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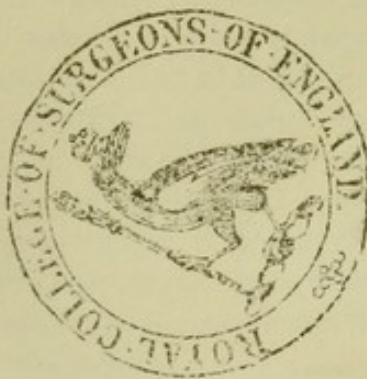
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GLOSSARY OF BOTANICAL TERMS.

BY

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GLOSSARY OF BOTANICAL

TERMS

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OF BOTANICAL TERMS.

It has been said by a modern writer that the language of Botanists is a pattern for imitation, because it shows how it is possible to invent technical terms with such a precise signification, that any imaginable variety of form, or other attribute, may be brought before the mind with as much accuracy, by mere words, as by a pictorial representation. Although there is some truth in this observation, it nevertheless requires considerable qualification, for if their technical terms do on the one hand communicate very considerable precision to the language of Botanists, it also introduces an amount of confusion, which should be anything rather than a subject of approbation.

The truth is this. The language of Botany was, when Linnæus left it, admirably suited to the demands then made upon it; and we may be permitted to add, that if the scientific dictatorship which he exercised, had been seized by a successor capable of maintaining his authority, it would, perhaps, have lost none of its excellence. But the wants of science increased with its progress; as new organs were distinguished, new substantives were wanted to express them; as new distinctions were pointed out, fresh adjectives swelled the Botanical Glossary; and as observers multiplied, each seems to have striven to exhibit a greater degree of precision than his predecessor, or contemporary. In addition to this, science struggled singly here and there, through the long wars, engendered by the ambition of the modern Attila; men worked alone; each nation or community studied for itself, thought for itself, and wrote for itself, and hence half a dozen names were proposed in different places to express the same idea. In short, from one cause or another, whether accident, ignorance, pedantry, over-fastidiousness, vanity or carelessness, the language of Botany is marvellously in want of reformation.

La Nomenclature de la Mycologie est un véritable Chaos, says Lévêillé; an observation that might have been extended, with justice, to the whole of Cryptogamic Botany. In the division of Mycology, above forty different names are given to the spore-case; and what is worse, the very same name is given to essentially different organs, as is the case with the word Receptacle, which is applied indifferently to modifications of the hymenium, perithecium, spore-case, pores, &c. Above a dozen different names are given to the shields of Lichens, although there are no distinctions among them beyond such as well-devised adjectives would have abundantly expressed. These facts will be sufficiently shown in the following pages.

Writers of another class imagine that they acquire precision by substituting new words for old ones, as Count de Tristan with his *Hegemon*, *Aphrostase*, and *Cunia*; Wallroth and Kutzing, in their unexampled innovations among Lichens and Algae. It is difficult to avoid speaking harshly of the Botanists who invariably propose special and strange names for every trifling modification of structure, in the vain hope of giving an impossible precision to the language employed in speaking of objects which have little precision in their nature. Add to the evils produced by these numerous writers, the phraseology of those who delight in words like *Stelechorrhiphysia* to express the monstrous curvature of a stem, in *Tergispermous* ! as a substitute for *Dorsiferous*, in *Tabacinus*, to indicate a colour like that of tobacco ! and it will be manifest that the task of preparing a Glossary of Botanical terms, is anything rather than a labour of love.

In fact a *complete* Glossary would involve an expenditure of time, which I should think very ill-spent. Nor is it necessary; for the barbarisms to which allusion has thus been inevitably made, are not in general use. They have in many cases been born and died in the arms of their parents. Most Botanists repudiate them. What I have endeavoured to accomplish has been a brief but exact definition of the true meaning of all those words, which are or have been either in common use, or are likely to occur in works wherein they are not explained. It has also appeared inadvisable to introduce mere Latin and Greek words, which have no technical meaning, but are used in Botany as in common language; to this class belong numberless words invented by Botanists for the names of species, such, for example, as *Chlorochrous*, which means green-skinned, *Hæmanthus*, or blood-red-flowered, and the like. Their number is infinite, and their meaning obvious; and if such words were to be admitted, a Glossary would become a Dictionary.

There is also employed in this science a class of compound words which are only occasionally alluded to in the following Glossary. They are formed when terms having different meanings are combined in order to express some quality which is intermediate between those which the separate terms denote. Thus, *Ovate-lanceolate* signifies a form which is too long for ovate, two broad at the base for lanceolate, but between the two. *Viridi-luteus* again, is neither green nor yellow, but yellow with a green tinge, just as *Luteo-viridis* is green with a yellow tinge. These compound words have not however been wholly excluded; on the contrary, such as do not obviously explain themselves have been introduced.

In short, my object in this Glossary, as in all the remainder of this volume, has been to meet the wants of students, with the utmost economy of their money and time; and if they will only point out to me any omissions, or defects, or points that can be improved with reference to their purposes, I promise to give them the most careful attention in a future edition. Without such assistance, a good Glossary will never be prepared, because those who are most familiar with technicalities are the last to discover which they are.

A GLOSSARY

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH, LATIN, AND LATINIZED TECHNICAL TERMS EMPLOYED IN BOTANY.*

N.B.—‡ indicates that a word is obsolete, or objectionable, or rarely used in the sense given. SB. refers to the cuts of School Botany, EB. to these Elements, and VK. to the Vegetable Kingdom.

A.—In Greek compounds—a negative, or the absence of something; as *apetalous*, having no petals, &c.

Abbreviations.—Signs to express particular attributes. The following are those commonly employed. ♂ = male; ♀ = female; ♂ ♀ = hermaphrodite, or bisexual; ♂ - ♀ = polygamous; ♂ ♀ = diœcious; ♂ - ♀ = monœcious; ♂ - ♂ - ♀ = triœcious; ① or ○ = annual; ② or ♂ = biennial; ∞ = perennial; h = a tree or shrub; ∞ = an indefinite and considerable number of anything; ! placed after a person's name indicates that an authentic specimen from that person has been seen; * at the end of a citation denotes that a plant is fully described in the place referred to; *V.v.* = seen alive; *v.s.* = seen in a dried state; *v.c.* = seen cultivated; *v.sp.* = seen wild; ' ' ' ' When these signs are placed after a number, they express a foot, an inch, or a line respectively; thus, 5' = 5 feet; 5" = 5 inches; and 5''' = 5 lines. Many others are also employed by various writers, but they are not worth repeating, as they are usually explained in the works wherein they appear.

Aberrant.—Something which differs from customary structure; a group of plants which stands intermediate, as it were, between two other groups; *e.g.*, *Fume-worts* are by some regarded as an *aberrant* group of *Poppyworts*.

Abnormal.—Contrary to usual structure. Stamens standing opposite to petals, and nowhere else, as in *Rhamnads*, are *abnormal*; it being usual for stamens to be alternate with petals if equal to them in number.

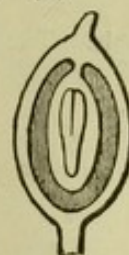
Aboriginal.—Original in the strictest sense; a term usually applied to the natives of a place, whether animals or plants.

Abortion.—The non-formation of a part which theoretically should be present; also an incomplete formation.

Abortive.—Imperfectly developed; as abortive stamens, which consist of a filament only; abortive petals, which are mere bristles.

Abrupt.—Suddenly terminating; as abruptly pinnated, when several pairs of leaflets are formed without any intermediate one at the end.

Absolute.—A term employed in opposition to relative; it may be regarded as equivalent to actual. The absolute direction of the embryo of a seed may be inverted, but it may be erect with reference to the seed-vessel. (*i.*)



I.

‡ **Acaliculis.**—Having no calyx. Also having no adhesion to the calyx, in which case it is the same as *hypogynous*.

‡ **Acanthon.**—See *Spine*.

‡ **Acanthophorus.**—Covered with spines, or prickly. Same as *aculeatus* (VK. 457).

Acaulis.—Having a very short stem. Theoretically, a plant without a stem cannot exist, unless it is a mere vesicle.

* Exclusive of proper or systematical names, for which the reader is referred to the Vegetable Kingdom and its Index.

Accessory.—Something additional ; not usually present.

‡ *Accisus*.—When the end of anything has an acute sinus between two rounded angles. (ii.)



II.

Accrescens.—Growing larger after flowering. The calyx of *Melanorhœa*, which is small and green when in flower, becomes large and leafy when the fruit is ripe, and is an accrescent calyx.

Accrete.—Fastened to another body, and growing with it. *D. C.*

Accumbent.—Lying against anything, in distinction to *incumbent*, or lying upon (VK. 246, 17).

Acenium.—See *Achænium*.

‡ *Acephalus*.—Headless. A name used by Mirbel, for seed-vessels which are not terminated by a style, as in *Labiates*.

‡ *Acerellatus*.—Terminated by a very small, not very sharp point.

Acerosus.—Needle-shaped. The leaves of Heaths and Pine trees (SB. 221).

‡ *Acetabuleus*.—See *Acetabuliformis*.

Acetabulum.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

Acetabuliformis.—Saucer-shaped.

Aceus.—A termination expressing a resemblance to the thing whose name it terminates ; *foliaceus*=leaflike, of the texture of a leaf or *folium*.

Achænium.—Any small, brittle, seed-like fruit, such as Linnæus called a naked seed. Strictly, it should be confined to such fruits as those of the Rose or Strawberry, which are also one-seeded and superior.

‡ *Achroos*.—Colourless.

Achlamydeous.—Having no floral envelopes whatever.

Acicula.—A bristle. The bristle-like abortive flower of a grass. (iii.)



III.

Aciculæ.—Tooth-like extensions which cover the fructiferous face of a distinct or membranous pileus among Fungals.

Acicular.—Shaped like a needle.

‡ *Aciculated*.—Marked by fine impressed lines, as if produced by the point of a needle.

Acies.—The edge of anything. The angles of certain stems.

Acinaciformis.—Scymetar-shaped. Curved, rounded towards the point; thick on the straighter side, thin on the convexity.

Acinus.—A bunch of fleshy fruits : as of cur-

rants or grapes. Now confined to the berries of such bunches.

Acotyledonous.—Having no cotyledons, as in *Cuscuta* (VK. 444, 5). But usually applied to what are now called spores, which were formerly thought to be embryos without cotyledons.

Acramphibrya.—Plants that grow both at the point and along the sides, as *Endogens* and *Exogens*.

Acrobrya.—Plants that grow at the point only, as all *Acrogens* having a distinct axis.

Acrogyratus.—Having an elastic ring at the point (VK. 60, 1).

‡ *Acrosarcum*.—A berry ; a succulent fruit, containing many seeds, and not furnished with a hard lining or coating ; a currant, a grape.

Acrospire.—The first leaves that appear when corn sprouts. (iv.)



IV.

Aculeatus.—Armed with aculei (SB. 80).

Aculeolatus.—Armed with small aculei.

Aculeus.—A prickle ; conical elevation of the skin of a plant, becoming hard and sharp-pointed (SB. 80).

Acumen.—An acute terminal angle.

Acuminato-serratus.—When saw-toothings or serratures are much tapered to a point.

Acuminatus.—Extended into an acute terminal angle ; this word is confined to considerable extension (EB. 118 b).

‡ *Acuminose*.—A flat extension into an acute terminal angle.

Acute.—Sharp-pointed.

Acute-angled.—Sharp-angled. A term generally applied to angular stems, and opposed to round or obtuse-angled.

‡ *Adducentia* (vasa).—The spiral threads of spiral vessels, which threads were thought by Hedwig to be sap-vessels.

‡ *Adductores*.—A name given by Hedwig to the *Pistillidia*.

Adelphia.—A fraternity—a collection of stamens. *Monadelphia*=one such collection, as in *Malva* (SB. 108, 1) ; *Diadelphia*=two such collections, as in some leguminous plants (EB. 169 p), and so on.

Aden.—In Greek compounds, signifies a gland or tubercle.

Adherent.—Strictly signifies sticking to anything, but it is more commonly employed in the sense of adnate. An *adherent ovary*=an ovary adnate to the tube of a calyx.

Adhesion.—See *Adherent*.

Adiscalis.—Not having a disk.

‡ *Adligans*.—Holding fast or binding down one thing to another; as the roots which bind the ivy to the object it touches.

‡ *Admotivus*.—When in germination the albumen holds fast to the cotyledon and remains attached to its sheath, such albumen was called Admotive by Richard.

‡ *Adminiculum*.—Any sort of organ supposed to be unnecessary to a plant, such as a stipule, a bract, a petiole, &c.

‡ *Adnascens*.—A small or secondary bulb—such as the Clove of Garlic. (v.)



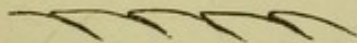
v.

Adnatus.—Grown to anything by the whole surface; when an ovary is united to the side of a calyx it is adnate.

‡ *Adnexus*.—Same as *Adnatus*.

Adpressus.—Brought into close contact with anything without adhering.

Adpressoserratus.—When serratures are pressed close to the edge of the body to which they belong. (vi.)



VI.

Adscendens.—When a stem is at first horizontal, and afterwards curves gradually upwards into a vertical position (SB. 172).

‡ *Adscensus*.—An old name for the stem, or ascending axis.

‡ *Adsurgens*.—Same as *Adscendens*.

‡ *Adversus*.—Opposite to a place or thing. Usually expressed by *oppositus*.

Æqualis.—Not only signifies equality or similarity in size, but it is also used in the sense of uniformity; thus, umbella æqualis is an umbel of which the florets are all alike.

Æqualivenium.—When the veins are all of the same degree of distinctness.

‡ *Æquatus*.—Even; the reverse of uneven; applied to surface only.

Æquilaterus.—Equal-sided; applied to leaves, &c., when one side is of the same form and size as the other. The reverse of oblique.

‡ *Æquimagnus*.—Equal-sized.

Ærocystæ.—The air-cells of Algae.

Ærophytes.—Plants growing wholly in the air; such as epiphytal Orchids, many Lichens, Bromelworts, &c.

Æruginosus.—Verdigris-coloured.

Æstivalis.—Of or belonging to the summer.

Æstivatio.—The manner in which the parts of a flower are folded up before the flower expands (EB. 135).

Ætheos.—(In composition) Anomalous, unusual.

‡ *Æthereus*.—Native of the air; the same as ærial.

Affinity.—Is a term in systematic botany signifying, that one thing resembles another in the principal part of its structure, as Crowfoots and Poppyworts.

‡ *Agenius*.—Neuter; not being of either sex.

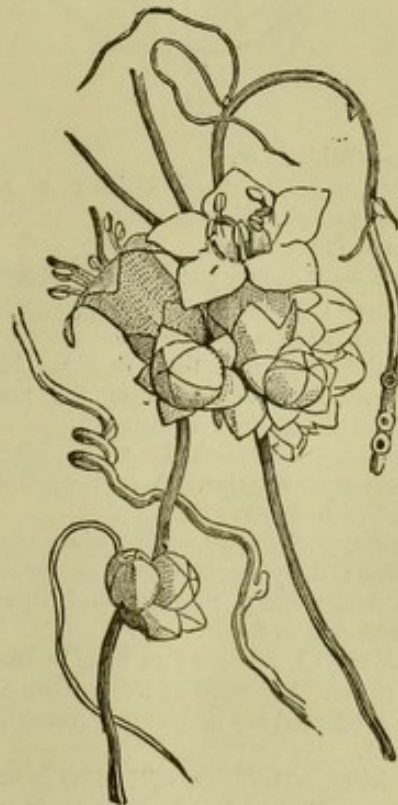
‡ *Adelome*.—Alburnum.

‡ *Aggedula*.—The sporangium of certain Urn-Mosses. The reproductive cases of Puccinia.

Agglomerate.—Heaped up; as the stamens in Anona and Magnolia, or the male flowers in a Pine tree.

Agglutinate.—Glued together; as grains of pollen in Asclepiads and Orchids.

Aggregate.—Several things collected together into one body; as the Achænia in the fruit of a Strawberry; the flowers of Cuscuta. (vii.)



VII.

‡ *Agynarius*.—Said of monstrous flowers in which the stamens are converted into leaves, and the pistils are missing.

‡ *Agynicus*.—Said of stamens which do not contract any adhesion with the ovary.

Aima.—In Greek compounds = Blood-coloured; properly, *hæma*; as *hæmato-sperma*, a seed the colour of blood.

Akena, *Akenium*.—See *Achæmium*.

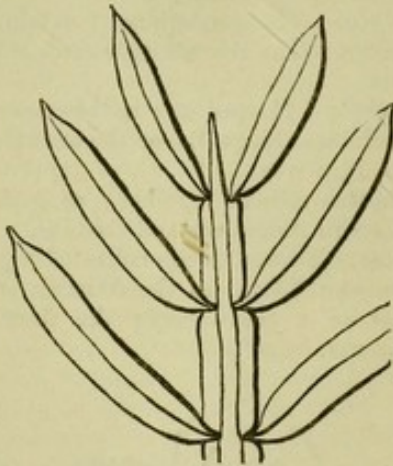
Ala.—Formerly an axil, but not now employed in that sense. One of the lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. A membranous expansion of any kind; as round the seed of a Bignoniad (VK. 455, 3); from the summit (VK. 277d) or the side of a seed-vessel (VK. 515, 2, SB. 110).

Alabastrus.—A flower-bud.

‡ *Alaris*.—An obsolete term for axillaris.

Alatus.—Furnished with a membranous or thin wing or expansion. See *Ala*.

Alatopinnatus.—When the common petiole of a pinnated leaf has a winged margin. (viii.)



VIII.

Albedo.—Whiteness.

Albescens, *Albicans*.—Whitish; a colour fading or changing to white.

Albidus.—Dirty white.

Albinism.—A disease producing whiteness.

Albumen.—The matter that is interposed between the skin of a seed and the embryo, or the vitellus if there is one. Matter deposited in the cells of the nucleus during the growth of the seed.

Albuminous.—Furnished with albumen when perfectly ripe. A term exclusively applied to seeds.

Alburnum, ‡ *Alburna*.—The white wood of a tree; the younger wood, not choked up by sedimentary deposit, and therefore permeable to fluids.

Alburnitas.—A tendency to remain like alburnum. A disease of trees, when white rings of wood are interposed among heart-wood.

‡ *Alepidotus*.—Destitute of lepides or scurfs.

‡ *Alginus*.—Resembling a capillary Algal.

Alliaceus.—Having the smell of garlic.

‡ *Alimonia*.—An old word for the crude or ascending sap.

Alis.—A termination indicative of belonging to a thing; thus, *radicalis* means of, or belonging to, a *radix* or root.

‡ *Allagos*.—In Greek compounds = Alternate; thus *allagophyllous* is alternate-leaved.

Allagostemon.—When stamens are attached alternately to the petals and the torus.

Alternate.—Placed on opposite sides of an axis on a different line, as in alternate leaves (SB. 36). Placed between other bodies of the same or different whorls, as in an Umbellifer, where the stamens are alternate with, that is, between the petals (SB. 135).

Alternative.—A term of æstivation, when of the pieces of a flower, being in two rows, the inner is so covered by the outer that each exterior piece overlaps half two of the interior row (EB. 135 l).

‡ *Alutaceus*.—Leathery; having the texture of leather; the same as coriaceous.

Alveola.—A socket.

Alveolæ.—The pores of some Fungals and the perithecium of others.

Alveolaris, *Alveolatus*.—Socketted, honey-combed; when a flat surface is excavated into very conspicuous cavities, as in the receptacles of many Composites. (ix.)



IX.

Algologia.—That part of Botany which treats of Algals.

‡ *Amalthea*.—A crowd of achænia, as in *Ranunculus* (VK. 298, bis. 2).

Amentum.—A catkin. A deciduous spike of unisexual apetalous flowers. (x.)



X.

Ambigenus.—When a part is of one nature on one side, and of another nature on the other side, as in the sepal of a *Nymphaea*,

which is green exteriorly and white interiorly.

‡ *Ambiguaeflorus*.—Applied by Cassini to flowers of an indeterminate form.

Ambitus.—The outline of any flat body; the figure represented by its edges.

‡ *Ambrosiacus*.—A smell like that of musk.

‡ *Ambiparus*.—A term used to distinguish such buds as produce at the same time both flowers and leaves, as the Horse-chesnut.

Ammodytes.—Living in sandy places.

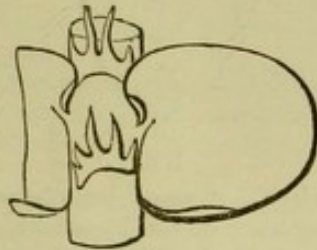
Amnios.—The fluid that is produced within the sac which receives the embryo-rudiment and engenders it.

Amorphous.—Having no definite form.

‡ *Amphanthium*.—The receptacle on which the flowers of a Fig or *Dorstenia* are seated.

Amphibryus.—Augmenting in diameter by additions over the whole surface or circumference.

Amphigastria.—The so-called stipules of Scale-mosses. (xi.)



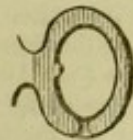
XI.

Amphigenous.—Growing all round an object.

Amphisarca.—A polyspermous, multilocular, superior, indehiscent, fruit, woody on the outside, pulpy within.

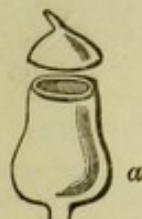
‡ *Amphispermium*.—A seed-vessel which is of the same figure as the seed it contains.

Amphitropal.—When an ovule is attached by its middle, so that the two ends are equidistant from the point of insertion. (xii.)



XII.

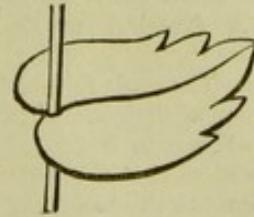
‡ *Amphora*.—The lower half of a pyxis; as in Henbane. (xiii. a.)



XIII.

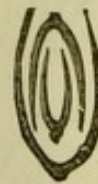
Amplectans, Amplexicaulis.—Embracing; as

when a leaf clasps a stem with its base. (xiv.)



XIV.

Amplexus.—Embracing. A term of veneration, when the two sides of one leaf overlap the two sides of the next leaf above it. (xv.)



XV.

‡ *Ampliatiflorus*.—A bad term applied to those Composites which have the florets of the ray enlarged, as in the Corncockle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

Ampliatius.—Enlarged.

Ampulla.—The metamorphosed flask-like leaves found on certain aquatics such as *Utricularia*. (xvi.)



XVI.

Ampullæformis, Ampullaceus.—In the form of a bladder or short flask.

Amylaceous granules.—Grains of starch.

Amylideæ.—Cells in Algae, secreting starch.

Amylum.—Starch; that granular matter of plants which iodine stains violet or blue.

Amyloid.—A substance analogous to starch, but becoming yellow in water after having been coloured blue by iodine.

‡ *Anabices*.—The stem of any Thallogen or Acrogen, the reproductive part excepted.

‡ *Anacampyla*.—Lacerations of the skin, of a narrow form, such as occur on the cap of some Agarics.

Analogy.—Resembling a thing in form but not in function; or in function but not in form. Corresponding with a thing in many points but differing in more, or in points of more importance. *Ex.*: the flowers of *Potentilla* and *Ranunculus* are analogous.

‡ *Anandrarius*.—Having no stamens, but numerous floral envelopes and pistils in their place.

Anantherum.—Having no anther. Applied only to filaments.

‡ *Ananthus*.—Destitute of a flower.

Anasarca.—A dropsical or fleshy enlargement.

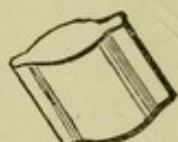
Anastomosis.—The angle formed by the union of veins, or of their branches.

Anatropal.—When an ovule is turned down upon itself, so that the foramen, or true apex, points to the base, and the chalaza is at the apex. (xvii.)



XVII.

Anceps.—Two-edged, as the stem of an Iris. (xviii.)



XVIII.

Ander.—In Greek compounds=the male sex; the stamen. *Monander*=having one stamen.

Andræceum.—The male system of a flower. The stamens taken collectively.

‡ *Androgynarius*.—When double flowers become so by a transformation of the stamens and pistil, without the floral envelope being changed.

‡ *Androgynicus*.—Of or belonging to an hermaphrodite flower.

‡ *Androgyniflorus*.—When all the flowers of the capitulum of a Composite are hermaphrodite.

Androgynus.—Applied to such kinds of inflorescence as consist of both male and female flowers.

‡ *Andropetalarius*.—When a flower becomes double in consequence of a multiplication of the corolla and a transformation of stamens into petals without the pistil being affected.

Androphorum.—The tube formed by a parcel of monadelphous filaments, as in Mallow.

Androus.—In Greek composition, refers to the stamens; thus, *monandrous* signifies having one stamen, &c.

Anfractuosus.—Twisted or rather sinuous, like the anther of a Cucurbit (SB. 144, 3).

Anfractus.—The turn of a spiral, or the curve of a sinuosity.

‡ *Angienchyma*.—Vascular tissue of any sort.

Angiocarpus.—A fruit covered by some envelope which disguises it, as the Spanish Chesnut, the Oak, the Filbert, all which have the fruit covered by the cupule. (VK. 200, 6.)

Angios.—In Greek compounds=a covering, usually an ovary; as *angiospermous*, having seeds enclosed in an ovary.

Angiolium.—The spore-case of certain Fungals.

Angular.—Having projecting angles.

Angulato-hastatus.—Hastate, with the lower lobes connected with the stalk by a wedge-shaped process or part. (xix.)



XIX.

‡ *Angulinervius*.—When veins form an angle with the midrib of a leaf. (xx.)



XX.

‡ *Anisobrious*.—A name sometimes given to Endogens, upon the hypothesis that their force of development is greater on one side than the other.

‡ *Anisodynamous*.—Same as *Anisobrious*.

Anisomerus.—When the parts of a flower are unequal in number. The same as *Unsymmetrical*.

Anisos.—In Greek compounds=Unequal.

Anisostemonous.—When the number of stamens is different from that of the petals.

Annexus.—Adhering to the face of anything.

Annotinus.—A year old. *Rami annotini* are branches one year old.

Annual.—Flowering and fruiting in the same year in which it is raised from seed.

Annularis.—Having the form of a ring, as in certain embryos (SB. 106, 3).

Annulatus.—Surrounded by elevated rings or bands, or by scars in the form of rings (VK. 185, 183). (xxi.)



XXI.

Annuliformis.—Ringshaped; a name applied to such stigmas as that of many Dogbanes (VK. 406, 2).

Anomalous.—Irregular, unusual, contrary to rule.

‡ *Anomalæcious*.—See *Polygamous*.

Annulus.—A ring ; as that which surrounds the spore-case of a fern (SB. 2), or the peristome of a moss ; or the membrane remaining round the stipe of an agaric when the cap has expanded (SB. 250). In the latter case, it is a membranous or filamentous veil, inserted on the one hand round the stem, and on the other into the edge of the pileus, so as to cover the organs of reproduction.

‡ *Ansæ*.—The stalks of the segments or leaflets of a compound leaf.

‡ *Antemedius*.—Standing before the middle of some other body, as petals when they are opposite to sepals.

‡ *Anthela*.—The panicle of a rush.

Anther.—The case which contains the pollen of a plant.

‡ *Anthesmolysis*.—The metamorphosis of inflorescence.

Antheridia.—The so-called male organs of Urn-mosses and similar plants.

Anthesis.—The act of expansion in a flower.

‡ *Anthesmus*.—An inflorescence.

Anthocarpous.—Composed of flowers and fruit blended into a solid mass, as in the Pineapple.

‡ *Anthoclinium*.—The receptacle of the flowers in the capitulum of a Composite plant.

Anthocyane.—The blue colouring matter of plants.

Anthodium.—The head of flowers, or capitulum of Composites.

‡ *Anthodyum*.—The involucre of composites.

Antholysis.—The retrograde metamorphosis of a flower.

Anthophorum.—A short stalk or internode which sometimes intervenes between the calyx and petals, supporting the latter and the inner organs.

‡ *Anthophorus*.—Flowerbearing.

Anthos.—In Greek composition, a flower.

Anthosperm.—A little coloured concretion scattered in the tissue of certain Fucoids.

Anthotaxis.—The arrangement of flowers on an inflorescence.

Anthracinus.—Coal-black.

Anthoxanthine.—The yellow colouring matter of plants.

‡ *Anthurus*.—An inflorescence consisting of a cluster of flowers at the end of a long stalk.

Anticus.—Placed in front of a flower, the front being regarded as the part most remote from the axis. Thus, the lip of an Orchis is anticus.

‡ *Antidromal*.—When the direction of the spire of a lateral organ is the reverse of that on the central stem.

Antitropal.—The same as *Orthotropal*.

‡ *Antrum*.—An old name for the fruit now called a Pome.

‡ *Apagynus*.—A plant which fruits only once in its life.

‡ *Aperispermatus*.—When a seed has no albumen.

‡ *Apertio*.—The act of expansion in a flower.

Apertura.—The ostium of certain Fungals.

Apetalous.—Having no petals. Also extended to plants that have neither calyx nor corolla.

‡ *Apex*.—The ostium of certain Fungals.

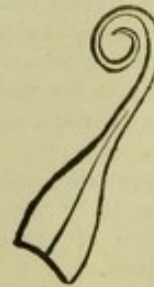
‡ *Aphotistes*.—A plant growing in the absence of light ; as a Truffle.

‡ *Aphrostase*.—Cellular tissue.

Apicalis.—At the point of anything.

‡ *Apices*.—The old name of the stamens.

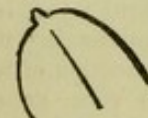
‡ *Apicicircinnatus*.—Terminated in a circinate manner ; as the leaf of *Gloriosa superba*. (xxii.)



XXII.

Apicularis.—Inserted on, or originating from, the point or upper part of anything.

Apiculatus.—Terminating abruptly in a little point. (xxiii.)



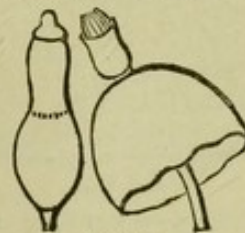
XXIII.

Apiculus.—A little point, not stiff.

Apocarpous.—Having the carpels, or at least their styles disunited.

‡ *Apodogynus*.—Said of a disk when it does not adhere to the base of the ovary.

Apophysis.—A thickened elongation, or enlargement of the base of the spore-case of an Urn-moss. (xxiv.)



XXIV.

Apostasis.—The monstrous disunion of parts naturally consolidated.

Apothecia.—The shields of Lichens ; firm horny disks arising from the thallus, &c., containing spores. (xxv.)



XXV.

Appendages.—Leaves and all their modifications are appendages of the axis. Hairs, prickles, &c., are appendages of the part

which bears them. A name applied to processes of any kind.

‡ *Appendices*.—An old name for suckers; such as the offsets of a Pineapple.

Appendiculate.—Furnished with appendages; accessory organs, or expansions, of any sort.

‡ *Appendiculum*.—Any appendage or accessory part.

Apple.—A fleshy, inferior, plurilocular, few-seeded fruit.

Appositus.—Placed side by side.

Apricus.—Living in open sunny places.

Approximatus.—Brought close together.

Aquaticus.—Living in water.

Aquatilis.—Living under water.

Aquosus.—Watery; containing much water in the tissue.

Arachnoid.—Resembling cobweb in appearance; seeming to be covered with cobweb, in consequence of the entanglement of long white hairs.

‡ *Araneosus*.—Same as *Arachnoid*.

Arbor.—A tree; that is to say, a woody perennial plant, having a distinct bole or trunk, from which the main branches grow.

Arbusculus.—A tree of small dimensions.

Arbustum.—A shrub; that is to say, a woody perennial plant, having no distinct bole, but only a collection of woody branches.

‡ *Arcesthide*.—A cone or strobilus, whose scales are fleshy, and become united; the same as *Galbulus*.

Archegonium.—The early condition of the spore-case, to which it stands in the same relation as the ovary to a ripe fruit.

Archistreptes.—The principal spirals formed in the development of leaves.

Arcuato-areolatus.—Divided into spaces by curves. (xxvi.)



XXVI.

Arcuato-contortus.—Forming a depressed spiral, as in some kinds of legume. (xxvii.)



XXVII.

‡ *Area*.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

Arcuatus.—Curved like a bow.

Arenarius.—Living in sandy places.

Areolæ.—The tessellated spaces in the thallus of some Lichens.

Areolate.—Divided off into distinct spaces, usually angular. The skin of a plant is areolate (EB. 65 a b c.)

Argenteus.—Silvery; a pale colour, resem-

bling silver; an appearance often produced by air being present beneath the skin.

Argillosus.—Living in clayey places.

Argos.—In Greek compounds signifies pure white; the same as *Candidus*.

Argute-serratus.—Having fine sharp-pointed serratures. (xxviii.)



XXVIII.

Argyros.—In Greek compounds signifies silvery; of the colour of silver.

‡ *Arhizoblastus*.—An embryo which has no radicle.

Arhizus.—Having no root.

Aril, *Arillus*.—A body which rises up from the placenta, and encompasses the seed.

‡ *Arilliformis*.—Bag-shaped; resembling an aril.

Arillode.—A false aril; a coating of the seed proceeding from its own surface, and not from the placenta (EB. 214).

Arista.—The awn or beard of corn, or any such process.

Aristatus.—Furnished with an arista.

Armature, *Arma*.—Any kind of defence consisting of spines, prickles, &c.

‡ *Armeniaceus*.—Apricot-coloured.

Armeniacus.—A native of Armenia, according to De Candolle, but generally used to signify apricot-coloured.

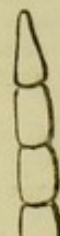
Aroma.—The perfume of plants.

Aromaticus.—Having a spicy taste or smell.

Arrectus.—Pointing upwards.

Arrow-headed.—Shaped like a barbed arrow (EB. 118 b).

Articulatus.—Being jointed; that is, separating freely, by a clean scar from some other part. The reverse of continuous. (xxix.)



XXIX.

Articulus.—A joint; a place where spontaneous or easy separation takes place.

Artiphyllous.—A name given to such nodes as bear manifest buds.

Arvensis.—Living in open fields.

Ascelli.—The spores of certain Fungals.

Ascending.—Directed upwards; as the stem, which is the ascending axis. Rising upwards with a curve: as many stems. Simply rising upwards.

Ascens.—As a termination signifies having a tendency to a thing; as *cinerascens*, having a tendency to become ash-coloured.

Ascidia.—The asci of certain Fungals.

‡ *Ascidiatum*.—Furnished with Ascidia.

Ascidium.—A pitcher; various modifications of leaves containing, or capable of holding fluid (EB. 112 c, h).

Asci.—Spore-cases consisting of a long or roundish cell containing spores.

Ascoma.—The Pileus, receptacle, pores, or lamellæ of certain Fungals.

Ascopora.—The spore-case of certain Fungals.

Asparagi.—Suckers; young shoots springing from beneath the ground, and usually covered with scales.

Asper.—Rough with hairs or points.

Aspergilliformis.—Brush-shaped, like the stigmas of grasses. (xxx.)



XXX.

Assurgens.—Same as *Ascending*.

‡ *Astathe*.—A substance supposed by Hartig to lie between the outer skin and lining of a cell.

‡ *Astichus*.—Not arranged in rows.

Astomous.—Not having an orifice.

Ater.—Pure black.

Athera.—In Greek compounds signifies an awn or stiff bristle, like the beard of barley.

‡ *Atractenchyma*.—Fusiform cellular tissue. See *Prosenchyma*.

Atramentarius.—Black as ink.

Atratus.—Blackened; when a portion of a part becomes gradually black; as the point of the glumes of *Carex*.

Atropal.—An ovule which never alters its original position (xxxv.); same as *Orthotropal*.



XXXI.

Atropurpureus.—Black purple; like the purple Scabious flowers.

Atroviridis, *Atrovirens*.—Deep green; like the leaves of a Pinaster tree.

Attenuatus.—Tapering gradually to a point.

Atus.—As a termination indicates the presence of an organ; thus, *corollatus* signifies having a corolla; *foliatus* having leaves.

‡ *Auleum*, or *Aulæum*.—An old name for the corolla.

Aurantium.—A succulent superior fruit with a tough rind, such as an orange.

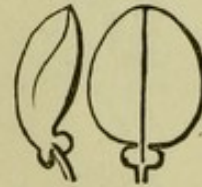
Aurantiæ, *Aurantiacus*.—Orange-coloured.

Auratus.—Metallic yellow; shot with gold.

Aureus.—Golden yellow, not metallic.

‡ *Auriculæ*.—The so-called stipules of Scale-mosses. See *Amphigastria*.

Auriculatus.—Having a pair of small round lobes or ears. (xxxvii.)



XXXII.

‡ *Autocarpus*.—A term applied to fruits which are free from surrounding organs.

Autopsia.—The seeing a thing oneself. The knowledge of the external forms of plants. *Desvaux*.

Avenius.—Having no veins.

Awn.—The beard of corn, or any such slender process.

Awned.—Having an awn.

Axe-shaped.—Shaped like a ancient hatchet. (xxxviii.)



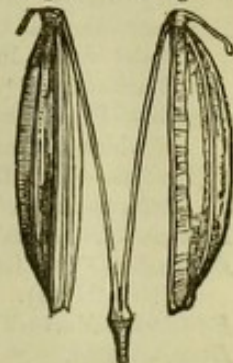
XXXIII.

Axis.—The stem including the root; or any centre round which leaves and other such organs are arranged.

Axis, accessory.—An axis of a second rank; secondary to some principal axis.

Axil, *Axilla*.—The angle formed between the axis and any organ that grows from it; the base of a lateral ascending organ, on the upper side.

Axile, *Axial*.—Of or belonging to the axis. In the accompanying figure of the fruit of an Umbellifer the carpophores are axile. (xxxiv.)



XXXIV.

Axillary.—Growing in the axil of anything.
In the annexed figure a capitulum is axillary to a phyllodium. (xxxv.)



XXXV.

Axis, appendages of the.—All the leafy or thin expansions that grow upon a stem, such as leaves, and the parts of a flower.

Axis, ascending.—The stem.

Axis, descending.—The root.

Azureus.—Sky-blue.

Bacca.—A berry; that is to say, a succulent seed-vessel, filled with pulp, in which the seeds nestle, as in *Solanum*.

Bacca corticata.—A berry having a rind; as an Orange.

‡ *Bacca sicca*.—A fruit which is a berry when unripe, but becomes a dry body when ripe.

‡ *Bacca spuria*.—Any fleshy fruit, which is not a bacca; as the Juniper, Strawberry, Raspberry, &c.

Baccata semina.—Seeds with a pulpy skin.

Baccatus.—Having a pulpy texture; a term only applied to the parts of a flower or fruit.

‡ *Baccaularius*.—Such a fruit as that of the Mallow; viz. several one or two-seeded dry carpels cohering round an axis.

‡ *Baccausus*.—A union of several simple fleshy fruits in one flower, as in the Blackberry.

Bacilli.—The separable moving narrow plates, of which the genus *Diatoma* is composed.

‡ *Bacillus*.—The little bulbs found on the inflorescence of some plants.

Badius.—Chesnut-brown.

Balausta.—The fruit of the Pomegranate (EB. 212 b).

Banded.—Marked with cross-bars of colour.

Band-shaped.—Narrow and very long.

Barbatus.—Having long weak hairs, in one or more tufts. (xxxvi.)



XXXVI.

Barbs.—Hooked hairs (EB. 73, o, p).

‡ *Barbellæ*.—The hairs of the pappus of Composites, when they are short, stiff, and straight.

‡ *Barbellulæ*.—Small conical spine-like processes of the pappus of Composites, as in *Aster*.

‡ *Barbellulatus*.—Furnished with *Barbellulæ*.

Barbula.—The inner row of fringes or teeth in the peristome of such mosses as *Tortula* (VK. 45. 1).

Bark.—All the outer integuments of a plant beyond the wood, and formed of tissue parallel with it. The only true bark is that of *Exogens*. In *Endogens* *False Bark*, also called *Cortical integument*, stands in place of bark, from which it is known by the fibrous tissue of the wood passing into it obliquely.

Basal.—Growing at the base of anything, as ovules at the base of an axile placenta.

Basi bracteolatum.—A term applied chiefly to the involucre of a Composite, when it is surrounded at the base by a distinct order of bracts. (xxxvii.)



XXXVII.

Basidiospore.—The spores which stand upon the Basidia.

Basidia.—Little elevations found among Fungals, consisting of a single cell, having one or more points at its apex, each bearing a spore. (SB. 250, 2).

‡ *Basigynium*.—The stalk of an ovary above the stamens or petals (EB. 169 a).

Basifixus.—Attached by the base.

Basilaris.—Seated at the base of anything. See *Basal*.

‡ *Basilatus*.—Arising from a broad base, as certain hairs. (xxxviii.)



XXXVIII.

Basinervius.—When the ribs of a leaf all spring from its base. (xxxix.)



XXXIX.

‡ *Basis*.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Basisolatus.—A term applied to leaves, which like those of *Sedum*, are extended downwards below their true origin. (xl.)



XL.

Beaked.—Ending in a long sharp terete, or angular point.

Bearded.—See *Barbatus*.

Bell-shaped.—Having the form of a bell (SB. 161).

Bellying.—When a round body is more prominent on one side, or at one point, than at another. (xli.)



XLI.

Berried.—See *Baccate*.

Berry.—See *Bacca*.

‡ *Besimen*.—A spore.

Bi.—(In compound words) twice.

Biarticulatus.—Two-jointed. (xlii.)



XLII.

Biacuminatus.—Having two diverging points. (xlii.)*



XLII *

Bicarinatus.—Having two elevated ribs or keels on the under side, as in the paleæ of some grasses. (xliii.)



XLIII

Biauritus.—Having two little ears. See also *Auriculatus*.

Bicallosus.—Having two callosities, as the lip of many Orchids.

‡ *Biceps*.—A name given to that kind of keel in leguminous plants, where the legs or stalks are free. (xliv.)



XLIV.

Bicolor.—Two-coloured.

Biconjugatus.—When each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets. (xlv.)



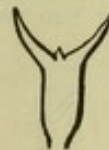
XLV.

Biconjugato-pinnatus.—When each of two secondary petioles is pinnated. (xlv.)



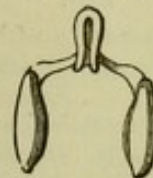
XLVI.

Bicornis, *Bicornutus*.—Having two horn-like processes. (xlvii.)



XLVII.

Bicruris.—Having two legs. (xlviii.)



XLVIII.

Bidentate.—Having two teeth.

Bidigitato-pinnatus.—Same as *Biconjugato-pinnatus*.

Biduus.—Lasting two days only.

Biennial.—Requiring two years to form its flowers and fruit, and then dying. Growing one year, flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.

Bifarius, *Bifariam*.—Arranged in two rows (SB. 240). This term is frequently applied to flowers, and to ovules.

