree. A plant with a woody stem, unbranched at or near base, and at least 8 feet in height and 2 inches in diameter.
Truncate. Ending abruptly, as if cut off at the end.
Tubercle. A small tuber or excrescence.
Turbinate. Top-shaped.

Umbel. A simple inflorescence of flowers with pedicels all arising from the same point.
Umbo. A boss or protuberance.
Undulate. With wavy surface or margin.

Unisexual. Of one sex, either staminate or pistillate.

Valvate. Leaf buds meeting at the edges, not overlapping.
Valve. One of the pieces into which a capsule splits.
Veins. Threads of fibro-vascular tissue in a leaf or other flat organ.
Ventral. Belonging to the anterior or inner face of an organ; the upper surface of a leaf.
Vernal. Appearing in the spring.
Vesicle. A little bladder or cavity.
Villose. Hairy with long and soft hairs.

Whorled. Three or more organs arranged in a circle round an axis.
Wing. A membranous or thin and dry expansion or appendage of an organ.
Woolly. Covered with long and matted or tangled hairs.