

BOTANIC TERMS

AND

DEFINITIONS.

The Student will do well to pay particular attention to the following Terms, as they will explain the foregoing more particularly as to the variation of each part of the plants in general.

ROOT.

This as to DURATION is called
Annual, *annua*, perishing with the year; or
Biennial, *biennis*, flowering another year and then perishing.
Perennial, *perennis*, flourishing again through many years.

In FIGURE it is named

Fibrous, *fibrosa*, consisting entirely of threads; or
Branchy, *ramosa*, subdivided into fibres.
Spindle-form, *fusiformis*, simplish tapering.
Premorse, *præmorsa*, as if lopt at the point.
Creeping, *repens*, running some length and then budding.
Jointed, *articulata*, intercepted with joints.
Dentate, *dentata*, necklace-form, with joints chained together.
Globular, *globosa*, roundish, with lateral rootlets.
Tuberous, *tuberosa*, fleshy parts connected at the base by a thread.
Fascieled, *fascicularis*, fleshy parts connected at a sessile base.
Palmate, *palmata*, fleshy lobed.
Bulbous, *bulbosa*, furnished with a bulb.
Granulated, *granulata*, besprinkled with fleshy particles.

The TRUNK is thus defined :

KINDS.

Stem, *caulis*, a trunk elevating the fructification and leaves.
Calm, *culmus*, appropriated to grasses.
Scape, *scapus*, elevating the fructification, but not the leaves.
Stipe, *stipes*, a trunk becoming leaves.

TRUNK.

TRUNK.

In DURATION

Herbaceous, *herbaceus*, root perennial, but the stem annual (not woody).

Somewhat-shrubby, *suffruticosus*, permanent at the base, the yearly branches withering.

Shrubby, *fruticosus*, perennial with many stocks.

Arborescent, *arboreus*, perennial with a simple stock.

In SUBSTANCE

Solid, *solidus*, filled full within.

Empty, *inanis*, spongy internally with pith.

Piped, *fistulosus*, tubular within.

The DIRECTION is

Erect, *erectus*, raising itself almost perpendicularly.

Straight, *strictus*, quite perpendicular without bending.

Rigid, *rigidus*, impatient of flexure.

Flexible, *laxus*, easily bent into a bow.

Oblique, *obliquus*, between a perpendicular and horizontal line.

Ascending, *ascendens*, archwise upwards.

Declined, *declinatus*, descending archwise.

Incurvate, *incurvatus*, nodding upwards.

Nodding, *nutans*, bent down outward from the top.

Spreading, *diffusus*, with expanding branchlets.

Procumbent, *procumbens*, weak, supported on the earth.

Stoloniferus, giving out scions from the root.

Sarmentous, *sarmentosus*, thread-form with root-striking branches.

Creeping, *repens*, lying on the earth and striking roots.

Rooting, *radicans*, fixing itself by deep lateral roots.

Knotted, *geniculatus*, intercepted by knots.

Winding, *flexuosus*, bending from bud to bud this way and that.

Climbing, *scandens*, rising high, sustained on others.

Twining, *volubilis*, ascending spirally by other bodies.

From the right, *dextrorsum*, to the left.

From the left, *sinistrorsum*, to the right.

The Trunk in FIGURE is

Columnar, *teres*, without angles; or

Semicolumnar, *semiteres*, flat on one side, roundish on the other.

Compressed, *compressus*, the two opposite sides flat.

Two-edged, *anceps*, the two opposite angles rather acute.

Angled, *angulatus*, grooved longitudinally with more than two hollow angles.

Acuteangular, *acutangulus*, from the figure of the angles.

Three-cornered, *trigonus*, with three prominent longitudinal angles.

Three-sided, *triqueter*, with three sides exactly flat.

Naked, *nudus*, opposed to the five following, viz.

Leafless, *aphyllus*, destitute of leaves.

TRUNK.

BRANCHES.

- Leafy, *foliatus*, furnished with leaves.
 Sheathed, *vaginatus*, surrounded with sheaths of leaves.
 Scaly, *squamosus*, sprinkled with scales.
 Imbricated, *imbricatus*, covered so as not to appear naked.