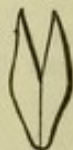
Bifariam-imbricatus.—Imbricated in two rows. (xlix.)



XLIX.

Biferus.—Double bearing; producing flowers or fruit twice in the same season.

Bifidus.—Split half way into two parts. (l.)



L.

Biflorus.—Bearing two flowers on the same footstalk (SB. 123).

Bifoliate.—Having two leaflets only to a leaf. (li.)



LI.

Bifolliculus.—A double follicle. (lii.)



LII.

Biforatus.—Having two pores or apertures. (liii.)



LIII.

Biforines.—Oblong cells, with an aperture at each end, through which raphides are expelled.

‡ *Bifrons*.—Growing on both surfaces of a leaf. Appearing equally like two different things.

Bifurcate.—Twice-forked; having two pairs of diverging horn-like arms.

Bigeminate.—Same as *Biconjugate*.

Bigeminus.—In two pairs; as the placenta of many plants (VK. 447, 3).

Biglumis.—Consisting of two of the scales called, among grasses, glumes. (liv.)



LIV.

Bigeners.—Mule plants obtained by crossing species of different genera. This kind of hybridism has been said to be impossible; Kölreuter in particular adduced examples of failure in the attempt. But modern experimentalists incline to believe in the possibility of such a union.

‡ *Bihilatus*.—Having two scars, or projections, as in some pollen. (lv.)



LV.

Bijugus.—A pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets. (lvi.)



LVI.

Bilabiate.—Divided into two separate parts or lips, placed one over the other (EB. 152).

Bilamellatus.—Consisting of two plates, as many placenta, stigmas, &c.

Bilobus.—Divided into two lobes. (lvii.)



LVII.

Bimestris.—Existing for two months only.

Bimus.—Lasting three years.

Binatim.—In pairs.

‡ *Binato-pinnatus*.—The same as *Bipinnate*.

‡ *Binatus*.—Same as *Bifoliate*.

‡ *Binervulatus*.—Having two vascular cords.

Bini.—Two together, twin.

‡ *Biniflorus*.—Bearing flowers in pairs.

Binodal.—Consisting of two nodes.

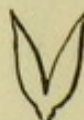
Binus.—In pairs.

Bipaleolatus.—Consisting of two small scales or paleae, as in grasses. (lviii.)



LVIII.

Bipartitus.—Divided nearly to the base into two parts. (lix.)



LIX.

Bipinnatiparted, Bipinnatifid.—When both the primary and secondary segments of a leaf are pinnatifid. (lx.)



LX.

Bipinnatisected, Bipinnate.—When the primary and secondary divisions of a leaf are pinnated. (lxi.)



LXI.

Bipentaphyllus.—Having from two to five leaflets.

Bipes.—Same as *Bicruris*.

Bipinnatipartito-laciniatus.—Being bipinnatifid with the divisions laciniated.

Biplicatus.—Having two folds or plaits.

‡ *Bipolymoruous.*—Consisting of two or many parts.

Biporose.—Opening by two round holes. (lxii.)



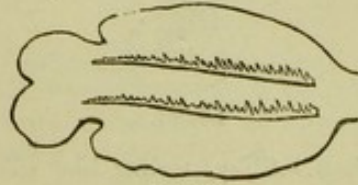
LXII.

Biradiate.—Consisting of two or more rays as in certain umbels.

Birimose.—Opening by two slits, as most anthers (EB. 163).

Biseptatus.—Having two partitions.

Biserialis.—Arranged in two rows not on opposite sides of an axis; as on a flat surface. (lxiii.)



LXIII.

Biserrate.—When serratures are themselves serrate (SB. 30).

‡ *Bispathellulatus.*—Consisting of two spatheæ or glumes.

Bitten.—Terminated irregularly and abruptly; applied to leaves and roots. (lxiv.)



LXIV.

Biternate.—When the principal divisions of a leaf are three, each of which bears three leaflets. (lxv.)



LXV.

Bivittatus.—Having two vittæ.

Blade.—The lamina or expanded part of a leaf.

Bladdery.—Inflated like an animal bladder; as the fruit of the Bladder Senna or *Colutea arborescens*.

Blastema.—The axis of an embryo, comprehending the radicle and plumula, with the intervening portion. ‡ Also the thallus of a lichen.

Blastidia.—Secondary cells generated in the interior of another cell. (EB. 52).
Schleiden.

‡ *Blastophorus.*—The vitellus.

‡ *Blastus.*—The plumule.

Blepharæ.—The teeth or fringes belonging to the peristome of an Urn-moss.

Bletting.—That kind of change which results in the formation of a brown colour, without putrefaction, as in the fruit of the Medlar.

Boat-shaped.—Having the figure of a boat in miniature, with its keel. (lxvi.)



LXVI.

Bombycinus.—Silky, feeling like silk; this term is not applied to hairiness of any sort.

Bossed.—Round and flat, with a prominent centre, as the Highland target; as the fruit of *Paliurus Australis*.

Botanos.—In Greek compounds, signifies a plant.

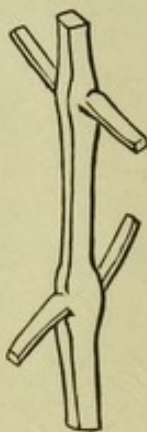
Bothrenchyma.—The pitted, or dotted, or so-called porous tissue of plants (EB. 23).

Botrys.—The term applied in Greek compounds to the Raceme. A bunch.

Botuliformis.—Sausage-shaped.

Brachialis.—An ell long; twenty-four inches long.

Brachiate.—When branches spread, at nearly right angles, alternately in opposite directions. (lxvii.)



LXVII.

Brachium.—An ell, or two feet.

Brachypodus.—Having a short foot or stalk.

Brachys.—In words of Greek origin, signifies short.

Bractæ or *Bracts*.—The leaves placed immediately below a calyx, if they are at all altered from their usual form (SB. 183).

Bracteatus, ‡ *Bracteiferus*.—Having bracts.

‡ *Bracteanus*.—Formed of bracts.

Branches.—The divisions of a stem, or any other part of the axis of growth.

Breathing-pores.—See *Stomates*.

Brevi-ramosus.—Short-branched.

Brick-colour.—A dull red, like that of a red brick.

Bracteolæ or *Bractlets*.—Bracts of a second order, usually smaller and more changed

than the true bracts, also small bracts. (lxviii. a)



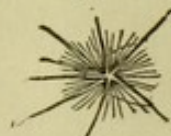
LXVIII.

Bristle-pointed.—Terminating in a stiff short hair. (lxix.)



LXIX.

Bristles.—Stiff sharp hairs. (lxx.)



LXX.

Bristly.—Covered with stiff sharp hairs.

Brown red.—Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown.

Brunneus.—Deep brown; not much different from chesnut-brown.

Brush-shaped.—See *Aspergilliform*.

Bryology.—That part of Botany which treats of mosses.

‡ *Buccæ*.—The lateral sepals or wings of the flower of an Aconite. (lxxi.)



LXXI.

Buckler-shaped.—Having the form of a small round buckler. (lxxii.)

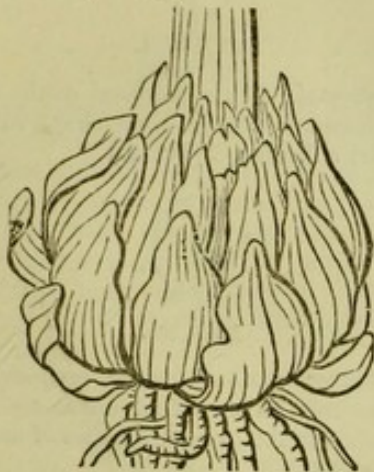


LXXII.

Bud.—The young folded-up branch or flower.

Bulb.—A leaf-bud, the scales of which are fleshy, and which propagates an individual (SB. 9).

Bulb, naked.—A bulb whose scales are loose and almost separate, as in the Crown Imperial. (lxxiii.)



LXXIII.

Bulb, solid.—A corm, which see.

Bulb, tunicated.—A bulb whose outer scales are thin and membranous.

Bulbiceps.—A stem, bulbous at the base (VK. 295, 1).

Bulbillus.—An axillary bulb with fleshy scales, which falls off its parent spontaneously, and propagates it.

‡ *Bulbodium*.—The solid bulb of old botanists. A corm, which see.

Bulbosus.—Having the structure of a bulb; having bulbs.

Bulbosi pili.—Hairs that proceed from a swollen base. (lxxiv.)



LXXIV.

Bulbotuber.—A corm, which see.

Bullus squamosus.—A naked bulb, which see.

Bullatus.—Blistered; puckered; when the parenchyma of a leaf is larger than the area in which it is formed.

‡ *Bursa*.—The antheridium of a Chara.

Bursicula, (adj. *Bursiculatus*).—A small purse. The pouch-like expansion of the

stigma, into which the caudicle of some Orchids is inserted. (lxxv.)



LXXV.

Butterfly-shaped.—See *Papilionaceous*.

Byssus.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Byssaceous.—Composed of fine entangled threads.

‡ *Cachrys*.—The cone of a Pine Tree.

‡ *Cacumen*.—The axis of anything. The line, real or imaginary, that passes from the base to the summit of anything.

Caducous.—Dropping off.

Cæruleus.—Blue; a pale indigo colour.

Cæsius.—Lavender colour.

Cæspitose.—Growing in tufts or patches.

‡ *Cætophium*.—The glumes of grasses.

‡ *Calamus*.—A fistular stem without an articulation.

Calathiformis.—Cup-shaped; or almost hemispherical.

Calathida, *Calathis*, *Calathium*.—The head of flowers borne by Composites (SB. 157).

‡ *Calathidiflorus*.—Bearing a calathid or capitulum.

‡ *Calathiphorum*.—The stalk of the calathid.

Calcar, (adj. *Calcaratus*).—A spur; a hollow process of some part of a flower (SB. 224, 2.)

Calcareus.—Dead-white, like chalk. Also growing in chalky places; or having the substance of chalk.

Calceolate.—Having the form of a slipper (EB. 151, b), or round-toed shoe.

Calcariformis.—Shaped like a calcar or spur.

Calceus.—Dead-white, like chalk.

‡ *Calicalis*.—Of or belonging to the calyx.

Calicatus.—Furnished with a calyx.

Calycinus.—Of or belonging to a calyx; having the texture of a calyx.

‡ *Calicinarius*.—When a flower becomes double by an increase in the number of lobes of the calyx or sepals.

‡ *Calicinianus*.—Originating in a calyx.

‡ *Calicularis*.—A term of aestivation, when the outer bracts of an involucre are much shorter than the inner.

Calyculus.—A partial involucre, containing but one, or perhaps two flowers. Also the external bracts of a capitulum, when they form a distinct ring or rings.—See *Basi-bracteolatum*.

Callus, (adj. *Callosus*).—A hardened part; anything which has acquired unusual hardness and toughness. Also used in the sense of verruca. ‡ Also the hymenium of certain Fungals.

Calloso-serratus.—When serratures are callosities. (lxxvi.)



LXXVI.

‡ *Calopodium*.—The spathe of an Arad.

‡ *Calpa*.—The spore-case of certain Urn-mosses.

Calvus.—Quite naked. Bald. Having no hairs, or other such processes.

‡ *Calybio*, *Calybium*.—A hard, one-celled, inferior, dry fruit, seated in a cupule; as an acorn, or a Hazel-nut.

Calyciflorus.—Growing on the calyx.

Calycinialis.—Of or belonging to the calyx.

Calycinus.—Of or belonging to a calyx. Also a calyx of unusual size.

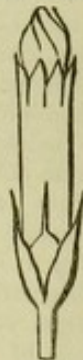
Calycoideus.—Resembling a calyx.

‡ *Calycostemon*.—A stamen that grows on a calyx.

Calyptra, (adj. *Calyptrate*).—The hood of an Urn-moss (SB. 248).

Calyptriformis.—Shaped like a calyptra, or extinguisher; as the calyx of Eucalyptus.

Calyx.—The most external of the floral envelopes; it is called *adhærens*, or *superior*, when it is not separable from the ovary; *liberus*, or *inferior*, when it is separate from that part; *calyculate*, when it is surrounded at the base by bracts in a ring. (lxxvii.) ‡ Also the



LXXVII.

receptacle of certain Fungals.

‡ *Calyx communis*.—The old name of the involucre of Composites, &c.

‡ *Camara*.—A carpel.

‡ *Cumarius*.—Resembling a simple carpel; as the fleshy berry-like fruit of Actæa.

Cambium.—The viscid fluid which appears between the bark and wood of Exogens, when the new wood is forming. Also

the mucus of vegetation out of which all new organs are produced.

‡ *Camerula*.—A small cell in the interior of a plant.

Campanulate, *Campanaceus*, *Campaniformis*.—Shaped like a bell (SB. 161).

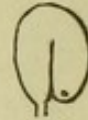
Campestris.—Growing in open fields or plains.

Campylotropal.—An ovule, one of whose sides grows much faster than the other, so that while the chalaza remains at the hilum, the foramen is brought nearly into contact with it. (lxxvii.)



LXXVIII.

Camptotropal.—An orthotropal ovule, curved downwards like a horse-shoe, with the sides adherent. (lxxix.)



LXXIX.

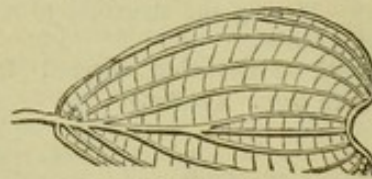
Campylospermous.—When a seed or seed-like fruit is so rolled up as to have a furrow in the longer diameter of one side. (lxxx.)



LXXX.

Canaliculatus.—Channelled, like the petioles of many leaves.

Cancellate.—Composed of veins only; all the parenchyma or intervening web being absent. (lxxxi.)



LXXXI.

Candidus.—Pure white, but not so white as snow.

Canescens.—Greyish-white. A term applied to hairy surfaces.

Canus.—Grey-white. A term applied to hairy surfaces.

Cap.—The convex part of an Agaric, or similar Fungal (SB. 250, 1).

Capillaceus, *Capillaris*.—Having the form of a thread (SB. 84, the lower part).

‡ *Capillamentum*.—The filament.

‡ *Capillatæ radices*.—Roots covered with hairs, such as those which are first produced after germination.

Capillus, (adj. *Capillaris*).—The breadth of a hair; the twelfth part of a line.

Capillitium.—Entangled filamentary matter in Fungals, bearing sporidia. (lxxxvii.)



LXXXII.

Capitatus.—Pin-headed, as the stigma of a Primrose, or certain hairs (EB. 73 a, l.). Also growing in heads, or terminal close clusters, as the flowers of Composites, &c.

‡ *Capitifomis*.—Shaped like a head.

Capitulum.—A close head of sessile flowers. Also a term vaguely applied among Fungals to the receptacle, pileus, or peridium.

‡ *Capreolus*.—A tendril.

Caprifificatio.—A fertilisation of flowers by the aid of insects; as that of the garden Fig by a small fly.

‡ *Capsella*.—The same as Achænium.

Capsule, (adj. *Capsular*).—Any dry dehiscent seed-vessel. A spurious capsule ‡ is any dry seed-vessel that is dehiscent. ‡ Also employed among Fungals, to denote certain kinds of perithecium, or receptacle.

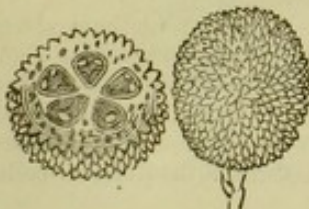
Capsuliferus.—Capsule-bearing.

Caput.—The peridium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Caput florum*.—Same as *Capitulum*.

‡ *Caput radialis*.—The crown of a root. The very short stem, or rather bud, which terminates the roots of herbaceous plants (EB. 75, c).

‡ *Carcerulus*, (adj. *Carcerular*).—An indehiscent, many-celled, superior fruit, such as that of the Linden. (lxxxviii.) ‡ Also



LXXXIII.

employed among Fungals to denote their spore-case.

Carcinoma.—A disease in trees when the bark separates, an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts.

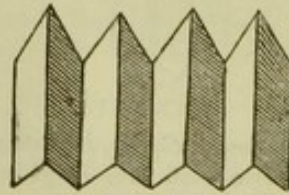
Carcithium.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Carcytes*.—See *Mycelium*.

Carina, (adj. *Carinatus*).—A keel. The two anterior petals of a papilionaceous flower, the three anterior in a Milkwort, or any

such. Also the thin sharp back of certain parts; as that of a glume of *Phalaris*, &c.

Carinato-plicatus.—So plaited that each fold is like a keel, as in the peristome of some *Urn-mosses*. (lxxxiv.)



LXXXIV.

Cariopsis.—A one-celled, one-seeded, superior fruit, whose pericarp is membranous and united to the seed; as corn.

Cariosus.—Decayed; rotted off.

Carmine.—The purest red, without admixture.

Carneus.—Flesh-colour; the pale red of *Roses*.

Carnositas.—Fleshiness.

Carnosus.—Fleshy; of the consistence of flesh.

Caro.—The fleshy part of fruit. The flesh or tissue of which Fungals consist.

‡ *Carpadelium*.—An inferior indehiscent two or more celled fruit with solitary seeds, and carpels which, when ripe, separate from a common axis, as in *Umbellifers*.

Carpel, (adj. *Carpellaris*).—One of the rolled up leaves of which the pistil is composed, whether they are combined or distinct.

Carpicus.—Of or belonging to a seed-vessel.

Carpidium.—The same as *carpel*.

‡ *Carpium*.—A *carpel*.

Carpoclonium.—A free case or receptacle of spores found in certain *Algals*. (lxxxv.)



LXXXV.

Carpology.—That part of Botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

‡ *Carpoma*.—A collection of *Spermangia*.

‡ *Carpomorpha*.—Those parts in cryptogamic plants which resemble true fruits without being such. The spores of *Lichens*.

Carpon.—In Greek compounds = the fruit.

‡ *Carpophorum*.—The stalk of the pistil above or beyond the stamens.

‡ *Carpophyllum*.—The same as *carpel*.

‡ *Carpopodium*.—A fruit-stalk.

Carpotomium.—The opening into the spore-case of *Algals*.

Cartilaginous.—Hard and tough, like the skin of an *Apple-seed*.

Caruncula, (adj. *Carunculatus*, *Caruncularis*).—A wart or protuberance round or near the hilum of a seed. (lxxxvi.)



LXXXVI.

Caryophyllaceous, *Caryophyllatus*.—A corolla whose petals have long distinct claws (SB. 106, 1).

Caryopsis, (adj. *Caryopsideus*).—See *Cariopsis*.

‡ *Cassideous*.—Having the form of a helmet; as the upper sepal in the flower of an Aconite. (lxxxvii.)



LXXXVII.

Cassus.—Empty, like an anther without pollen.

Castratus.—When an important part is missing, as in the case of filaments which have no anthers.

‡ *Cataclesium*.—A one-celled, one-seeded fruit, inclosed within a hardened calyx, as in *Mirabilis*.

‡ *Catapetalous*.—Having the petals slightly united by their inner edge near the base, as in the Mallow. A form of polypetalous.

Catenulatus.—Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain.

‡ *Cathedrus*.—When any part grows between the angles of a stem.

Catkin.—A deciduous spike, consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers (SB. 42). An amentum.

‡ *Catulus*.—A catkin, or amentum.

Cauda, (adj. *Caudatus*).—Any long, soft, narrow, terminal appendage. (lxxxviii.)



LXXXVIII.

Caudex.—The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

‡ *Caudex repens*.—A creeping stem; what is now called a rhizome.

Caudex descendens.—The root.

‡ *Caudex radialis*.—The extreme point of the root.

‡ *Caudici-continuus*.—Continuous with the stem; occasionally said of leaves which have no articulation with the stem.

Caudicula.—The cartilaginous strap which connects certain kinds of pollen masses to the stigma (SB. 224, 3. lxxxv).

‡ *Cauliculus*.—A small stem produced at the neck of a root without the previous production of a leaf. Also the imaginary space between the radicle and cotyledons of an embryo. Also the stipe of certain Fungals.

Cauligenus.—Arising from a stem.

Cauline.—Of or belonging to the stem; *cauline stipules* are such as adhere to the stem as much as to the petiole or leaf.

Caulis.—The stem; the ascending axis; a name only given to this part in its customary state, growing in the air.

‡ *Caulis deliquescent*.—A stem which at a distance above the earth breaks into irregular ramifications.

‡ *Caulis excurrent*.—A stem which shoots straight from the ground to the summit, having branches on the sides; as in *Abies*.

‡ *Caulocarpous*.—A stem which lives many years, repeatedly bearing flowers and fruit; as a shrub or tree.

‡ *Cauloma*.—The stem of a Palm-tree. The stem-like portion of the thallus of such Algae as some *Fuci*.

Caulon.—In Greek compounds = stem.

Causticus.—Biting in taste, like Cayenne Pepper.

Cavernuli.—The pores of certain Fungals.

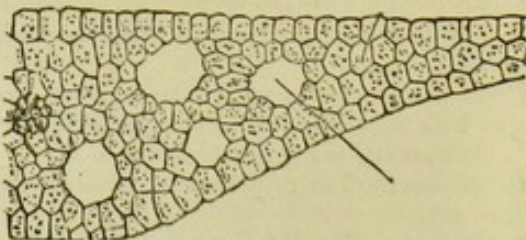
‡ *Cavitas*.—The perithegium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Cavus*.—The peridium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Cavus superus*.—The hymenium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Cella*.—A name sometimes given to a form of the perithegium among Fungals.

Cells, *Cellulæ*.—Cavities in the interior of a plant. The cells of tissue are those which form the interior of the elementary vesicles. Cells of the stem, air-cells, (lxxxix)



LXXXIX.

&c., are spaces organically formed by a peculiar building up of tissue, for various

purposes; cells of the ovary, &c. are the interior of carpellary leaves, and so on.

Cellular system.—That part of the plant which consists of cells or elementary vesicles.

Cellulose.—The primitive membrane, free from all deposits of sedimentary or other matter. Its composition, according to the latest analysis, is $C_{24} H_{20} O_{10}$.

Cenobium, (adj. *Cenobionar*, *Cenobioneus*).—Such fruits as those of Labiates, Borage-worts, &c., which consist of several distinct lobes, not terminated by a style or stigma (VK. 441, 4).

Centimetrum.—A French measure = $4\frac{43}{100}$ French lines.

Centrifugal.—A term applied to those kinds of inflorescence which, like the cyme, flower first at the end, and last at the base.

Centripetal.—A term applied to those kinds of inflorescence which, like the spike or capitulum, flower first at the base, and last at the end or centre.

Centron, or *Centrum*.—In Greek compounds = calcar, a spur.

Centrum.—The centre of a solid body; as of a sphere, or cube.

‡ *Cephalanthium*.—The capitulum of Composites.

Cephalium.—A peculiar woolly enlargement of the apex of the stem of certain Indian figs called Melocacts, among which hairs the flowers appear.

Cephalophorum.—A term employed among Fungals, sometimes to denote their receptacle, sometimes their stipe.

‡ *Cephalodium*.—A knob-like shield, such as occurs in the genus *Scyphophorus*. (xc.) The capitulum of Composites.



XC.

Cephaloideous.—The same as *Capitate*.

‡ *Ceratium*.—What is usually called a capsula siliquiformis. A long, slender, horn-like, one-celled, superior fruit, as in *Hypocoum*. (xci.)



XCI.

Cephalum.—In Greek compounds, the head or terminal mass, or thickened end of anything.

Ceraceus, *Cereus*.—Having the consistence or appearance of wax.

Ceramidium.—See *Cystocarp*.

Cercidium.—The Mycelium of certain Fungals.

Cerinus.—The colour of yellow wax.

‡ *Cerium*, *Cerio*.—Same as *Caryopsis*.

Cernuus.—Inclining a little from the perpendicular; generally applied to drooping flowers (SB. 51).

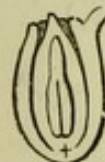
Cervinus.—Deep tawny, such as the dark part of a lion's hide.

‡ *Cervix*.—An obsolete term for rhizome.

‡ *Chæta*.—A bristle. The slender stalk of the spore-case of Mosses. Same as *Seta*.

Chaff, *Chaffy*.—See *Paleaceous*.

Chalaza, (adj. *Chalazinus*).—That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the integuments; it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite the end of the cotyledons, as at + in the accompanying figure. (xcii.)



XCII.

Chalk white.—Dull white, with a dash of grey.

Channelled.—Hollowed out like a gutter, as many leaf-stalks.

‡ *Characinus*.—Composed of single, or a few, parallel tubes, like the stem of *Chara* (SB. 251).

Character.—A short phrase expressing the essential marks by which a given thing is distinguished from other things. A specific character distinguishes one species from other species, and so on.

Chartaceus.—Having the texture of writing paper.

Chermesinus.—A kind of crimson.

Chloro.—In Greek compounds, green.

Chlorochrous.—Having a green skin.

Chlorosis.—A loss of colour; a kind of disease with that symptom.

Chlorophyll.—The green resinous granular colouring matter secreted below the surface of plants.

Chorda pistillaris.—A line of tissue reaching from the stigma down to the cavity of the ovary.

‡ *Chordaceous*.—Having the form of a cord or rope.

‡ *Chorion*.—A carpel; also the pulpy matter which fills the interior of a young seed before impregnation.

‡ *Chorionarius*.—See *Etærio*.

‡ *Chorisolepideus*.—When the scales of the involucre of Composites are distinct from each other.

Choristophyllus.—Separate-leaved.

‡ *Chortonomia*.—The art of making an herbarium.

‡ *Chromatidium*.—The colouring matter of plants.

Chromism.—A præternatural colouring of plants, as that of leaves when they become red, &c.

Chromule.—The fluid colouring matter of vegetation.

Chrysaloideus.—Rolled up and folded up at the same time.

Chrysanthus.—Yellow flowered.

Chryso.—In Greek compounds = golden yellow.

Chrysochrous.—Having a yellow skin.

‡ *Chymifera vasa*.—An imaginary sap-thread which Hedwig fancied to be rolled round a tube to form a spiral vessel.

Cicatricule.—The scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem.

Cicatriscatus, ‡ *Cicatricosus*.—Marked with scars.

Cicatrix.—Any kind of scar formed by the separation of one part from another.

Cilia, (adj. *ciliated*).—Marginal hairs forming a fringe. (xciii.)



XCIII.

Ciliato-dentatus.—When the teeth of anything are finely serrated as if fringed. (xciv.)



XCIV.

Cimicinus.—Smelling of bugs, as Coriander.

Cinctus.—A term applied to albumen when surrounded by an annular embryo (SB. 106, 3).

Cinenchyma.—That kind of tissue in which latex, or the proper juice of plants, is conveyed from place to place (EB. 46.)

Cineraceus.—Ash-greyish.

Ciliato-serratus.—When the serratures of anything end in a hair. (xcv.)



XCV.

Cinereus.—Ash-grey; a mixture of white and black.

Cinnabar, *Cinnabarinus*.—Scarlet touched with orange.

Cinnamomeus.—The colour of Cinnamon.

Circa.—In Latin compounds, round about.

Circinalis, *Circinate*.—Bent like the head of a crosier. (xcvi.)



XCVI.

Circumpositio.—A layer; that is to say, a branch laid into the ground in order that it may strike root.

Circumscissile, *Circumscissus*.—Cut circularly round the sides (SB. 74).

Circumscriptio.—The outline of anything.

‡ *Circumsepientia folia*.—Leaves which rise up like a funnel and surround the stem as if to protect the young shoots, as in the Mallow of Peru. (Decandolle.)

Cirrhiferus.—Bearing a tendril.

Cirrhiformis.—Shaped like a tendril.

Cirrhositas.—The production of tendrils.

Cirrhus, (adj. *Cirrhose*).—A tendril. A slender twisting organ by which a plant climbs. (xcvii.)



XCVII.

Oistoma.—A membranous sac which penetrates stomates, and reaches the bottom of the subjacent chamber (EB. 70).

Cistophorum.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Cistella, Cistula.—A cell-like shield found in the genus *Sphærophoron*. (xcviii.)



XCVIII.

Citreus, Citrinus.—Lemon-coloured.

‡ *Cladenchyma*.—Branched parenchyma (EB. 10, 55).

Clados.—In Greek compounds = a branch.

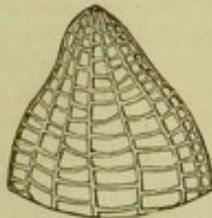
‡ *Cladostroma*.—A receptacle, or growing point covered with carpels, each of which has a free placenta (xcix.)



XCIX.

Clathrus.—A lattice; a membrane pierced with holes and forming a kind of grate.

Clathratus.—Latticed; pierced with rectangular apertures. (c.)



C.

‡ *Clausilus*.—A name given by Richard to his macropodal embryo, when its radicle is united by the edges and entirely incloses all the rest.

Clavatus, claviformis.—Gradually thickening upwards, from a very taper base; as the appendages of the flower of *Schwenckia*. (ci.)



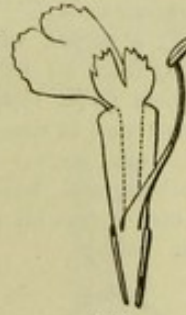
CI.

‡ *Clavicula*.—A tendril.

Clavula.—The receptacle, or spore-case, of certain Fungals.

Clavus.—The disease which produces ergot in grasses; so called because it causes the young grain to grow into the form of a nail or club.

Claw.—The long narrow base of the petals of some flowers; the analogue of the petiole. (cii.)



CII.

Clestines.—Large cells of parenchyma, in which raphides are often deposited (EB. 64).

Clinandrium.—The bed of the anther, of Orchids; an excavation of the top of the column, in or on which the anther lies. (ciii.)



CIII.

Clinanthium.—A flat or broad space, on which flowers are packed closely; the receptacle of Composites; a shortened widened axis (VK. 181).

Clinium.—In Greek compounds, = receptacle. Also an accessory part of certain Fungals, consisting of very small, long, simple, or branched cells, bearing a spore at their end. (Leveillé.)

‡ *Clonarium*.—The ripe spiral-coated nucleole of a *Chara*.

Clouded.—When colours are unequally blended together.

Cloves.—The small bulbs formed within the mother-bulb of certain plants; such as Garlic.

Club-shaped.—See *Clavatus*.

Clustered.—Collected in parcels, each of which has a roundish figure; as the flowers of *Cuscuta* (VK. 424).

Clypeatus.—Having the form of an ancient buckler; the same as scutate.

Coacervatus.—See *Clustered*.

‡ *Coadnatus, Coadunatus, Coadnitus, Coalitus*.—See *Connatus*.

Coalitio.—The growing of one thing to another; as that of petals, which causes a monopetalous corolla, &c.

Coarctatus.—Contracted; drawn close together.

‡ *Coarcture*.—The neck of a plant.—See *Collum*.

Cobwebbed.—Covered with loose, white, entangled, thin hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

Coccidium.—See *Cystocarp*.

Coccineus.—Pure carmine colour, slightly tinged with yellow.

Coccodes.—Resembling pills; consisting of spheroidal granulations.

Coccus.—A shell; a carpel, which separates with elasticity from an axis common to itself and others (VK. 194, 326, 3).

Cochlear.—A term used in describing aestivation; when one piece, being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others; as in *Aconitum*. (civ.)



CIV.

Cochleariformis.—Spoon-shaped.

Cochleate.—Twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail-shell; as the pod of *Medicago cochleata*, the seed of *Salicornia* (SB. 121, 7).

‡ *Cochlidiospermata*.—Seeds which are convex on one side, and concave on the other, owing to unequal growth, or anomalous structure. (cv.)



CV.

Celospermus.—Hollow-seeded; when the seed, or seed-like fruit, is hemispherical, and excavated on the flat side; as in *Coriander*.

Cænanthium.—The receptacle of flowers in the inflorescence called a Capitulum; same as *Clinanthium*.

‡ *Canobio*.—Same as *Carcerulus*.

Cæruleus.—Blue; a pale indigo colour.

Cæsius.—Lavender colour.

Cohesion.—The union or superficial incorporation of one organ with another.

‡ *Coinopodus*, or *Cænopodus*.—Terminating downwards in a cone, as the embryo of most plants.

Colenchyma.—See *Collenchyma*.

‡ *Coleophyllum*, or *Coleoptilum*.—The first leaf which follows the cotyledon in Endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.

Coleorhiza, (adj. *Coleorhizatus*.)—The sheath formed at the base of an Endogenous embryo, when it is pierced by the true radicle.

Colesula.—The small membranous bag which contains the spore-case of Liverworts.

Collar.—The ring upon the stipe of an Agaric; also see *Collum*.

‡ *Collare*.—The ligula, or transverse membrane that stands in grasses at the junction of the blade and sheath of the leaf. (cvi.)



CVI.

Collateral.—Standing side by side.

Collectors.—The hairs found on the style of such plants as the *Campanula*, which collect or brush out the pollen from the anthers.

Collenchyma.—The cellular matter in which the pollen is generated; usually absorbed, but remaining and assuming a definite form in some plants, as in Orchids, or delicate threads, as in *Ænothera* (VK. 121, 5).

‡ *Colliculosus*.—Covered by little round elevations or hillocks.

‡ *Colliferus*.—Bearing a collar, as the stipe of an Agaric.

Collinus.—Growing on low hills.

Collum.—The point of junction between the radicle and plumula; the point of divergence of the ascending and descending axes; that is to say, of the root and stem. Also the lengthened orifice of the ostiolum of a Lichen; *Colliforme* is sometimes used for an ostiolum, whose orifice is lengthened into a neck.

Colour, (adj. *Coloured*, *Coloratus*).—Any colour except green; in technical Botany white is regarded as a colour, and green is not.

‡ *Colpenchyma*.—Sinuous cellular tissue (EB. 656).

‡ *Colum*.—The placenta.

Columella.—A little column; the firm centre of the spore-case of an Urn-moss, from which the spores separate. (cvii.) The



CVII.

long axis round which the parts of a fruit are united, namely, the ripened growing point; a slender axis, over which the spore-cases of such Ferns as *Trichomanes* are arranged. (VK. 58).

Columna.—The combination of stamens and styles into a solid central body; as in Orchids (VK. 119, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Columnaris.—Having the form of a column, as the stamens of a Mallow-wort (SB. 108. 1).

Coma, (adj. *Comose*).—The hairs at the end of some seeds; the empty leaves or bracts at the end of the spike of such flowers as the Pine-apple.

‡ *Combrate-venosus*.—When the lateral veins of a leaf unite before they reach the margin.

Comb-shaped.—See *Pectinatus*.

Commissure.—The face by which two carpels cohere, as in Umbellifers (SB. 140, B).

‡ *Communis calyx*.—An involucre.

Communis petiolus.—The first and principal leaf-stalk in compound leaves; the secondary petioles are called partial.

‡ *Compaginatus*.—Packed closely one over another.

Complexus.—Tissue; *C. cellulosus*, cellular tissue; *C. membranaceus*, the thin membrane, which is the foundation of all tissue—elementary membrane; *C. tubularis* is tubular tissue, or woody fibre; *C. utricularis*, angular cellular tissue; *C. vascularis*, spiral vessels, properly so called: it is, however, often extended to all sorts of tubes with markings on the side, and so loses precision, and with it all value as a scientific term.

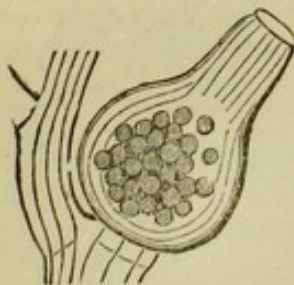
Complicatus.—Folded up upon itself.

Composition.—The arrangement of organs, or their order of development, or their manner of branching, &c.

Compound, *Compositus*.—When formed of several parts united in one common whole; as pinnated leaves, all kinds of inflorescence beyond that of the solitary flower.

Compressed.—Flattened lengthwise; as the pod of a Pea.

Conceptaculum.—A hollow case containing gongyli in Algæ. (cviii.) Also a special



CVIII.

organ, developed in some Fungals on the surface, or in the interior of a receptacle, and containing the organs of reproduction as well as their accessories; it differs

from a spore-case in the latter being itself one of the accessories, and only containing spores.—*Leveillé*.

‡ *Conchiformis*.—Shaped like one valve of a common bivalve shell.

Concolor.—Of the same colour as some other thing compared with it.

Conduplicantia folia.—Doubling up; as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise up and apply themselves to each other's surfaces.

Conduplicate, *Conduplication*.—A term of æstivation; when the sides of an organ are applied to each other by their faces. (cix.)



CIX.

‡ *Condylum*.—The antheridium of a *Chara*.

Cone.—The strobilus or conical arrangement of scales in the fruit of a Pine or Fir-tree.

‡ *Conenchyma*.—The conical cells which constitute hairs (EB. 5).

Confertus.—When parts are pressed closely round about each other; packed close.

Conferruminate.—Glued together.

Confluent.—The fastening together of homogeneous parts.—*Decandolle*. Gradually uniting organically.

Conformis.—Of the same form as some other thing.

‡ *Congenital*.—Grown to anything. The same as *Connate*.

Congestus.—Crowded very closely.

Conglobatus.—Collected into a ball, as the florets of Echinops.

Conglomeratus.—See *Clustered*.

Conglutinatus.—Glued together, not organically united.

Conical.—Having the figure of a true cone, as the prickles of some Roses, the root of Carrot.

‡ *Conidium*.—The gonidium of a Lichen.

‡ *Coniothecæ*.—The cells of an anther.

Coniocysta.—Closed spore-cases resembling tubercles, and containing a mass of spores.

Conjugato-palmatus.—When a leaf divides into two arms, each of which is palmate.—*Decandolle*.

Connate.—When the bases of two opposite leaves are united together. (cx.) Also when any parts, originally distinct, become united in after-growth.



CX.

Conjugato-pinnatus.—When a leaf divides into two arms each of which is pinnated.

Conjugatus.—Paired. When the petiole of a leaf bears one pair only of leaflets.—See *Bifoliolate*.

‡ *Conjunctorium*.—The operculum of the spore-case of an Urn-moss.

Connectivalis.—Of or belonging to the connective.

Connective.—The part which intervenes between the two lobes of an anther and holds them together; it is subject to great diversity of form (EB. 169). It appears to be analogous to the midrib of a leaf, and is only absent when an anther is strictly one-celled; that is to say, when the whole of the interior of the end of the stamen is converted into pollen.

Connivens.—Having a gradually inward direction, as many petals. Converging.

‡ *Conocarpium*.—A fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the Strawberry.

Conoidal.—Resembling a conical figure, but not truly one, as the calyx of *Silene conoidea*.

‡ *Conostroma*.—A growing point, constituting a free central placenta. See *Endl. Grundz*, p. 264.

Consutus.—When parts are united by a membrane of threads.

Contextus.—Tissue.

‡ *Contematosus*.—Covered by a kind of armature between bristly and aculeate.

Continuous.—The reverse of articulated. A stem is said to be continuous which has no joints.

Contorted.—An arrangement of petals or corolline lobes, when each piece being oblique in figure, and overlapping its neighbour by one margin, has its other margin in like manner overlapped by that which stands next it. (cxi.)



CXI.

Contortio.—A twisting.

Contortuplicatus.—Twisted back upon itself. (cxii.)



CXII.

Contractus.—But little spreading.

Contrarius.—Opposite to anything.

‡ *Conus*.—See *Strobilus* and *Cone*.

Converginervis.—When the ribs of a leaf describe a curve and meet at the point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*.

Convexiusculus.—Slightly convex.

Convergenti-nervosus.—When simple veins diverge from the midrib of a leaf and converge towards the margin. (cxiii.)



CXIII.

Convolutus, Convolutiva.—When one part is wholly rolled up in another, as in the petals of the Wallflower. (cxiv.)



CXIV.

Coppery.—Brownish red, with a metallic lustre.

‡ *Copulative*.—Those dissepiments are thus called which do not separate well from either the axis or walls of a pericarp.

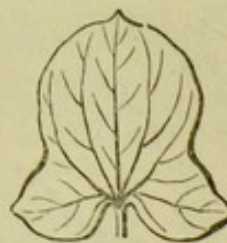
Coralliformis, Coralloides.—Resembling coral in general appearance.

‡ *Cor seminis*.—The embryo.

Coracinus.—Raven-black.

‡ *Corculum*.—The embryo.

Cordato-hastatus.—Between cordate and hastate. (cxv.)



CXV.

Cordato-oratus.—Between cordate and ovate. (cxvi.)



CXVI.

Cordato-sagittatus.—Between cordate and sagittate. (cxvii.)



CXVII.

Cordate.—A plane body, having two round lobes at the base; the whole resembling the heart in a pack of cards (EB. 117, d).

Cordiformis.—When a solid has the form of cordate.

Coreces.—Dark red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of Grapes.

Coriaceous.—Having the consistence of leather.

Corky.—Having the texture of the substance called cork.

Corm.—A fleshy underground stem, having the appearance of a bulb, from which it is distinguished by not being scaly (EB. 103 a, b; SB. 5).

Corneus.—Horny; hard and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off not being brittle, as the albumen of many plants.

Corniculatus.—Terminating in a process resembling a horn; as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*. If there are two horns the word *bicornis* is used; if three, *tricornis*, and so on (VK. 484).

‡ *Corniculiferus*.—Having hollow, horn-like processes, as many Borageworts in the orifice of their corollæ.

Cornu, (adj. *Cornutus*).—A horn-like process, commonly solid (EB. 161, c), and usually a metamorphosed state of some other organ. ‡ Also employed in the sense of Calcar.

Corolla, (adj. *Corollaris*, *Corollinus*).—That part of a flower which intervenes between the calyx and stamens; its parts are called petals.

‡ *Corolla*.—The annulus of certain Fungals.

‡ *Corollula*.—A small corolla.

Coronula.—The small calyx-like body which crowns the nucule of Chara.

Corona.—A coronet. Any appendage that intervenes between the corolla and stamens, as the cup of a Daffodil (EB. 161, b), or the rays of a Passion-flower (VK. 227, 1).

Corona staminea.—A coronet formed from transformed stamens (EB. 161, d).

Coronans.—Situated on the top of anything. Thus, the limb of the calyx may crown an ovary; a gland at the apex of the filament may crown a stamen.

Coronatus.—Furnished with a coronet; also in the sense of Coronans.

Corpus.—The mass of anything; thus, *C. ligneum* or *lignosum*, signifies the mass of the woody tissue of a plant, and *C. medullare* the mass of its cellular tissue in the pith.

‡ *Corpuscula vermiformia*.—Spiral vessels in a contracted, strangled, disturbed condition.

Corpora carnosæ.—The spore-cases of certain Fungals.

‡ *Corpuscula*.—The spore-cases of certain Fungals.

Corrugated, *Corrugativus*.—When the parts are crumpled up irregularly, as the petals of the Poppy, or the skin of some seeds. (cxviii.)



CXVIII.

Cortex.—The Bark, (which see.) Also the peridium of certain Fungals.