The SURFACE is

- Corky, *suberosus*, clothed with an exterior bark, softer but not elastic.
 Rimose, *rimosus*, spontaneously forming cracks in the exterior bark.
 Coated, *tunicatus*, clothed with membranes.
 Polished, *laevis*, with an equal surface.
 Striated, *striatus*, engraved with very fine hollow lines.
 Furrowed, *sulcatus*, ploughed with deep lines.
 Murexed, *muricatus*, sprinkled with awl-shape points.
 Thorny, *spinus*, armed with spines.
 Stinging, *urens*, sprinkled with stings.
 Stipuled, *stipulatus*, having stipules.
 Membranous, *membranatus*, flattened like a leaf.
 Bulb-bearing, *bulbiferus*, producing bulbs.

In STRUCTURE the trunk is

- Knotless, *enodis*, continued without joints.
 Very simple, *simplicissimus*, with scarcely any branches.
 Simple, *simplex*, extended into a continued series towards the top.
 Entire, *integer*, very simple with small branches.
 Jointed, *articulatus*, intercepted with knots.
 Proliferous, *prolifer*, putting out branches only from the centre to the top.
 Two-forked, *dichotomus*, divided always by pairs.
 Cross-armed, *brachiatius*, with branches opposed cross-wise.
 Somewhat-branchy, *subramosus*, with very few lateral branches.
 Branchy, *ramosus*, with many lateral branches.
 Very branchy, *ramosissimus*, thronged with many branches without order.
 Twiggy, *virgatus*, with weak unequal branchlets.
 Paniced, *paniculatus*, with branches variously subdivided.
 Level-topped, *fastigiatus*, with branches of equal height.
 Expanding, *patens*, widely spreading.
 Divaricated, *divaricatus*, dividing in oblique angles.

BRANCHES are said to be

- Verticilled, *verticillati*, when many are surrounding the trunk at the joints.
 Condensed, *coarctati*, almost leaning over towards the top.
 Diverging, *divergentes*, parting from the trunk at a right angle.
 Divaricated, *divaricati*, parting from the trunk at an obtuse angle.
 Deflected, *deflexi*, inclining downwards in an arch.
 Reflected, *reflexi*, hanging perpendicularly.
 Retroflected, *retroflexi*, this way and that way distorted.
 Propped, *fulcrati*, furnished with props.

LEAVES.

As to PLACE, the leaf is either

- Radical, *radicale*, sitting on the root; or
 Stem-leaf, *caulinum*, inserted on the stem.
 Branch-leaf, *rameum*, sitting on the branches.
 Axillary, *axillare*, inserted at the base of the branch.
 Floral, *florale*, nearest to the flower.

In SITUATION they are

- Alternate, *alterna*, arising by steps about the branch, and
 Two-ranked, *disticha*, bending towards the sides of the branch, though
 inserted on all parts of it.
 Two-faced, *bifaria*, springing only on the two opposite sides of the
 branch.
 Scattered, *sparsa*, growing without certain order.
 Crowded, *conferta*, numerous almost hiding the whole branch or stem.
 Imbricated, *imbricata*, covering half of each other.
 Fascicled, *fusculata*, many from the same point at the joint of the
 branches.
 Two-fold, three-fold, five-fold, &c., *bina*, *terna*, *quina*, &c. according
 to the number at the joints of the branches.
 Confluent, *confluentia*, cohering together at the base.
 Approximated, *approximata*, coming very near each other.
 Remote, *remota*, distant from each other.
 Opposite, *opposita*, placed cross-wise by pairs.
 Decussated, *decussata*, so disposed oppositely, that the branches, as
 we look down on the top, resemble four orders.
 Stellate, *stellata*, more than two leaves surrounding the stem.

The DIRECTION of leaves is either

- Erect, *erectum*, rising almost to a perpendicular; or
 Straight, *strictum*, quite perpendicular without bending.
 Rigid, *rigidum*, impatient of flexure.
 Appressed, *appressum*, approaching the stem with its disk.
 Expanding, *patens*, growing from the stem at an acute angle.
 Horizontal, *horizontale*, departing from the stem at a right angle.
 Arising, *assurgens*, archwise erect, first declining, then erect at the
 point.
 Inflected, *inflexum*, arched upward towards the top.
 Reclined, *reclinatum*, bent down that there may be an arch below the
 base, with an ascending point.
 Recurved, *recurvatum*, bent down so that the arch looks upwards.
 Revolute, *revolutum*, bent spirally.
 Depending, *dependens*, looking straight on the earth.
 Oblique, *obliquum*, looking towards the sky, with the base towards
 the horizon.