Cortical integument.—The bark, or false bark of Endogens.

Cortinate, *Cortinarious*.—Having a cobweb-like texture.

Cortical stratum.—The superficial layer of tissue in the thallus of a Lichen.

Corticatus.—Harder externally than internally. Having a rind.

Cortina.—The filamentous annulus of certain Agarics.

‡ *Corydalineus*.—Resembling the flower of a Fumewort.

Corymb, (adj. *Corymbose*).—A raceme, whose pedicels are gradually shorter as they approach the summit, so that the result is a flat-headed inflorescence, as in Candy-tuft.

Corymb, compound.—A branched corymb, each of whose divisions is corymbose (EB. 139 f).

Corynidia.—Processes sunk into the margin of the germinating leaf of Ferns, and containing spiral threads.

Costa.—The midrib of a leaf; that part which is a direct extension of the petiole, and whence the veins arise; a leaf may have many costæ.

Costatus.—‡ When there is only one rib; as in most leaves. Also the mere adj. of costa.

Costato-venosus.—When the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf are much stouter than those which intervene. (cxix.)



CXIX.

Cotyledons.—The seed-lobes; the first leaves in the rudimentary plant or embryo.

Cotyliform.—Dished. Resembling rotate, but with an erect limb.

Crassus.—Something thicker than usual. Leaves are generally papery in texture; the leaves of cotyledons, which are much more fleshy, are called crassa.

Cratera.—The cup-shaped receptacle of certain Fungals.

Crateriformis.—Concave, hemispherical, a little contracted at the base. (cxx.)



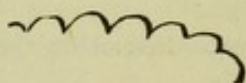
CXX.

Cream-colour.—White, verging to yellow, with little lustre.

‡ *Cremocarpium*.—Such fruits as that of Umbellifers, consisting of two or more indehiscent inferior one-seeded carpels adhering round a distinct and separable axis.

Crena, *Orenatura*, *Crenel*, *Crenelling*.—A round or convex tooth.

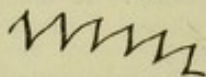
Crenate, *Crenelled*.—Having convex teeth. (cxxi.) When these teeth are them-



CXXI.

selves crenated, bicrenate is the term which is used.

Crenato-dentatus.—Divided at the edge into triangular notches. (cxxii.)



CXXII.

Crenato-serratus.—When serratures are convex, and not straight. (cxxiii.)



CXXIII.

Crenulatus.—Having the edge divided into small crenels.

Crescent-shaped.—Resembling the figure of the crescent, or young moon. (cxxiv.)



CXXIV.

‡ *Crescente-pinnatisectus*.—When the lobes of a pinnated leaf become gradually larger as they approach the end (EB. 120 d).

Crested.—Having an elevated, irregular, or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. This term is chiefly applied to

seeds, (cxxv.) and to the appendages of



CXXV.

anthers; it also belongs to bracts which form with their edges an appearance like that of a crest. (cxxvi.)



CXXVI.

Cretaceus.—Very dull white, with a little touch of grey.

Cribrosus.—Pierced (like a sieve) with numerous close small apertures.

Crinitus.—Having tufts of long weak hairs, growing from different parts of the surface.

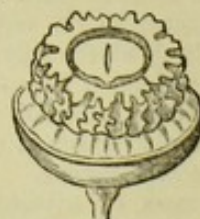
‡ *Crispabilis*, *Crispescens*.—Capable of curling up, or having a tendency to do so. (cxxvii.)



CXXVII.

‡ *Crispatus*.—This term has only been used for that kind of veneration in which the surface of a leaf is very much elevated or crumpled.

Cristato-rugosus.—When the wrinkles of a surface are deep and sharp-edged. (cxxviii.)



CXXVIII.

Crispatura, (adj. *Crispus*).—When the edge is excessively and irregularly divided

and twisted (EB. 118, e); also when the surface of a leaf is much puckered and crumpled. A diminutive of *Bullate*, (which see).

Cristatus.—See *Crested*.

Croceus, Crocatus.—Saffron-coloured.

Crowded.—When parts are pressed closely round each other.

Crowning.—See *Coronans*.

Cruciate, Cruciformis.—Having the form of a cross, with equal arms, as the flowers of Crucifers (SB. 100).

Crumpled.—See *Corrugated*.

Crusta.—The upper surface of Lichens.

Crustaceous.—Hard, thin, and brittle; as the seed-skin of Asparagus.

‡ *Crypta*.—The sunken glands or cysts which occur in dotted leaves.

Cryptos.—In Greek compounds = concealed; thus Cryptogams are plants with concealed sexes.

Cryptonemata.—Small cellular threads produced by Cryptostomata. (cxxxix.)



CXXXIX.

Cryptostomata.—Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some Algae. (cxxx.)



CXXX.

Cubit, (adj. *Cubitalis*).—Eighteen inches, or the distance between the elbow and the tip of the fingers.

Cubus, (adj. *Cubicus*).—A right-angled solid, with all the sides equal; a cube.

Cucullus.—A hood or terminal hollow.

Cucullatus.—When the apex or sides of anything are curved inwards, so as to resemble the point of a slipper, or a hood (SB. 232, 1).

Culm, Culmus, (adj. *Culmeus*).—The straw of corn; a kind of hollow stem.

Culmifer.—Producing culms.

Cuneatus, Cuneiformis, ‡ Cunearius.—Wedge-shaped. Inversely triangular, with rounded angles (EB. 118 c).

Cuniculatus.—Pierced with a long deep passage, open at one end, as the peduncle of Tropæolum.

‡ *Cunix*.—The separable place which intervenes between the wood and bark of Exogens.

Cupula.—The cup or husk of the acorn, Spanish Chesnut, &c.; a collection of

bracts; a sort of involucre; a cup-like body found in such Fungals as *Peziza*.

Cupula-shaped, Cupuliformis.—Slightly concave, with a nearly entire margin; as the calyx of Citrus, or the cup of an acorn.

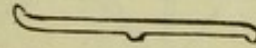
Cup-shaped.—A short cylinder, open at one end, rounded at the other, but not contracted at the brim; the whole resembling a drinking-cup (cxxxix).



CXXXI.

Curled.—See *Crispatura*.

Curvative.—When the margins are slightly turned up or down, without any sensible bending inwards (cxxxii).



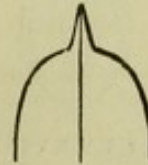
CXXXII.

Curve-ribbed.—When the ribs of a leaf describe curves, and meet at the point; as in *Plantago lanceolata*.

Curvinervius, Curvivenius, Curve-reined.—Thesameas *Convergenti-nervosus*, (which see).

‡ *Cushioned*.—Convex, a little flattened.

Cuspidate.—Tapering gradually into a rigid point; also abruptly acuminate (cxxxiii.)



CXXXIII.

as the leaflets of many Rubi.

Cuticle.—The external homogeneous skin of a plant, consisting of a tough membrane overlying the epidermis. The word is also used for the skin of anything, including the epidermis.

Cutis.—The Peridium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Cyamium*.—A kind of follicle, resembling a legume.

Cyaneus, in composition *Cyano*, ‡ *Cyanæus*, ‡ *Cyalinus*.—A clear bright blue.

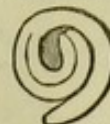
Cyanochrous.—Having a blue skin.

Cyathiformis.—See *Cup-shaped*.

Cyathus.—The cup-like body, which contains propagula in *Marchantia*.

Cycle.—A term employed in the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement to express a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist.

Cyclical.—Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (cxxxiv.)



CXXXIV.

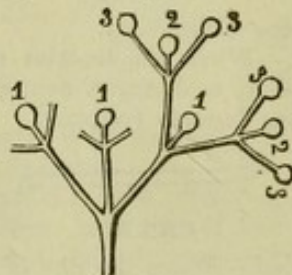
Cyclosis.—A supposed motion of fluids, occurring in the kind of tissue called cinenchyma.

† *Cylindrantheræ*.—Same as *Syngenesious*.

† *Cylindrenchyma*.—Cylindrical cellular tissue, as that of *Confervæ*, of many hairs, &c. (EB. 195 a).

† *Cylindrobasiostemon*.—When stamens are both syngenesious and monadelphous.

Cyma, *Cyme*.—A kind of inflorescence, produced by the rays of an umbel forming one terminal flower, and then producing secondary pedicels from below it, in the centrifugal manner, as in a *Laurustinus* (SB. 41). Its diagram is thus. (cxxxv.)



CXXXV.

Cymbiformis 449.—Having the figure of a boat in miniature; that is to say, concave, tapering to each end, with a keel externally; as the glumes of *Phalaris canariensis*. (cxxxvi.)



CXXXVI.

Cymbellæ.—Reproductive locomotive bodies, of an elliptical form, found in some Algae.

Cynarrhodum.—Such a fruit as that of the Rose, in which many bony achænia are inclosed in a fleshy hollow enlargement of the apex of the flower-stalk.

Cyphelia.—Collections of gonidia in the form of cups.

Cyphellæ.—Pale wart-like spots, found on the under surface of the thallus of some Lichens.

Cypsela.—The dry one-celled one-seeded inferior fruit of Composites.

† *Cyrrhus*.—See *Cirrus*.

Cystocarpium.—A case including a great many spores in Algae. (cxxxvii.)



CXXXVII.

Cystidia.—Salient cells, accompanying the basidia, or asci of Fungals; by some regarded as antheridia.

Cystis.—The spore-case of certain Fungals.

† *Cystula*.—See *Cistella*.

Cytoblast.—The elementary spherule, derived from organic mucus, and producing a cell from its side, according to Schleiden.

Dædaleus.—When a point has a large circuit, but is truncated and ragged. Being wavy and irregularly plaited as the hymenium of some Agarics.

Dealbatus.—Covered with a very opaque white powder.

Deca.—In Greek composition = ten.

Deciduous.—Finally falling off; as the calyx and corolla of Crucifers.

Declinate.—Bend downwards.

Decoloration.—The absence of all colour.

Decomound, *Decompositus*.—Having various compound divisions or ramifications.

Decreasingly pinnate.—When leaflets diminish insensibly in size, from the base of the leaf to its apex. (cxxxviii.)



CXXXVIII.

Decumbent.—Reclining upon the earth, and rising again from it. (cxxxix.)



CXXXIX.

Decurrent †.—Prolonged below the point of insertion, as if running downwards. (cxl.)



CXL.

‡ *Decursively pinnate*.—When a petiole is winged by the elongation of the base of the leaflets; hardly different from pinnatifid.

‡ *Decursivus*.—Same as *Decurrent*.

Decussate.—Arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. (cxli.)



CXLI.

Deduplication.—The supposed unlining process which some Botanists believe in when one organ in a flower is produced opposite another. (See EB. par. 413).

Deferent.—Conveying anything downwards.

Deflexed.—Bent downwards.

Defoliation.—The casting off of leaves.

Deformation.—An alteration in the usual form of an organ by accident or otherwise.

Degradation.—A change consisting of an abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.

Dehiscence.—The act of splitting into regular parts, or in some manner dependent upon organic structure.

Deliquescent.—Branched, but so divided that the principal axis is lost trace of in ramifications; as the head of an oak tree.

‡ *Deliquium*.—See *Emarginate*.

Deltoid.—A solid, the transverse section of which has a triangular outline, like the Greek Δ . (cxlii.) Also applied to the



CXLII.

outline of thin bodies.

Dendroides.—Divided at the top into a number of branches, so as to resemble the head of a tree; only applied to small plants like Mosses. (cxliii.)



CXLIII.

Demersus.—Buried beneath water.

‡ *Denarii*.—Ten together.

‡ *Dendrio-thamnoides*.—A thallus, branched like a bush.

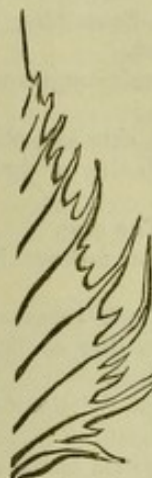
Dendron.—In Greek compounds = a tree.

Deni.—Ten together.

Dens.—A toothing, (adj. *Dentate*); having sharp teeth with concave edges. When these teeth are themselves toothed, the part is *duplicato-dentate*, not *bidentate* which means two-toothed (EB. 119 f). (cxliv.)

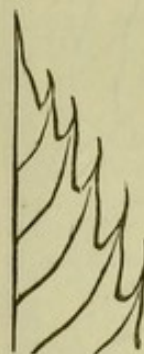
Dentato-crenatus.—The same as *Crenato-dentatus*.

Dentato-laciniatus.—When toothings are irregularly extended into long points. (cxliv.)



CXLIV.

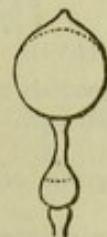
Dentato-serratus.—When toothings are taper-pointed and curved forwards, like serratures. (cxlv.)



CXLV.

Denudatus.—When a surface which has once been hairy, downy, &c., becomes naked.

Deoperculatus.—A term used in describing Mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-case. (cxlvi.)



CXLVI.

Deorsum.—Downwards.

Depauperatus.—When some part is less perfectly developed than is usual in plants of the same family. Thus, when the lower scales of a head of a Cyperaceous plant produce no flowers, such scales are said to be depauperated, or starved.

Dependens.—Hanging downwards.

Depressed.—Broad and dwarf, as if, instead of lengthening perpendicularly, growth had taken place horizontally. (cxlvii.)



CXLVII.

Depresso-truncatus.—Same as *Retuse*.

‡ *Deregularis*.—Something between regular and irregular.

Derma.—In Greek compounds = the bark or rind.

‡ *Dermis*.—The skin of a plant.

Descending.—Having a direction gradually downwards.

‡ *Descensus*.—The root.

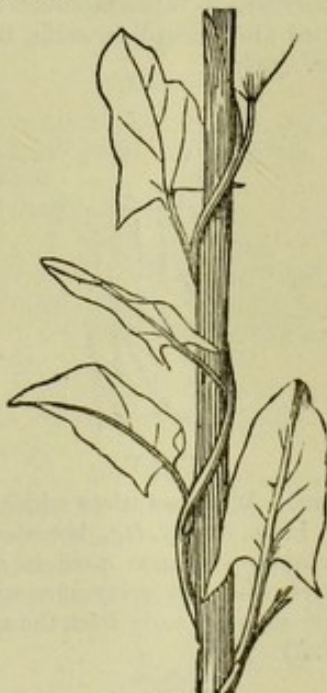
Desinentia.—The manner in which a lobe terminates.

Desmos.—In Greek compounds = anything bound to another or brought into close contact with it.

Deuterothropes.—Spirals of a third degree in the development of leaves.

Dextrorsus.—Turned to the right hand.

Dextrorsum-volubilis.—Twisting to the right. (cxlviii.)



CXLVIII.

Di.—In Greek compounds = two.

‡ *Diachenium*, *Diakenium*.—Same as *Cremocarp*.

Diachyma.—The green cellular matter of leaves.

Diadelphous.—Consisting of two parcels of stamens or fraternities (SB. 53).

Diagnoses.—The short characters or descriptions by which plants are distinguished from each other.

Dialypetalus.—The same as *Polypetalous*.

Dialyphyllus.—The same as *Polysepalous*.

‡ *Diaphysis*.—A præternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence.

Diaphanus, ‡ *Diophanus*.—Transparent, or nearly so.

Dichlamydeous.—Having both calyx and corolla.

‡ *Dichogamus*.—When the florets of an inflorescence are of two separate sexes.

Dichotomia.—A forking or division by two. (adj. *Dichotomus*, ‡ *Dichotomalis*)—Having the divisions always in pairs; a term equally applied to branches, or veins, or forks. (cxlix.)



CXLIX.

Diclinous.—Having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

Diclesium.—A one-seeded indehiscent fruit inclosed within a hardened perianth, as in the Marvel of Peru.

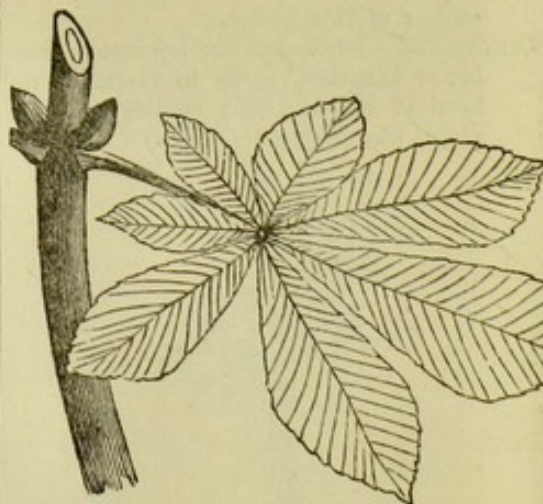
Dicoccus.—Splitting into two cocci.

Dicotyledonous.—Having two cotyledons.

Didymus.—Double; growing in pairs, as the fruit of Umbellifers; ‡ divided into two lobes, like the prongs of a fork.

Didynamous.—Having two stamens longer than the two others (SB. 173, 2).

Digitatus.—When several distinct leaflets radiate from the point of a leaf-stalk. (cl.)



CL.

‡ *Diercsilis*, (adj. *Diercsilian*).—The same as *Carcerulus*.

Difformis, (adj. *Difformitas*).—Deformed; unusual formation.

DiffRACTUS.—Broken to pieces, or seeming to be so.

Diffuse.—Spreading widely.

Diffusus color.—A "run" colour.

Digitaliformis.—Like campanulate, but longer and irregular, as the corolla of *Digitalis* (VK. 360, 1).

Digitato-pinnate.—When the leaflets of a digitate leaf are pinnate. (*cli*.)



CLI.

DigitinerviUS.—When the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole (EB. 118 e).

Digitus, (adj. *Digitalis*).—The length of the Index finger.

‡ *Dilaceratus*.—The same as *Lacerus*.

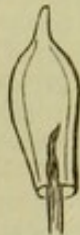
‡ *Dilepidus*.—Consisting of two scales.

Dimidiate.—When one half an organ is so much smaller than the other as to seem as if missing. (*clii*.) Hardly different



CLII.

from oblique, except in degree. Also slit half-way up. (*cliii*.)



CLIII.

Dimidiato-cordatus.—When the larger half of a dimidiate leaf is cordate.

Dimotus.—Somewhat remote from.

Diæcia, (adj. *Diæcius*, *Dioicus*).—When the sexes of a plant are borne in different flowers by distinct individuals, as in Willows. Expressed by the signs ♂ ♀.

Dioico-polygamus.—When some of the flowers of a diœcious plant produce hermaphrodite flowers.

Dipetalous.—Consisting of two petals.

Diphyllus.—Two-leaved.

Diploe.—That part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.

Diplostemonous.—Having twice as many stamens as petals.

‡ *Diplotegia*.—An inferior capsule.

Dipterus.—Having two wing-like processes.

Dipyrenus.—Containing two stones or pyrenæ.

Directé-venosus.—A feather-veined leaf whose secondary ribs (primary veins) pass straight from the mid-rib to the margin (SB. 195, 197, 198).

Disciform.—Flat and circular; the same as orbicular. A name given to the chambered pith of such plants as the Walnut.

Discocarpium.—A collection of fruits placed within a hollowed receptacle, as in many Roseworts.

Discoidal.—Orbicular, with perceptible thickness, slightly convex, and a rounded border. (*cliv*.)

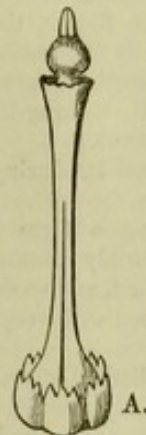


CLIV.

Discolor.—Parts having one surface of one colour, and the other of another colour. Also any green colour altered by a mixture of purple.

Discopodium.—The foot or stalk on which some kinds of disk are elevated.

Discus, *Disk*.—An organ intervening between the stamens and ovary; it assumes many forms, the most common of which is a ring or scales. (*clv*. A.)



CLV.

It is apparently composed of metamorphosed stamens. Also the receptacle of *d*

certain Fungals, or the hymenium of others.

Dissected.—Cut into many deep lobes.

Dissepiments.—The partitions in a fruit caused by the adhesion of the sides of carpellary leaves. *Spurious Dissepiments*, are any partitions in fruit which have not that origin.

Distichous.—When parts are arranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the florets of many Grasses (SB. 241).

Distinct.—Separate from.

Distractile.—Divided into two parts as if torn asunder, like the connective of some anthers (EB. 169 h).

Diurnus.—Enduring but for a day, as the flower of *Tigridia*.

Divaricating, *Divaricatus*.—Straggling, spreading abruptly, and at an obtuse angle, such as 140°.

Divergence, (adj. *Diverging*).—Spreading away at such an angle as 20° to 40°.

‡ *Diverginervius*.—Having the main ribs radiating.

Diversiflorus.—When a plant or inflorescence bears flowers of two or more sorts.

Diversus.—Variable. DC.

Dodeca.—In Greek compounds = 12.

Dodrans, (adj. *Dodrantalis*).—Nine inches, or the space between the thumb and the little finger separated as widely as possible.

Dolabriformis.—Fleshy, nearly straight, somewhat terete at the base, compressed towards the upper end; one border thick and straight, the other enlarged, convex, and thin. (clvi.)



CLVI.

Dorsal.—Fixed upon the back of anything.

Dorsiferus.—Bearing something on the back.

Dorsum.—The back of anything; in the parts of the flower, that surface which looks towards the outside.

Dotted.—Furnished with transparent receptacles of oil, looking like dots; marked with punctures.

Double-bearing.—Producing twice in the same season.

Doubly.—Having a form or structure repeated; doubly toothed = teeth themselves toothed, and so on. See cxliv.

Downy.—Covered with very short, weak, close hairs.

Drupeola.—A little Drupe.

Drupe, (adj. *Drupaceous*).—A fleshy or succulent fruit, with a bony putamen or lining, as a Plum.

‡ *Drupe, spurious*.—Any fleshy body inclosing a stone.

Ducts.—Tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots; apparently in some cases modifications of spiral vessels, when they are called *closed*, *annular*, *reticulated*, and *scalariform*, sometimes analogous to pitted tissue, when they are called *dotted*, and form bothrenchyma (EB. 33, 34, 35, &c.)

Dulcis.—Any kind of taste, which is not acrid.

Dumetum, *Dumus*.—A low branching shrub.

Duodeni.—Growing twelve together.

Duplex.—Double.

Duplicato-crenatus.—When each crenel is itself crenate.

Duplicato-dentate.—When each tooth is itself toothed.

Duplicato-pinnate.—When the leaflets of a pinnate leaf become themselves pinnate (EB. 120, 1).

Duplicato-serrate.—When each serrature is itself serrated.

‡ *Duplicato-ternatus*.—See *Biternate*.

‡ *Duplicatus*.—Growing in pairs.

Duplo.—Twice as much as, or twice as many as.

Duramen.—Heartwood. That part of the timber of a tree which becomes hardened by matter deposited in it. It is next the centre in Exogens, and next the circumference in Endogens.

‡ *Dyclesium*.—See *Diclesium*.

Dynamis.—A power. A figurative expression employed by Linnæus to express the degrees of development of stamens. Thus his *Didynamia* signified stamens of two different lengths, or of two different degrees of development.

‡ *Dyplostemones*.—See *Diplostemonous*.

‡ *Dyplotegia*.—See *Diplotegia*.

E, Ex.—In composition = without; thus exalbuminous signifies without albumen.

Eared.—Having two small rounded lobes at the base. See *Auriculate*.

‡ *Ebetatus*.—See *Hebetatus*.

Eborinus.—The colour of ivory.

Ebracteatus.—Having no bracts.

Eburneus.—See *Eborinus*.

Ecalcaratus.—Having no calcar.

‡ *Ecblastesis*.—The production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous development; or on inflorescences.

Edentatus, *Edentulus*.—Not having any teeth.

Edged.—When one colour is surrounded by a very narrow rim of another.

‡ *Efflorescentia*.—The action of beginning to flower.

‡ *Effictus*.—Sterile; barren; past bearing.

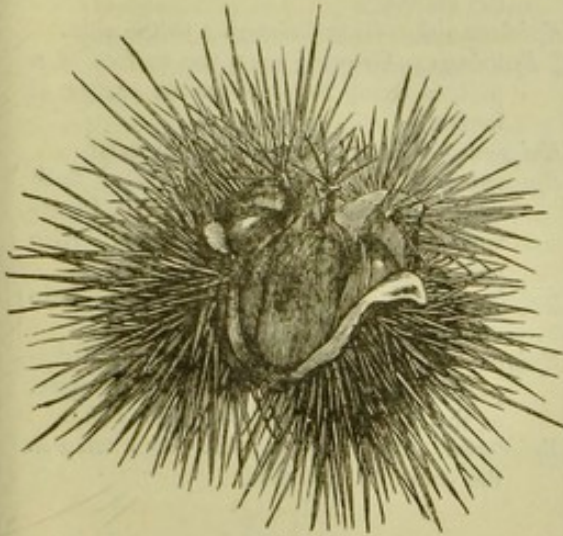
Effoliatio.—The removal of leaves.

‡ *Efulcratus*.—Said of buds, from below which the customary leaf has fallen.

‡ *Egg-shaped*.—See *Ovate*.

Eglandulosus.—Not having any glands.

Echinatus.—Furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles; as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*. (clvii.)



CLVII.

‡ *Ehilatus*.—Not having a perforation; only applied to pollen grains.

Elaio.—In Greek compounds = olive colour, a mixture of green and brown.

‡ *Elaterium*.—See *Regma*. A tricoccus fruit.

Elaters.—Spiral elastic threads, generated in tubes in certain Liverworts and Scale-mosses, and supposed to assist in the dispersion of spores (VK. 38, 4).

Elatus.—This is said of plants which are taller than their other organs would have led one to expect.

‡ *Eleutherantherus*.—Having the anthers distinct from each other.

Eleutheros.—In Greek compounds = distinct, separate.

Ellipsoidal.—A solid with an elliptical figure.

Ellipticus.—A flat body, which is oval and acute at each end (SB. 145).

Elongatio.—The act of increasing in length.

Elongatus.—Lengthened or stretched out, as it were.

‡ *Elytricus*.—A floret.

Emarcidus.—Flaccid, wilted.

Emarginatus, (adj. *Emarginate*).—Having a notch at the end, as if a piece had been taken out. (clviii.)



CLVIII.

Embolus.—A plug; a process which projects downwards from the upper part of the cavity of the ovary in *Armeria*, and closes up the foramen of the ovule.

Embracing.—Clasping with the base. See *Amplectans*.

Embryo, (adj. *Embryonalis*).—The rudimentary plant, engendered within a seed by the action of pollen. (clix.)



CLIX.

Embryo-buds.—Spheroidal solid bodies, of unknown origin, resembling woody nodules, formed in the bark of trees, and capable of extending into branches under favourable circumstances.

‡ *Embryo, fixed*.—A leaf-bud.

‡ *Embryotegium, Embryonitega, Embry tege*.

—A little papilla, often separating as a lid, which covers over the radicle of some kinds of embryo. (clx.) It is the hardened apex of the nucleus.



CLX.

‡ *Empennatus*.—Pinnated.

‡ *Emphysematosus*.—Bladdery, resembling a bladder.

Endeca.—In Greek compounds = eleven.

Endocarp.—The lining of a carpel; the inner surface of a fruit, representing at that time the upper surface of a carpellary leaf. The stone of a cherry is its endocarp.

‡ *Endochroa*.—A supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

Endochrome.—The colouring matter of plants. In Algae the colouring matter found in the cells; sometimes the entire contents of their cells.

Endogenous.—Growing by the addition of new wood to the centre of the stem.

Endogonium.—The contents of the nucule of a *Chara*.

Endophloeum.—The liber of bark; the inner layer, containing woody tissue, lying next the wood.

‡ *Endophragma*.—A partition in the interior of the frond of some Seaweeds.

‡ *Endophyllous*.—Formed from within a sheathing leaf; as the young leaves of *Endogens*.

Endopleura.—The innermost skin of a seed-coat.

‡ *Endoptile*.—Said of an embryo whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in *Endogens*.

‡ *Endophyte*.—The woody body, or timber of an Exogen, including the pith.

‡ *Endostere*.—The same without the pith.

Endorhizal.—That kind of germination in which the original radicle forms a sheath round the first root which comes from within the former. (EB. 226).

Endos.—In Greek composition = within, or in the inside of anything.

Endosmosis.—That force which causes a viscid fluid lying within a cavity to attract to itself a watery fluid through an organic membrane.

‡ *Endospermium*.—Albumen. ‡ *Endospermicus*.—Having Albumen.

‡ *Endosporus*.—Containing spores in the inside, as Puffballs.

Endostome.—The aperture in the inner integument of an ovule.

Endothecium.—The lining of an anther.

Enervis.—When there are no ribs or veins visible.

Ennea.—In Greek compounds = nine.

Enodis.—Without joint or node.

Ensiformis, *Ensatus*.—Quite straight, with the point acute, like the blade of a broadsword or the leaf of an Iris (SB. 8).

Entangled.—Intermixed in so irregular a manner as not to be readily disentangled, such as the hairs, roots, and branches of many plants. (clxi.)



CLXL

Entire.—Having no kind of marginal division; ‡ also nearly destitute of marginal division, and ‡ not pinnatifid.

Entophytes.—Plants which grow from within others, as some Rhizanth and Fungals.

Ephemerus.—Enduring but a day.

Epi.—In Greek compounds = upon.

‡ *Epiblastus*.—A small transverse plate, (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some Grasses.

Epiblema.—An epidermis consisting of thick-sided flattened cells.

‡ *Epicalyx*.—The involucre, or external series of envelopes beyond the calyx, as in Malva.

Epicarp.—The outermost layer of the pericarp, corresponding with the under side of the carpellary leaf.

Epichilium.—The upper half of the lip of an Orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated. (clxii. a.)



CLXII.

‡ *Epichroa*.—A supposed external layer of the cuticle.

Epiclinal.—Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epidermis.—The true skin of a plant below the cuticle.

Epidermoid.—Of or belonging to the skin.

‡ *Epigenus*.—Growing upon the surface of a part, as many Fungals on the surface of leaves.

Epigeous.—Growing close upon the earth.

Epigonium.—The membranous bag or flask which incloses the spore-case of a Liverwort or Scale-moss when young. Also the nucule of a Chara (VK. 13, 5).

‡ *Epigynophorius*.—Placed upon a gynophore or stipe of an ovary.

Epigynous, ‡ *Epigynicus*, ‡ *Epimenus*.—Appearing to grow upon an ovary or style, as the disk of Umbellifers (SB. 135).

Epipterus, ‡ *Epipterus*.—Having a wing at the summit. (clxiii.)



CLXIII.

Epipetalus.—Growing on petals.

Epiphlaeum.—The layer of bark immediately below the Epiderm. The cellular integument of the bark.

‡ *Epiphlosa*.—The Epiderm.

Epiphragma.—A membrane drawn over the mouth of the spore-case in Urn-mosses, and closing it up.

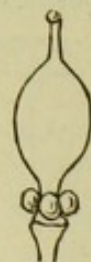
Epiphytal.—Growing upon some other plant without deriving any nutrition from its juices, as Mosses, Orchids, &c.

Epiphyllous.—Inserted upon a leaf.

‡ *Epiphyses*.—Warts or protuberances growing round the hilum or foramen of certain seeds. Same as *Strophiolæ*.

Epiphyte.—Plants which grow upon the surface of others, as many Mosses and Orchids.

‡ *Epipodium*.—A form of disk consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. (clxiv.)



CLXIV.

Also the stalk of the disk itself.

Eperidium.—The peridium or receptacle of certain Fungals.

Epirhizus.—Growing on a root.

‡ *Episperm*.—The skin of a seed.

Episporangium.—The indusium of a Fern when it overlies the spore-cases, as in Aspidium (VK. 55, 2).

Episporium.—A skin which covers some spores.

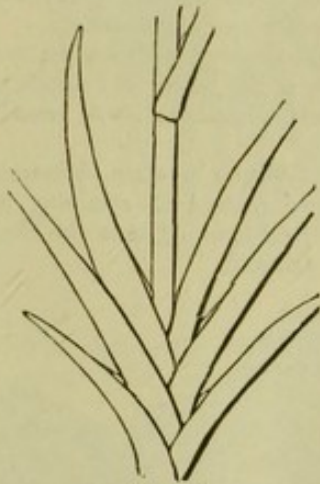
Epithelium.—An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous, transparent, colourless sap.

Epizous.—Growing on living animals.

Epiclatus.—Not plaited.

Equally pinnate.—When the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by neither leaflet nor tendril.

Equitant, ‡ *Equitativus*.—When the two sides of a leaf are brought together and adhere except at the base, where they inclose an opposite leaf whose sides are in the same state. Hence they look as if they rode on each other. (clxv.)



CLXV.

Eramosus.—Unbranched.

‡ *Eremus*.—A ripe carpel separating from its neighbours, and standing apart (VK. 327, 3).

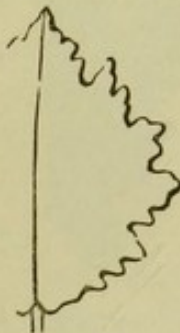
Ericetinus.—Living in the tracts of country called Heaths.

Erigenis.—When a horizontal branch rises upwards at the point.

‡ *Erisma*.—The rachis or axis of Grasses.

Erion.—In Greek compounds = woolly.

Eroso-dentatus.—Toothed in a very irregular manner, as if bitten. (clxvi.)



CLXVI.

Erostris.—Not having a beak.

Erosus, *Eroded*.—Having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by an animal.

Erythro.—In Greek compounds = any pure red.

Erythrophyll.—The red colouring matter of plants.

‡ *Erythrostomum*.—Any aggregate fruit like that of a Strawberry or Ranunculus.

Escens.—A termination equivalent to the English ish; thus, *rubescens* = reddish.

‡ *Espathatus*.—Not having a spathe.

Estivation.—The manner in which the parts are arranged in a flower-bud.

‡ *Etrabeculatus*.—Not cross-barred; a term applied to the teeth of some Urn-mosses.

‡ *Etærio*, *Etairium*, (adj. *Etairionar*).—Such a kind of aggregate fruit as that of the Ranunculus or Strawberry.

Etiolated.—Deprived of colour by being kept in the dark; blanched.

‡ *Eustathe*.—The external layer of a cell.

Evanescenti-venosus.—When lateral veins disappear within the margin (SB. 201).

Evenness.—An absence of elevations or depressions.

Evergreen.—Continuing to bear green leaves all the year round.

Evittatus.—Not striped. Destitute of vittæ.

Evolutio.—The act of development.

Ex.—See *E*. But *exo* signifies outwards or external, as in *Exo-gens* and *exintine*, quasi *exo-intine*.

Exalbuminosus.—Having no albumen.

Exaltatus.—Lofty.

Exanthemata.—Skin diseases; blotches of leaves, &c.

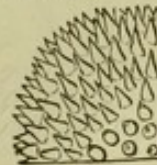
‡ *Exanthium*.—Bractlets of the last degree, incapable of forming axillary buds and immediately external to a flower.

‡ *Exapophysatus*.—Destitute of an Apophysis.

Exareolatus.—Not spaced out.

Exaristatus.—Destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

Exasperatus.—Covered with hard short stiff points. (clxviii.)



CLXVIII.

Excentricus.—Out of the centre.

Excipulus.—That part of the thallus of a Lichen which forms a rim and base to the shield. (clxix.) Also a similar



CLXIX.

part in certain Fungals.

‡ *Excrescent*.—See *Accrescent*.

Excurrent.—Running out; as when a stem remains always central, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of a Fir tree.

Excretion.—Any superfluous matter thrown off by the living plant externally.

‡ *Exesus*.—Eaten away; as when a surface is irregularly sculptured, as if it had been worm-eaten or corroded.

‡ *Echalantia vasa*.—Imaginary vessels found in the epidermis. They are in reality the sides of confluent cells.

Exilis.—Long and straight; slender.

Excindusiatus.—Not having an indusium.

Exintine.—The middle coat of a pollen grain, or, if three or four coatings are present, then that which is next the intine.

‡ *Excemum*.—A fringe or double tuft of hairs at the base of the glumes of some Grasses.

Exogenous.—Growing by addition to the outer parts of the stem.

‡ *Exophyllous*.—Having naked cotyledons, as in all Exogens.

‡ *Exoptilis*.—Said of an embryo whose plumule is naked upon or between cotyledons, and not rolled up in one.

‡ *Ecorhizal*.—That kind of germination in which the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root.

Exosome.—That force which causes a viscid fluid lying on the outside of an organic membrane to attract watery fluid through it.

Exostome.—The aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

Exostosis.—A woody lump or tubercle, such as is formed at the roots of some trees.

‡ *Exostylus*.—A fruit like that of Labiates.

‡ *Exothecium*.—The outer coat of an anther.

Explanatus.—Flattened out.

‡ *Exquisitus*.—This is said of parts which are much larger or more highly coloured than such parts usually are. Thus the bracts of a Coma are *br. exquisitæ*.

Exserted.—Projecting beyond the orifice of an organ. (clxx.)



CLXX.

Exsuccus.—Juiceless.

Extensibility.—The property of stretching.

Extine.—The outer coat of a pollen grain.

Extra.—On the outside of, or beyond; as *Extra-axillaris*, beyond the axil; *Extra-foliaris*, beyond a leaf; *Extramedianus*, beyond the middle.

Extrarius.—Placed on the outside.

Extrorsus.—Turned outwards from the axis of growth of the series of organs to which it belongs.

Eye.—A term in gardening for a leaf-bud.

Facies.—The general appearance of a plant.

Falcate.—Plane and curved, with parallel edges, like the blade of a reaper's sickle; as the pod of *Medicago falcata*: any

degree of curvature, with parallel edges, receives this name.

False Bark.—That layer on the outside of the stem of an Endogen, which consists of cellular tissue into which fibrous tissue passes obliquely.

Falsinervis.—When veins have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple, elongated, cellular tissue; as in Mosses, Sea Weeds, &c.

Fan-shaped.—Plaited like a fan; as the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis*.

Fartus.—Filled full of anything, as an orange with pulp.

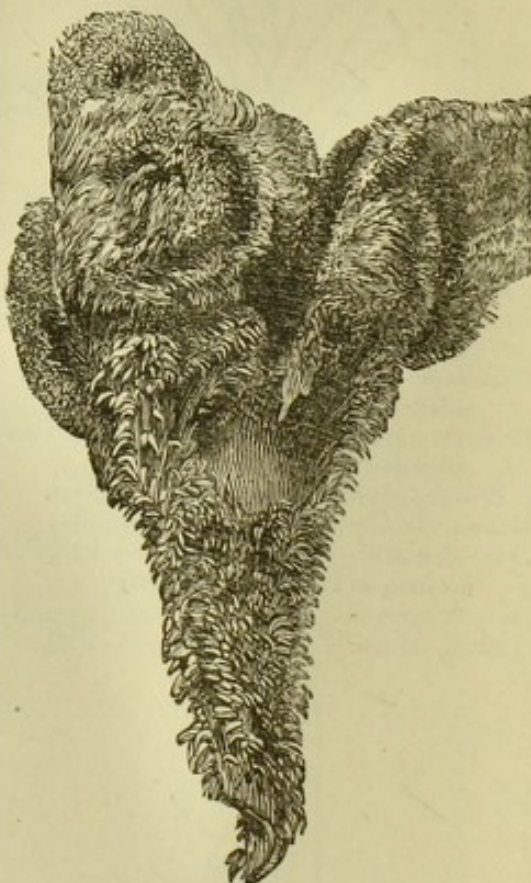
Fariam.—In rows; as *Bifariam*, in two rows; *Trifariam*, in three rows, &c.

Farinaceous.—Having the texture of flour, as the albumen of Wheat.

Farinosus.—Covered with a white mealy substance, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*.

Fascia, (adj. *Fasciatus*).—A cross band of colour.

Fasciated.—When a stem becomes much flattened instead of retaining its usual cylindrical figure, ‡ as in the Cockscomb, &c. (clxxi.)



CLXXI.

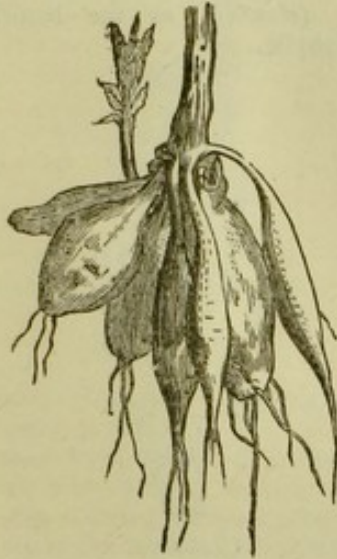
Fasciarius.—Narrow; very long, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the leaves of the Seawrack.

Fasciculato-ramosus.—When branches or roots are drawn closely together so as to be almost parallel.

Fastigate.—When all the parts are nearly parallel, with each pointing upwards to

the sky, as the branches of the Lombardy Poplar.

Fascicle, Fascicled, Fasciculated.—When several similar things proceed from a common point, as the leaves of the Larch, or the tubers of a Dahlia. (clxxii.)



CLXXII.

Faux.—The orifice of a calyx or corolla.

‡ *Faveolatus.*—Honey-combed. See *Favosus*.

Favilla, Favillidium.—See *Cystocarp*.

Favosus.—Excavated in the manner of a section of honey-comb, as the receptacle of many Composites.

Favoso-areolatus.—Divided into spaces resembling the cavities of honeycomb.

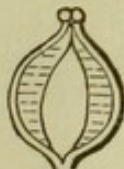
‡ *Favoso-dehiscens.*—Appearing honeycombed after dehiscence, as the anther of *Viscum* (EB. 172 b).

Feather-veined.—Having veins which proceed from a midrib at an acute angle.

Feathery.—Consisting of long hairs which are themselves hairy, as the pappus of *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Felleus.—Bitter as gall.

Fenestra, (adj. *Fenestrate*.)—An opening through a membrane, like a window in a wall. (clxxiii.)



CLXXIII.

Fer, ferus.—A Latin termination signifying the carrying of something, as *florifer*, the carrier of flowers.

Ferrugineus.—Light brown, with a little mixture of red.

Fertilis.—Having the power of producing perfect seeds; or fertilized; or producing large quantity of seeds.

Petidus.—Having a disagreeable smell of any kind.

Fibrous.—Containing a great proportion of woody fibre; as the rind of a Cocoa-nut.

Fibre elementary.—That thread which is turned round the interior of the tubes that are called spiral vessels, or of any similar kind of tissue (EB. 30).

Fibrillæ, (adj. *Fibrillosus*.)—The roots of Lichens; any kind of small thread-shaped root; also applied occasionally among Fungals to the stipe.

Fibrovascular.—Consisting of woody tissue and spiral or other vessels.

Fiddle-shaped.—Obovate, with one or two deep recesses or indentations on each side (EB. 119 d).

Fidus, Fissus.—Divided half-way into two or more parts.

‡ *Fila adductoria.*—The abortive pistillidia of Mosses.