LEAVES.

- Adversum*, turning the upper side to the south (not to the sky).
 Vertical, *verticillate*, inverted, so that the region of base is narrower than the region of the point.
 Resupine, *resupinatum*, the upper side being under, and the under side uppermost.
 Immersed, *submersum*, hid under the surface of water.
 Floating, *natans*, lying on the surface of the water.
 Rooting, *radicans*, striking roots.

The INSERTION of leaves is by being

- Petioled, *petiolatum*, a petiole inserted at the base; or
 Targeted, *petiolatum*, the petiole inserted into the disk of the leaf.
 Sessile, *sessile*, sitting immediately on the stem without a petiole.
 Adjoined, *adnatum*, joined to the base of the branch by its upper surface.
 Coadjoined, *coadunatum*, many joined together.
 Decursive, *decurrens*, extended downwards along the stem by the base of the leaf.
 Stem-clasping, *amplexicaule*, the base surrounding the stem.
 Perfoliate, *perfoliatum*, the base transversely surrounding the stem and not gaping before.
 Conjoined, *connata*, the pairs of opposite leaves conjoined at their base.
 Sheathing, *vaginans*, the base forming a tube clothing the stem.

In STRUCTURE and FIGURE they are

- Roundish, *subrotundum*, approaching to an orbicular figure; or
 Orbicular, *orbiculatum*, a surrounding circle (the longitudinal diameter equal to the transverse one).
 Egged, *ovalum*, the longitudinal diameter of which is greater than the transverse one, circumscribed at the base by a segment of a circle, the top being narrower.
 Oval, *ovale*, from a circle becoming oblong, each extremity being rounded and equal.
 Oblong, *oblongum*, the longitudinal diameter a few times greater than the transverse one.
 Parabolic, *parabolicum*, round towards the top gradually narrower.
 Wedge-form, *cuneiforme*, gradually narrowed towards the base.
 Spatulate, *spatulatum*, roundish, with a narrower linear base.
 Rounded, *rotundatum*, deprived of angles.
 Lanceolate, *lanceolatum*, oblong tapered at both ends.
 Elliptic, *ellipticum*, lanced with the breadth of an egged leaf.
 Linear, *linearis*, every where of an equal breadth.
 Acerose, *acerosum*, linear, permanent.

The ANGLES of leaves are

- Entire, *integrum*, undivided without any hollow.

LEAVES.

Triangular, &c., *triangulare*, &c., according to the number of angles.
 Deltoid, *deltoideum*, rhomb-form of four angles, of which the collateral ones are less remote from the base than the others.
 Rhombic, *rhombeum*, the form of a rhombus.
 Trapeze-form, *trapeziforme*, the form of a trapezium.

The shape of LEAVES is described thus:

Cordate, *cordatum*, somewhat egged, hollowed at the base without posterior angles.
 Kidney-shape, *reniforme*, roundish, hollowed at the base without posterior angles.
 Lunate, *lunatum*, roundish, hollowed at the base, with posterior acute angles.
 Sagittate, *sagittatum*, triangular, with posterior acute angles divided by an interstice.
 Hastate, *hastatum*, arrowed with posterior angles, divided by an interstice, prominent at the sides.
 Runcinate, *runcinatum*, feather-cleft, so that the lobes, convex before, are the contrary behind, as Dandelion.
 Fiddle-shaped, *panduriforme*, oblong, contracted below at the sides.
 Cleft, *fissum*, divided by linear hollows, with straight edges.
 Lobed, *lobatum*, divided by the middle into distant parts.
 Twice-fivecleft, *bi-quinquesfidum*, according to the number of the fissures.
 Parted, *partitum*, divided almost to the base.
 Palmate, *palmatum*, divided beyond the middle into equallish lobes.
 Lyrate, *lyratum*, divided transversely into segments, of which the inferior less ones are more remote.
 Pinnatifid, *pinnatifidum*, divided transversely into horizontal oblong segments.
 Sinuous, *sinuatum*, with wide hollows on the sides.
 Jagged, *laciniatum*, cut into various and indeterminate parts.
 Ragged, *squarrosus*, divided into elevated shreds, parallel to the plane of the leaf.