Fila succulenta.—The jointed threads which are mixed with the antheridia in Mosses (VK. 44, 7).

Filament.—The stalk of the anther. Any kind of thread-shaped body.

‡ *Filicology.*—That part of Botany which treats of Ferns.

Filiform, Filiformis.—Slender, like a thread.

Fimbria.—A fringe. An elastic toothed membrane, situated beneath the operculum in Urn-mosses.

Fimbriated.—Having the margin bordered by long slender processes.

Fimbriato-laciniatus.—Having the edge cut up into divisions which are fimbriated.

Fimbrilliferus.—Bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some Composites.

Fimetarius.—Growing on or among dung.

Fingered.—See *Digitate*.

Fissiparous.—Propagating by a subdivision of the interior of a cell into two or more other cells, by the production of a membranous partition or septum, from the lining of the mother cell.

Fissus.—Divided half-way; usually into a determinate number of segments. We say *Bifidus*, split in two; *Trifidus* in three; and so on. When the segments are very numerous *Multifidus* is used.

Fistular, Fistulous.—This is said of a cylindrical or terete body which is hollow, but closed at each end, as the leaves and stems of the Onion.

Flabellatus, Flabelliformis.—See *Fan-shaped*.

Flaccidus.—Wetted; or relaxed in consequence of the loss of moisture.

Flagelliformis.—Long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip.

Flame-coloured, Flammeus.—Very lively scarlet; fiery red.

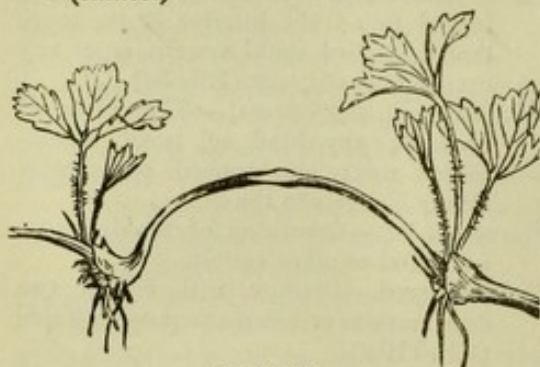
Flavedo.—Yellowness; a disease in which the green parts assume that colour.

Flavescens, Flavidus, Flavus.—A pure pale yellow.

Flavovirens.—Green, much stained with yellow.

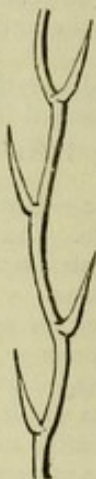
Flesh, (of vegetable bodies).—The soft parts.

Flagellum.—† A twig, or small branch; also a runner like that of the Strawberry. (clxxiv.)



CLXXIV.

Flexuose.—Zig-zag; having a wavy direction, gently bending alternately inwards and outwards. (clxxv.)



CLXXV.

Flocci.—Woolly threads, found mixed with sporules in Fungals; also any wool-like hairs.

Floccose.—Covered with close hairs, which fall away in little tufts.

Floral.—Of, or belonging to the flower.

Floral Envelopes.—The calyx and corolla, one or both.

† *Florescentia*.—See *Anthesis*.

Florets.—When many small flowers are collected in clusters or heads, each flower is called a floret. *Florets of the disk*, are those which occupy the centre of the head of a Composite; on the other hand, *Florets of the ray* occupy the circumference.

Florifer.—Flower-bearing.

Floriferæ gemmæ.—Buds which produce flowers; flower-buds.

‡ *Floriparus*.—Producing a flower. Also a monstrosity consisting in the production of other flowers instead of fruit.

Florus.—In composition signifies flowered; as *Uniflorus*, which is one-flowered; *Biflorus*, two-flowered.

Flos.—A flower; that is to say, an assemblage of organs of which the stamens or pistil, one or both, form a part.

‡ *Flos compositus*.—An old name for the capitulum.

Flosculi, (adj. *Flosculosus*).—Same as *Florets*.

Flower.—See *Flos*.

Fluitans.—Floating upon the surface of water.

Fluvialis, *Fluviatilis*.—Of, or belonging to the water.

Fæmineus.—Bearing pistils only.

Foliaceus.—Having the texture or form of a leaf, (clxxvi.) as the branches of *Xylophylla*.



CLXXVI.

Foliaris.—Inserted upon, or proceeding from the leaf; thus a *cirrhus foliaris* is a tendril growing from a leaf.

Foliation.—The act of leafing.

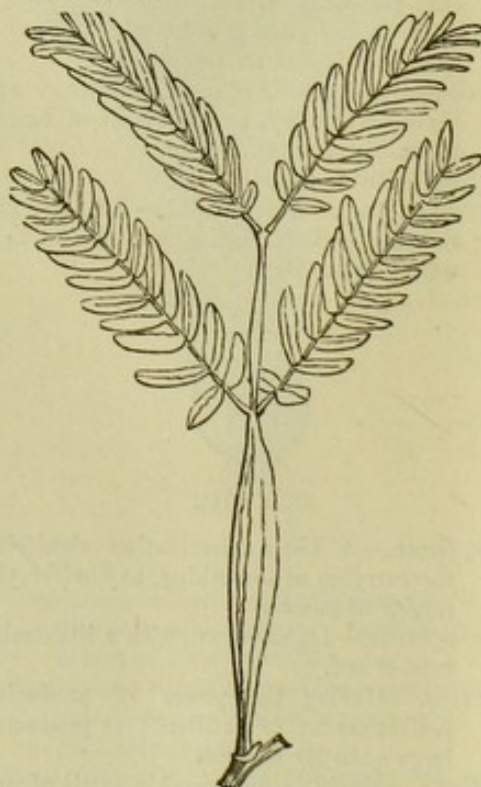
Foliatus.—Clothed with leaves.

Foliiferæ gemmæ.—Leaf-buds.

‡ *Foliiformis*.—See *Foliaceus*.

‡ *Foliiparus*.—Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

Foliola, (adj. *Foliolatus*).—A leaflet. The secondary divisions of a compound leaf. In the annexed leaf there are many folioles. (clxxvii.)



CLXXVII.

‡ *Folioneanus*.—Growing from the extremity of a leaf.

Foliosus.—Covered closely with leaves.

Folliculus.—A kind of fruit, consisting of a single carpel, dehiscing by the ventral suture only. (clxxviii.)



CLXXVIII.

Fontinalis, *Fontanus*.—Growing in or near a spring of water.

Foramen.—An aperture. The foramen of an ovule is an aperture through the integuments, allowing the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus (EB. 190).

‡ *Foraminulosus*.—Marked with little holes.

Foraminula.—The ostiolum of certain Fungals.

Forcipatus.—Forked, like a pair of pincers.

Fornix.—Little arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

Fovea, (adj. *Foveatus*, dim. *Foveolatus*).—A small excavation or pit. Pitted. (clxxix.)



CLXXIX.

Foveola.—The perithecium of certain Fungals.

Fovilla.—The imaginary fluid or emanation which it was formerly thought that the pollen discharged when performing the act of fertilization. The fluid actually contained in the pollen-grain.

Foxglove-shaped.—See *Digitaliformis*.

‡ *Fracidus*.—Of a pasty texture; between fleshy and pulpy.

Free.—Not adhering to anything else; not adnate to any other body.

Fringed.—See *Fimbriatus*.

Frond, *Frons*.—A combination of leaf and stem, as in many Algae and Liverworts; also improperly applied to a leaf which bears reproductive bodies, as that of dorsiferous Ferns. Linnæus applied it to Palm leaves, and so destroyed its meaning.

‡ *Frondescentia*.—The mode of bursting into leaf.

‡ *Frondosus*.—Covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.

‡ *Frondiparous*.—A monstrosity, consisting in the production of leaves instead of fruit.

Fructification.—The parts of the flower; more properly the fruit and its parts.

‡ *Fructiparous*.—A monstrosity, consisting in the production of several fruits instead of the one which is metamorphosed.

Frosted.—A term applied to surfaces in which a dewy appearance is opaque, as if the drops were congealed.

Fruit.—That part of a plant which consists of the ripened carpels and the parts adhering them.

Fruits, spurious.—Certain kinds of inflorescence which grow up with the fruit, and form one body with it, as a Pine cone.

Frustula, *Frustilla*.—The joints into which the Brittleworts separate.

Frustulosus.—Consisting of small fragments.

Frutex, (adj. *Fruticosus*, *escens*).—A shrub; a woody plant which does not form a trunk, but divides into branches nearly down to the ground.

Fruticulus.—A small frutex or shrub.

Fugacious, *Fugax*.—Falling off, or perishing very rapidly.

Fulciens.—Supporting or propping up anything; said of one organ which is placed beneath another.

‡ *Fulcra*, (adj.) *Fulcratus*.—Additional organs, such as pitchers, stipules, tendrils, spines, prickles, hairs, &c.

‡ *Fulcraceus*.—Of or belonging to the fulcra.

Fuliginous, *Fuliginosus*.—Dirty brown, verging upon black.

Fulvus.—Dull yellow, with a mixture of grey and brown.

Fumeus, *Fumosus*.—Grey, changing to brown; smoke-coloured.

‡ *Funalis*.—Formed of coarse fibres resembling cords.

‡ *Fundimentalius*.—Constituting the essential part of anything, as the axis and its appendages of a plant.

‡ *Fundus plantæ*.—The collar or place of junction of root and stem.

Fungiformis, *Fungilliformis*.—Cylindrical, having a rounded, convex, overhanging extremity. (clxxx.)



CLXXX.

Funginus.—Of or belonging to a Fungus.

Funiculus, *F. umbilicalis*.—The cord or thread which sometimes connects the ovule or seed to the placenta. (clxxxi.)



CLXXXI.

‡ *Funiliformis*.—See *Funalis*.

Furcatus.—Having long terminal lobes, like the prongs of a fork; as *Ophioglossum pendulum*.

Funnel-shaped.—A calyx or corolla, or other organ, in which the tube is obconical, gradually enlarging upwards into the limb, so that the whole resembles a funnel (*clxxxii*.)



CLXXXII.

Furfuraceus.—Scurfy; covered with soft scales, which are easily displaced.

Furrowed.—Marked by longitudinal channels; as the stem of the Parsnep.

Fuscus.—Brown, tinged with greyish or blackish.

Fusiformis, ‡ *Fusinus*.—Thick, tapering to each end; as the root of the long Radish.

‡ Sometimes conical roots are called fusiform.

Gala, Galacto.—In Greek compounds = milk or white as milk.

Galactites.—White as milk.

Galbulus.—A strobilus, whose scales are fleshy, and combined into a uniform mass.

Galea.—The helmet or arched part of a flower, always placed at the back; that is, next to the axis (EB. 150 b).

Galla.—A gall; a tumour usually woody, produced by the puncture of an insect.

‡ *Gamomerius*.—A flower whose parts are united by their edges.

Gamo.—In Greek compounds = united by the edges; thus *Gamophyllus* signifies leaves united by the edges, while *Gamosepalous* = monosepalous, and *Gamopetalous*, monopetalous.

Ganglia.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

Gangræna.—A disease ending in putrid decay.

Gelinceæ.—Cells in Algals secreting vegetable jelly.

Geminatus.—United or collected in pairs.

Gemini.—Two together.

Geminiflorus.—Two flowers growing together.

Gemma.—A leaf-bud.

Gemmatio.—The act of budding; the manner in which young leaves are folded up in the bud prior to its unfolding.

‡ *Gemmule*.—The plumule; also the ovule.

Geniculate, Geniculatus.—Bent abruptly like a knee; as the stems of many Grasses.

Gemmae.—Small reproductive bodies found in some Liverworts, and regarded as being analogous to leaf-buds. (*clxxxiv*.)



CLXXXIV.

‡ *Geniculum*.—The node of a stem.

Geothermometer.—A thermometer constructed especially for determining the temperature of the earth.

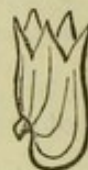
Gerontogæus.—Of or belonging to the old world.

Germen.—The ovary.

‡ *Germinal processes*.—Parts belonging to or proceeding from the germen or ovary.

Germination.—The first act of growth by an embryo plant, connected with the absorption of oxygen and the extrication of carbonic acid. Germination ceases when the latter begins to be decomposed.

Gibber.—A pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, &c. (*clxxxv*.)



CLXXXV.

‡ *Gibberosus*.—See *Gibbosus*.

Gibbositas.—See *Gibber*.

Gibbous.—More convex or tumid in one place than another.

Gills.—The lamellæ or plates growing perpendicularly from the cap or pileus of an Agaric.

Gilvus.—Dull yellow, with a mixture of grey and red.

Githagineus.—Greenish-red.

Glaber, Glabratus.—Smooth; having no hairs.

Gladius.—See *Ensiformis*.

Glandaceus.—Yellowish brown, the colour of an acorn.

Glandular.—Covered with hairs bearing glands upon their tips; as the fruit of Roses, the pods of *Adenocarpus*. (*clxxxvi*.)



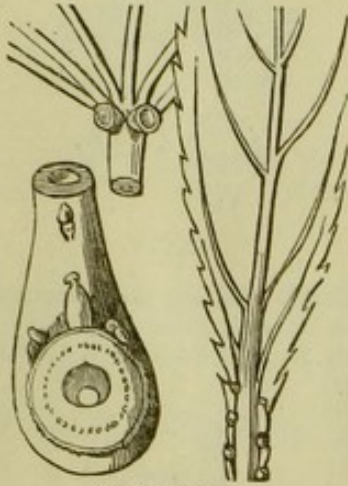
CLXXXVI.

Glans.—An inferior fruit, one-celled by abortion, not dehiscing, containing one or two seeds, and seated in a cupule.

Glareosus.—Growing in gravelly places.

Glaucescens.—Dull green, passing into greyish blue.

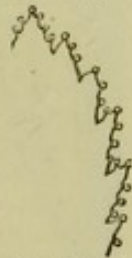
Glands, Glandulæ.—Wart-like swellings found on the surface of plants, or at one end of their hairs; they are extremely various in form. (clxxxvii.)



CLXXXVII.

Glandulosus, Glanduliferus.—Bearing glands.

Glanduloso-serratus.—Having serratures tipped by glands. (clxxxviii.)



CLXXXVIII.

Glaucous.—Covered with a fine bloom, like the Plum or the Cabbage-leaf.

Gleba, Glebula.—The peridium or the fleshy part of certain Fungals.

Glebulae, (adj. *Glebulosus*).—Little roundish elevations of the thallus of Lichens; also the spores of certain Fungals.

Globi spermatici.—The spores of certain Fungals.

Globose.—Forming nearly a true sphere. (clxxxix.)



CLXXXIX.

Globulus.—A round deciduous shield, found in such Lichens as *Isidium*, formed of the thallus, and leaving a hole where it falls off. (cxc.)



CXC.

Globuline.—Elementary cells; starch grains.

Globulus.—A kind of perithecium occurring among Fungals. The antheridium of *Chara* (VK. 13, 3).

Glochis, (adj. *Glochidatus*, ‡ *Glochideus*, *Glochidiatus*).—Hooked back at the point, like a fish-hook (EB. 73 o p).

Gloiocarpus.—The quadruple spore, or tetrachocarp of some Algals.

Glomeratus.—Collected into close heads or parcels.

Glomeruli.—See *Soredia*.

Glomerulus, ‡ *Glomus*.—A cluster of capitula inclosed in a common involucre, as in *Echinops*.

Glossology.—That part of Botany which teaches the meaning of technical terms.

‡ *Glumella.*—That part of the flower of a Grass now called the palea. Also, in the language of Richard, one of the hypogynous scales in such a plant.

‡ *Glumelleanus.*—Of or belonging to the glumella.

‡ *Glumellula.*—The hypogynous scale in the flower of a Grass.

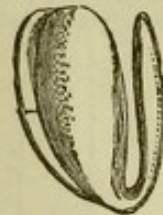
Gluma.—The exterior series of the scales which constitute the flower of a Grass.

Glutinium.—The flesh of certain Fungals.

Glutinosus.—Covered with a sticky exudation.

Gnawed.—See *Erosus*.

Gnomonical.—Bent at right angles. (cxc.)



CXC.

‡ *Gnomonico-areolatus.*—Divided into rectangular spaces.

Goblet-shaped.—See *Crateriform*.

Gongylus.—See *Gonidia*. The spores of certain Fungals. Also a round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain Sea-weeds.

Gongylodes.—Having an irregular roundish figure.

Gonidia.—Green reproductive granules found in the medullary layer of Lichens, immediately below the surface.

‡ *Gonimic.*—Organizable, or contributing to organization.

Gonophorum.—A short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in such plants as *Anonads*, &c. (VK. 290 bis. 1).

Gracilis.—A long narrow object.

Grammicus.—When the spots upon a surface assume the form and appearance of letters (VK. 29, 6).

‡ *Grammopodius.*—Having a striped stalk.

Grana tetrasticha.—The spores of certain Fungals.

Graniticus.—Growing in granitic soil.

Granular, Granulatus.—Divided into little knobs or knots; as the roots of *Saxifraga granulata*.

Granules.—Any small particles; grains; the hollow shells which constitute pollen.

Granula.—Large spores contained in the centre of many Algae, as *Gloionema*. (cxcii.)



CXCII.

Among Fungals it sometimes expresses a spore-case.

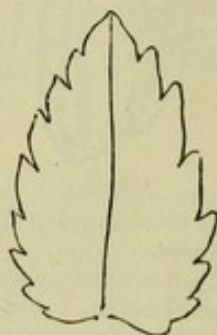
Grass-green.—Clear, lively green, without any mixture.

Graveolens.—Strong-scented; having a smell which is unpleasant because of its intensity.

Griseus.—Pure grey, a little verging to blue.

Grossification.—The swelling of the ovary after fertilization.

Grossus.—Coarse; larger than usual; as *Grosse crenatus*, coarsely crenated; *Grosse-serratus*, coarsely serrated. (cxciii.)



CXCIII.

Growing point.—The soft centre of a bud, over which the nascent leaves are formed; and all modifications of it.

Grumous.—Divided into little clustered grains; as the *fecula* in the stem of the Sago Palm.

Guttatus.—Colour disposed in small spots.

‡ *Gymnocidium*.—The swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case of Urn-mosses.

‡ *Gymnogynus*.—Having a naked ovary.

Gymnos.—In Greek compounds = naked, or uncovered.

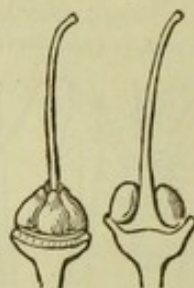
‡ *Gymnotetraspermus*.—Having such a 4-lobed ovary as is found in Labiates, which was formerly thought to consist of four naked seeds.

Gynixus, *Gynizus*.—The depressed stigmatic surface of Orchids (VK. 119, 4.)

Gynæcium.—The pistil, and all that belongs to it.

Gynobase.—The growing point inserted between the base of carpels in a conical

manner, so as to throw them into an oblique position. (cxciv.)



CXCIV.

Gynandrous.—Having the stamens and style and ovary all blended into one common body, as in Orchids, *Aristolochia*. (cxcv.) &c.



CXCv.

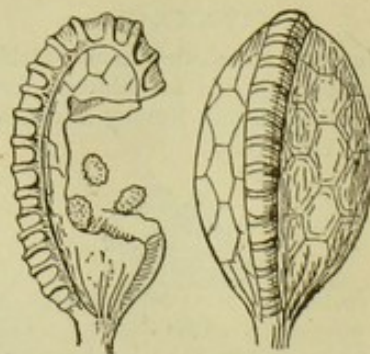
Gynophore, (adj. ‡ *Gynophoratus*, ‡ *Gynophorianus*).—The stalk of the ovary, within the origin of the calyx (EB. 169 a).

‡ *Gynostemium*.—The column of Orchids; that is to say, the part formed by the union of stamens, style, and stigma (VK. 119.)

‡ *Gypseus*.—See *Cretaceus*.

Gyratus.—See *Circinatus*.

Gyroma, *Gyrus*.—The ring or articulated circle which surrounds the spore-cases of Ferns. (cxcvi.)



CXCvi.

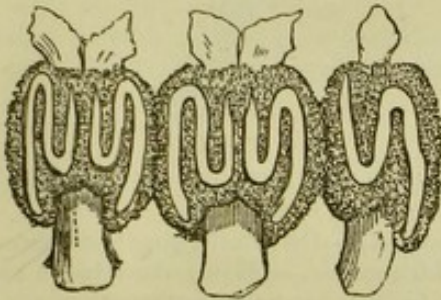
Also a button-like shield, such as is

found in the genus *Gyrophora*.—See *Trica*. (cxcvii.)



CXC VII.

‡ *Gyrosus*.—Bent backwards and forwards as the anthers of Cucurbits. (cxcviii.)



CXC VIII.

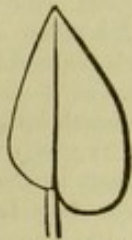
Habitat.—The situation in which a plant grows in a wild state.

Habitus.—The general appearance of a plant; its manner of growth, without reference to details of structure.

Hæmatiticus.—Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown.

Halbert-headed.—Abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes, like the head of a halbert (EB. 118 f).

Half.—Sometimes used in the sense of one-sided; as half-cordate, which signifies cordate on one side only. (cxcix.)



CXC IX.

Half-netted.—When of several layers of anything, the outer one only is netted; as in the roots of *Gladiolus communis*.

Half-stem-clasping.—Clasping the base in a small degree.

Half-terete.—A long narrow body, flat on one side, convex on the other.

Halved.—When the inequality of the two sides of an organ is so great that one half of the figure is either wholly or nearly wanting, as the leaf of many *Begonias*. (cc.)



CC.

Hair-pointed.—Terminating in a very fine weak point.

Hair-shaped.—The same as filiform, but more slender, so as to resemble a hair; it is often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of Grasses.

Hair's-breadth.—See *Capillus*.

Hairs.—Small, delicate, transparent, conical expansions of the epidermis, consisting of one or more cells (EB. 73.)

Hairy.—Covered with short, weak, thin hairs.

Half-monopetalous.—Having the petals united, but so slightly, that they easily separate.

Hamato-serratus.—When serratures have a somewhat hooked form. (cc.)



CCI.

Hami, (adj. *Hamatus*, ‡ *Hamosus*).—Hooks, hairs, or small spines which are hooked at the point. (ccii.)



CC II.

Hamulosus.—Covered with little hooks.

Hamulus.—A kind of hooked bristle found in the flower of *Uncinia*. Schleiden regards it as a third glume, free from the two which form the flask.

Hastatus.—See *Halbert-headed*.

Hauriens (radix).—See *Haustorium*.

Haustorium.—A small root which attaches itself to the surface of some other plant, and lives by sucking it. A sucker, as in Dodder, Ivy, &c.

Heart-shaped.—See *Cordatus*.

Heart-wood.—The central part of the timber of Exogens, hardened or altered by age.

‡ *Hebetatus*.—Having a soft obtuse termination.

‡ *Hegemon*.—Fibrovascular tissue.

‡ *Helicogyrratus*.—Having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it. (cciii.)



CC III.

Helicoid.—Twisted like the shell of a snail.

Helmet.—See *Galea*.

Helvolus.—Greyish-yellow, with a little brown.

Hemi.—In Greek compounds = half, or halved.

Hemianatropous.—An ovule which is anatropal with half the raphe free. (cciv.)



CCIV.

‡ *Hemigoniaris.*—A flower, a part of both whose sexes is changed into petals.

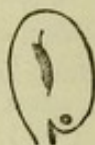
‡ *Hemigyris.*—The same as *Follicle*, which see.

‡ *Hemisyngynicus.*—Half-adherent.

‡ *Hemiteria.*—A monstrosity of elementary organs, or of appendages of the axis.

‡ *Hemitrichus.*—Half covered with hairs.

Hemitropal.—A slight modification of the anatropal ovule, in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved. (ccv.)



CCV.

‡ *Henslovian membrane.*—The cuticle; so called because Professor Henslow was one of its discoverers.

Hepta.—In Greek composition = 7.

Hepaticus.—Dull brown with a little yellow.

Herbaceous.—Merely green, or thin, green, and cellular, as the tissue of membranous leaves. Also producing an annual stem from a perennial root.

Herbarium.—A collection of dried plants systematically arranged.

Hermaphroditus.—Containing both stamens and pistils.

Hesperidium.—A many-celled superior indehiscent fruit, pulpy within, and covered by a separable rind; as the Orange.

‡ *Heterocarpicus (fructus).*—An inferior fruit.

Heterocephalus.—Bearing in the same individual heads of entirely male flowers, and others entirely female.

‡ *Heteroideus.*—Diversified in form.

Heterogamous.—When in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female, and those of the disk male.

Heteros.—In Greek compounds = variable, or various.

Heterotropal.—Lying parallel with the hilum. A term applied only to the embryo. (ccvi.)



CCVI.

Hexa.—In Greek compounds = six.

‡ *Hexalepidus.*—Consisting of six scales.

‡ *Hexapterus.*—Having six wings or membranous expansions.

Hexapyrenus.—Having six stones.

Hexapetaloid.—Consisting of six coloured parts, like petals.

‡ *Hexarinus.*—Having six stamens.

Hians.—Gaping; opening by a long narrow fissure cut across the shorter axis. (ccvii.)



CCVII.

Hibernaculum.—The poetical name of a bud or bulb.

Hibernalis.—Of or belonging to winter.

Hidden-veined.—Having the veins so buried in the parenchyma, that they are not visible upon external inspection.

Hilifer.—Bearing a hilum upon its surface.

Hilofera.—The second or internal integument of a seed.

Hilum.—The scar produced by the separation of a seed from its placenta; ‡ any point of attachment; also ‡ the apertures in the extine of pollen grains.

Hinoideus.—When veins proceed entirely from the midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided; as in Ginger-worts, &c. When they are connected by little cross veins, the term is *Venuloso-hinoideus*.

Hippocrepiformis.—Horse-shoe shaped.

Hircinus, ‡ *Hircosus.*—Smelling like a goat.

Hirsuties, (adj. *Hirsutus*, *Hirtus*).—Hairiness; a covering caused by long, tolerably distinct hairs.

Hispid.—Covered with long stiff hairs.

Holosericeus.—Silky; so covered with hairs that it feels soft to the touch, although the naked eye may fail to detect the presence of hairs.

Homocarpous.—Having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike.

‡ *Homodromal.*—Having all the spires turned the same way; or the spires of a lateral organ the same as those on a central organ.

Homogamous.—When all the florets of a capitulum, &c. are hermaphrodite.

Homoios, or *Homo.*—In Greek compounds = alike or similar.

‡ *Homomallus.*—When organs originate all round an organ, but are turned to one side of it; the same as *Recurved*.

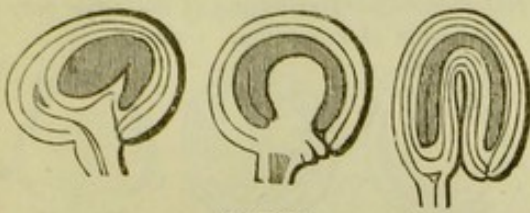
‡ *Homomorphus.*—Uniform. All shaped alike.

Homothalamus.—Resembling the thallus; a term employed among Lichens only.

Hooded.—See *Cucullatus*.

Hooked-back.—Curved in a direction from the apex to the base; as the side lobes of the leaf of the Dandelion (S. B. 160.)

Homotropal.—Having the same direction as the seed, but not straight (ccviii).



CCVIII.

‡ *Horarius*.—Enduring for an hour or two only; as the petals of *Cistus*.

Hornus.—Anything the produce of the same year. *Rami horni* are branches not a year old.

Horny.—See *Corneus*.

Horologium Floræ.—A time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

Hortensis.—Of or belonging to a garden.

Hortus siccus.—Same as *Herbarium*.

Humifusus.—Spread over the surface of the ground.

Humilis.—Low. When the stature of a plant is not particularly small, but much smaller than that of kindred species. Thus, a tree twenty feet high may be low, if the other species of its genus are forty or fifty feet high.

‡ *Humor*.—Sap.

Hyalinus.—Transparent, or nearly so.

Hybernaculum.—See *Hibernaculum*.

Hybernalis.—Of or belonging to the winter.

Hybrids, *Hybridæ*.—Plants obtained by applying the pollen of one species to the stigma of another.

Hybriditas.—The being a hybrid.

Hyemalis.—Of or belonging to winter. Usually applied to plants that bloom in winter.

‡ *Hydrogera vasa*.—The spiral threads inside a spiral vessel; formerly supposed to be tubes conveying fluid.

Hygroscopicitas.—The property of extending or shrinking upon the application or removal of water.

‡ *Hylus, um*.—See *Hilum*.

Hymen.—In Greek compounds = a membrane, or membranous.

Hymenium.—That part of hymenomycetous Fungals on which the spores are borne; plates in an *Agaric*, tubes in a *Boletus*, &c. (V. K. 26.)

Hymenodes.—Having a membranous texture.

Hymenophorum.—The pileus of certain Fungals.

Hymenulum.—A disk or shield containing asci, but without excipulum.

Hyperboreus.—Inhabiting northern regions.

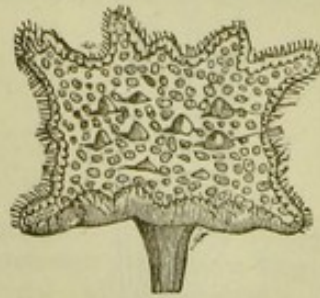
Hypha.—The filamentous, fleshy, watery thallus of certain fungoid plants.

Hypha, *Hyphasma*, *Hyphopodium*.—The mycelium, or stipe of certain Fungals.

Hypo.—In Greek compounds = under.

‡ *Hypoblastus*.—The flat dorsal cotyledon of a Grass.

Hypanthium, ‡ *Hypanthodium*.—A fleshy receptacle not inclosed in an involucre. (ccix).



CCIX.

Hypochilium.—The lower part of the lip of certain Orchids. (ccx. a).



CCX.

Hypocrateriform, ‡ *Hypocraterimorphus*. †
—An organ, of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat. (ccxi).



CCXI.

Hypodermis.—The inner layer of the spore-case of an *Urn-moss*.

Hypogæus.—Growing under the earth.

Hypogynous.—Growing from below the base of the ovary.

‡ *Hypoménus*.—Free, not adherent, arising from below an organ without adhering to it.

Hypomicia, *Hypostroma*, *Hypothallus*.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

Hypophyllus.—Growing on the under side of a leaf.

‡ *Hypopodium*.—The stalk of the carpels.

‡ *Hypopteris*.—A wing growing from below anything, as the seed of a Fir-tree.

‡ *Hypoteratus*. Having a wing produced at the base or below.

‡ *Hypophyllum*.—A small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches, or leaves. (ccxii.)



CCXII.

Hyposporangium.—The indusium of Ferns, when it grows from below the spore-cases. (ccxiii.)



CCXIII.

‡ *Hypostasis*.—The suspensor of an embryo.

‡ *Hyphostroma*.—The mycelium or spawn of Fungals.

Hypothallus.—Delicate filaments which constitute the vegetation of Coniomycetous Fungals. The inferior stratum of the thallus of Lichens.

Hypothecium.—The cellular stratum below the thalamium of Lichens.

Hysteranthius.—When leaves appear after flowers; as in the Almond.

Ianthinus.—Pure blue stained with red, so as to be intermediate between the two colours.

Icones.—Pictorial representations of plants.

Icos.—In Greek compounds = twenty.

Icosaëdral.—Having twenty sides, as the pollen of *Tragopogon*. (ccxiv.)



CCXIV.

Ides, or *Ideus*.—In terminating Greek compounds = similar: as *petaloideus*, like a petal.

‡ *Idiogynus*.—Not having a pistil.

Idiothalamus.—Having a different colour or texture from the thallus; a term used among Lichens.

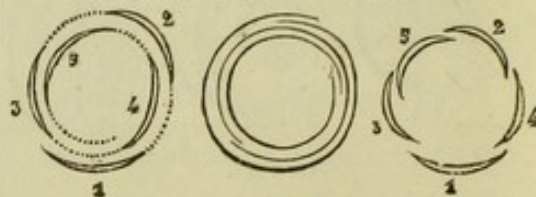
Igneus.—Very lively scarlet, fiery red.

Imberbis.—Having no hairs.

Imbricantia folia.—Leaves which overlap each other like tiles on a roof.

Imbricated.—When bodies overlap each other. Also same as *Imbricative*.

Imbricative.—Overlapping at the edge only; a term of æstivation. (ccxv.)



CCXV.

Immarginatus.—Having no rim or edge.

Immediatus.—Proceeding directly from a part, without the intervention of any other part; as the flower-stalks of a raceme.

Immobilis.—Immovable; that is to say, not having a free motion on the part which bears it; as many anthers.

Imparipinnatus.—When the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by a single leaflet. (ccxvi.)



CCXVI.

Implexus.—Entangled, interlaced.

Impregnation.—The fertilization of the ovule by the pollen-tubes.

Impubera (ætas).—The period of maturity in fruit anterior to the fertilization of the ovules.

Inæqualis, ‡ *Inæquimagnus*.—Of unequal or dissimilar size.

Inæquilaterus.—When the two sides of a figure are not symmetrical; as the leaf of a *Begonia*.

Inæquinervius.—When the veins of a leaf are of unequal size.

Inanis.—Empty, not containing anything; or merely filled with a loose spongy substance.

‡ *Inantheratus*.—Bearing no anther; applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

Inapertus.—Not opened, although its habit is to open.

Incanescens.—Having a hoary or gray aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

Incanus.—See *Canus*.

Incarnatus.—See *Carneus*.

Inciso-serratus.—Having very deep slashed serratures.

Inciso-dentatus.—Having slashed toothings.
(ccxvii.)



CCXVII.

Incisus.—Regularly divided by deep incisions.

Inclining.—Falling back considerably from the horizontal line.

Included.—Inclosed in anything.

Includentia folia.—Alternate leaves which, in their sleep, approach the buds in their axil as if to envelope them, as in *Sida*.
(*De Candolle*.)

Incompletus.—Deficient in some of its parts, as a flower without corolla, or a calyx with only a part of its sepals.

Inconspicuus.—Small in size, not readily observed.

Incrassatus.—Thicker than usual in proportion to its area; as the leaves of the Houseleek.

‡ *Incrustatus*.—A term applied to seeds which grow so firmly to their pericarp as to appear to have but one integument. Also coated with earthy matter.

Incumbent.—Said of an embryo when its radicle is folded down upon the back of the cotyledons. (ccxviii.)



CCXVIII.

Incurvus, Incurvatus.—Curved inwards.

Indehiscent.—Not splitting in a definite manner when ripe.

Indigoticus.—The deepest blue.

Indirecte venosus.—When lateral veins are combined within the margin, and emit other little veins. (*Link*.)

Indivisus.—Not separated into other parts.

Indumentum.—The hairy covering of plants, of whatever kind.

Induplicate, Induplicative.—Having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting. (ccxix.)



CCXIX.

Indurascens.—Hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a *Tragacanth* bush.

Indusium, (adj. *Indusiatus*).—The membranous cover that overlies or underlies the spore-cases of Ferns. ‡ The annulus of some Fungals.

Induviæ, (adj. *Induviatus*).—Withered leaves remaining upon a stem, and clothing it.

Inembryonatus.—Having no embryo.

Inenchyma.—Fibro-cellular tissue; that is to say, cells having the appearance of spiral vessels. (ccxx.)

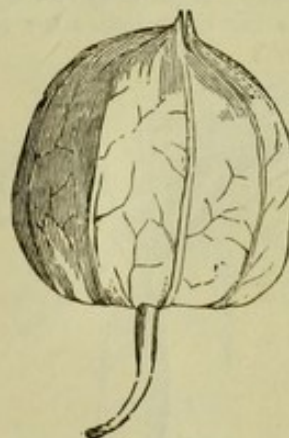


CCXX.

Inermis.—Destitute of any kind of spines or prickles.

Inferior.—Growing below some other organ; an inferior calyx grows below the ovary; an inferior ovary grows, or seems to grow, below a calyx.

Inflatus.—Thin, membranous, slightly transparent, swelling equally, as if inflated with air. (ccxxi.)



CCXXI.

Inflexed.—See *Incurvus*.

Inflorescence.—The manner in which the flowers are arranged.

Infossus.—Sunk in anything, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel, however.

Infractus.—See *Incurvus*.

Infundibularis, Infundibuliformis.—See *Funnel-shaped*.

Infundibuli-campanulate.—Between funnel-shaped and campanulate. (ccxxii.)



CCXXII.

Innate.—Adhering to the apex of a thing, as the anther to the apex of a filament. (ccxxiii.)



CCXXIII.

Innovantes Gemmæ.—The fixed or persistent buds of Mosses.

Innovations.—Shoots which have not completed their growth; a term used in Bryology.

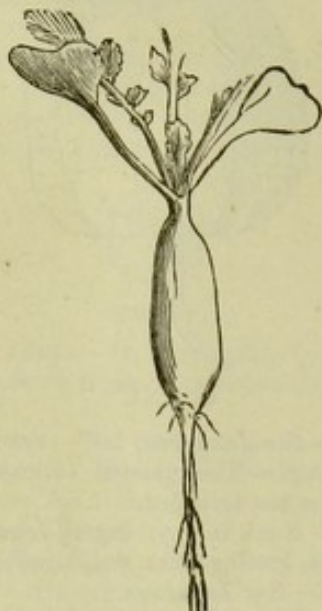
Inosculatio.—The operation of grafting or budding.

Insertion.—The manner in which one part is inserted into or adheres to, or originates from another.

‡ *Insertions, medullary*.—The medullary processes of Exogens.

Integer.—Properly speaking, this means having no kind of marginal or other division; but sometimes it has been used to indicate not pinnatifid, and also nearly destitute of marginal division.

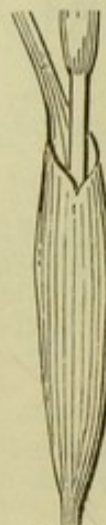
Integra radix.—A perfectly unbranched root, not bearing more than a few side fibres. (ccxxiv.)



CCXXIV.

Integerrimus.—Perfectly free from division of the margin or other part.

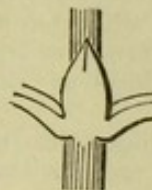
Integra vagina.—A sheathing petiole which forms a continuous tube, not slit on one side, as in Sedges. (ccxxv.)



CCXXV.

Integumenta floralia.—The calyx and corolla.

Inter.—In composition = between; as *Interfoliaceus*, placed between leaves. (ccxxvi.)



CCXXVI.

Intercellular.—Anything interposed between the cells or tubes of tissue.

‡ *Intergerinum lignum*.—The dissepiment of a fruit.

‡ *Intermedius*.—Standing between two bodies in a different row, as petals when they alternate with sepals. Also half-way between one thing and another.

Internode.—The space which intervenes between two nodes.

Interrupted.—When any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes; a leaf is interruptedly pinnated when some of the pinnae are much smaller than the others, or wholly wanting (EB. 120 h).

Intervenium.—The space of parenchyma between the veins.

Intortus.—Twisted upon itself. (ccxxvii.)



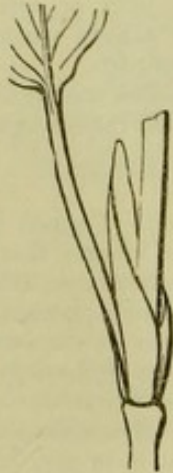
CCXXVII.

Intextine.—That coating of the pollen which is next the extine or outer crust, and above the intine or inner lining.

Intine.—The innermost lining of the shell of a pollen grain.

‡ *Intodiscalis*.—Inserted within the disk of a flower.

Intra.—Placed within anything; as *Intrafoliaceus*, placed within the axil of a leaf. (ccxxviii.)



CCXXVIII.

Intrarius.—Turned inwards; that is to say, towards the centre of a flower.

Intravalvularis.—Placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many Crucifers. (ccxxix.)



CCXXIX.

Intricatus.—See *Entangled*.

‡ *Introcurvus*.—See *Incurvus*.

Introflexus.—See *Incurvus*.

Introrsus.—Turned towards the axis to which it appertains; as an anther when its valves face the centre of a flower.

Introvenium.—Hidden-veined; when leaves are so much buried in parenchyma that they are not visible on external inspection.

Intrusus.—Pushed inwards; as when the base of a fruit is so concave as to seem as if pushed inwards by the peduncle. (ccxxx.)



CCXXX.

‡ *Inuncans*.—Said of surfaces covered with little hooked hairs, as the leaves of some Galiums.

Inundatus.—Flooded. Sometimes covered with water, sometimes dry.

Inus.—A termination expressing the quality of resemblance, as *Calycinus*, like a calyx in position, in colour, &c.; it also expresses augmentation, as *Calycinus*, having a large calyx.

Inverted.—Having the apex in an opposite direction to that of some other thing; as many seeds.

Invertentia folia.—Leaflets which in their sleep hang downwards, but touch by their upper surfaces.

Involucellum.—A diminutive of *Involucrum*; a secondary involucre, usually not containing more than one or two flowers.

‡ *Involucra lignea*.—The name given by Malpighi to the concentric zones of wood in Exogens.

Involucralis.—Of or belonging to an involucre.

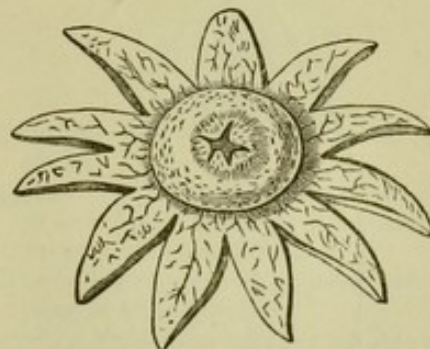
Involucratus.—Having an involucre.

Involucre.—A ring or rings of bracts surrounding several flowers. (ccxxxi.)



CCXXXI.

‡ Also the peridium, volva, or annulus of some Fungals. (ccxxxii.)



CCXXXII.

Involute, *Involutive*.—When edges are rolled inwards on each side, as the leaf of the Apple. (ccxxxiii.)



CCXXXIII.

Involventia folia.—"Trifoliate leaves whose leaflets rise up, unite at the summit, and spread away in the middle so as to form an arch which shelters the flowers, as in *Trifolium incarnatum*." DC.

Irregular.—Having the parts which constitute one series of a flower dissimilar in size or form.

Isabella yellow.—Queen Isabella of Spain said that she would never change her shift till a certain town was taken; the siege lasted three years, and when Her Majesty removed her garment it had acquired a peculiar yellow, which has ever since borne her name.

Isidium.—A coral-like elevation of the thallus of a Lichen, bearing a globule at its end.

‡ *Isobrious*, *Isodynamous*.—Growing with equal force; two of the names of the dicotyledonous embryo.

‡ *Isogyrus*.—Forming a complete spire.

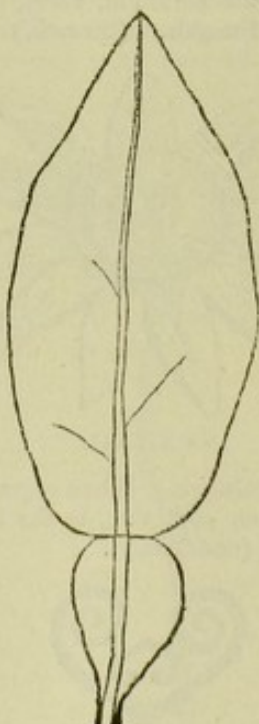
Isomerus.—Equal in number; an isomerous flower is one all whose parts are equal to each other in number.

Isos.—In Greek compounds = equal. Placed before the name of an organ, indicates that it is equal in number to that of some other which is understood: thus, *Isostemonous* is said of plants the stamens of which are equal in number to the petals.

‡ *Jaspideus*.—"A mixture of many colours arranged in small spots." Lecoq.

Jeterus.—A yellowness of the green parts. Vegetable jaundice.

Jointed.—Falling in pieces at the joints, or separating readily there, or furnished with a distinct joint. (ccxxxiv.)



CCXXXIV.

Also applied to bodies having the appearance of being jointed, as the stem and leaves of *Juncus articulatus*.

‡ *Juba*.—A loose panicle, such as is often found in Grasses.

Juga.—The ridges on the fruit of Umbellifers (VK. 515).

Jugum.—A pair of leaflets: thus, *unijugus* is one pair; *bijugus* two pairs, &c.

Julus.—See *Amentum*.

‡ *Junctura*.—A joint or articulation; the place where a body spontaneously separates into two parts.

Juxta-position.—The manner in which organs are placed with respect to each other.

Keel, (adj. *Keeled*).—Formed in the manner of the keel of a boat; that is to say, with a sharp projecting ridge, arising from a flat or concave central plate, as the glumes of Grasses. Also see *Carina*.

Keramidium.—See *Cystocarp*.

Kermesinus.—See *Carmine*.

Kidney-shaped.—Resembling the figure of a kidney; that is to say, crescent-shaped, with the ends rounded, as the leaf of *Asarum europæum* (EB. 117 f).

Knee-jointed.—See *Geniculatus*.

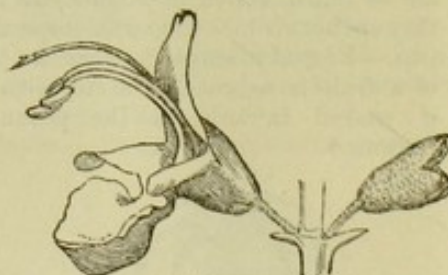
Kneepan-shaped.—Broad, round, thick; convex on the lower surface, concave on the other; the same as *meniscoideus*, but thicker. See *Patelliformis*.

Knob-like.—See *Gongyloides*.

Knotted.—Cylindrical, uneven on the surface, as the pod of *Chelidonium* (SB. 95).

Labellum.—The third petal of an Orchid, usually turned towards the lower front of the flower, and very different in form from the remainder. Also a similar petal in other flowers (VK. 120).

Labiate.—A term applied to a monopetalous calyx or corolla which is separated into two unequal divisions, the one anterior, and the other posterior, with respect to the axis. (ccxxxv.)



CCXXXV.

Labiatiflorus.—A term confined to Composites whose corolla is labiate.

‡ *Labiöse*.—A polypetalous corolla having the appearance of being labiate.

Labium.—The lower lip of a labiate corolla.

‡ *Labyrinthiformis*.—Marked by sinuous intricate lines: same as *Dædaleus*.

Lac.—A fluid having an opaque appearance, and either white, orange, or some such colour, occurring in many plants.

Lacerus.—Irregularly divided by deep incisions.

Lacinia, (adj. *Laciniatus*).—A slash. A deep taper-pointed incision.

Lacinula.—A small lacinia or slash; also the inflected point of the petals of Umbellifers. (ccxxxvi.)



CCXXXVI.

‡ *Lachrymæformis.*—Tear-shaped; the same as pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted; as the seed of the Apple.

Lactescens.—Containing lac, or milk.

Lacteus.—Milk-white; dull white verging to blue.

Lacuna, (adj. *Lacunose*).—A large deep depression or excavation (VK. 33).

‡ *Lacunoso-rimosus.*—Marked by irregular cracks and excavations. (ccxxxvii.)



CCXXXVII.

‡ *Lacunoso-rugosus.*—Marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the Walnut or stone of the Peach.

Lacustris.—Growing in lakes.

Lævigatus.—Having the appearance of being polished, as many seeds. (ccxxxviii.)



CCXXXVIII.

Lævis.—Free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness.

Lageniformis.—Shaped like a Florence flask. (ccxxxix.)



CCXXXIX.

Lagopus.—Hare-footed. A term applied to parts which are so closely covered with long hairs as to resemble a hare's foot; as the rhizome of some Ferns, and the inflorescence of some Grasses.

Lamella, (adj. *Lamellar*).—A plate or thin part such as is found at the end of many styles.

Lamellæ, *Lamina*, *Lamellulæ*.—The gills of Fungals; vertical, membranous, radiating, or branching plates belonging to a pileus.

Lamina.—The blade of a leaf; that expanded part which terminates the petiole if there be one.

Lamina prolifera.—A term among Lichens. "A distinct body containing the sporules, separating from the apothecia, often very convex and variable in form, and mostly dissolving into a gelatinous mass."—*Grev.* The waxy plate or disk occupying the centre of the apothecium. (ccxl.)



CCXL.

Laminating.—Separating into several plates or layers.

Lana, *Lanugo*, (adj. *Lanatus*, *Lanuginosus*).—Long, dense, curled, and matted hairs, resembling wool; as in *Verbascum Thapsus*.

Lanceolate.—Narrowly elliptical, tapering to each end (EB. 117 m).

Lanceolate-hastate.—A hastate leaf whose principal lobe is lanceolate.

Lanceolate-sagittate.—A sagittate leaf, whose principal form is lanceolate. (ccxli.)



CCXLI.

Lpidosus.—Growing in stony or pebbly places.

Lappaceus.—Having the appearance of a *lappa* or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Latera.—Sides; the two opposite sides of a stem or similar body.

Lateral.—Fixed near or upon the side of any thing.

‡ *Laterinervius.*—Straight-veined, like the leaves of Grasses.

‡ *Lateristipulus.*—Having stipules growing on its sides.

Lateritius.—Red brick colour.

Latex.—The same as *Lac*, which see; but extended to any kind of viscid fluid conveyed in laticiferous vessels, whether opaque or not.

Latex granules.—Particles of starch or other matter, floating in the latex.

Laticiferous vessels.—A continuous anastomosing tubular tissue in which latex is conveyed. It is probably a modification of cellular tissue, formed in a similar way to bothrenchyma (EB. 46, 47).

Lavender colour.—Pale blue, with a slight mixture of grey.

Laxus.—Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence (EB. 140, 1).

Lead-coloured.—Slate-coloured, with a slight metallic lustre.

Leaf.—An expansion of the bark, placed symmetrically with regard to other leaves, and performing the offices of respiration and digestion when in its perfect condition; in an incomplete or modified state, constituting all the forms of the appendages of the axis. It is *simple* when not cut into separate parts, and *compound* when divided into other distinct parts.

Leaf-buds.—Buds from which leaves only are produced: they are called *normal* when produced at the axils, *adventitious* when they occur in places not axillary, and *latent* when they are undiscoverable by the naked eye.

Leaflet.—One of the divisions of a compound leaf.

Leaf-like.—See *Foliaceous*.

Leaf-stalk.—The (unexpanded) base of a leaf connecting it with the stem.

Leathery.—See *Coriaceous*.

Leather-yellow.—Whitish yellow.

† *Lecus*.—See *Corm*.

Legume.—The fruit of leguminous plants; a solitary two-valved carpel, bearing its seeds on the ventral suture only. (ccxlii.)



CCXLII.

Lemon-coloured.—The purest yellow, without any brightness; as in a Lemon when ripe.

Lenticellæ, (adj. *Lenticellatus*).—Lenticular glands. Rudimentary roots appearing on the surface of the stems of many trees in the form of small conical swellings.

Lenticulæ.—The spore-cases of certain Fungals.

Lenticularis, *Lentiformis*.—Resembling a double convex lens.

Lentiginosus.—Covered with minute dots, as if dusted.

Lens-shaped.—See *Lenticularis*.

† *Lepals*.—Sterile stamens.

† *Lepicena*.—The glumes of Grasses.

Lepides, (adj. *Lepidotus*).—Scurfs; minute peltate scales, such as cover the foliage of *Elæagnus*.

Lepiota.—The annulus of certain Fungals.

† *Lepisma*.—A cup-shaped disk.

Lepra, (adj. *Leprous*).—A white mealy matter which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy.

Leprosus.—Having a scurfy appearance.

Leptos.—In Greek compounds = slender, graceful; as *Leptophyllus*, slender-leaved.

Leptotichus.—Thin-sided; a term applied only to tissue.

Lettered.—See *Grammicus*.

Leuco.—In Greek compounds = white.

Lianes.—Woody twining or climbing plants.

Liber, (adj).—Free; as when there is no cohesion between parts in contact with each other.

Liber (subst.)—The inner lining of the bark of Exogens, where alone its woody matter resides.

Lichenologia.—That part of Botany which treats of Lichens.

Ligula.—A strap. The radiant florets of certain Composites (ccxliii);



CCXLIII.

the membrane which occurs at the base of the lamina of a Grass-leaf; ‡ also certain appendages found on the coronet of some Asclepiads, alternating with the horns and spreading over the corolla (EB. 161, c).

‡ *Ligamentum*.—Same as Raphe.

Ligneus, Lignosus.—Having the texture of wood; of or belonging to wood.

Lignum.—The wood; that central part of a stem which lies below the bark, or its equivalent, the cortical integument.

Ligulatus.—Strap-shaped, narrow, moderately long, with the two margins parallel.

Liguliflorus.—Having a capitulum composed exclusively of ligulate florets.

Lilac.—Pale dull violet, mixed a little with white.

Limb.—The flat expanded part of a petal.

Limbatus.—Having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another.

‡ *Limes communis*.—The neck or collar of a plant. See *Collum*.

Line, (adj. *Linealis*).—The twelfth part of an inch.

Linea transversalis.—The ostiolum of certain Fungals.

Linear.—Narrow, short, with the two margins parallel; as the leaf of the Yew-tree.

‡ *Lineatipes*.—Having a lined or striated foot-stalk.

Lineatus.—Lined. Marked by fine parallel lines.

‡ *Lineata vasa*.—Vessels marked by transverse lines, such as the annular, scalariform, and other forms of the duct.

Lined.—See *Lineatus*.

Linguiformis.—Having the form of a tongue.

Liquor amnios.—The fluid that is contained in the sac within which the embryo is engendered.

Lirella.—A linear shield with a furrow along its middle, in such Lichens as *Opegrapha*. (ccxliv.)



CCXLIV.

Littoralis.—Growing on the sea shore.

‡ *Lituatus*.—Forked, with the points a little turned outwards.

‡ *Lituratus*.—When spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

Liver-coloured.—See *Hepaticus*.

Livid.—Clouded with greyish, brownish, and bluish.

Lobiolus.—The small lobes into which the thallus of some Lichens is divided.

Lobulatus.—Divided into small lobes.

Lobulus.—A small lobe.

Locelli, Loculi.—The peridia of certain Fungals.

Locellus.—A secondary cell; a small cell within a larger.

‡ *Loculatus, Locularis*.—Divided into cells.

Loculus, ‡ Loculamentum.—A cell or cavity; usually the cell of a fruit or ovary; that is to say, the cavity of one or more carpels. Also the perithecium of certain Fungals.

Loculicidal.—That mode of dehiscence which consists in ripened carpels splitting or dehiscing through their backs. (ccxlv., ccxlv.)



CCXLV.



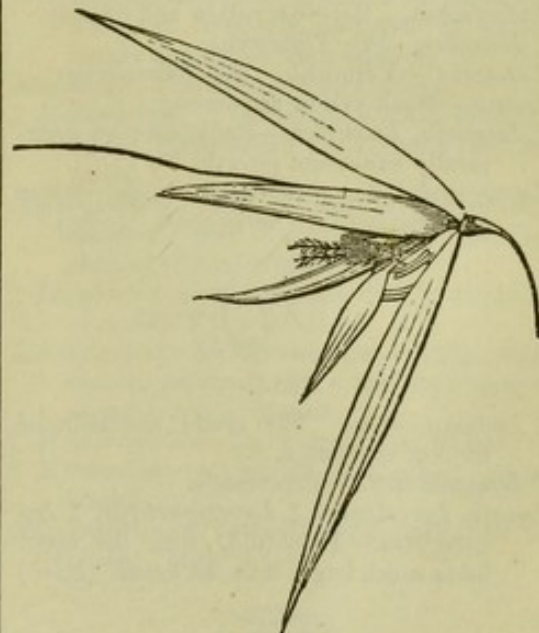
CCXLVI.

Loculosus.—Divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the Walnut-tree. This is never applied to fruits. (ccxlvii.)



CCXLVII.

Locusta.—A spikelet of Grasses; that is to say, one of the collections of florets formed in such plants. (ccxlviii.)



CCXLVIII.

Lodiculae.—The hypogynous scales of Grasses.

Laevis.—Level, neither rising into prominences nor sinking into channels, &c.

Longitudo.—In the direction of growth.

Loose.—See *Laxus*.

Loratus.—See *Ligulatus*.

Lomentum, (adj. *Lomentaceus*).—An indehiscent legume, which separates spon-

taneously by a transverse articulation between each seed. (ccxlix.)



CCXLIX.

- ‡ *Lorica*.—The skin of a seed.
Lorulum.—The filamentary branched thallus of some Lichens.
Lucidus.—Shining.
Lumbricalis.—Worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain Sea-weeds.
Lunatus, Lunulatus (dim.).—Crescent-shaped.
Lupulinus.—Resembling a head of hops. (ccl.)



CCL.

- Lupuline*.—Waxy globules, resembling pollen, found on the bracts of the female flowers of the Hop.
Lurid.—Dirty brown, a little clouded.
Luteofuscus.—Between yellow and fuscous.
‡ *Luteolus*.—See *Flavescens*.
Lutescens.—Yellowish. See *Flavescens*.
Luteus.—Such yellow as gamboge.
‡ *Luxuria, Luxuries*.—Rankness; an unnaturally exuberant growth.
Lycotropal.—An orthotropal ovule curved downwards like a horse-shoe. (ccli.)



CCLI.

- ‡ *Lympha*.—Sap. The crude unelaborated fluid of vegetation.
‡ *Lymphæducts*.—Sap-vessels.
Lyrate, Lyreshaped, ‡ Lyratipartitus, ‡ Ly-ratisectus.—Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower. (cclii.)



CCLII.

‡ *Lysis*.—The metamorphosis of a part.

Macranthus.—Long-flowered.

‡ *Macrocephalus*.—Big-headed. A term applied to dicotyledonous embryos whose cotyledons are consolidated.

‡ *Macropodal*.—Big-footed. A term applied by Richard to the embryo of Grasses whose cotyledon was mistaken by that author for a radicle.

Macros.—In Greek compounds = long; sometimes, large.

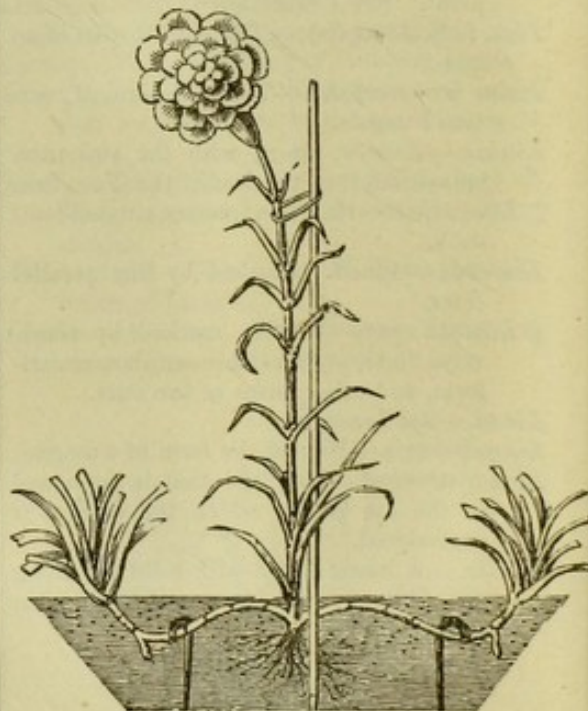
Macula, (adj. *Maculatus*).—Marked with broad irregular blotches.

Malacoid.—Having a mucilaginous texture.

Male system.—All that part of a flower which belongs to the stamens.

‡ *Malicorium*.—The rind of the Pomegranate.

Malleolus.—A layer; a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. (ccliii.)



CCLIII.

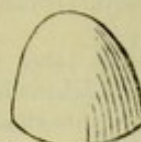
Malpighiacei pili.—Hairs attached by the middle. (ccliv.)



CCLIV.

Mamilla.—The apex of the nucleus of an ovule.

Mammæformis, Mammillaris.—Teat-shaped. Conical, with a rounded apex. (cclv.)



CCLV.

Mancus.—Deficient in something; wanting.

Manicate.—Said of surfaces covered with hairs, so entangled that they can be stripped off like a skin.

Marcescens, Marcidus.—Not falling off until the part which bears it is perfected, but withering long before that time, as the flowers of *Orobanche*.

Marcor.—Welting, or flaccidity caused by loss of water.

Marginal.—Belonging to the margin or edge of anything.

Marginate.—Furnished with an edge of a different texture from the remainder of the body. (cclvi.)



CCLVI.

Margo thallodes.—The rim of the shield of a Lichen, formed by the thallus. (cclvi.)



CCLVII.

Marmoratus.—Marbled; traversed by irregular veins of colour, as a block of marble often is.

Masculus, inus.—Whatever belongs to the stamens.

‡ *Masked*.—See *Personate*. A body is also said to be masked when its true nature is concealed or disguised.

Massa seminalis.—The flesh of certain Fungals.

Massa sporophora, thecigera.—The spore-case of certain Fungals.

Masses.—Collections of anything in unusual quantity; as, for example, *pollen masses*, which are unusual collections of pollen.

‡ *Massulae*.—The secondary masses of the sectile pollen-masses of some Orchids.

Matrix pollinis.—The cell in which pollen-grains are developed.

Matutinus.—Happening early in the morning.

Mealy.—See *Farinaceus*.

‡ *Meandriiform*.—Having a bending or meandering direction; as the cells of the anther of *Cucurbits*. (cxcviii.)

Meatus intercellulares.—Passages between the cells or tubes of which plants consist.

Meatus pneumatici.—Air passages in the interior of plants.

Mediocris.—Intermediate between large and small.

Medulla, (adj. *Medullaris*.)—The pith; that central column of cellular matter over which the wood is formed in Exogens; ‡ any pith-like mass. The caro of certain Fungals.

‡ *Medulla seminis*.—The albumen of seeds.

Medullary rays.—The cellular plates or processes which connect the pith of Exogens with the bark, constituting the "silver grain" of their wood.

Medullary sheath.—A thin stratum of spiral vessels formed immediately over the pith.

Medulosus.—Having the texture of pith.

Megalos.—In Greek compounds = large.

Meiogyrus.—But little rolled inwards.

Meion.—Less; prefixed to the name of an organ, indicates that it is something less than some other organ understood.

Meiostemonous.—Is said of a plant the stamens of which are fewer in number than the petals.

Melanism.—A disease producing blackness.

Melas.—In Greek compounds = black without the mixture of any other colour.

Melleus.—Having the taste or smell of honey.

Melligo.—Honey-dew; a disease of plants in which an unnatural secretion of sweet matter appears on their surface.

Mellinus.—The colour of new honey.

‡ *Melonidium*, ‡ *Melonida*.—An inferior, fleshy, many-celled fruit; such as an Apple.

Melon-shaped, Meloniform.—Irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs; as the stem of *Cactus Melocactus*.

‡ *Membrana gongylifera*.—The hymenium of certain Fungals.

Membranous, Membranaceus.—Thin and semi-transparent, like a fine membrane; as the leaves of Mosses.

‡ *Membranula*.—The indusium of Ferns.

‡ *Memnonius*.—A brown black colour; pitch black.

Meniscatus.—A cylinder bent into half a circle. (cclviii.)

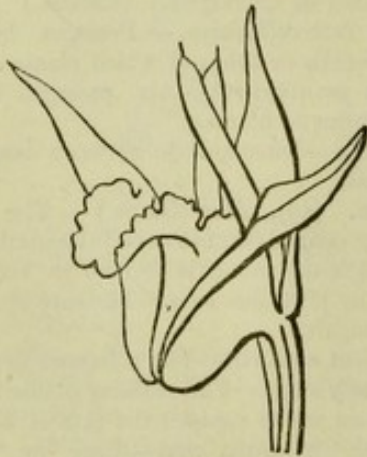


CCLVIII.

Meniscoid.—Thin, concavo-convex, and hemispherical, resembling a watch-glass.

Menstrualis, Menstruus.—Lasting for a month. *Bimestris* is said of things that exist for two months; *trimestris*, for three months, &c.

Mentum.—A projection in front of the flowers of some Orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column. (cclix.)



CCLIX.

Merenchyma.—Spherical cellular tissue (EB. 2).

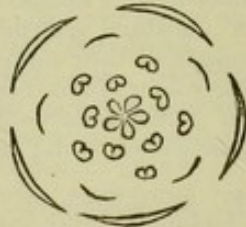
Mericaip.—One of the half fruits of an Umbellifer: it is a carpel ripened and separated from a common axis or growing point.

Meridianus.—Happening at noontide.

Merismatic.—Separating by the formation of internal partitions; cellular tissue is often thus multiplied.

‡ *Merithallus*.—An internode.

Meros.—In Greek compounds = the parts of a flower. Thus the annexed diagram is pentamerous, that is to say, is composed of parts arranged in fives. (cclx.)



CCLX.

Mesenterica.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

Mesocarp.—That part of a pericarp which lies between the outer and inner skins or integuments.

‡ *Mesocaulcorhiza*.—The line of demarcation between the ascending and descending systems in M. Gaudichaud's "Phyta."

Mesochilium.—The intermediate part of the lip of such Orchids as have it separated into three distinct portions.

‡ *Mesocolla*.—A supposed distinct intermediate layer of the cuticle, interposed between its upper and lower surfaces.

Mesodermis.—The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an Urn-moss.

Mesophlœum.—The cellular integument of bark, overlying the liber, and underlying the epiphlœum (EB. 84, e).

Mesophyllum.—All the interior parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two skins.

‡ Also, in the language of Gaudichaud, the line of demarcation between the stalk and blade of a leaf.

‡ *Mesophytum*.—The line of demarcation between the internode and petiole.

‡ *Mesosperm*.—See *Sarcoderm*.

‡ *Microbasis*.—Same as *Carcerule*.

Micropyle.—The aperture in the skin of a seed which was once the foramen of the ovule. It indicates the position of the radicle.

Micros.—In Greek compounds = small.

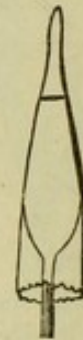
‡ *Miliary Glands*.—are the stomates.

Milk vessels.—Those tubes which contain the milky fluids. See *Cinenchyma* and *Laticiferous vessels*.

‡ *Mill-sail-shaped*.—See *Molendinaceus*.

Minutus.—Scarlet, with a decided mixture of yellow.

Mitriiform.—Having the form of a mitre; that is to say, conical and not slit on one side; applied to the Calyptra of Urn-mosses, in opposition to dimidiate. (cclxi.)



CXLII.

‡ *Mixtinervius*.—Having veins of various sizes forming a net-work, as in the Rose (SB. 11).

Modioliformis.—Shaped like the nave of a wheel, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice; as the ripe fruit of Gaultheria.

Molendinaceus.—Furnished with large, perpendicular, wing-like expansions. (cclxii.)



CCLXII.

Molybdos.—In Greek compounds = lead-coloured.

Moniliform.—Necklace-shaped, cylindrical, or terete, and contracted at regular intervals (EB. 73 d).

Mono.—In Greek compounds = one.

Monocarpicus, *Monocarpous*.—Producing fruit but once in its life, as an annual, or such perennials as the American Aloe, which always perishes after flowering.

Monochlamydeous.—Having but one floral envelope.

Monadelphous.—Having all the stamens united by their filaments into a tube. (cclxiii.)



CCLXIII.

‡ *Monoclinous*.—Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

Monocotyledonous.—Having only one cotyledon, or if two are present, then having one much smaller than the other, and on a different level.

Monodichlamydeous.—Having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla.

Monœcious.—Having male and female organs in different flowers on the same plant. It is expressed by the signs ♂ — ♀.

Monogamia, (adj. *Monogamicus*).—Having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a capitulum.

‡ *Monogenous*.—The same as *Endogenous*.

Monogynus.—Having but one style, even although many carpels be present.

Monoicus.—See *Monœcious*.

‡ *Monolepidus*.—Having but one scale.

Monopetalous.—Having all the petals united by their edges.

Monophyllous.—Having only one leaf; or several leaves united by their edges into one. (cclxiv.)



CCLXIV.

Monopterus.—Having one wing.

Monopyrenus.—Containing one stone.

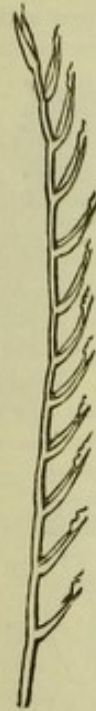
Monosepalus.—Having the sepals all united into one body by their edges. (cclxiv.)

Monstrositas.—Any unusual kind of development, or absence of development.

‡ *Moria*.—The parts of a flower in general; as *Pentamorus*, which signifies all the parts being arranged in fives.

Morphosis.—The manner of development; the order or mode in which organs form themselves from their earliest condition till their final state.

Monostichus.—Arranged in one row. (cclxv.)



CCLXV.

Morphus.—In Greek compounds = shape or appearance; as *Rhizomorphus*, having the appearance of a root.

Moschatus.—Having the smell of musk.

Mother cells.—Cells in which other cells are generated.

Morphology.—That part of Botany which treats of the transformations of organs.

Mucidus.—Musty; smelling of mouldiness.

Mucous, *Mucosus*.—Covered with a slimy secretion, or with a coat that is readily soluble in water, and becomes slimy.

Mucro, ‡ *Mucrona*.—A sharp terminal point.

Mucronate.—Abruptly terminated by a hard short point.

Mucronato-serratus.—Having the serratures terminated by a hard short point.

Mucus.—Gummy matter soluble in water.

Mules.—Plants obtained from the seeds of one plant fertilized by the pollen of some other species.

Mult, *multus*.—In Latin compounds = many.

Multiceps.—Having many crowns, as some roots.

Multifariam.—In many rows.

Multiferus.—Producing several times in one season.

Multifid.—Cut half way into many segments.

Multiflorus.—Bearing many flowers.

Multifolius.—Bearing many leaves.

Multijugus.—Bearing a very considerable number of pairs of leaflets.

Multiple.—Composed of several distinct parts.

Multiseptatus.—Divided by many stages into many chambers, as the pith of the Walnut. (ccxlvii.)

Multiserialis.—In many rows.

Munientia folia.—Protecting leaves, which

overhang or otherwise guard parts requiring protection.

Muricated.—Furnished with numerous short hard excrescences. (cclxvi.)



CCLXVI.

Murinus.—Mouse-coloured; grey, with a touch of red.

‡ *Muscariform*.—Formed like a brush or broom; that is to say, furnished with long hairs towards one end of a slender body (cclxvii.) as the style and stigma of many Composites.



CCLXVII.

‡ *Muscarium*.—A collection of corymbose branches, such as are found in many Asters.

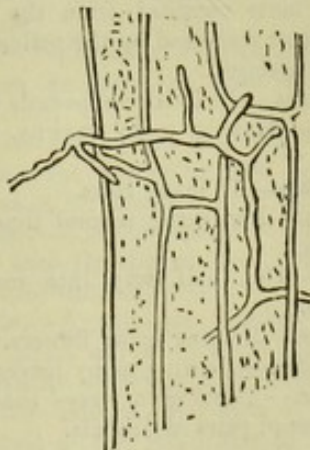
Muscology.—That part of Botany which treats of Mosses.

Mushroom-headed.—See *Fungiformis*.

Mutabilis.—Changeable in colour or in form.

Muticus.—Pointless. Employed only in contradistinction to some other term indicating being pointed: thus, if, in contrasting two things, one is said to be mucronate, the other, if it had not a mucro, would be called muticus; and the same term would be equally employed in contrast with cuspidate or aristate, or any such. It is also used absolutely.

Mycelium.—The spawn of Fungals; i.e., the filamentous matter in which they all originate. (cclxviii.)



CCLXVIII.

Mycelitha.—The mycelium of certain Fungals in a stony bed, as in the *Pietra fungaia*.

Mycetologia.—That part of Botany which treats of Fungals.

Mycina.—Such a shield as occurs in the genus *Bæomyces* among Lichens. (cclxix.)



CCLXIX.

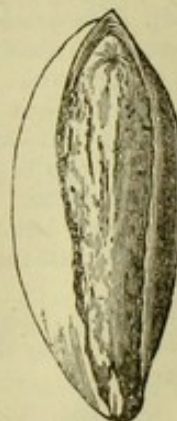
Nail.—Half-an-inch, or the length of the nail of the little finger.

Naked seeds.—Seeds having no pericarpial covering, as in Conifers and Cycads.

Napiformis.—Turnip-shaped; having the figure of a depressed sphere, as the root of the Turnip-radish.

Natans.—Floating under water; as *Confervas*.

‡ *Nauca*.—Seeds having a very large hilum, as that of the Horse-chestnut, Achras, &c. (cclxx.)



CCLXX.

‡ *Naucum*.—The fleshy part of a drupe.

Nave-shaped.—See *Modioliformis*.

Navicularis.—See *Cymbiformis*.

Nebulosus.—See *Clouded*.

Necklace-shaped.—See *Moniliformis*.

Necrosis.—Canker. A drying and dying of the branch of a tree, beginning with the bark and eating gradually inwards.

Nectar.—The honey of a flower; the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistil have consumed all that they require.

Nectarifer.—Containing honey.

‡ *Nectarilyma*.—A collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*.

Nectarium.—A place or thing in which honey is secreted; ‡ also any supplementary or anomalous organ in a flower. The term has even been extended to mere discolorations.

‡ *Nectarostigma*.—A gland secreting honey in certain flowers, as the *Ranunculus*.

‡ *Nectarotheca*.—Literally a honey or nectar-case. The spur of certain flowers. See *Calcar*.

Needle-shaped.—Linear, rigid, tapering to a fine point from a narrow base, as the leaves of Juniper.

Nema.—In Greek compounds = the filament.

Nematodes.—Filamentous, thread-like; a term applied to *Confervæ*.

Nemorosus.—Growing in groves.

Nemathecium.—A case, resembling a spore-case, and containing numerous threads, in certain species of *Sphærococcus*.

Nephroideus.—Kidney-shaped, which see.

‡ *Nephrosta*.—The spore-case of the plants called Lycopods.

Nerved, Nervatus, Nerviger, Nervosus.—Having several ribs. (*cclxxi*.)



CCLXXI.

Nervation.—The manner in which veins are arranged.

Nerves, Nervures.—The ribs or principal veins of a leaf.

Netted.—Covered with reticulated lines which project a little. (*cclxxii*.)



CCLXXII.

Any arrangement of veins which irregularly anastomose.

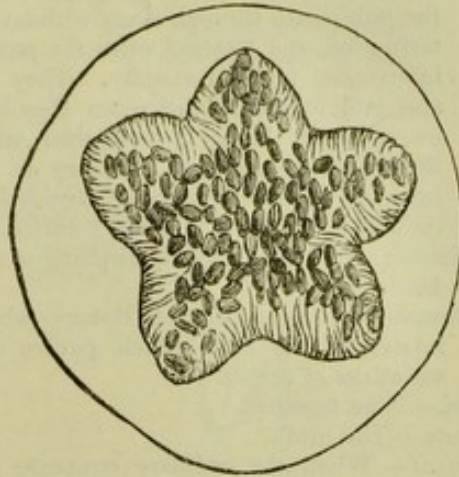
‡ *Nidosus, orosus*.—Having a disgusting smell between that of burnt meat and rotten eggs.

Nidulans, ‡ Nidulatus.—Nestling. Lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body; (*cclxxiii*.) as in the genus *Nidularia*, or the baskets of *Marchantia*.



CCLXXIII.

Also lying loose in pulp like the seeds of true berries. (*cclxxiv*.)



CCLXXIV.

Nidularium.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

Niger.—Black. Black a little tinged with grey.

Nigredo.—Blackness.

Nigrescens, Nigricans.—Blackish.

Nigritus.—Blackened; as when a portion only is black—as the point of the glumes of a *Carex*.

Nitidus.—Having a smooth, even, polished surface; as many seeds. (*cclxxv*.)



CCLXXV.

Nivalis.—Growing near snow, or appearing at a season when snow is on the ground.

Nivus.—Snow-white, the purest white.

Nodosus, Nodulose.—Knotted; an irregular form of necklace-shaped; chiefly applied to roots. (*cclxxvi*.)



CCLXXVI.

Node.—That part of a stem from which a leaf, whether complete or incomplete, arises; they are said to be ‡ *open* when the pith passes through them without interruption, and ‡ *closed* when the pith is interrupted in their vicinity. They are also said to be ‡ *single* when they bear no apparent buds, ‡ *compound* when their buds are manifest. If they do not surround the stem they are ‡ *divided*, if they do surround it they are ‡ *entire*.

Nodositas.—A knot; a woody swelling of any kind.

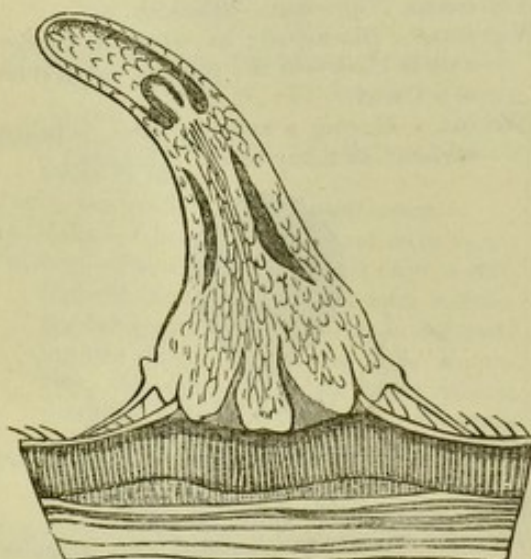
‡ *Nomologia*.—That part of Botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

Noni.—Nine together.

Nonus.—The ninth.

Normal.—When the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus of a plant is in no wise departed from.

Nothus.—False or bastard; usually applied to the false roots formed by parasites when they attack living plants. (cclxxvii.)



CCLXXVII.

Noveni.—Nine.

‡ *Nucamentum*.—An amentum or catkin.

Nucamentaceus.—Having the hardness of a nut.

Nucleoli.—Smaller cytoblasts formed in the interior of a parent cytoblast.

Nucleus.—The centre part of the ovule in which the embryo is engendered. Also the cytoblast; or rather the circular space found on the sides of cells, and supposed to arise from its absorption. ‡ Any kind of kernel. The spores of Fungals.

Nucleus proligerus.—A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apothecia of some Lichens and containing the spores. (Greville.)

‡ *Nucula*.—A small hard seed-like fruit; also the same as *Glans*; also a small stone or seed; also the pistillidium of Charas.

‡ *Nuculanium*.—A pulpy, thin-skinned,

superior fruit, having seeds lying loosely in the pulp; as a Grape.

Nudiusculus.—Nearly naked; having scarcely any hairs.

Nudus.—Naked; that is to say, either bald, from the total absence of hairs; or uncovered in consequence of the absence of any investing organs.

Nullinervis.—See *Enervis*.

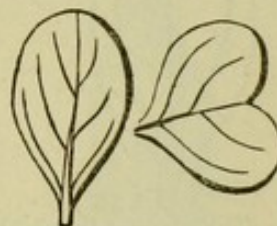
Nut, Nux.—A hard indehiscent pericarp, usually containing only one seed; the same as *Glans*, and *Achaenium*.

Nut, spurious.—A nut which owes its hardness to some other cause than the induration of the pericarp; as in *Mirabilis*.

Nutans.—Nodding; inclining very much from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed downwards; as the flower of the Snowdrop.

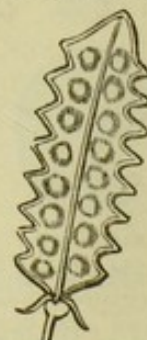
Nux baccata.—A nut inclosed in a pulpy covering, formed by some external organ, as the Yew.

Ob.—This prefix signifies inversion; *obovate* is inversely ovate; *obcordate*, inversely cordate; *obclavate*, inversely club-shaped. It is sometimes used as a substitute for *sub*, somewhat: but improperly. (cclxxviii.)



CCLXXVIII.

Obcompressus.—Compressed, so that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened, back and front. (cclxxix.)



CCLXXIX.

‡ *Oberenatus*.—A bad name for denticulate.

‡ *Obcurrents*.—Running together, and adhering at the point of contact.

‡ *Obimbricatus*.—Said of involucre scales, of which the interior become gradually the shortest. (*Leco*.)

‡ *Obliguliformis*.—Having a corolla, whose ligula proceeds from the inner edge instead of the outer, as in *Zoegea*. (*Leco*.)

Oblique.—Unequal-sided (EB. 177 c); also slanting.

Oblong.—Elliptical, obtuse at each end; as the leaf of the Hazel (EB. 117 g.)

† *Obovalis*.—Same as obovate.

† *Obovoideus*.—Approaching the obovate form.

† *Obringens*.—Inversely ringent; that is to say, having the lower lip uppermost.

† *Obrotundus*.—Somewhat round.

† *Obsuturalis*.—Placed against the sutures of a pericarp; the same as septifragal.

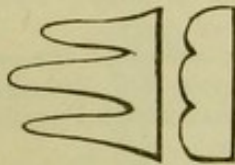
Obtecto-venosus.—Having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross veins. (cclxxx.)



CCLXXX.

Obtegens.—Covering over anything.

Obtuse.—Blunt, or rounded; thus *obtusely crenated* is when crenatures are quite round, and not at all pointed; *obtusely cut*, when incisions are blunt. (cclxxx*.)



CCLXXX*.

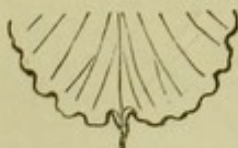
Obtuse-angled.—When angles are rounded, as in the stem of *Salvia pratensis*. (cclxxxi.)



CCLXXXI.

Obtusiusculus.—Rather obtuse.

Obtusus cum acumine.—Terminating abruptly in a round end, the middle of which is suddenly lengthened into a point; scarcely different from cuspidate. (cclxxxii.)

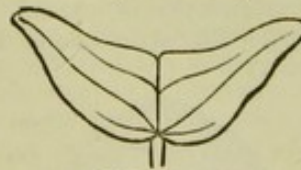


CCLXXXII.

Obverse.—This has exactly the same meaning as *ob*.

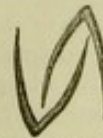
Obverse-lunatus.—Inversely crescent-shaped; that is to say, with the horns of the

crescent projecting forward instead of backwards. (cclxxxiii.)



CCLXXXIII.

Obvolute, Obvolutive.—When the margins of one organ alternately overlap those of an opposite organ. (cclxxxiv.)



CCLXXXIV.

Ocellated.—When a broad round spot of some colour has another spot of a different colour within it.

Ochraceus.—Ochre colour; yellow, imperceptibly changing to brown.

Ochrea.—A tubular membranous stipule through which the stem passes. It is formed by the consolidation of two opposite stipules (SB. 36).

Ochroleucus.—The same as *Ochraceus*, but much whiter.

Ochros.—In Greek compounds = pale yellow; thus *Ochroleucus* is pale yellow blended with white, yellowish white.

Octo.—Eight.

Octoni.—Growing eight together.

† *Oculus*.—An eye; i. e. a leaf-bud.

Odes.—A termination in Greek compounds = similar to; as *phylloides*, like a leaf.

† *Edema*.—A swelling; the so-called tumid glands found on the woody tissue of Conifers (EB. 39).

Offset.—A short lateral shoot, bearing clustered leaves at its extremity, and propagating a plant; as in Houseleek. (cccxxxiv.)

Often-bearing.—See *Multiferus*.

Oides, eus.—See *Odes*.

Oleaginous.—Fleshy in substance, but filled with oil.

Oleraceus.—An esculent; a plant fit for kitchen use; of the nature of a potherb.

† Also growing in cultivated places. DC.

Oligos.—In Greek compounds = a small number. It is generally used in contrast with many (*poly*), when no specific number is employed; as in the definition of things the number of which is small, but variable.

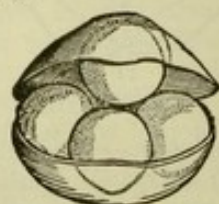
Olivaceus, Olive-green.—A mixture of green and brown.

Omphalodium.—The central part of the hilum, through which vessels pass into the raphe or chalaza.

One-sided.—Having all the parts turned one way, in consequence of a twist in their stalks.

Onomatologia.—That branch of knowledge which relates to the rules to be observed in the construction of names.

Oophoridium.—The spore-case of Lycopods. (cclxxxv.)



CCLXXXV.

Opaque.—The reverse of shining; dull. Not the reverse of transparent.

Operculum.—The lid of anything, as in the pitcher of *Nepenthes* (V.K. 287) or the fruit of *Lecythis*; more especially the lid of the spore-case of *Urn-mosses*. (adj. *Operculate*.) (cclxxxvi.)



CCLXXXVI.

A deciduous lid, which closes up the foramina of some pollen grains.

† *Oplarium*.—The hollow funnel-like stalk which bears the shield of certain Lichens. See *Scyphus*.

Opposite.—Placed on opposite sides of some other body or thing and on the same plane. Thus, when leaves are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the stem; when petals are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the flower; and so on (SB. 13).

Opposite-pinnatus.—When the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are on the same plane at right angles with the common petiole.

Oppositifolius.—Opposite a leaf, that is to say, growing on the side of a stem opposite to that on which a leaf grows (SB. 176).

Opseospermata.—Tubercles on the surface of some Algae, containing spores.

† *Oræ radicum*.—The spongioles.

Orange colour.—The same as apricot colour, but redder; as in a ripe orange.

Orbilla.—Such a shield as is found in Lichens of the genus *Usnea*. (cclxxxvii.)



CCLXXXVII.

Orbicular.—Perfectly circular; as the leaf of *Cotyledon orbiculare*.

Orbiculus.—The fleshy ring formed by the stamens of *Stapelia* (EB. 161 a). The circular bodies found in the cup of a *Nidularia* (cclxxxiii).

Organography.—The study of the structure of the organs of plants.

Organogenesis.—The gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

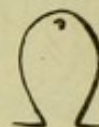
Orgya (adj. *Orgyalis*).—Six feet, or the ordinary height of a man.

Orificium.—The ostium of certain Fungals.

† *Origoma*.—The cup of a *Marchantia*, containing its propagating bulbils.

Orthos.—In Greek compounds = straight.

Orthotropal.—A straight nucleus, having the same direction as the seed to which it belongs, the foramen being at the end most remote from the hilum. (cclxxxviii.)



CCLXXXVIII.

Oscillating.—Adhering slightly by the middle, so that the two halves are nearly equally balanced, and swing freely backwards and forwards.

Osseus.—Bony. Hard, brittle, and very close in texture, not to be cut without difficulty; as the stone of a Peach.

† *Ossiculus*.—A drupe.

Ostium, os, osculum.—The orifice through which spores are discharged, as in the perithecium of such Fungals as *Sphaeria*; (cclxxxix.)



CCLXXXIX.

an opening over the disk of the shield of certain Lichens.

Osus.—A termination indicating augmentation, as *Radiosus*, having a large root.

Outline.—The figure formed by the margin of a body.

Ovate.—Oblong or elliptical, broadest at the



CCXC.

lower end, so as to resemble the longitudinal section of an egg. (ccxc.)

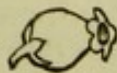
Oval.—See *Ellipticus*.

Ovary.—That part of the pistil which contains the ovules.

‡ *Ovella*.—Young carpels.

Ovenchyma.—Oval cellular tissue (EB. 6).

Ovoidal.—A solid with an ovate figure, or resembling an egg. DC. (ccxc.)



CCXCI.

Ovule, ‡ *Ovum*.—The young seed.

Ovule-tube.—A thread-like extension of the apex of the nucleus, or of the sac of the annios, rising up beyond the foramen.

Pachystichus.—Thick-sided; applied to cells only.

Pagina.—The surface of anything.

Painted.—When colours are disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

Paired.—See *Conjugatus*.

‡ *Palaceous*.—Having a foot-stalk which adheres to the margin of a leaf, as is usually the case.

Palaris.—A root which is perfectly continuous with the stem.

Palari-ramosus.—A root which is palar, and produces numerous branches from its sides. (ccxcii.)



CCXCII.

Palate.—The prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla (SB. 183).

Paleæ (adj. *Paleaceous*).—Membranous scales resembling chaff. The inner scales of the flower in Grasses (SB. 235, 2).

Paleæformis.—Resembling a palea or chaff, as *Ramenta*, which see.

Paleaceous, ‡ *Paleoliferus*.—Covered with paleæ, as the receptacle of many Composites.

‡ *Paleolæ*.—The hypogynous scales of Grasses.

Palm (adj. *Palmaris*).—Three inches, or the breadth of the four fingers of the hand.

Palm-veined.—Having the principal vein radiating from a common point.

Palmate.—Having five lobes, the mid-ribs of which meet in a common point, so that the whole bears some resemblance to a human hand, as the leaf of the Maple. (SB. 23).

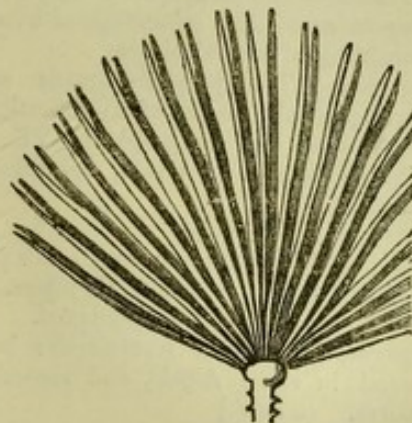
Palmatifid.—Cut half-way down in a palmate manner (SB. 23).

Palmatilobed.—Cut into shallow divisions in a palmate manner.

Palminervius, *Palminervis*.—See *Palm-veined*.

Palmatiparted, *Palmatisected*.—Cut nearly to the base in a palmate manner; a near approach to digitate.

Palmiformis, *Palmatiformis*.—When numerous ribs of a leaf are arranged as in the palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole. (ccxciii.)



CCXCIII.

Paludosus, *Palustris*.—Growing in marshy places.

Panduratus, *Panduriformis*.—See *Fiddle-shaped*.

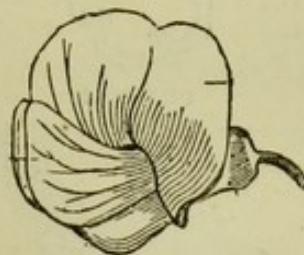
Panicle.—A branched raceme (EB. 140, 1).

Pannosus.—Having the texture of coarse cloth.

‡ *Pantachobryus*.—Growing in a circular manner.

Papery.—See *Chartaceus*.

Papilionaceous.—Having such a corolla as that of the Pea. (ccxciv.)



CCXCIV.

Papillæ.—Soft, oblong, superficial glands. Also the aciculæ of certain Fungals.

Papillosus, *Papilliferus*.—Covered with minute soft tubercles or excrescences.

Pappus.—The calyx of Composites, where

that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim (VK. 476).

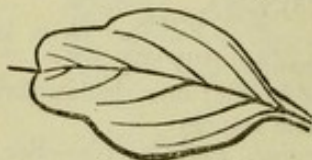
Pappiformis.—Resembling pappus.

Papulae, (adj. *Papulosus*).—See *Papillae*.

Papyraceus.—See *Chartaceus*.

‡ *Paracarpium*.—An abortive ovary.

‡ *Parabolical*.—Ovate, very obtuse, contracted below the point. (ccxcv.)



CCXCV.

‡ *Paracorolla*.—Any appendage of a corolla.

Parallelinervis, ‡ *Parallelivenosus*.—Having the lateral ribs of a leaf straight, as in *Alnus glutinosa*, (SB. 212). Also having the veins straight and almost parallel but united at the summit, as in Grasses.

Paranemata.—The paraphyses of Algae.

‡ *Parapetalum*.—Any appendage of a corolla consisting of several pieces.

Paraphyses.—The jointed threads which accompany the organs of fructification in Urn-mosses and similar plants (VK. 34). The cystidia of Fungals, according to Leveillé.

‡ *Paraphyllia*.—Stipules.

Parasiticus.—Growing into some other plant, and deriving its food from its juices.

Parasiticus spurius.—See *Epiphytal*.

Paraspermata.—Small reproductive bodies found in some Algae, and resembling spores. (ccxcvi.)



CCXCVI.

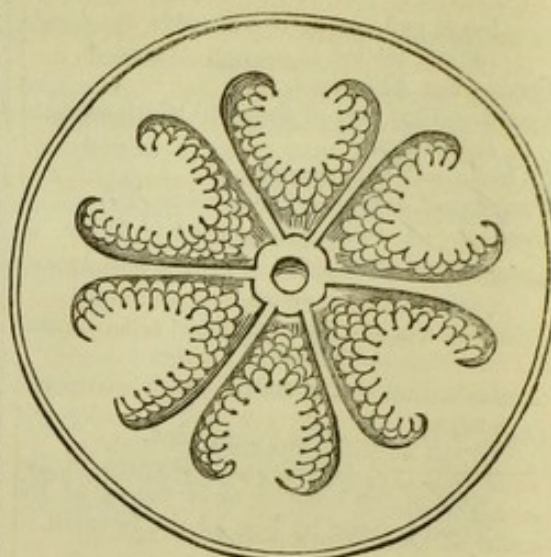
Parietal.—Growing to the walls or interior surface of an ovary. (ccxcvii., ccxcviii., ccxcix.)



CCXCVII.



CCXCVIII.



CCXCIX.

‡ *Parastades*.—The filiform rays of the coronet of a Passion-flower, and similar parts.

‡ *Parastamen*, *Parastemon*.—Any kind of abortive stamen.

‡ *Parastyli*.—Abortive styles.

Parenchyma, (adj. *Parenchymatosus*).—Cellular tissue which has a spheroidal, not tubular form.

Parietes.—The inside walls of anything.

Paripinnatus.—See *Equally-pinnate*.

Parted, *Partitus*.—Divided into a determinate number of segments, which extend nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. Thus *bipartitus*, is parted in two; *tripartitus*, in three; and so on.

Partialis.—A secondary division; as in Umbellifers, where the umbels of the second degree bear this name.

Partibilis.—Capable of being divided, but not dividing spontaneously.

Partitioned.—Divided by internal horizontal partitions into chambers. See ccxlvi.

Partitions.—The deepest divisions into which a leaf can be cut without becoming compound.

Partitus.—Divided nearly to the base.

Pascuus.—Growing in pastures.

Patelliformis.—See *Kneepan-shaped*.

Patella, *Patellula*.—An orbicular sessile shield in Lichens, surrounded by a rim which is part of itself, and not derived from the thallus.

Patens.—Spreading wide open; as petals from the calyx. (ccc.)



CCC.

Patentissimus.—Spreading open so much as to fall back.

Pathology.—That part of Botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Patulus.—Spreading half open.

Pear-shaped.—Obconical, with the sides a little contracted.

Pearl-grey.—Pure grey, a little verging to blue.

‡ *Pecten*.—See *Trichidium*.

Pectinatus.—The same as *Pinnatifid*; but the segments numerous, close, and narrow, like the teeth of a comb. (ccci.)



CCCI.

Pectinato-laciniatus.—Cut in a pectinate manner; that is to say, pectinate, with the lobes very long and taper-pointed.

Pedalis.—Twelve inches long, or the length of a tall man's foot.

Pedate, *Pedatifidus*.—The same as *Palmate*, except that the two lateral lobes are themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not directly run into the same point as the rest. (ccci.)



CCCI.

Pedatiformis.—Having a pedate form.

Pedatiloba, *Pedatilobatus*.—A palmate leaf, with the supplementary lobes at the base. (ccci.)



CCCI.

Pedatipartitus, *Pedatisectus*.—A pedate leaf whose segments are so many distinct leaflets. (ccci.)



CCCI.

Pedatinervis.—When the ribs are arranged in a pedate manner.

Pedicellus, *Pediculus*, *Pedunculus*, *Pes*, *Petiolus*.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Pedice, ‡ *Pediculus*, (adj. *Pedicellatus*, ‡ *Pediculatus*).—A peduncle of a second or higher order, as in the raceme where the principal flower-stalk is the peduncle, and the lateral secondary ones are pedicels.

‡ *Pediculus antheræ*.—The filament.

‡ *Pedilis*, (adj. *Pedilatus*).—The neck of the fruit in many Composites.

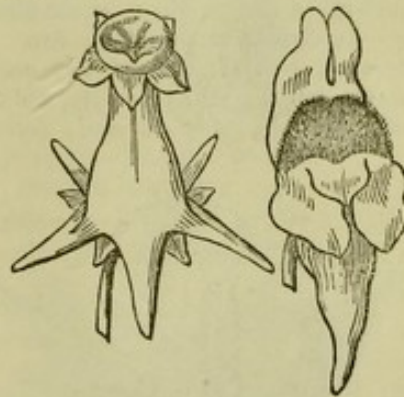
Peduncle, (adj. *Pedunculatus*).—The stalk of a flower.

Pedunculares cirrhi.—Tendrils proceeding from a peduncle.

Pelios.—In Greek compounds = livid.

‡ *Pellitus*.—Skinned; deprived of skin, or seeming so.

Peloria.—A return from habitual irregularity to regular form, as in the common Toad-flax. (cccv.)



CCCV.

Peltate.—Fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin (EB. 117 c).

Pelta.—A target-like shield, found on the species of Peltidea. (cccv., ccvii.)



CCCVI.



CCCVII.

Also a bract attached by its middle, as in Peppers.

Peltatifid.—A peltate leaf cut into subdivisions. (cccviii.)



CCCVIII.

‡ *Peltato-digitatus*.—A digitate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the setting on of the leaflets.

‡ *Peltiformis*.—Having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

Peltinervis.—Having ribs arranged as in a peltate leaf.

‡ *Pelviformis*.—Like *cyathiformis*, but flatter.

‡ *Pendulinus*.—Having the habit of being pendulous. *DC.*

Penicillatus, *Penicilliformis*.—Resembling a camel's hair pencil; consisting of, or covered with, hairs which are nearly parallel with each. Sometimes, marked with colour as if laid on in streaks with a camel's hair pencil.

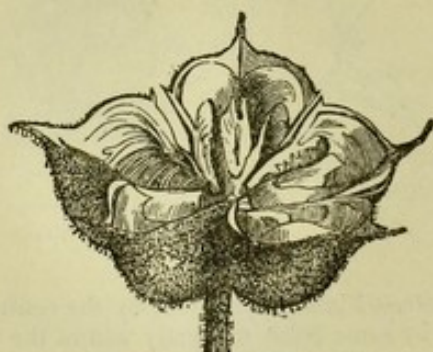
Pennatifid, &c.—See *Pinnatifid*, &c.

‡ *Penniformis*.—Having the ribs of a leaf arranged as in a pinnated leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the Date palm. *DC.*

Penninervis, *Pennivenius*.—Having ribs or principal veins running straight from the mid-rib to the margin at equal distances.

Penta.—In Greek compounds = five.

Pentacoccus.—Composed of five cocci, or shells, splitting with elasticity, and falling off a central axis or column. (*cccix.*)



CCCIX.

‡ *Pentakenium*.—The same as *Cremocarp*, excepting that it is formed of five fruits instead of two.

Pentapterus.—Having five wings.

Pepo, ‡ *Peponida*, ‡ *Peponium*.—A one-celled many-seeded inferior fruit with parietal placentæ and a pulpy interior, as a Gourd.

Per.—When prefixed to Latin terms increases their form, as *persimilis* which is = to very like.

‡ *Peraphyllum*.—A membranous expansion of the calyx formed after the fruit begins to ripen, or from the beginning. (*cccx.*)



CCX.

‡ *Perapetalum*.—The shaggy covering of such flowers as *Menyanthes*.

Perennial, *Perennans*, *Perennis*.—Lasting for several years, and yet flowering every year.

Perfect.—Complete in all the usual parts.

Perfoliate.—When the two basal lobes of an amplexicaul leaf are united together, so that the stem appears to pass through the substance of the leaf.

Pergameneus.—Having the texture of parchment.

Peri.—In Greek compounds = around, or placed on something surrounding some other part.

Perianth.—The calyx and corolla combined; that is to say, when they look so much alike that they cannot be readily distinguished, as in a Hyacinth.

‡ *Perianthianus*.—Proceeding from a perianth.

Pericarp.—The shell or rind of all fruits, taken as a whole; when it separates into layers, each layer may have a different name, but the whole is still the pericarp.

Pericarpialis, *Pericarpicus*.—Of, or belonging to, a pericarp.

‡ *Pericarpicus*.—Having the same direction as the pericarp.

Pericarpium.—The peridium of certain Fungals.

Perichæcium, (adj. *Perichætical*).—A collection of minute leaves surrounding the base of the seta of a Moss.

Pericladium.—The dilated sheathing base of some petioles, especially among Umbellifers. (*cccxi.*)



CCCXI.

Periclinium.—The involucre of Composites.

‡ *Periclinoides*.—A false involucre formed of paleæ of the receptacle in Composites, surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle having florets at its summit, as in *Evax*.

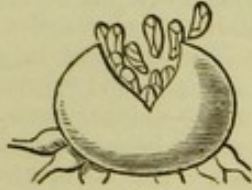
‡ *Pericolum*.—The perichæcium of Mosses.

Periderma, *Peridermis*.—The outer cellular layer of bark, below the epidermis. See *Epiphylæum*. ‡ Also the epidermis of Algae.

Peridiolum.—A membrane by which the spores of some Algae are immediately

covered. *Fr.* Also the diminutive of *Peridium*, a secondary and interior peridium.

Peridium.—An external coat or skin covering over the parts of reproduction, as in *Lycoperdon*. Also a membranous dry receptacle, usually containing a large quantity of powder. *Leveillé.* (cccxi.)



CCCXII.

Peridium mitriforme.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

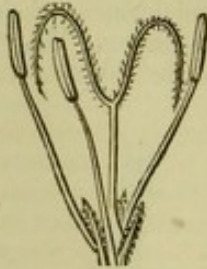
‡ *Peridroma*.—The rachis of Fern leaves.

‡ *Perigonium*.—Usually the same as *Perianthium*; sometimes as *Perichætium*.

‡ *Perigynandra communis* or *exterior*.—The involucre of Composites.

‡ *Perigynandra interior*.—The corolla.

Perigynium.—The hypogynous setæ of Sedges; (cccxiii.)



CCCXIII.

the flask-like calyx in which the ovary of *Carex* is included (SB. 233, 2); also the hypogynous disk of other plants.

Perigynous.—Growing upon some part which surrounds the ovary, usually the calyx; but in the "Vegetable Kingdom" the corolla also is included within the meaning of the term.

Perinteger.—Perfectly entire, or undivided.

Periphericus.—Of or belonging to circumference.

Peripherico-terminalis.—Belonging to the circumference and apex of a body; a term applied to stems which grow both at the sides, augmenting their diameter, and at the end, increasing their length.

‡ *Periphoranthium*.—The involucre of Composites.

‡ *Periphyllia*.—The hypogynous scales of Grasses.

Peripterus, ‡ *Peripteratus*.—Surrounded by a wing like expansion.

Perisperm.—The same as *Albumen*; ‡ also the skin of a seed.

Perispermicus.—Furnished with albumen.

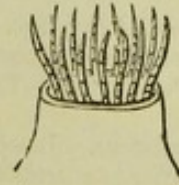
Perisporangium.—The indusium of Ferns when it surrounds the spore-cases or sori. Also the indusium itself.

‡ *Perisporium*.—The hypogynous setæ of

Sedges. (cccxiii.) Also the skin of a spore.

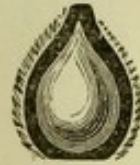
‡ *Peristachyum*.—The glumes of Grasses.

Peristomium.—The fringe of teeth which surrounds the mouth of the spore-case of an *Urn-moss*. (cccxiv.)



CCCXIV.

Perithecium.—The part in which the asci of Lichens are immersed. Any case containing asci. Also a usually coriaceous or horny receptacle among Fungals, inclosing spores which are naked or contained in asci. (cccxv.)



CCCXV.

Peritropul.—Directed horizontally as regards the axis of a fruit.

Pernio.—A chilblain; a local affection caused by cold, and assuming the condition of an ulcer.

‡ *Perocidium*.—The perichætium of Mosses.

Peronate.—Laid thickly over with a woolly substance, becoming a sort of meal.

Persistent.—Not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured; as the leaves of Evergreen plants.

Personate.—A term applied to a monopetalous corolla, the limb of which is unequally divided; the upper division, or lip, being arched; the lower prominent, and pressed against it, so that, when compressed, the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal; as the corolla of *Antirrhinum* (SB. 182).

Pertusus.—Having slits or holes. (cccxvi.)



CCCXVI.

‡ *Perula*.—The covering of a leaf-bud formed

by scales. Also a projection in the flower of Orchids formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals. See *Mentum*. Also the same as *Perithecium*.

Petals.—The divisions of the corolla, when they are not united to each other by their edges.

Petaline, *Petaloid*, *Petal-like*.—Having the colour and texture of a common petal.

Petiole, (adj. *Petiolatus*.)—The stalk of a leaf.

Petiolaris, *Petiolaceus*.—Inserted upon the petiole; as *Cirrhus petiolaris*, a tendril inserted on a petiole. (cccxvii.)



CCCXVII.

Petiolaneus.—Consisting of petiole only.

Petiolules, (adj. *Petiolulatus*.)—Petioles of a second degree; partial petioles, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

Petiolularis.—Of or belonging to a petiolule.

Petrosus.—Growing in stony places.

‡ *Phænocarpous*.—Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts.

Phænogamous.—Having manifest flowers.

Phæo, *Phaios*.—Prefixed to Greek compounds = fuscous.

‡ *Phaeocyst*.—The name given by Decaisne to the cytoblast.

Phalanges.—Bundles of stamens; a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments (EB. 169 k).

‡ *Phallus*.—The peridium of certain Fungals.

Phanerogamous.—See *Phænogamous*.

Phanes, *eros*.—In Greek compounds = manifest.

‡ *Phlœum*.—The cellular layer of bark below the epidermis.

Phæniceous.—Pure lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phlebomorpha.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Phoranthium*.—The receptacle of Composites.

Phorus.—A termination in Greek compounds, signifying a stalk, or support; a part which bears some other parts.

Phragma.—A spurious dissepiment in fruits;

i.e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels. A partition of whatever kind.

Phragmiger, *Phragmifer*.—Divided by partitions.

Phthiriasis.—A disease produced by the presence of insects; lousiness.

Phycology.—That part of Botany which treats of Sea-weeds.

Phycoma.—The whole mass of an Algal; their thallus and reproductive bodies.

Phycomater.—The gelatine in which the sporules of Algals first vegetate.

‡ *Phycostemon*.—Hypogynous or other scales or glands belonging to the disk.

‡ *Phykenchyma*.—The elementary tissue of Algals.

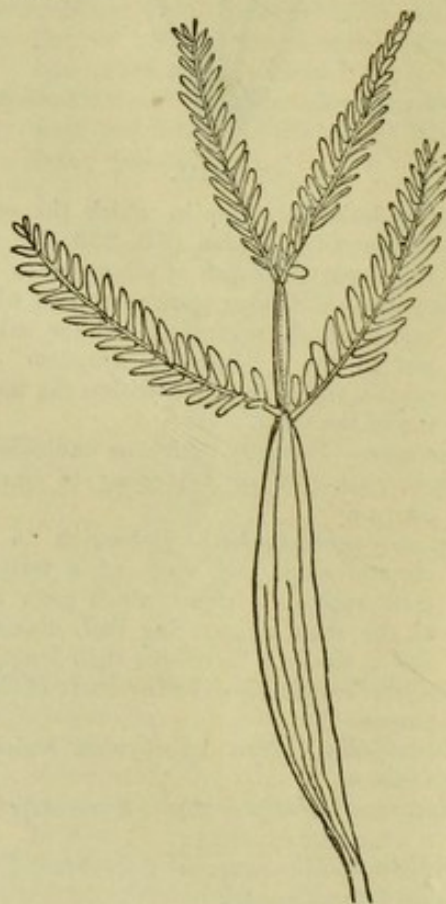
‡ *Phykokyan*.—A blue colouring matter formed in Algals by fermentation.

‡ *Phykoerythrin*.—Their red colouring matter. ‡ *Phykohæmatin*.—A peculiar red principle found in one of them, viz. *Rhytiphlea tinctoria*.

‡ *Phyllobryon*.—The contracted pedicel of an ovary, such as occurs in some Peppers.

Phyllodes, *Phyllodineus*.—Resembling a leaf, as the branches of *Xylophylla* (EB. 138).

Phyllodium.—That kind of leaf which results from an enlargement of the petiole and the loss of leaflets. Fig. cccxviii. represents the phyllodium in its transition state.



CCCXVIII.

Phylloideus.—See *Foliaceus*.

Phylloma.—The leaf-like thallus of Algals; as in *Ulva*.

Phyllomania.—The production of leaves in unusual numbers, or in unusual places.

‡ *Phyllophor*.—The upper herbaceous part of the stem of a Palm tree.

Phyllotaxis.—The manner in which leaves are distributed over a stem.

‡ *Phyllula*.—The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

‡ *Phyllum*.—A sepal. In Greek compounds a leaf.

‡ *Physeuma*.—The branch of a Chara.

Physiology.—That part of Botany which treats of the functions of plants.

‡ *Phytochlore*.—Green colouring matter. *Chlorophyll*.

‡ *Phytoerosia*.—That part of Botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Phytogelin.—The gelatinous matter of Algae.

Phytography.—That part of Botany which teaches the art of describing plants.

Phytoliths.—Fossil plants.

Phytology.—That part of Botany which treats of plants in general.

Phyton.—A rudimentary plant, out of numbers of which perfect plants are made up, according to *Gaudichaud*.

‡ *Phytopolitus*.—Any parasitical plant, whether real or apparent.

Phytos.—In Greek compounds = a plant.

Phytotomy.—That part of Botany which teaches anatomical structure.

Piceus.—Black, changing to brown.

Pictus.—See *Painted*.

‡ *Pilaris*.—Composed of small hairs.

Pileatus, *Pileiformis*.—Having the form of a cap; or having a pileus.

Pileolus.—A little cap or cap-like body; also the diminutive of *Pileus*.

Pileorhiza.—The cap of a root: a membranous hood found at the end of the roots of Nuphar and other plants, and distinct from the spongiole.

Pileolus.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

Pileus.—A convex expansion terminating the stipes of Agaricaceous Fungals, and bearing the hymenium (SB. 250, 1).

Pili.—Hairs.

Pilidium.—An orbicular hemispherical shield in Lichens, the outside of which changes to powder; as in *Calycium*. (cccix.)



CCCXIX.

Piliferus.—See *Hair-pointed*.

Pilose.—Covered with hairs; covered with somewhat erect, loose, distant hairs; having the form of hairs.

Pilosity.—Hairiness.

Pilosiusculus.—Somewhat hairy.

Pilula.—‡ A cone like a *Galbulus*. Any spherical inflorescence. (cccxx.)



CCCXX.

Pimpled.—See *Papillosus*.

Pinnæ.—The primary divisions of a pinnated leaf; its leaflets.

Pinnate.—When simple leaflets are arranged on each side a common petiole (EB. 120 f).

Pinnate with an odd one.—See *Imparipinnatus*.

Pinnatifid, *Pinnatisectus*.—Divided almost to the axis into lateral segments, something in the way of the side divisions of a feather. (cccxxi.)



CCCXXI.

Pinnatifido-incisus.—Pinnatifid with very deep segments. (cccxxii.)



CCCXXII.

Pinnatifido-laciniatus.—Pinnatifid, with the segments laciniated.

Pinnatilobus, *Pinnatilobatus*.—When the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth.

Pinnatifido-sinuatus.—Pinnatifid with the segments sinuated. (cccxxiii.)



CCCXXIII.

Pinnatipartitus.—Having the nervures pinnated, the lobes separated beyond the middle, and the parenchyma uninterrupted; as in *Polypodium aureum*. (DC). (cccxxiv.)



CCCXXIV.

Pinnatisectus.—When the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted. (DC.) (cccxxv.)



CCCXXV.

Pinnulæ.—The secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf.

Piperitus.—Having a hot biting taste.

Pisiformis.—Pea-shaped.

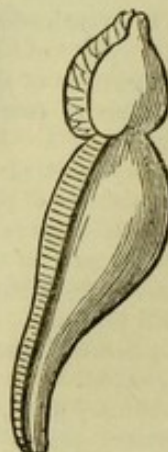
Pistillary cord.—A channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

Pistil.—The female part of a flower, consisting of ovary, style, stigma, and ovules.

Pistillidia.—Young spore-cases; organs in the Muscal alliance, which have the appearance of pistils (VK. 34, 1).

Pistilligerus.—Bearing a pistil.

Pitcher.—A hollowed-out leaf, furnished with a distinct extremity or lid; the latter being the lamina, the former the petiole. (cccxxvi.)



CCCXXVI.

Pitcher-shaped.—The same as Campanulate, but more contracted at the orifice, with an erect limb; as the corolla of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Pith.—See *Medulla*.

Pits.—Depressions on the inside of cells or tubes, formerly taken for pores, which they resemble.

Pitted.—Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations. (cccxxvii.)



CCCXXVII.

Placenta.—The place or part on which ovules originate. ‡ Also applied to the hymenium or even spore-case of Fungals.

Placenta-shaped.—Thick, round, and concave on both the upper and lower surface; as the root of *Cyclamen*.

‡ *Placentary*.—A placenta which is long and narrow, and bears many ovules.

Placentatio.—The manner in which the placenta is constructed or placed.

Plaited.—Folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a closed fan; as the Vine-leaf and many Palm-leaves.

Plane.—Flat; perfectly level or flat; as many leaves.

Planiusculus.—Nearly flat.

‡ *Plantulatio*.—Germination.

Platys.—In Greek compounds = Broad.

‡ *Plecolepis*.—An involucre of Composites, in which the bracts are united into a cup.

Pleios.—In Greek compounds = more than one, several.

Pleistos.—In Greek compounds = most, a great many.

‡ *Pleiophyllous*.—A name given to such nodes as have no manifest buds.

Plenus.—Double, as in double flowers.

Pleurenychyma.—The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed (EB. 26).

‡ *Pleurodiscus*.—Growing on the sides of the disk.

Pleurogyratus.—A term employed for those Ferns whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides (VK. 59).

‡ *Plexoblastus*.—An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, although they rise above the earth and become green.

Plica.—An excessive multiplication of small twigs, instead of branches.

Plicæ.—The lamellæ of certain Fungals.

Plicatilis.—Capable of being plaited.

Plicatus, *Plicativus*.—Plaited lengthwise like a lady's fan. *Plicatus* is usually employed in speaking of *æstivation*. (cccxxviii.)



CCCXXVIII.

‡ *Plopocarpium*.—The same as *Follicle*.

Plumbeus.—Lead-coloured.

Plumose.—See *Feathery*.

Plumule.—The bud of a seed. The youngest bud in a plant; placed between the cotyledons if the plant has more than one, or on one side of a solitary cotyledon (SB. 77).

Pluri.—In composition = more than one; thus *Plurilocularis* signifies containing more than one cell; *Pluriceps* having more than one head, as the crown of many roots.

‡ *Pneumato-chymifera (vasa)*.—Spiral vessels.

‡ *Pneumatophorum (vasum)*.—The membranous tube of a spiral vessel, within which the spiral fibre is twisted.

Poculiform.—Cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb; nearly the same as *Campanulate*. (cccxxix.)



CCCXXIX.

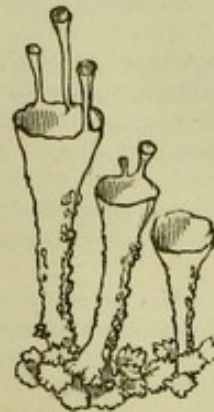
‡ *Podicillum*.—A very short podetium.

Podium, *Podus*.—A stalk, or receptacle, or torus; only used in Greek compounds.

Podogynium, (adj. ‡ *Podogynicus*, ‡ *Podogynus*).—An elevation in the centre of a

flower, on the summit of which the ovary stands; it is in reality an internode (VK. 327).

Podetia, ‡ *Podeta*.—The stalk-like elevations of the thallus of some Lichens, on which the shields are supported. (cccxxx.)



CCCXXX.

Also the stalk that bears the spore-cases of Urn-mosses, and the receptacle of such plants as *Marchantia*.

Podospermium.—The cord by which some seeds are connected with their placenta. See *Funiculus*.

Pogon.—A beard. In Greek compounds = any collection of long hairs.

Pointletted.—See *Apiculatus*.

‡ *Polakenium*.—The same as *Pentakenium*.

‡ *Polexostylus*.—See *Carcerulus*.

Politus.—Having the appearance of a polished substance; as the testa of many seeds. See *Lævigatus*.

‡ *Pollachigenus*.—Bearing fruits many times during its existence.

Pollen.—The powdery or other matter usually contained in the cells of an anther, by whose action on the stigma the fertilisation of the ovules is accomplished (EB. 173.)

Pollen cells.—The cavities of an anther, in which the pollen is formed.

Pollen grain or *granule*.—Each particle of pollen.

Pollen tube.—A membranous tube emitted by pollen, and conducting the fluid which the pollen secretes, down the style (EB. 192).

Pollex, (adj. *Pollicaris*).—The first joint of the thumb; an inch.

Pollinaria.—The supposed anthers of the Muscal alliance. See *Antheridia*.

‡ *Pollinarium*.—The collection of stamens in a flower; the same as *Andræceum*.

‡ *Pollinarius*.—Covered with pollen.

Poly.—In Greek compounds = numerous.

Polyadelphus.—Having many parcels of stamens (EB. 169 k).

Polycarpous.—‡ Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Also, and more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. This is also called *Polycarpicus* (SB. 61).

Polycephali pili.—Hairs divided at the end into several arms (EB. 73).

‡ *Polychorion*, ‡ *Polychorionides*.—A polycarpous fruit like that of *Ranunculus*. See *Etærio*.

Polycladia.—The same as *Plica*.

Polycotyledoneus.—Having more cotyledons than two.

‡ *Polyflorus*.—A barbarism for multiflorous.

Polygamus.—Having, on the same plant, some flowers male, others female, and others hermaphrodite. Its sign is ♂-♀-♀.

Polygymia.—Having many distinct styles.

‡ *Polygyrus*.—Consisting of several circles or whorls.

‡ *Polylepidus*.—Having many scales.

Polymerus.—Consisting of many parts.

Polypetalus.—Having the petals perfectly distinct from each other.

‡ *Polyphore*.—A receptacle which bears many distinct carpels, as in *Crowfoots*.

Polysarcia.—An excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural growth, &c.

‡ *Polysecus*.—A fruit consisting of many distinct carpels, as in *Ranunculus*. See *Etærio*.

Polysporus.—Containing a great many spores.

‡ *Polystemonous*.—Having a much larger number of stamens than petals.

‡ *Polytomous*.—Pinnate, but without having the divisions articulated with the common petiole.

Pome.—An inferior, fleshy, many-celled fruit, like that of the Apple.

Pomeridianus.—Occurring in the afternoon.

Pori, (adj. *Porosus*).—Apertures in the covering of anything; as in the anthers for the emission of pollen (hence *porandrous*) (EB. 172 c), or in the skin, when they are also called stomates. Also, appendages of the pileus among Fungals in the form of cylindrical or angular tubes, placed side by side, open at one end, and containing in their cavity the organs of reproduction.

Porphyreus.—Brown, mixed with red. A warm red.

Posticus.—Turned away from the axis of a flower, as some anthers whose dehiscence takes place next the petals. Also, stationed on that side of a flower which is next the axis.

Pouch-shaped.—Hollow, and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids. (cccxix.)



CCXXXI.

Powdery.—Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*.

Præcox.—Appearing early in the year, or earlier than others related to it.

Præfloration.—The arrangement of the parts of the flower when unexpanded. See *Æstivation*.

Præfoliation.—The arrangement of leaves in a leaf-bud.

Præmorse.—The same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular, as if bitten off. (ccxxxii.)



CCXXXII.

Præustus.—Looking as if burnt, owing to the formation of a brown matter in the interior.

Prasinus.—Grass-green.

Pratensis.—Growing in meadows.

‡ *Præcatorius contextus*.—Tissue-shaped, like a necklace or rosary. See *Moniliform*.

‡ *Precius*.—See *Præcox*.

Prickles.—Hard, conical, sharp elevations of the epidermis or epiphloeum.

Prickly.—Furnished with prickles, as the stem of a Rose.

Primarius.—The first part developed; or the principal division of any organ.

Primine.—The exterior integument of the ovule.

‡ *Primigenius*, *Primordial*.—The earliest part developed in a plant. Primordial leaves are the first leaves produced by the plumule.

Primordial utricle.—The first layer of protoplasm thrown down over the interior of a cell.

Prismaticus.—Prism-shaped. Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta*. (ccxxxiii.)



CCXXXIII.

Prismenchyma.—Prismatical cellular tissue.

Proboscideus.—Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*.

Procerus.—Very tall.

Processus.—Any extension of the surface.

Processus hymenii.—The aciculæ of certain Fungals.

Procumbent.—Lying flat upon the ground.

‡ *Productum*.—The same as *Calcar*, which see.

Proembryo.—The reproductive part of a spore. The youngest thallus of a Lichen.

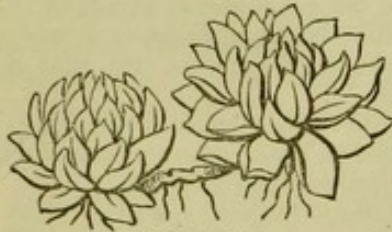
Protuberantia elongata.—The aciculæ of certain Fungals.

‡ *Proles*.—The species. That collection of similar individuals which is so called.

Proliferatio.—The production of one organ by a very different one, as that of cup-like appendages by leaves, of branches by flowers.

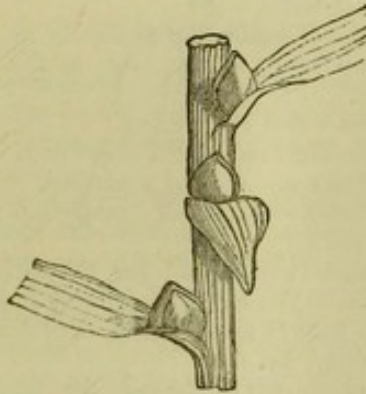
Proligerus.—See *Lamina prolifera*.

‡ *Propaculum, Propagulum*.—A runner or slender branch proceeding from the surface of the ground, ending in an expanded leaf-bud, and capable of propagation, as in the House-leek. See *Offset*. (cccxxxiv.)



CCCXXXIV.

Propagines.—Deciduous axillary bulbils formed on the stem of some plants. (cccxxxv.)



CCCXXXV.

Propago.—The branch that is bent down in the operation of layering.

Propagula.—The powder-like grains which constitute the soredia of Lichens.

Prophyses, Prosphyses.—The abortive pistillidia of the Muscal alliance.

‡ *Proscolla*.—A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of Orchids, to which the pollen masses become attached.

Prosenchyma.—Short cellular tissue, having acute extremities.

Prothallium.—The primitive post-germinal plate on which appear the antherids and pistillids of Ferns and their allies.

Proteranthous.—Having leaves which appear before the flowers.

Protophytology.—That part of Botany which treats of fossil plants.

Protophyllum.—The first leaf of a cryptogamic plant after germination.

Protoplasma.—The matter which is deposited over the inside walls of a cell subsequently to the formation of the cell itself.

Protostrophes.—Spirals of a second degree in the development of leaves.

Protothallus.—The first part formed by Lichens after germination is over.

‡ *Proxylar*.—Capable of forming wood.

‡ *Proxyle*.—Newly-formed wood.

Pruina, (adj. *Pruinosus*).—A coarse granular secretion found on the surface of some plants.

Pruina seminalis.—The spores of certain Fungals.

‡ *Prunus*.—A drupe.

Pruriens.—Causing an itching sensation.

Pseudo.—In Greek compounds = spurious.

Pseudo-bulb.—A part having the appearance of a bulb, but not its structure. The thickened above-ground stem of many Orchids. (cccxxxvi.)



CCCXXXVI.

Pseudo-costatus.—Having the curved and external veins, both or either, in a reticulated leaf, confluent into a line parallel with the margin, as in many Myrtleblooms. (cccxxxvii.)



CCCXXXVII.

Pseudo-cotyledon.—See *Proembryo*.

Pseudo-gyratus.—Falsely ringed; when an elastic ring is confined to the vertex of the spore-cases of Ferns (VK. 60).

Pseudo-hymenium.—A covering of sporidia resembling the hymenium of Fungals.

Pseudo-monocotyledonous.—Having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass, as in the Horse-chestnut.

Pseudo-parasitica.—False parasites, including those plants which only attack dead tissues, as many Fungi, or *Epiphytes*, which see.

Pseudo-peridium, *Pseudo-perithecium*.—A covering of sporidia, resembling the peridium. (cccxxxviii.)



CCCXXXVIII.

Pseudo-pyrenium.—The perithecium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Pseudo-stereus*.—Partially grown together, as the bulb-scales of the Crown Imperial.

Pseudo-stroma.—The receptacle or perithecium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Pseudo-thallus*.—The axis of such very simple forms of inflorescence as a glomerulus, or simple cyme, or umbel.

Psilos.—In Greek compounds = thin.

Pteris.—In Greek compounds = a wing or membranous expansion.

Pteridographia.—That part of Botany which treats of Ferns.

‡ *Pteridium*.—A kind of fruit, having a wing at one end, or at the back. See *Samara*.

‡ *Pterygium*.—Any wing or membranous expansion of seeds (VK. 455, 3).

‡ *Ptychode*.—An internal membrane overlying the exterior skin of a cell internally. The protoplasm.

Pubes, (adj. *Pubescens*, *Pubens*.)—See *Downy*.

Pubera, (*aetas*.)—The period in a fruit succeeding to the fertilisation of the ovules.

Pulley-shaped.—Circular, compressed, contracted in the middle of its circumference so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelina communis*. (cccxxxix.)



CCCXXXIX.

Pullus.—Black, with a strong lustre.

Pulpa.—The juicy tissue found in the interior of plants. Sometimes applied to the succulent hymenium of Fungals.

Pulvereus.—Powdery; consisting of powdery matter.

Pulverulentus.—Covered with dust or powdery matter.

Pulvillum.—A hot-bed.

Pulvinuli.—Spongy excrescences in Lichens, sometimes rising up from the thallus and often resembling minute trees, as in *Parmelia glomulifera*.

Pulvinus, (adj. *Pulvinatus*, ‡ *Pulviniformis*.)—A cushion-like enlargement at the base of some leaves, or at the apex of some petioles.

Pulvis.—Powder, dust, &c.

Pulvinulus.—A heap of naked spores, such as occur in the genus *Spiloma*. (cccxl.)



CCCXL.

‡ *Pulvisculus*.—The powdery matter found in the spore-cases of Lycopods.

Pumilus.—Short, close-growing, as compared with other species of the same genus or family.

Punctata vasa.—Dotted vessels; tubes having dot-like appearances on their sides. See *Bothrenchyna* (EB 23).

Punctatus.—Dotted. Marked with some colour disposed in very small round spots or points.

‡ *Punctiflorus*.—Having dotted flowers.

Punctum vegetationis.—The growing point of a leaf-bud.

Pungent.—Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the Holly-leaf.

Puniceus.—See *Phoeniceus*.

Purple.—Dull red with a slight dash of blue.

Purpurascens.—Having a purplish colour.

Pus, *Podus*.—In Greek compounds = foot or stalk.

Pusillus.—Very small. See *Perpusillus*.

Putamen.—The hardy bony lining or stone of the fruit of many plants, as of the Plum, Cherry, &c.

‡ *Putaminaceus*.—Having the texture of putamen.

Pycnos.—In Greek compounds = close, dense, compact; as *Pycnocephalus*, or close-headed; a term sometimes applied to very compact kinds of inflorescence.

Pygmeus.—Dwarf. See *Pumilus*.

Pyramidalis.—Having the figure of an angular cone, but more frequently used as an equivalent for conical, as the prickles of some Roses, the root of Carrot, the heads of many trees.

Pyrena.—The stone found in the interior of the drupe and similar fruits, caused by the hardening of their endocarp.

Pyrenium.—Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Pyrenarium*, ‡ *Pyridium*.—The same as Pome.

Pyriiformis.—See *Pear-shaped*.

Pyrrhos.—In Greek compounds = flame-coloured or fiery.

Pyxis, *Pyxidium*, ‡ *Pyxidula*, (adj. *Pyxidatus*.)—The same as scyphus; also a capsule opening by a lid as in *Hyoscyamus* or *Anagallis*. (ccccli.)



CCCCLI.

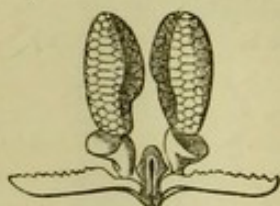
Quadri.—In Latin compounds = four times.

Quadridigitato-pinnatus.—Having four digitate divisions, each of which is pinnated. (cli.)

‡ *Quadrieremus*.—The same as *Cænobio*.

Quadrifoliate.—When the petiole bears four leaflets from the same point.

Quadricurvis.—Having four legs or arms, as in the retinaculum of some *Asclepiads*. (ccccli.)



CCCCLII.

‡ *Quadrihilatus*.—Having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen.

Quadrjugus.—Consisting of four pairs (of leaflets).

Quartine.—A fourth integument counting from the outside, supposed to occur in some ovules; but in reality a mere layer of either the secondine or nucleus.

‡ *Quasiradiatus*.—Slightly radiant; a term applied to the heads of some Composites, whose florets of the ray are small and inconspicuous.

Quaterni, *Quaternate*.—Growing in fours.

Quinate.—Growing in fives; as when a petiole bears five leaflets from the same point; it is then, however, digitate.

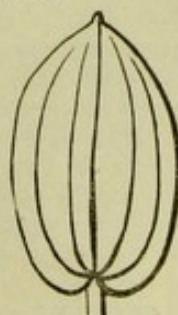
Quincuncial.—A kind of aestivation, in which out of five parts two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior; as in the calyx of the Rose. (ccccliii.)



CCCCLIII.

Quin, *Quinqu*.—In composition = five in number.

Quinquenervis.—When there are five ribs all proceeding from the same point of the base. (cccxliv.)



CCCXLIV.

Quintine.—A supposed integument of an ovule, the fifth counting from the exterior; but in reality the skin of the nucleus.

Quintuple nerved.—When of five ribs the four lateral spring from the middle one above its base. (cccxlv.)



CCCXLV.

Quintupled.—Multiplied by five.

Raceme.—An inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged singly on distinct pedicels, along a common axis (VK. 37).

‡ *Rachemorphus*.—The small zigzag toothed flowering axis of Grasses.

Rachis.—The divisions of the petiole of the leaves of Ferns. Also the axis of an inflorescence.

Rachitis.—An abortion of the fruit or seed; a disease.

Radialis.—Growing on the circumference of a circle.

Radiate, (adj. *Radiatus*).—Diverging from a common centre, like rays, as the arms of an umbel, or the ligulate florets of any Composite.

Radiatim-plicatus.—Plaited in a radiating manner.

Radical.—Arising from the root, or from its crown.

Radiating, (adj. *Radians*).—Spreading from a common point, or from the circumference of a circle. Also forming apparent rays in the circumference of a circle by the enlargement of the exterior parts, as

the outer florets in the umbels of many umbelliferous plants. (cccxlvi.)



CCCXLVI.

Radicans.—Throwing out roots; usually applied to stems or leaves.

Radicatio, ‡ *Radicellatio*.—The manner in which roots grow or are arranged.

Radicatus.—Having a root.

Radicella.—A very small root; the young tiny roots which appear from the lower part of a young plant at the period of germination.

Radiciflorus.—The same as *Radicalis*.

‡ *Radicinus*, *Radiciformis*.—Being of the nature of a root.

Radicula, *Radicula*.—The first root of a plant, rudimentary in the embryo (SB. 77).

Radicosus.—Having a large root.

Radicula byssoidea.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Radiculoda*.—The radicle of Grasses.

Radius.—The circumference of the circle formed by umbels or capitula, or of other such parts.

Radii.—The peduncles of secondary umbels, or of the flowers of simple umbels.

Radii medullares.—See *Medullary*.

Radix.—The root; the descending axis; that part which is the development of a radicle. It differs from a stem not only in its origin, but in not branching symmetrically, and having no normal leaf-buds.

Ramal.—Of or belonging to a branch.

‡ *Ramastra*.—The secondary petioles or petiolules of compound leaves.

Ramealis, *Rameous*.—Of or belonging to the branches.

Ramenta.—Thin membranous expansions found upon the surface of plants, and resembling hairs in composition, except that they are not composed of a single longitudinal series of cells, but of many series of cells arranged on the same plane (EB. 72 w).

Ramentaceous.—Covered with ramenta, as the stems of many Ferns.

Ramus.—A branch. Any division of the stem.

Ramiparus.—Producing branches.

Ramosus.—Divided into many branches.

Ramulus (adj. *Ramulosus*).—A twig; a

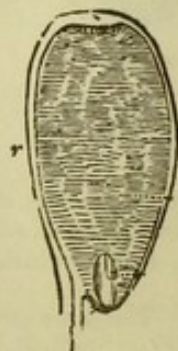
small branch; the least which a plant produces.

Ramusculi.—The mycelium of certain Fungals.

‡ *Ramusculum*.—Same as *Ramulus*.

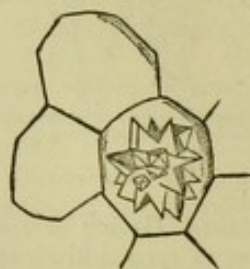
‡ *Rapaceus*.—Having the form of a long Radish.

Raphe.—The cord of fibro-vascular tissue which connects the base of the nucleus of an ovule with the placenta (cccxlvi. r).



CCCXLVII.

Raphides, *Raphida*.—Crystals of various salts formed in the interior of plants by the combination of vegetable acids with alkaline bases. (cccxlvi.)



CCCXLVIII.

They derive their name from being most commonly acicular, or needle-shaped.

Rarus.—Thinly placed; the reverse of such terms as dense, approximated, &c.

Raven-black.—See *Pullus* and *Coracinus*.

Receptacle.—A general term expressive of a part which receives or bears other parts, as the receptacle of flowers or *clinanthium*, the receptacle of fruits or *torus*, the receptacle of ovules or *placenta*. A cup-like or other receptacle among Fungals, either forming the whole plant, or merely the part in which the organs of reproduction are placed.

Receptacle of oil.—Cysts formed among the cellular tissue of plants and containing an oily secretion, as in the so-called dotted leaves of the Orange.

Receptacles of secretion.—Any cavities of the interior into which natural secretions are drained.

Receptacula accidentalia.—Indeterminate passages in the interior filled with secretions.

‡ *Receptacula cæciformia*.—The vittæ of Umbellifers.

Receptacula succi proprii, *R. tubulosa*.—

See *Cinenchyna* and *Laticiferous vessels*.

Receptacula vesiculosa.—See *Receptacles of oil*.

Recesses.—See *Sinus*.

Reclinate, *Reclining*.—Bent down upon some other part. Falling gradually back from the perpendicular, as the branches of many trees.

Reconditus.—Concealed; not easily to be seen.

Rectinervis, *Rectinervius*.—See *Parallelinervis*.

Rectivenius.—Straight-veined. Having all the veins parallel as in the leaves of a Grass. (cccxlx.)



CCCXLIX.

Rectus.—In a right line. Not wavy or curved, or deviating from a straight direction in any way.

Recurvus, *Recurvatus*.—Bent, but not rolled backwards. (cccl.)



CCCL.

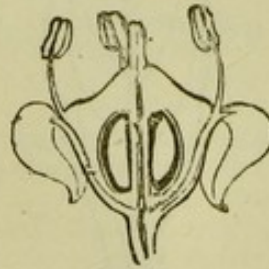
Recutitus.—Skinned. Apparently stripped of epidermis.

Red.—The common term for any pure red.

Reduplicative.—Doubled back; a term of æstivation, when the edges are valvate and doubled back.

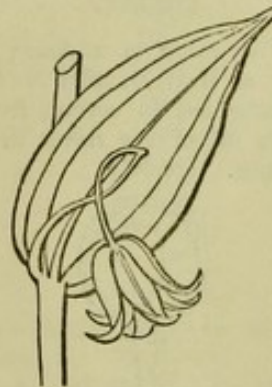
Red brown.—See *Porphyreus*.

Reflexed.—Curved backwards excessively. (cccli.)



CCCLI.

Refractus.—Curved back suddenly. (ccclii.)



CCCLII.

‡ *Regma*.—A tricocous fruit like that of Spurges. Any such fruit, whether the number of cocci is three or not.

Regressus.—In Morphology, signifies the change from one organ into the form of the organs that immediately preceded it; as of petals into sepals.

Regular.—Having all the parts of each series of a flower of a similar form and size.

Reliquiæ.—The withered remains of leaves which do not fall off, but perish upon a plant and adhere to it.

Remotus.—See *Rarus*.

Reniformis, ‡ *Renarius*.—See *Kidney-shaped*.

Reniformi-cordatus.—Both kidney-shaped and heart-shaped combined. (cccliii.)



CCCLIII.

Repens.—Creeping; lying flat upon the ground and emitting roots at the same time (SB. 4).

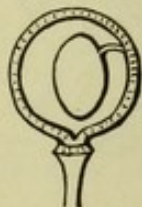
Replicate, *Replicative*.—When the upper part of a leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in the Aconite.

Repand.—Having an uneven, slightly wavy or angular margin. (cccliv.)



CCCLIV.

Replum.—The valve of a door; applied in Botany as if it signified a door-frame. The frame left in certain fruits by the dropping off of the valves in the act of dehiscence. (ccclv.)



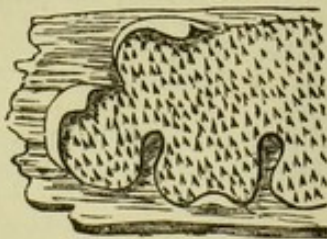
CCCLV.

Res herbaria.—Botany. Whatever relates to that subject.

† *Restans.*—See *Persistent*.

† *Restibilis.*—A plant with a perennial root and annual stems; an herbaceous plant.

Resupinate.—Inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk; as the flowers of Orchis. Also said of those of Agaricaceous Fungals, whose hymenium is placed uppermost instead of undermost. (ccclvi.)



CCCLVI.

Reticulato-venosus, Retinervis, Retinervius.—Having veins with the appearance of network.

Reticulatus, Retiformis, † Retiferus.—Having the appearance of network (ccclvii.)



CCCLVII.

Reticulum.—A membrane consisting of cross-

ing fibres, found in Palm-trees at the base of the petiole, either on its side or between it and the stem.

Retinaculum.—A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of Orchids and Asclepiads, and holding the pollen masses fast.

Retrocurvus.—See *Recurvus*.

Retroflexus.—See *Reflexus*.

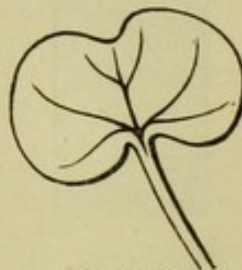
Retrorsus.—Backwards; thus, *Retrorsa folia*, are those leaves which are pressed backwards against the stem; *Retrorsum hamulosus*, having a number of little hooks directed backwards. (ccclviii.)



CCCLVIII.

Retroversio.—A bending backwards; an inversion, or turning upside down.

Retuse.—Terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed. (ccclix.)



CCCLIX.

Revolvute.—Rolled backwards; i. e. out of the direction ordinarily assumed by similar other bodies; as certain tendrils, and the sides or ends of some leaves.

Revolutiva.—When the edges are rolled backwards spirally on each side (Link); as in the leaf of the Rosemary. A term of æstivation. (ccclx.)



CCCLX.

† *Rhabdus.*—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Rhegma.—See *Regma*.

Rhizanthus.—The same as *Radicalis*.

† *Rhizina.*—The young roots of Mosses and Lichens.

‡ *Rhizophysis*.—An expansion of a radicle; as in *Nelumbium*.

‡ *Rhizoblastus*.—A term applied to embryos which develop roots.

Rhizocarpous, *Rhizocarpicus*.—Having a perennial root, but a stem which perishes annually; as herbaceous plants. The sign of these is 2.

Rhizoideus.—Resembling a root.

Rhizoma.—A prostrate rooting stem, progressively throwing up leaves (SB. 8).

‡ *Rhizomaticus*.—Of the nature of a Rhizome.

Rhizomorphus.—Resembling a root.

‡ *Rhizopodium*.—The mycelium or spawn of Fungals.

Rhizos.—In Greek compounds = root.

‡ *Rhizula*.—The young root of Mosses and Lichens.

Rhodo.—In Greek compounds = red.

Rhomboid, *Rhombeus*, *Rhomboidalis*.—Oval, a little angular in the middle; as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhombifolius*. (ccclxi.)



CCCLXI.

Rhytidoma.—A formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophloeum.

Rib.—The principal vein, or nervure which proceeds from the petiole into a leaf. Also any firm longitudinal elevation.

‡ *Rictus*.—The orifice of a personate corolla.

Rima.—The cleft-like ostium of certain Fungals.

Rimosus, ‡ *Rimatus*, ‡ *Rimulosus*.—Marked by chinks or cracks on the surface.

Ringed.—Surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands; as the roots or stems of some plants, the cupule of several Oaks, &c.

Ringent.—See *Personate*.

Riparius.—Growing on the banks of pieces of water.

Root.—See *Radix*.

Rootstock.—See *Rhizoma*.

Rope-shaped.—See *Funalis*.

Roridus.—Dewy. Covered with little transparent elevations of the parenchyma, which have the appearance of fine drops of dew.

Rosaceus.—Having the same arrangement as the petals of a single Rose.

‡ *Roselatus*.—See *Rosulatus*.

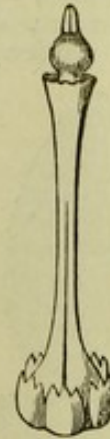
Rostratus, *Rostellatus*.—Terminating gradually in a hard, long, straight point; as the pod of Radish.

Rostellum.—A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma of certain Orchids. (ccclxii.)



CCCLXII.

Rostrum.—Any beak-like extension; as in the stigma of some Asclepiads. (ccclxiii.)

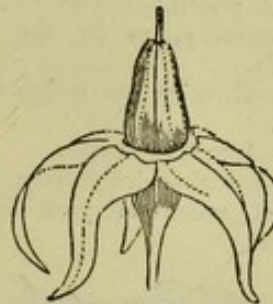


CCCLXIII.

‡ *Rosulæ*.—Little warts on the thallus of Lichens.

Rosula.—A small Rose; a Rosette; a collection of spreading leaves or petals packed one over the other in many rows; as in double Roses, or the offsets of House-leek (cccxxxiv.)

Rotate, ‡ *Rotaceus*, ‡ *Rotæformis*.—Resembling a wheel. A monopetalous corolla with a spreading limb and very short tube. (ccclxiv.)



CCCLXIV.

Rotation.—A motion of circulation confined to the interior of the cells of plants.

Rotundatus.—Rounded off; a term usually applied to bodies which are not round themselves, but only at their ends.

Rotundus.—Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong; as the leaf of *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Mentha rotundifolia*.

Rough, *Roughish*.—Covered with little hard or sharp elevations, which produce the sensation of roughness. Also applied to surfaces covered with coarse stiff hairs.

Rubellus, *Rubescens*, *Rubens*.—See *Red*, *Reddish*.

Ruber.—See *Red*.

Rubicundus.—Blushing; rosy red.

Rubiginosus.—Brown-red; a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs.

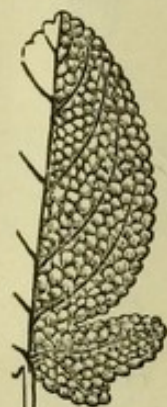
Rubor, edo.—Redness of any sort.

Ruderalis.—Growing among rubbish, or in waste places.

Rudimentary.—In an incomplete condition.

Rufescens, Rufus.—Pale red, mixed with brown.

Ruga.—A wrinkle. Hence *Rugose*, covered with wrinkled lines, the spaces between which are convex; as the leaves of Garden-sage. (ccclxv.)



CCCLXV.

Ruminated.—Pierced by irregular passages, filled with colouring matter or minute dead cell-membranes, as the albumen of Nutmeg.

Runcinate.—Curved in a direction from the apex to the base; as the leaf of *Leontodon Taraxacum* (SB. 160).

Runcinato-laciniatus.—Both runcinate and lacinate.

Runner.—A prostrate slender stem rooting at its extremity, as in the Strawberry (SB. 7).

Rupestris.—Growing on rocks, or in rocky places.

Rupicola.—Inhabiting rocks.

Ruptilis.—Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion. (ccclxvi.)



CCCLXVI.

Ruptinervis, Ruptinervius.—When a straight ribbed leaf has its ribs interrupted or swollen at intervals.

Rupturing.—An irregular, not definite, mode of bursting.

Rusty.—See *Ferrugineus*.

Rutilans, Rutilus.—Reddish, with a metallic lustre. Also brick-red.

Sabulosus.—Growing in sandy places.

Sac of the embryo.—The vesicle of the nucleus of an ovule, within which the embryo is formed.

Sacciform.—Having the form of a bag.

Sacculus.—A little bag. The peridium of certain Fungals.

Saccus.—A bag or cup; a term sometimes applied to the coronet of *Stapelia*, &c.

‡ *Sacellus*.—An achanium or caryopsis enclosed within a hardened calyx, as in Marvel of Peru (VK. 345, g).

Saccharatus.—Having a sweet taste.

Saddle-shaped.—Oblong, with the sides hanging down like the laps of a saddle. (ccclxvii.)



CCCLXVII.

Saffron-coloured.—Deep orange-coloured, with a dash of brown.

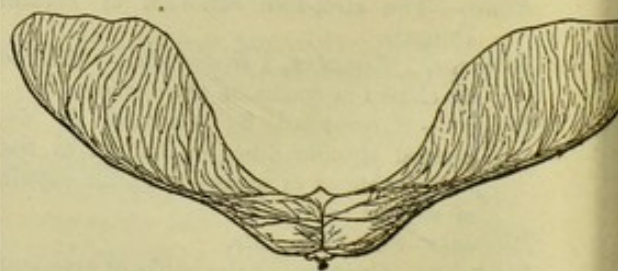
Sagittatus.—Gradually enlarged at the base into two acute straight lobes, like the head of an arrow; as the leaf of *Rumex Acetosella* (EB. 118, b).

Salinus, Salsus.—Growing in salt places. Having a salt taste.

Salsuginosus.—Growing in places inundated with salt water.

Salver-shaped.—See *Hypocrateriformis*.

Samara.—An indehiscent fruit, producing a membranous expansion, or wing, from its back or end. (ccclxviii.)



CCCLXVIII.

Samaroid.—Resembling a Samara.

Sanguine, Sanguineus.—Dull red passing into brownish black.

Sap, Sapa.—The juice of a plant. "Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapam."—*Virg.*

Sapidus.—Having a pleasant taste.

Sapor.—The taste which a thing has.

‡ *Sarcobasis*.—The same kind of fruit as the *Carcerulus*.

Sarcocarp.—The fleshy part of the pericarp lying between the epicarp and endocarp.

Sarcodermis.—An intermediate fleshy layer in the testa of some seeds; a layer of either the primine or secundine.

‡ *Sarcoma*.—One of the names of the disk.

‡ *Sarmentidium*.—A group of cymes or spikes arranged centrifugally, as the flowers are in the cyme itself.

Sarmentum.—A runner, such as that of the Strawberry (SB. 7).

‡ *Sautellus*.—A deciduous bulb formed in the axils of leaves, or round the summit of a root.

Sawed.—See *Serrate*.

Saxatilis, osus, icolus.—Living on rocks, or stones.

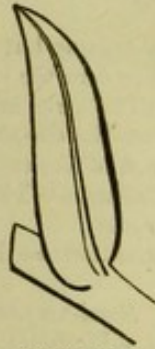
Scaber.—Rough to the touch.

Scabridus, Scabriusculus.—Slightly rough to the touch.

Scalariformis.—Ladder-shaped; the name of the tubes of vascular tissue found in Ferns (EB. 37).

Scales, (adj. Scaly).—Small rudimentary close-pressed leaves, resembling minute scales.

Scalpelliiformis.—Having the form of a common penknife blade, but planted vertically on a branch. (ccclxix.)



CCCLXIX.

Scandens.—Climbing—by whatever means, except by twisting.

Scape.—A long naked, or nearly naked, peduncle, which rises up from the crown of a root. (ccclxx.)



CCCLXX.

Sometimes applied to the stipe of Fungals.

‡ *Scapellus*.—The caulicle, or neck formed between the root and cotyledon at the time of germination.

Scaphidium.—A hollow case containing spores in Algae.

‡ *Scaphium*.—The carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.

Scarious.—Having a thin, dry, shrivelled appearance; as the involucral leaves of many species of *Centaurea*.

Scarlet.—See *Coccineus*.

‡ *Scarrose*.—See *Squarrose*.

Scarred.—Marked by the scars left by bodies that have fallen off: the stem, for instance, is scarred by the leaves that have fallen.

Scattered.—Used in opposition to whorled, or opposite, or ternate, or similar terms.

Schistaceus.—Slate grey.

Scimitar-shaped.—See *Acinaciformis*.

‡ *Scleranthum*.—The same kind of fruit as the *Sacellus* or *Diclesium*.

Scleroid.—Having a hard texture.

Sclerogen.—The hard matter deposited by some plants in the interior of their cells, as in those forming the shell of the Walnut.

Scobiformis.—Having the appearance of fine sawdust.

‡ *Scobina*.—The zigzag rachis of the spikelets of Grasses.

Scorpioid.—An inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand. (ccclxxi.)



CCCLXXI.

Scrobiculatus.—Marked by little depressions. See *Pitted*.

Scrotum.—A pouch. The volva of some Fungals.

Scrotiformis.—See *Pouch-shaped*.

Scurf.—The loose scaly matter that is found in some leaves, &c. See *Lepidote*.

Scutatus.—See *Buckler-shaped*.

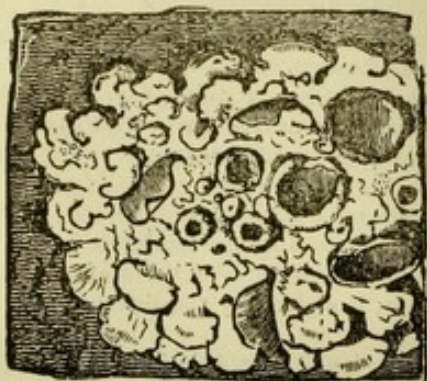
Scutati pili.—The same as what are generally called Lepides, which see.

Scutiform.—See *Buckler-shaped*.

‡ *Scutum*.—The broad dilated stigma of some Asclepiads, as *Stapelia*.

Scypha.—The cup-like dilatation of the podetium of Lichenals, having shields on its edge. (ccclxxx.)

Scutellum.—Among Lichenals is such a shield as that of *Parmelia*, formed with an elevated rim derived from the thallus. (ccclxxvii.)



CCCLXXII.

‡ Also the second and anterior cotyledon found in Wheat.

Scutelliform.—The same as *Patelliform*, but oval, not round, as the embryo of Grasses. (ccclxxiii.)



CCCLXXIII.

‡ *Scyphulus*.—The bag or cup out of which the seta of Scale-mosses proceeds. (ccclxxiv.)



CCCLXXIV.

‡ *Scyphus*.—The coronet of such plants as *Narcissus*.

Sea-green.—See *Glaucescens*.

Sectile.—Cut into small pieces, as the pollen masses of some Orchids. (ccclxxv.)



CCCLXXV.

Sectus.—Divided down to the base.

Secundine.—The second integument of an ovule, within the primine and lying over the nucleus.

Secund.—Having all the flowers or leaves or other organs turned towards the same side. (ccclxxvi.)



CCCLXXVI.

‡ *Secundina internæ*.—The albumen of the seed.

Secretion.—Any organic but unorganized substance produced in the interior of plants.

‡ *Sedes floris*.—The torus of a flower.

Sellæformis.—See *Saddle-shaped*.

Semen.—The seed of flowering plants.

Semen corniculatum.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

Semi.—In composition = half, or one side only.

Semi-amplexa, *Semi-amplexans*, *Semi amplexicaulis*.—Half-clasping a stem.

Semi-anatropous.—See *Hemianatropous*.

Semi-cordatus.—Heart-shaped on one side only.

Semi-flosculosus.—Having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the *ligula* of Composites, which see.

Semi-hastatus.—Hastate on one side only.

Semi-lunatus.—See *Crescent-shaped*.

Seminatio.—The act of dispersing seeds naturally.

‡ *Seminulum*.—A spore.

Semi-ovatus.—Ovate on one side only.

Semi-pollicaris.—Half-an-inch long.

Semi-reniformis.—Reniform on one side only.

Semi-sagittatus.—Arrow-headed on one side only.

Semi-septatus.—Half-partitioned. Having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to cut it off into two separate cells. (ccclxxvii.)



CCCLXXVII.

‡ *Semi-staminarius*.—A flower, a part of whose stamens are changed into petals.

Semi-teres.—See *Half-terete*.

Sempervirens.—Evergreen. Retaining greenness during winter as well as summer.

Seni, *Senarius*.—In sixes. *Senus*.—The sixth.

Sepala.—The divisions of the calyx.

Sepaline.—Belonging to a sepal.

Sepaloid.—Resembling a sepal in appearance.

Sepicolus.—Inhabiting hedge-rows.

Septum.—The partition of an ovary or fruit produced by the sides of the carpels brought together and consolidated. Also a partition of any kind.

Septalis.—Of or belonging to a septum.

Septatus.—Partitioned off by septa.

Septenatus, *Septenus*.—Growing in sevens.

Septicidal.—A mode of dehiscing, in which the fruit is resolved into its component carpels, which split asunder through the dissepiments. (ccclxxviii.)



CCCLXXVIII.

Septiformis.—Having the appearance of a dissepiment, as is the case with the placenta of some plants, as *Plantago*.

Septifragal.—A mode of dehiscing, in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides, or by expansions of the placenta. (ccclxxix.)



CCCLXXIX.

Septilis.—Of or belonging to dissepiments.

Septulum.—A little partition of any kind.

Serialis.—Arranged in rows.

Sericeus.—Silky. Covered with very fine close-pressed hairs, silky to the touch.

Serotinus.—Appearing late in a season, or later than some other part or species allied to it.

Serra, *Serratura*.—The saw-toothings at the edge of leaves and similar bodies.

Serratus.—Having sharp, straight-edged teeth pointing to the apex. When these teeth are themselves serrate, we say *Biserrate* or *Duplicato-serrate*.

‡ *Sertulum*.—A simple umbel.

Sesqui.—This term, prefixed to the Latin name of a measure, shows that such measure exceeds its due length by one half; thus, *sesquipedalis* means a foot and a half.

Sessile.—Sitting close upon the body that supports it, without any sensible stalk.

Seta.—A bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender straight prickle. Also the stalk which bears the spore-case of plants of the Muscal Alliance.

Setaceo-serratus.—Having the serratures ending in bristle-like points.

Setiformis.—Having the form of a seta.

Setose.—Covered with stiff hairs or setæ.

Setula.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Sextuplici.—Six times.

Shaggy.—See *Hirtus*.

Sheath.—See *Vagina*. A part which is rolled round a stem or other body.

Shields.—The reproductive bodies of Lichenals. See *Apothecia*.

Shield-shaped.—See *Olypeatus*.

Sigmoid.—Having a form somewhat resembling the letter S. (ccclxxx.)



CCCLXXX.

Silicle, *Silicula*.—A siliqua about as broad as long, or broader. ‡ Among Algals, see *Carpoclonium*.

Siliqua.—The long pod-like fruit of Crucifers, consisting of a pair of valves applied to a frame on which the seeds grow. (VK. 246).

Silky.—See *Sericeus*.

Silver-grain.—The glittering plates observed in the wood of many Exogens, and caused by the division of the medullary plates.

Silvery.—Having a silvery lustre. See *Argenteus*.

‡ *Similar parts*.—The elementary organs or tissues of plants, such as cellular tissue, woody tissue, spiral vessels, &c.

Simple.—Not consisting of several distinct parts.

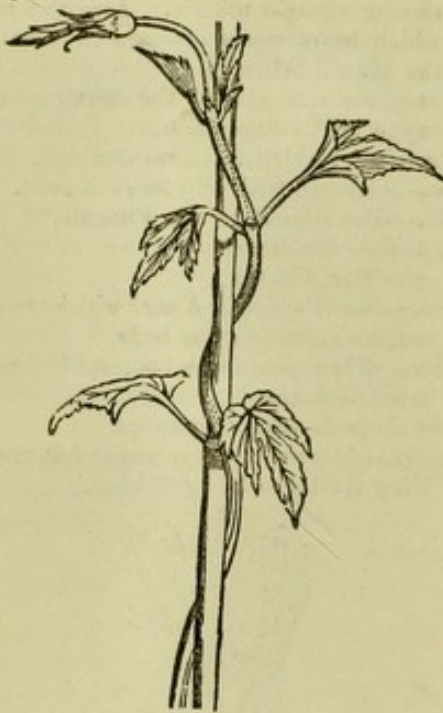
Simplicissimus.—Not divided or branched at all.

Sinuated.—Having the margin alternately uneven with deep concavities and convexities.

Sinuato-dentatus.—Sinuated and dentate at the same time.

‡ *Sinuolatus*.—See *Repand*.

Sinistrorsus.—Twining to the left hand; a term usually confined to the stems of plants. (ccclxxxi.)



CCCLXXXI.

Sinus.—The recesses formed when the edge of any part is lobed. ‡ The pores found in some Fungals.

Situs.—The position occupied by an organ. ‡ Also the mycelium of certain Fungals.

Slashed.—See *Laciniatus*.

Slate-grey.—Grey, bordering on blue.

Slimy.—See *Mucous*.

Smaragdinus.—Grass-green.

Smoky.—Having a dull greyish-black colour. See *Fumeus*.

Smooth.—Free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness.

Soboles.—A creeping rooting stem (SB. 4).

Solidus.—Not hollow, or furnished with internal cavities of any kind.

Solitary.—Growing singly.

‡ *Solubility*.—The property of splitting spontaneously in an indefinite manner.

Solutus.—Completely separate from neighbouring parts.

Sooty.—As if smeared with soot. See *Fuliginous*.

Sordidus.—Any dirty or muddy colour; *Sordidè luteus* = dirty yellow.

Soredia.—Collections of gonidia breaking in clusters through the surface of the thallus of Lichens.

Sori.—The patches of spore-cases found in Ferns.

Sorosis, Sorosus.—The fleshy mass formed by a consolidation of many flowers, seed-vessels, and their receptacles, as the Pine Apple, the Bread-fruit, &c. (VK. 183.)

Spadiceus.—Bright brown; pure and very clear brown.

Spadix.—A branch or axis bearing numerous closely packed sessile flowers, and in-

closed in a spathe or spathes. A spike inclosed in a spathe (SB. 232, 1).

Span.—Nine inches, or the space between the thumb and little finger when spread out. See *Dodrans*.

Sparsus.—Scattered; irregularly distributed.

Spathaceus.—Having the appearance of a spathe, or being furnished with one.

Spathe.—A large bract rolling over an inflorescence and guarding it while young (SB. 232).

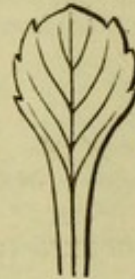
‡ *Spathellæ*.—The paleæ and glumes of Grasses; the glumes only.

‡ *Spathellulæ*.—The paleæ of Grasses.

‡ *Spathilla*.—A secondary spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in Palms.

‡ *Spathæus*.—Having a very large spathe.

Spathulate.—Oblong, with the lower end very much attenuated, so that the whole resembles a druggist's spatula. (ccclxxxii.)



CCCLXXXII.

Specific characters.—The short descriptions by which Botanists endeavour to distinguish one species from another.

‡ *Spermophorum*.—A cord which bears the seeds of some plants; also the placenta itself.

Spermangium.—The case containing the spores of Algae.

Spermatocystidium.—The supposed male organs of the Muscal Alliance. See *Antheridium*.

Spermatoidia.—Small cells containing gonidia, in Algae. (ccclxxxiii.)



CCCLXXXIII.

Spermatium, Spermatidium.—The spore of an Alga.

‡ *Spermidium*.—One of the names of the achæmium.

‡ *Spermodermis*.—The skin or testa of a seed.

‡ *Spermodophorum*.—The end of the peduncle of Umbellifers.

‡ *Spermotheca*.—The seed-vessel; the case in which seeds are contained.

Spermum.—In Greek compounds = a seed, or any seed-like part.

Sphærule ascigera.—The receptacle of certain Fungals.

Sphærenchyma.—Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue; such as is found in the pulp of fruits. See *Merenchyma* (EB. 2).

‡ *Sphæroblastus*.—A cotyledon which rises above ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.

Sphærocephalus.—Having flowers growing in close spherical heads. See *Sorosis*.

Sphærospore.—The quadruple spore of some Algals.

Sphalrocarpium.—A bony one-seeded seed-vessel, inclosed in a fleshy cup, not belonging to the pericarp.

Spheroidal.—Any solid with a figure approaching to that of a sphere.

Spherula.—A globose peridium through whose opening are emitted sporidia buried in pulp.

Spiculæ.—The points of the basidia of Fungals; also their Aciculæ.

‡ *Spicula*, (adj. *Spiculate*).—A fine, fleshy, erect point.

Spike, *Spica*.—An inflorescence consisting of flowers sessile on a long axis (EB. 139 a).

Spike, *compound*.—A collection of spikes arranged in a racemose manner.

Spikelet.—The small terminal collection of florets among Grasses. See *Locusta*.

‡ *Spilus*.—The hilum of Grasses.

Spindle-shaped.—See *Fusiform*.

Spine.—A stiff, sharp-pointed body, consisting of woody tissue covered with cellular tissue. A hardened leaf-stalk, stipule, abortive branch, or any other process into the composition of which woody tissue enters.

Spinescens, *Spinosus*, *Spiniger*.—Covered with spines.

Spines of the leaves.—Are the hardened extremities of lobes; or in some cases superficial spiny elevations.

Spinodosentatus.—Having teeth tipped with spines (EB. 119 a).

Spinuloso-ciliatus.—Ciliated with fine spines.

Spithama, (adj. *Spithamæus*).—Seven inches, or the space between the thumb and the fore-finger separated as widely as possible.

Splendens.—The same as polished, but having the lustre a little broken from slight irregularity of surface.

Spodo.—In Greek compounds = ash-grey.

‡ *Spongiola pistillaris*.—The stigma.

Spongiola seminalis.—A wart-like excrescence found on some seeds. (ccclxxxiv.)



CCCLXXXIV.

Spongiola, *Spongelet*.—The young tender extremity of a root, by which fluid food is absorbed from the earth.

Spongy.—Having the texture of a sponge, that is to say, very cellular, with the cellules filled with air; as the coats of many seeds.

‡ *Sponsalia plantarum*.—The period at which a flower is fertilized.

Spora, *Sporidium*, *Sporulum*, *Sporangiolum*, *Sporidiolum*.—The spores of certain Fungals.

Sporangium.—See *Spore-case*. Whatever contains spores. ‡ Sometimes applied to the volva among Fungals. Lévillé defines it to be among Fungals a globular or long cell containing spores.

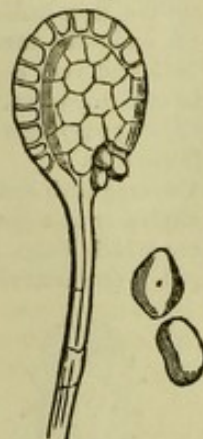
‡ *Sporangidium*.—The columella of Urn-mosses. (cvii.) The spore-case of certain Fungals.

Sporangiolum.—A case containing sporidia.

Sporangiophorum.—The axis or columella on which are borne the spore-cases of some Ferns (VK. 58).

Spore.—See *Sporules*.

Spore-case.—The immediate covering of spores. (ccclxxxvi.)



CCCLXXXV.

Sporidiola.—The spores or sporules of Thallogens and Acrogens.

Sporidium.—The sac which contains the granular masses of Zygnema: a membranous case containing *sporidiola*, or sporules, and inclosed in an ascus. (ccclxxxvi.)



CCCLXXXVI.

According to Fries, granules that resemble spores, but are of a doubtful nature.

Sporocarpium.—The involucre of Pepper-worts. The spore-cases of Lycopods. Any spore-case. ‡ The shield of a Lichen.

‡ *Sporidochium*.—The receptacle or even the stipe of certain Fungals.

Sporocladium.—A branch on which the reproductive bodies of some Algals are found.

Sporocysta.—The spore-case of Algals.

Sporodermis.—The skin of a spore.

Sporophyllum.—A leaf-like division of the thallus of an Algal bearing fruit. See *Carpoclonium*.

‡ *Sporotamium*.—The cellular layer that is immediately underneath the disk of the shield of a Lichen.

Sporules, Spores.—The seed-like reproductive bodies of Thallogens and Acrogens.

Spreading.—Having a gradually outward direction; as petals from the ovary.

Spur.—A hollow terete extension of some part of the flower. See *Calcar*.

Squama.—A scale-like rudimentary leaf, such as coats and guards the leaf-bud.

Squamatus.—Covered with small scale-like leaves.

Squamatio.—A disease, consisting in a preternatural formation of rosettes of scale-shaped leaves; such as occasionally appears on the Rose-willow.

Squamella.—A scale-like membranous bract, such as is found very commonly on the receptacle of Composites.

Squamula.—The hypogynous scales of Grasses.

Squamose.—Scale-like.

Squarrose.—Covered with bodies which spread at right angles, or at a greater angle, from the surface which bears them; or being so arranged. (ccclxxvii.)



CCCLXXXVII.

Squarroso-dentatus.—Having teeth which do not lie in the plane of the leaf, but form an angle with it (EB. 119, f).

Squarroso-laciniatus.—Lacerated in a squarrose way.

Squarroso-pinnatifidus.—Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as the leaf of *Achillea Millefolium*.

Squarroso-pinnatisectus.—Pinnatifid, with the segments so straggling as to appear on different planes.

Stachys.—In Greek compounds = a spike.

Stalklets.—Secondary petioles; petiolules; the stalks of leaflets.

Stamen.—That organ of the flower to which the pollen belongs (EB. 163).

Stamen, sterile.—A body belonging to the series of the stamens, but without pollen. (ccclxxxviii.)



CCCLXXXVIII.

Stamineal.—Consisting of stamens.

Staminidia.—The so-called anthers of Cryptogamic plants. See *Antheridia*.

Staminigerus.—Bearing stamens.

‡ *Staminodium*.—A rudimentary stamen, or what appears to be so.

Standard.—The fifth petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Starry.—Arranged in rays like the points of a star. See *Stellate*.

Stellate, ‡ *Stelliformis*, ‡ *Stellulatus*.—Having a number of narrow divisions placed round the stem like the rays of a star.

Stellato-pilosus.—Having hairs formed in a stellate manner. (ccclxxxix.)



CCCLXXXIX.

Stem.—That part of a plant which bears or has borne leaves or their rudiments; the ascending axis of growth. It is either subterranean, or exposed to the air and light.

Stem-clasping.—When the base of a leaf surrounds a stem. See *Amplexicaul*.

Stemless.—Having no visible or obvious stem.

‡ *Stephanoum*.—An inferior achænum like that of Composites.

‡ *Sterigmata*.—The elevated lines or plates upon stems produced by the bases of decurrent leaves. (cccxc.)



CCCXC.

‡ *Sterigium*.—An indehiscent superior many-celled dry fruit, such as that of *Tropæolum*.

Sterilitas.—Incapable of producing seeds.

Stichidium.—See *Carpoclonium*.

Stichus.—In Greek compounds = a row of anything.

Stigma.—That surface of a style, usually at its extremity, to which the pollen adheres when it fertilizes the ovules.

Stigmata.—The points of the basidia of Fungals.

Stigmatoides.—Having the appearance of a stigma.

‡ *Stigmatophorus*.—That part of the style of Composites which bears the stigmata.

‡ *Stigmatostemon*.—A body formed by the union of anthers to the stigma. DC.

Stimuli, (adj. *Stimulans*).—Stings; sharp stiff hairs, containing an acrid fluid which produces pain when it pierces the skin (EB. 73 b).

‡ *Stimulosus*.—Covered with stings.

Stipels.—Secondary stipules, such as are found at the base of the leaflets of compound leaves.

Stipes.—The petiole of the leaves of Ferns. The stem which carries the pileus of such Fungals as Agarics. ‡ A small flower-stalk. The trunk of the Ferns.

‡ *Stipiferus*.—Bearing small flower-stalks, as the receptacle of some Composites.

‡ *Stipiformis*.—Having the appearance of the trunk of an Endogenous tree; as the Papaw and other simple stemmed Exogens.

Stipitate.—Elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle; as, for example, some kinds of carpels.

Stipularis.—Of or belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules.

Stipules.—Processes of various kinds arising from the base of a leaf, and usually from its sides. See *Ochrea*, *Reticulum*, *Ligneæ*, &c.

‡ *Stirpalis*.—Growing upon a stem.

Stirps.—A race. A permanent variety: as the Red Cabbage.

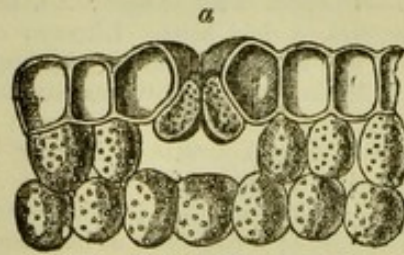
Stole, *Stolo*.—A sucker which at first appears at the surface of the earth, and then turns downwards, piercing the soil or rooting into it. (cccxc.)



CCCXCI.

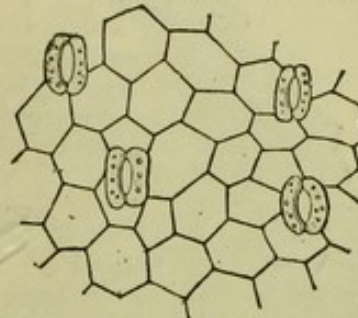
Stoma.—The ostiolum of certain Fungals.

Stomate, *Stomatium*.—An organic aperture in the skin of a plant, by means of which respiration is maintained, to provide for which, it is always placed over a cavity in the parenchyma, beneath it. (cccxcii a.)



CCCXCII.

Stomatiferus.—Bearing stomates. (cccxciii.)



CCCXCIII.

‡ *Stomium*.—An opening provided on the side of the spore-cases of Ferns, through which dehiscence takes place. (cccxciv a.)



CCCXCIV.

Stone.—A hard body found in certain fruits, and produced by the ossification of the endocarp or lining of the fruit.

Stool.—A stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches or "layers" into the soil.

‡ *Stragulum*.—The paleæ of Grasses.

Strangulated.—Contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.

Stramineus.—Straw-coloured. Dull yellow mixed with white.

Strap-shaped.—See *Ligulatus*.

Stratum.—A layer of tissue. *Str. cellulsum* is a cellular layer forming the exterior of bark, immediately below the epidermis. *Str. corticale* is any layer belonging to bark; and *Str. ligneum* is one of the woody layers in the stem of Exogens. *Str. sporidiiferum*, the flesh, *Str. sporophorum*, the hymenium of certain Fungals.

Straw.—The above-ground stem of Grasses.

Striae, (adj. *Striatus*).—Streaks. Any sort of longitudinal lines, whether arising from veins, or fine streaks of colour, or long channellings.

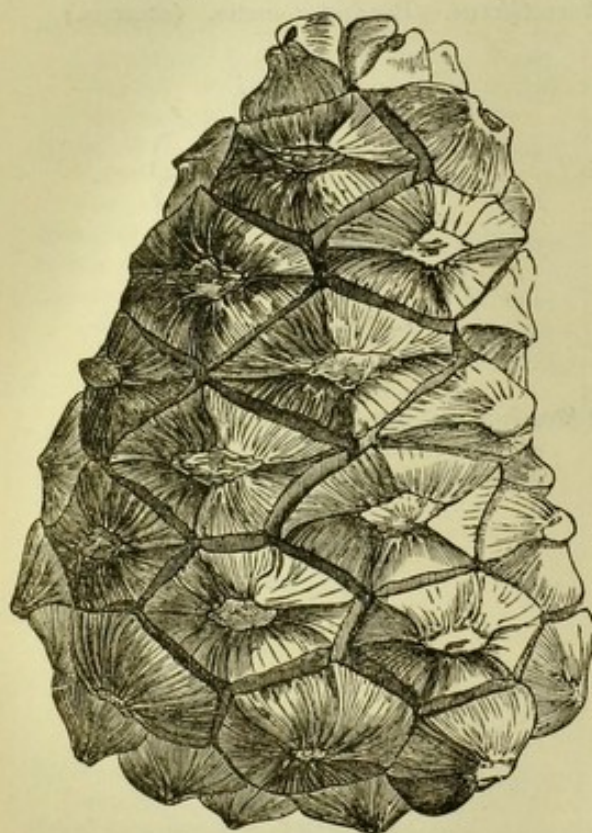
Strictus.—Very upright, or very straight.

Strigose.—Covered with *strigæ*; i.e. sharp close-pressed rigid hairs. Linnæus considers this word synonymous with hispid.

Striped.—Marked with longitudinal stripes of colour.

Strobilaceus, *Strobiliformis*.—Having the appearance of a strobilus.

Strobilus.—A Fir-cone. An imbricated scaly inflorescence; a collection of hard scales, representing distinct flowers, arranged spirally, but closely imbricated. (cccxcv.)



CCCXCV.

† Any fruit which resembles a Fir-cone.
Struma.—A mass in which perithecia are imbedded. (cccxcvi.)



CCCXCVI.

Also applied to the mycelium of Fungals.
Strophes.—The spirals formed in the development of leaves. *Naumann*.

Strophiole.—A tubercle found surrounding the hilum of some kinds of seeds.

Strumiformis.—Having the appearance of a struma.

Strumulosus.—Furnished with a small struma.

Stupa, (adj. *Stuppeus*, *Stuposus*).—Tow. A tuft of long hairs.

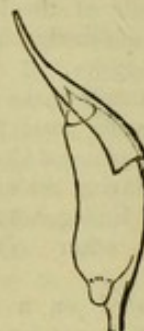
† *Stylatus*.—Having a persistent style.

Strombus-shaped, *Strombuliformis*.—Twisted in a long spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of the shell called a Strombus; as the pod of *Acacia strombulifera*, or *Medicago polymorpha*. (cccxcvii.)



CCCXCVII.

Struma.—A cushion-like swelling. A goitre. A protuberance at the base of the spore-cases of some Urn-mosses. (cccxcviii.)



CCCXCVIII.

Style.—The narrowed upper end of a carpellary leaf; the part which bears the stigma (EB. 175 b; SB. 60, 65, &c.)

Stylinus.—Of or belonging to the style.

† *Styliscus*.—The channel which passes from the stigma, through the style into the ovary.

Stylopodium.—The double fleshy disk from which the styles of Umbellifers arise.

† *Stylostemon*.—An epigynous stamen.

† *Stylus*.—The ostium of certain Fungals.

Stylotegium.—The coronal or orbicular mass which forms part of the andræceum of such Asclepiads as *Stapelia* (EB. 161 a).

† *Stypticus*.—Astringent.

Sub.—In composition, usually signifies somewhat, as *sub-rotund*, somewhat round; also nearly, as *sub-insipidus*, nearly insipid.

† *Subbifido-rumpens*.—Bursting into somewhat two divisions.

Suber, (adj. *Suberosus*).—Cork. The epiphloeum of bark, when it acquires an elastic soft texture, and is preternaturally enlarged.

Submersus, † *Submersibilis*.—Buried beneath water.

Subramealis.—Growing on a branch below a leaf.

Subramosus.—Having a slight tendency to branch.

Subroseus.—Having something of a Rose-colour.

Subuli.—The aciculæ or sharp processes formed by some Fungals.

Subulatus, ‡ *Subuliformis*.—Awl-shaped. Linear, very narrow, tapering to a very fine point from a broadish base.

Succisus.—Abruptly broken off, or appearing to be so.

Succosus.—Full of juice.

Succubus.—A term applied to the stipules of Scale-mosses.

Succulent.—Very cellular and juicy, as the stems of Stapelias.

Sucker.—A shoot thrown up by a plant from beneath the surface of the ground, as is common with Roses, &c.

Sudorificus.—Having the power of causing perspiration.

Suffrutex.—An undershrub. A shrub of small size, and herbaceous at the ends of the shoots, though woody at their base.

‡ *Suffultus*.—The plate or disk forming the axis of a bulb gives rise, when much lengthened, to the term *Bulbus suffultus*. —Endl.

Sulcato-rimosus.—Furrowed and cracked like the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut.

Sulcatus.—Furrowed.

Sulci.—The lamellæ of certain Fungals.

Sulphur-coloured, *Sulphureus*.—A pale bright yellow, with a mixture of white.

Superficialis.—Found at the surface.

Superficies corporis, placentaris.—The hy-menium of certain Fungals.

Superior.—Growing above anything. A calyx is *half-superior* when it appears to grow from above the base of an ovary; and absolutely superior when it appears to grow from the top of the ovary. On the contrary, the ovary is superior when it grows above the origin of the calyx. (SB. 45).

Superposed, *Superpositus*.—Stationed above anything; placed one above another, as ovules in an ovary.

Supervolute.—When one edge is rolled inwards, and is enveloped by the opposite edge also rolled inwards, as the leaves of an Apricot tree. (cccxcix.)



CCCXCIX.

Supervolutive.—An æstivation in which leaves are supervolute.

Supra.—Above or upon anything.

Supra-axillary.—Growing above an axil.

Supradecomposed.—Divided into a multitude of pieces. So much divided that the number and mode of division cannot be precisely ascertained; as the leaves of the Carrot, Fennel, &c.

Suprafoliaceus.—Growing above a leaf.

Suprafolius.—Growing upon a leaf.

Surculus.—See *Sucker*. Also the young prostrate stem of a Moss.

Sursum.—Upwards; as *Sursum hamulosus* =bordered with hooks directed upwards; i.e. towards the point of the leaf. (cccc.)



CCCC.

Suspended.—Hanging up by the side; as many seeds (VK. 196, 3).

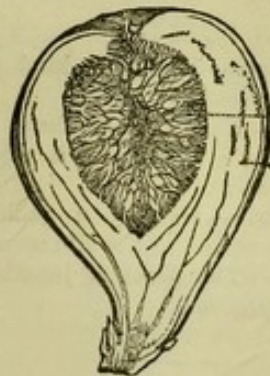
Suspensor.—A cellular cord by which the embryo of some seeds is suspended from the foramen (EB. 198).

Sutural.—Of or belonging to the suture or line of junction of two different parts. e.g. Sutural dehiscence is the act of splitting along the line of junction of two valves.

Sword-shaped.—See *Ensiformis*.

‡ *Sychnocarpous*.—Having the power of producing fruit many times without perishing, as is the case with all trees and herbaceous plants.

‡ *Syconus*, ‡ *Syconium*.—Such fruits as that of the Fig, consisting of a fleshy receptacle loaded with flowers, each producing its own proper seed-vessel. (cccci.)



CCCCI.

Sylvestris, *Sylvaticus*.—Growing in woods.

Sylvula.—A plantation.

Symmetry.—That kind of arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds with that of the other series; as, for example, when a flower with five sepals has five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens.

‡ *Sympetalicus*.—A growing of the stamens to the petals, so as to produce the appearance of a monopetalous corolla; as in the Mallow.

‡ *Symphyantherus*.—The same as *Syngenesious*.

‡ *Symphystemon*.—The union of stamens by their filaments. See *Monadelphous*.

Symphysis.—A growing together.

‡ *Symphytogyni*.—Flowers in which the ovary is inferior.

‡ *Symplocium*.—The spore-case of a Fern.

Syn.—In Greek compounds = union, adhesion, or growing together.

‡ *Synanthericum*.—The growing together of anthers, as in Composites. See *Syngenesious*.

‡ *Synantherus*.—A flower whose anthers are grown together.

Syncarpous.—Having a fruit whose carpels are consolidated.

‡ *Syncarpium*.—A fruit consisting of many carpels consolidated and adhering to a central receptacle or growing point, as in Magnolia.

‡ *Synedrus*.—Growing on the angle of a stem.

‡ *Synema*.—That part of the column of an Orchid which represents the filament of the stamens.

Syngenesious.—Having the anthers united at their edges, so as to form a tube. (cccccii.)



CCCCII.

‡ *Synchorion*.—The same kind of fruit as the *Carcerulus*.

Synonymes.—Names which have the same meaning; a Synonyme is what lawyers call an *alias*.

‡ *Synorhizus*.—Having a radicle whose point is united to the albumen.

‡ *Synzygia*.—The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

‡ *Tabacinus*.—Tobacco-coloured. A pale brown, like common Kanaster.

Tubes.—A wasting. A disease which consists in a gradual decay of the power of growth.

Tabula.—The pileus of certain Fungals.

‡ *Tabulatus*.—Consisting of layer upon layer.

‡ *Tænianus*.—Long, cylindrical, contracted in various places, in the manner of the tapeworm.

Tail-pointed.—Excessively acuminate, so that the point is long and weak. See *Caudatus*.

‡ *Talara*.—The wings of a papilionaceous corolla.

Talea.—A cutting. A small branch employed to propagate a plant.

Taper.—The opposite of angular: usually employed in contradistinction to that term, when speaking of long bodies. See *Terete*.

Tapering.—Gradually diminishing in diameter.

Taper-pointed.—Terminating very gradually in a point, as the leaf of *Salix alba*. See *Acuminate*.

Tapeworm-shaped.—See *Tænianus*.

Tap-rooted.—Having a large simple conical root, which forms a centre, round which the divisions are arranged (EB. 75 c).

Tartareous.—Having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some Lichens.

Tawny.—See *Fulvus*.

Taxology, Taxonomy.—That part of Botany which relates to the laws of classification.

‡ *Tear-shaped*.—See *Lachrymæformis*.

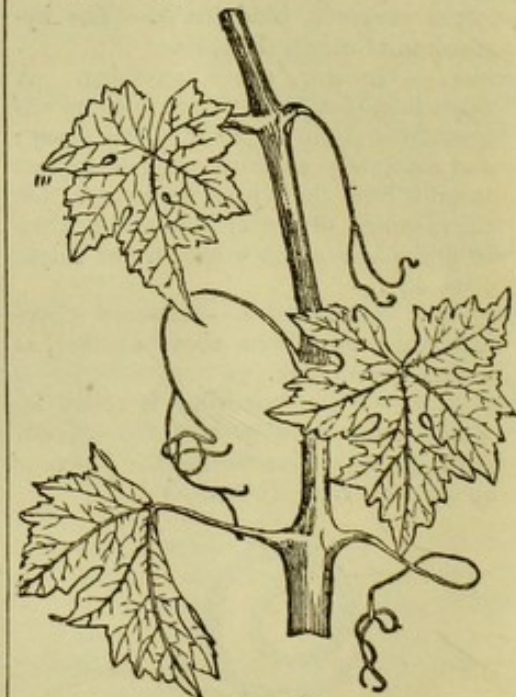
Teeth.—Any kind of small divisions.

‡ *Tegmen*.—The glumes of Grasses. The inner skin which covers the seed.

‡ *Tegmenta*.—The scales of a leaf-bud; they are *foliacea* when modifications of leaves; *fulcracea* of stipules and petioles; *petiolacea* of petioles only; *stipulacea* of stipules only.

Tela.—The elementary tissue.

Tendrîl.—A twisting thread-like process by which one plant clings to another. (ccccciii.)



CCCCIII.

Tenuis.—Thin.

‡ *Tepalum*.—The pieces of a perianth, being of an ambiguous nature, between calyx and corolla.

Tephro.—In Greek compounds = ash-grey.

‡ *Teratology*.—The same as *Morphology*.

Tercine.—A supposed third integument of an ovule, but in reality a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself.

Teredo.—Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects.

Teres, Terete.—Tapering; free from angles; cylindrical or nearly so.

Tergeminate.—When each of two secondary petioles bears towards its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles; as in *Mimosa tergemina*. *Mirb.*

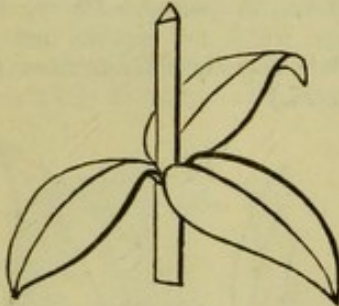
‡ *Tergispermus*.—Bearing the seed-cases on the back of leaves; as in dorsiferous Ferns.

Terminal.—Proceeding from the end.

Terminus.—A term; a technical word.

Terminology.—That part of Botany which teaches the meaning of technical terms.

Ternus, Ternate.—When three things are in opposition round a common axis. A whorl of three. (cccciv.)



CCCCIV.

Ternato-pinnatus.—When the secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are attached, proceed in threes from the summit of a common petiole.

‡ *Terraneus*.—Growing on dry land.

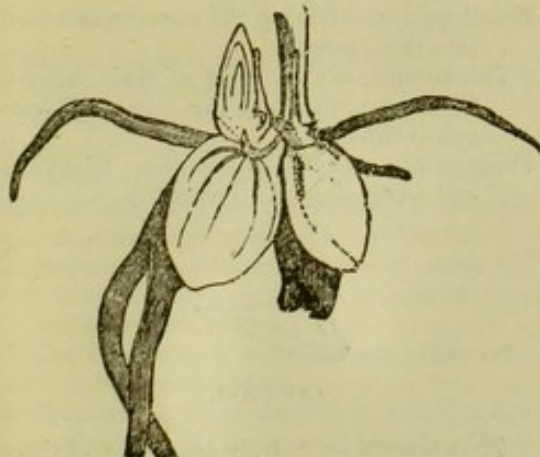
Tesselated.—When colour is arranged in small squares, so as to have some resemblance to a tesselated pavement.

‡ *Tessularis*.—When the three dimensions of a body, thickness, breadth, and length, are equal.

Testa.—The skin of a seed.

Testaceous.—Brownish yellow, like that of unglazed earthenware.

‡ *Testicular, Testiculate*.—Having the figure of two oblong bodies; as the roots of *Orchis mascula*. (ccccv.)



CCCCV.

‡ *Testiculus, Testis*.—The anther.

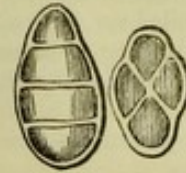
Teter.—Having a very bad smell.

Tetra.—In Greek compounds = four; as *tetraphyllus*, four-leaved; *tetrapterus*, four-winged; *tetrapyrenus*, four-stoned, &c.

‡ *Tetracamarus*.—A fruit consisting of four indehiscent one-seeded carpels.

‡ *Tetrachænium*.—A fruit formed by the adhesion of four achænia.

Tetrachocarpium.—The quadruple cluster of spores found in some Algae. (ccccvi.)



CCCCVI.

Tetracoccus.—Having four cells elastically dehiscing and separating.

‡ *Tetradymous*.—Having four cells or cases. (ccccvii.)



CCCCVII.

Tetradynamous.—Having six stamens, of which two are longer than the four others, which stand in pairs on opposite sides of an ovary; as in Crucifers. (ccccviii.)



CCCCVIII.

Tetragonus.—Having four corners.

Tetraqueter.—Having four very sharp and almost winged corners.

Tetrastichus.—Having a four-cornered spike.

‡ *Thalamicus*.—Of or belonging to the thalamus.

Thalamiflorus.—Having the stamens arising immediately from the thalamus (SB. 88, 1).

Thalamium.—A hollow case containing spores in Algae. Also the disk or lamina prolifera of Lichens, and a form of the hymenium in Fungals.

Thalamus.—The receptacle of a flower; the part on which the carpels are placed.

‡ *Thalassicus*.—Sea-green.

Thallodes.—Of or belonging to, or proceeding from a thallus.

Thallus.—A fusion of root, stem, and leaves into one general mass (VK. 29).

‡ *Thamnium*.—The branched bush-like thallus of Lichens.

Theca.—A spore-case. A shell, tube, sac or case of any kind containing spores. ‡ A cell of any sort.

‡ *Thecaphore*.—The stalk of an ovary.

‡ *Thecidium*.—One of the forgotten names of the fruit called an Achæmium.

Three-edged.—Having three acute angles with concave faces; as the stems of many plants.

Thrice digitato-pinnate.—See *Ternato-pinnatus*.

Throat.—The orifice of a monopetalous flower.

Thyrse.—A panicle, whose principal diameter is in the middle between the base and apex.

Thyrsula.—The little cyme which is borne by the greater part of Labiates in the axil of their leaves.

‡ *Tigellatus*.—Having a short stalk; as the plumule of the bean.

‡ *Tigellula*.—A short stalk or filament observed in the Truffle.

Tissue.—The texture or material out of which the elementary organs of plants are constructed.

Tomentose.—Covered with dense, rather rigid, short hairs, so as to be sensibly perceptible to the touch.

Tomentum.—The down which produces the tomentose character. ‡ Also applied to mycelium.

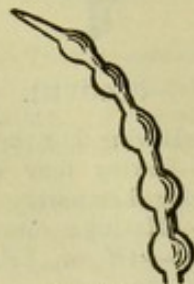
Tongue-shaped.—Long, fleshy, plano-convex, obtuse; as the leaves of some Aloes.

Toothed.—See *Dentate*. Having any kind of small divisions.

Top-shaped.—Inversely conical, with a contraction towards the point; as the fruit of some Roses.

Torfaceus.—Growing in bogs or mosses.

Torosus, ulosus.—A cylindrical body, swollen out here and there. (ccccix.)



CCCCIX.

Torsivus.—Twisted spirally. The same as contorted, except that there is no obliquity in the form or insertion of the pieces; as in the petals of Oxalis.

Tortilis.—Susceptible of twisting.

Tortuous.—Having an irregular, bending, and turning direction.

Torus.—See *Thalamus*.

Trabecula, (adj. *Trabeculatus*).—A cross-bar; as in the teeth of many Mosses. (ccccx.)



CCCCX.

Trachea, Trachenchyma.—Spiral vessels. Air-tubes, containing a spiral thread of considerable toughness and elasticity.

Trama.—The flesh of certain Fungals.

Transversus.—Broader than long.

Trapeziform, Trapezoid.—Having four sides, those which are opposite not being parallel; scarcely different from rhomboid. (ccccxi.)



CCCCXI.

Tree.—Any woody plant of perennial duration which rises from the ground with a trunk.

Tree-like.—Resembling a tree, but very small. See *Dendroides*.

Tri.—In compound words = three; as *tricostatus*, having three ribs; *tricornis*, having three horns.

Triadelphous.—Having the stamens collected into three parcels.

‡ *Triakenium*.—That kind of fruit called a Cremocarp, in which the number of carpels is three.

Triangulato-cuneatus.—Between triangular and wedge-shaped. (ccccxii.)



CCCCXII.

‡ *Tricamarus*.—A fruit consisting of three distinct follicles, as in Aconite.

Trica.—A button-like shield belonging to the genus *Gyrophora*. (ccccxiii.)



CCCCXIII.

‡ *Tricephalus*.—Three-headed; having three crowns, or vertical points or tubercles; like many fruits composed of three carpels, originally separate at the point.

Trichidium.—A hair which bears the spores of such Fungals as *Geastrum*.

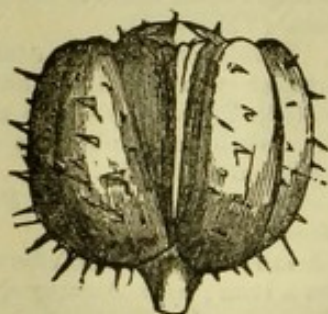
Trichoma.—The filamentous thallus of Algals, as *Conferva*.

Trichophorum.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Trichos.—In Greek compounds = hair-like, or hairy.

Trichotomus.—Having the divisions always in threes.

Tricoccus.—A fruit, consisting of three cocci, or elastically dihiscent shells. (ccccxiv.)



CCCCXIV.

Tricolor.—Consisting of three colours.

Tridigitato-pinnatus.—See *Ternato-pinnatus*.

Tridentatus, *Trident-pointed*.—When the point is truncated, and has three indentations. (cccxv.)



CCCCXV.

Triduus.—Lasting for three days.

Trieder.—Having three sides.

Triennis.—Lasting for three years.

Trifariam.—In three rows.

Trifidus.—Split half-way into three parts.

Trifoliolate, *Trifolius*.—Bearing three leaflets from the same point; as Clover.

‡ *Triformis*.—Bearing flowers of three different kinds; as the receptacle of some Composites.

‡ *Trifurcatus*.—Having a fork with three tines, as some hairs.

‡ *Triglans*.—Containing three nuts (glands) within an involucre, as the Spanish Chestnut.

Trigonus.—Having three angles and three plane faces, as the stem of *Carex acuta*.

Trihilatus.—Having three apertures, as some sorts of pollen grains.

Trijugus.—When the petiole of a pinnated leaf bears three pairs of leaflets.

Trilateralis.—A prism of three sides.

Trilobus.—Three-lobed, as in the leaf of *Anemone Hepatica*.

Trimestris.—Existing for three months.

‡ *Trimus*.—Lasting for three years.

Trinervis.—Having three ribs all proceeding from the base.

Trinodal.—Having three nodes only.

Trioicus.—Having male flowers on one individual, female on another, and hermaphrodite on a third. Its sign is ♂ ♀.

Trioperculatus.—Having three lids.

Tripaleolatus.—Consisting of three paleæ, as the flower of a Bamboo.

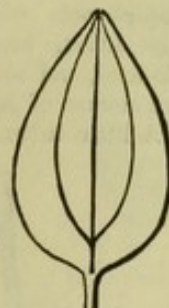
Triparted.—Parted to the base in three divisions.

Tripetaloid.—Consisting of six parts, of which three resemble petals, and three are green and small.

Triphyllus.—Having its leaves in a whorl of three, or having only three leaves.

Tripinnate, *Triplicato-pinnatus*.—When the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf become themselves pinnate (EB. 120 b).

Triple-ribbed, *Triple-nerved*.—When of three ribs the two lateral ones emerge from the middle one a little above its base. (ccccxvi.)



CCCCXVI.

‡ *Triplici*.—Thrice repeated.

‡ *Tripliformia folia*.—Leaves resembling the triple-ribbed form.

Triplinervis.—See *Triple-ribbed*.

Triplo.—Thrice.

Tripterus.—Three-winged.

Triqueter.—Three-edged, or cornered.

‡ *Triserialis*.—In three rows. Instead of this word, *fariam* is generally added to the end of a Latin numeral; thus, *trifariam*, in three rows.

Tristichous.—In three rows.

Tristis.—Dull-coloured.

Triternate.—When a common petiole divides into three secondary petioles, which are each subdivided into three tertiary petioles, each bearing three leaflets.

Trochlearis.—See *Pulley-shaped*.

‡ *Trophopollen*.—The partition of the cell of an anther or its remains.

‡ *Trophospermium*.—The placenta.

Tropis.—In Greek compounds=the keel of a papilionaceous flower, or any part resembling it.

Trumpet-shaped.—Hollow, and dilated at one extremity, like the end of a trumpet; as the corolla of *Caprifolium sempervirens*.

Truncate.—Terminating very abruptly, as if a piece had been cut off; as the leaf of the Tulip tree (EB. 118 c).

Truncus.—The bole or principal stem of a tree.

‡ *Tryma*.—An inferior drupe, with a two-valved separable flesh; as the Walnut.

Tubæformis, *Tubatus*.—See *Trumpet-shaped*.

Tube.—The part of a monosepalous calyx, or monopetalous corolla, formed by the union of the edges of the sepals or petals. Also applied to adhesions of stamens.

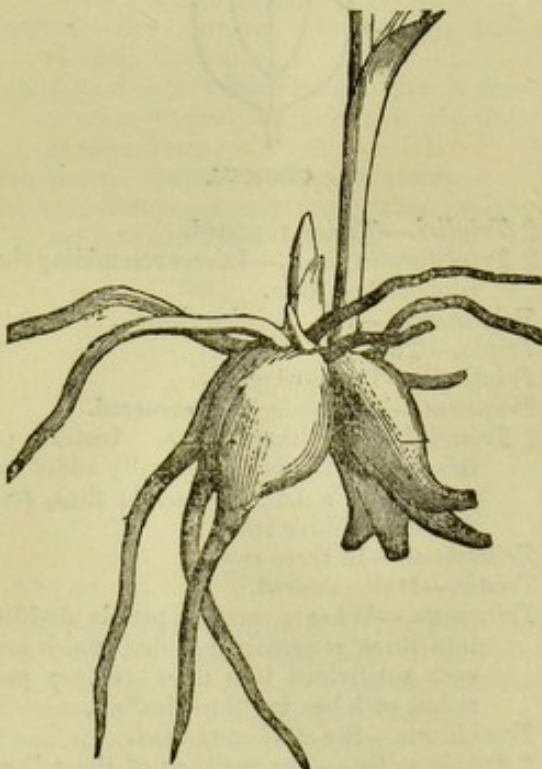
Tuber.—A roundish under-ground succulent stem, covered with buds, from which new plants or tubers are produced; as the Potato. A receptacle of vegetable food.

Tubercled.—Covered with little excrescences or warts. (ccccxvii.)



CCCCXVII.

Tubercule.—Simple roots which acquire a succulent condition, become reservoirs of vegetable food, and serve for propagation, in consequence of being terminated by a bud. A little tuber. (ccccxviii.)



CCCCXVIII.

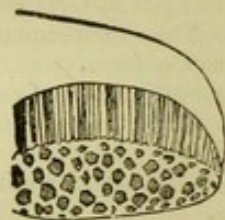
Tuberculum.—A wart-like shield, such as is found in the genus *Verrucaria*. (ccccxix.)



CCCCXIX.

‡ Any kind of small wart-like excrescence.

Tubi, *Tubuli*.—The pores of certain Fungals. (ccccxx.)



CCCCXX.

Also ringed tubes found in the globule of a *Chara* (VK. 13, 4).

Tubular, *Tubulosus*, *ulatus*, *atus*.—Approaching a cylindrical figure, and hollow.

‡ *Tunica*, (adj. *Tunicatus*).—The skin of a seed. Any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis.

Tunica.—The peridium of certain Fungals.

Turbinate.—See *Top-shaped*.

Turio.—A scaly sucker, which afterwards becomes a stem; as in *Asparagus*.

Turned inwards.—See *Introrsus*.

Turned outwards.—See *Extrorsus*.

Turnip-shaped.—See *Napiformis*.

Turpentine vessels.—Tubes formed in the interstices of tissue, into which turpentine, or such secretions, are naturally drained during the growth of a plant. They are common in Conifers.

Twin digitato-pinnate.—When the secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are arranged, proceed in twos from the summit of a common petiole, as in *Mimosa purpurea*. *Mirb.*

Tympanum.—A membrane which stretches across the mouth of the spore-case of some Urn-mosses.

Uliginosus, ‡ *Uliginarius*.—Growing in swampy places.

Ulna, (adj. *Ulnaris*).—The average length of a man's arm; about twenty-four inches.

Umbel.—An inflorescence in which the flower expands centripetally and their stalks radiate from a common point (EB. 139 h; SB. 139, &c.) ‡ The pileus of certain Fungals.

Umbellula.—A partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the rays of a general umbel (SB. 138).

Umber brown.—Nearly the same as deep brown.

Umbilical cord.—A thread by which seeds are sometimes attached to their placenta.

‡ *Umbilicatus*.—The same as *Peltate*.

Umbilicus.—The hilum of a seed; the scar formed by its separation from the placenta.

‡ The ostium of certain Fungals.

Umbonatus.—Round, with a projecting point in the centre, like the boss or *umbo* of an ancient shield, as the pileus of many species of *Agaricus*.

Umbonulatus.—Terminated by a very small boss or nipple.

Umbraculiform, *Umbrella-shaped*.—Resembling an expanded umbrella; that is to say, hemispherical, with rays or plaits proceeding from a common centre, as the stigma of *Sarracenia* (EB. 176).

Umbraculum.—A convex body, which in *Marchantia* terminates the seta, and bears the reproductive bodies on the under side. (ccccxxi) Any similar body.



CCCCXXI.

Umbrinus.—See *Umber brown*.

Umbrosus.—Growing in shady places.

Unarmed.—Having no spines, prickles, or other sharp hard projections. Sometimes, pointless.

Uncatus, *Uncinatus*, *Unciformis*.—Hooked. Curved suddenly back at the point.

Unci.—Hooked hairs; any kind of hook.

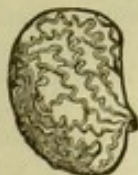
Uncia (adj. *Uncialis*).—An inch.

Unctuosus.—Having a surface, which, though not actually greasy, feels so.

Undershrub.—A woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year. See *Suffrutex*.

Undulatus, ‡ *Undatus*.—Wavy; having an uneven, alternately convex and concave margin or surface.

Undulato-striatus.—Having elevated lines with a wavy direction. (ccccxxii.)



CCCCXXII.

Unequally pinnated.—Having a solitary leaflet at the end of a pinnated leaf (EB. 120 h).

Unguiculate.—A term exclusively applied to petals, which have an unguis or stalk.

Unguis.—Half-an-inch, or the length of the nail of the little finger. Also the stalk of a petal.

Uni.—In Latin compounds = one, as; *unicalcaratus*, having one wing; *unicapsularis*, one capsule, and so on.

Unicolor.—Uniformly of one and the same colour.

Unicus.—Growing singly.

Unijugatus, *Unijugus*.—Having one pair of leaflets. See *Conjugatus*.

Unilateralis.—One-sided.

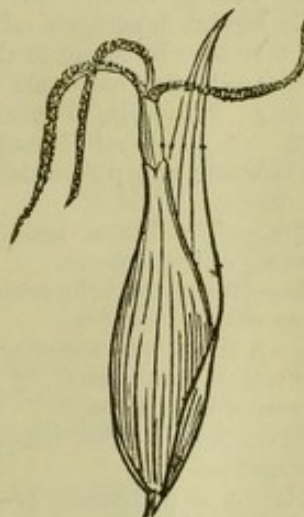
Uninervatus, *Uninervis*.—One-ribbed.

Uninterrupted.—Consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size. See *Continuous*.

‡ *Uniparous*.—Having but one peduncle.

Ura.—In Greek compounds = tail or tail-like process, or even a tail-like inflorescence.

Urceolus.—The two confluent bracts of *Carex*. Any flask-shaped or cup-shaped anomalous organ. (ccccxxiv.)



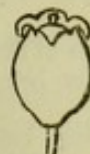
CCCCXXIV.

Urceolatus.—The same as *Campanulate*, but more contracted at the orifice, with a small limb. (ccccxxv.)



CCCCXXV.

Urceolato-campanulate.—Intermediate between urceolate and campanulate. (ccccxxvi.)



CCCCXXVI.

Urens.—Stinging.

Urna.—The spore-case of Urn-mosses (VK. 45.)

Ustilago.—Smut. A disease in which the natural tissue is replaced by black powder.

Uterus.—The volva or receptacle of certain Fungals.

Utricle, Utriculus.—A seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp enclosing a single seed. Any thin bottle-like body. The two confluent glumes of *Carex*. (ccccxxiv.)

Utriculi seminales.—The spores of certain Fungals.

Utriculiformis.—Having the form of a bottle.

Utriculosus, aris.—Bearing many utricles.

Vacillans.—Swinging as the anthers of Grasses, which swing lightly from the end of their filament.

‡ *Vaccinus*.—The colour of a dun cow.

Vacuus.—Empty; a term applied to cases when an organ does not contain what usually belongs to it. Bracts, which usually support flowers, are called *vacuae* when they have no flower in their axil.

‡ *Vagiformis*.—Having no certain figure.

Vagina, (adj. *Vaginant, Vaginatus*.)—A sheath. A petiole rolled round a stem, as in Grasses; any part which sheathes some other.

‡ *Vaginellæ*.—The brown scale-like hairs commonly called ramenta.

Vaginervis.—Having the veins arranged without any order.

Vaginula.—A sheath that surrounds the base of the seta in Urn-mosses. ‡ The tubular floret of Composites.

‡ *Vaginuliferi flores*.—The tubular florets of Composites.

Vagus.—Having no particular direction.

Valleculæ.—The channels or furrows lying between the ridges upon the fruit of Umbellifers (SB. 136).

Valvate, Valvaris.—United by the margins only; as the sepals of Rhamnads, the valves of a capsule, &c. (ccccxxvii.)



CCCCXXVII.

‡ *Valvaceus*.—Furnished with visible valves.

‡ *Valvæ seminum*.—The cotyledons.

Valves.—The doors by which various bodies open; as the separable sides or face of anthers, the carpels or parts of carpels of fruit.

Valvulæ.—The bracts of Sedges.

Variabilis, ans.—Not being constant in appearance.

Variegated.—Having colour disposed in various irregular spaces.

Variolæ.—Pustular shields such as are found in the genus *Variolaria*. (ccccxxviii.)



CCCCXXVIII.

‡ *Varius*.—Liable to change—of colour.

Vasa.—The tubes which occur in the interior of plants; and serve for the conveyance of sap or air. (EB. 30 to 37.)

V. contracta, expansa, laticis, propria, opophora, are names given to the milk vessels or cinenchyma; *V. adducentia, spiralia, pneumatochymifera, chymifera, hydrogera, spiroidea*, are spiral vessels; *V. lineata, scalariformia, annulata, mixta, moniliformia*, are modified spiral vessels, or ducts; *V. porosa* and *punctata*, are the dotted vessels which constitute *bothrenchyma*.

‡ *Vasa exhalantia*.—Stomates.

Vascular system.—All that part of the interior structure of a plant into whose composition spiral vessels enter, or their modifications.

Vascularis, Vasculosus.—Containing spiral vessels or their modifications.

Vasculum.—A pitcher-shaped leaf (EB. 112 c, d, h). Also a case in which botanists place their freshly-gathered specimens, when on a journey.

‡ *Vase-shaped*, ‡ *Vasularis*.—Formed like a flower-pot.

Vasiform tissue.—Ducts; tubes having the appearance of spiral vessels, and *bothrenchyma*.

Veins.—The fibrovascular tissue of leaves, through which sap is carried into the parenchyma; *veining* is the arrangement of veins, *veinlets* are veins of the smallest size; *costal* or *primary* veins, such as spring from the midrib; *external*, those next the edge. *Veinless*, having no veins.

Velamen radicum.—A layer of spiral coated air-cells found upon the roots of certain tropical Orchids and other plants.

Velatus.—Partially concealed from view; veiled.

Vellus.—The stipe of certain Fungals.

Velum.—The annulus of certain Fungals.

Velumen.—The velvety coating formed over some leaves, by short, close, soft hairs.

Velutinus.—Velvety. Having a hairy surface, which in texture resembles velvet; as in *Rochea coccinea*.

Venation.—The arrangement of veins in a leaf, &c.

Venæ.—See *Veins*.

‡ *Venoso-nervosus*.—When the principal veins branch and anastomose irregularly.

Venosus.—Having many branched veins, as in reticulated leaves.

Ventral.—Belonging to the anterior surface of anything, as a vertical section, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis.

Ventricosus.—Swelling unequally on one side, as the corolla of many labiate and personate plants.

‡ *Venulae communes*.—The veinlets which proceed from the anastomoses of *venulae propriae*.

‡ *Venulae propriae*.—The veinlets which first leave the costal or primary veins.

‡ *Venuloso-nervosus*.—Having straight parallel veins connected by cross veinlets.

‡ *Venuloso-hinoides*.—Having equal curved parallel veins originating in the midrib and losing themselves in the margin.

Verdigris green.—Deep green, with a mixture of blue.

Vermicularis.—Wormshaped; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places; as the roots of *Polygonum Bistorta*.

‡ *Vermiculatus*, *Vermilion-coloured*.—See *Miniatus*.

Vernalis, nus.—Appearing in the spring of the year.

Vernation.—The manner in which leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

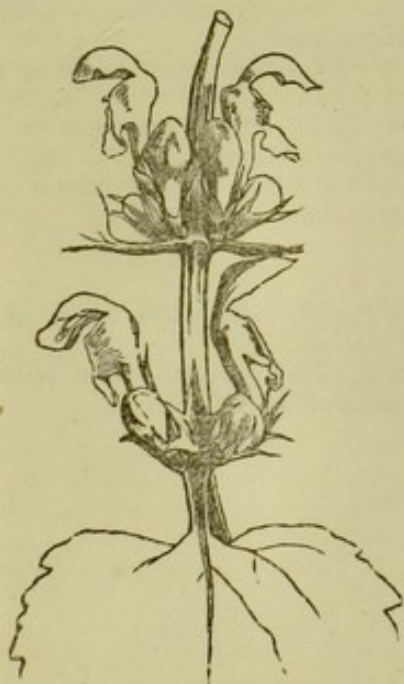
Vernicosus.—Covered with a natural varnish.

Verruca.—Warts. Sessile elevations of a glandular nature. Sometimes applied to the perithecium of Fungals.

Verruciform.—Shaped like a wart.

Verrucosus.—Covered with warts. See *Tuberuled*.

Verticillaster.—A false whorl formed in Labiates by the presence of short-stalked or sessile cymes in the axils of opposite leaves. (ccccxxix.)



CCCCXXIX.

Verruculosus.—Covered with little warts.

Versatile.—Swinging freely, as the oscillating anthers of Grasses.

Vertebrate.—Contracted at intervals, like the vertebra of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

Vertex.—The summit. ‡ The pileus of Agaricaceous Fungals.

Vertical.—Placed in a direction from the base to the apex.

Verticillatus.—When several bodies form a ring round a common axis, as leaves round a stem, sepals, petals, and stamens round an ovary, &c. (EB. 112.)

Verticillato-pinnatisectus.—Pinnated in such a manner that the leaflets appear to form rings or whorls round the principal petiole. (ccccxxx.)



CCCCXXX.

Verticillus.—A whorl; a ring of organs on the same plane.

‡ *Verticillus spurius*.—The same as *Verticillaster*.

Vesicula.—An air cavity.

Vesicula, V. sporophora.—The spore-case of certain Fungals.

Vesicula amnios, V. colliquamenti.—The sac of the amnios.

Vesiculatus, Vesiculosus, Vesicularis, Vesiculaformis.—Inflated, bladdery.

Vespertinus.—Appearing in the evening.

Vessels.—See *Vasa*.

Vexillary.—An aestivation in which one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, they being arranged face to face, as in papilionaceous flowers. (ccccxxxi.)



CCCCXXXI.

Vexillum.—The standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla (See SB. 120, 2).

Viceni.—Growing in twenties.

Villosity, Villus (adj. *Villosus*).—Shaggy-ness; a coating of long weak hairs.

Vimineus (subst. ‡ *Vimen*).—Having long flexible shoots, as many Osiers.

Vine.—See *Viticula*.

Vincalis.—Growing wild in vineyards.

Violet.—See *Ianthinus*.

Virens, Virescens, Viridescens.—A shade of clear green, but not so bright as grass-green.

Virgatus.—Twiggy; producing many weak branches.

‡ *Virgineus*.—Having arrived at puberty—*Endl.*

‡ *Virgultum*.—A young slender branch.

Viridis, Viridulus.—A clear full green; any kind of greenness.

Viror.—Greenness.

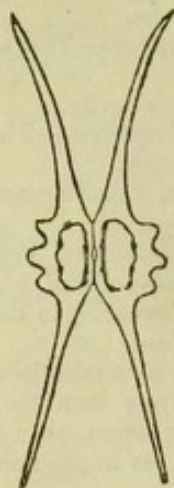
Virosus.—Having a disagreeable nauseous smell.

Vitellus.—The sac of the amnios in a thickened state, and forming a case, within which lies the embryo. (ccccxxii).



CCCCXXII.

Vittæ.—Narrow fistulæ lodged in the coat of the fruit of Umbellifers, and containing oil (VK. 515). They are represented by dots on the section at figure. (ccccxxiii.)



CCCCXXIII.

Viscidus, Viscosus.—Glutinous, clammy.

Vitellinus.—Dull yellow, just turning to red. The colour of yolk of egg.

Viticula.—A trailing or scrambling stem, like that of the Vine, Gourd, Cucumber, &c.

Viticulosus.—Furnished with viticulæ.

‡ *Vitricus*.—Having a glassy appearance.

Vittatus.—Striped lengthwise.

Volubilis.—Having the property of twisting round some other body.

Volutus.—Rolled up in any way.

Volva.—A membrane, usually of a tough texture, in which a Fungal is sometimes enclosed when young, and which is burst open as the latter grows.

‡ *Vulva vegetabilium*.—A Linnean name for the stigma.

Warts.—Hard or firm excrescences.

Wavy.—See *Undulatus*.

Waxy.—Having the texture and colour of new wax.

Waxy-yellow.—Dull yellow, with a soft mixture of reddish-brown.

Wedge-shaped.—See *Cuneatus*.

Wheel-shaped.—See *Rotatus*.

Whip-shaped.—See *Flagelliformis*.

Whorl.—A ring of organs all on the same plane. See *Verticillus*.

Wings.—The two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower (SB. 120). Any kind of membranous expansion.

Winged.—Furnished with any kind of membranous or thin expansion.

Wood.—The hard part of a stem, formed chiefly of woody tissue or pleurenchyma.

Xantho.—In Greek compounds = such yellow as gamboge.

Xanthophyll.—The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Xerampelinus.—Dull red, with a strong mixture of brown.

‡ *Xylodium*.—One of the names of the Achæmium.

Zoadulæ.—The locomotive spores of some Confervas.

Zoocarps, Zoospermata.—The locomotive spores of some Confervas.