The MARGIN, in shape is either

Very entire, *integerrimum*, the very edge linear, not in the least cut; or
 Notched, *crenatum*, the margin cut into nicks, without any respect to the extremities.
 Sawed, *serratum*, all the nicks of the margin looking towards the extremity.
 Fringed, *ciliatum*, parallel bristles, longitudinally placed on the margin.
 Toothed, *dentatum*, diverging remote points on the margin.
 Thorny, *spinosum*, awled, rigid prickly points on the margin.
 Gristly, *cartilagineum*, with a boneyish margin.
 Scolloped, *repandum*, the margin winding yet flat.

LEAVES.

Torn, *lacerum*, the margin variously divided in different shaped segments.

Gnawed, *erosum*, sinuous, with very small obtuse hollows, and with equal segments.

Dædal, *dædaleum*, at the same time winding and torn.

Obtuse, *obtusum*, terminated with a segment of a circle.

End-nicked, *emarginatum*, terminated with a nick.

Retuse, *retusum*, terminated with an obtuse hollow.

End-bitten, *præmorsum*, terminated obtusely, with unequal divisions.

Lopped, *truncatum*, terminated with a transverse line.

Acute, *acutum*, terminated with an acute angle.

Pointed, *acuminatum*, terminated with an awled point.

Piked, *cuspidatum*, terminated with a bristly point.

Daggered, *mucronatum*, terminated with a dagger standing out.

Tendrilled, *cirrhosum*, terminated with a tendril.

A Leaf is said to be

Naked, *nudum*, when destitute of hairs or bristles; or

Smooth, *glabrum*, with a slippery surface.

Glossy, *nitidum*, with a shining smoothness.

Bright, *lucidum*, as if illuminated.

Coloured, *coloratum*, with any colour but green.

Nervy, *nervosum*, with very simple veins from the base to the point.

Three-nerve, *trinerve*, three nerves meeting together at the base of the leaf.

Triple-nerve, *triplinerve*, nerved with three nerves meeting together above the base of the leaf.

Three-nerved, *trinervatum*, nerved with three nerves meeting together behind the base of the leaf.

Nerveless, *enerve*, opposed to nerved.

Lined, *lineatum*, with depressed nerves.

Striated, *striatum*, with parallel lines slightly hollowed.

Furrowed, *sulcatum*, with deep hollow lines.

Veined, *venosum*, with vessels variously divided.

Wrinkled, *rugosum*, full of wrinkles.

Bubbled, *bullatum*, formed from a wrinkled leaf, the veins being contracted on the other side.

Pitted, *lacunosum*, the disk being depressed between the intersecting veins.

Veinless, *avene*, opposed to veiny.

Dotted, *punctatum*, sprinkled with hollow points.

Papillous, *papillosum*, covered with fleshy points.

Pimplly, *papulosum*, covered with little blisters.

Viscid, *viscidum*, smeared with a tenacious moisture.

LEAVES.

- Villous, *villosus*, covered with soft hairs.
 Downy, *tomentosum*, covered with an undiscernible intermixture of hairs.
 Silky, *sericeum*, covered with very soft close-pressed hairs.
 Woolly, *lanatum*, clothed as with cobweb, the hairs spontaneously curling.
 Bearded, *barbatum*, set with parallel hairs.
 Hairy, *pilosum*, covered with distinct long hair.
 Rugged, *scabrum*, rough with prominent stiffish points.
 Hispid, *hispidum*, besprinkled with stiff bristles.
 Prickly, *aculeatum*, armed with prickles.
 Strigose, *strigosum*, with lanced stiff prickles.

In EXPANSION a Leaf is called

- Flat, *planum*, with an equal surface.
 Channelled, *canaliculatum*, longitudinally hollowed with a deep furrow.
 Concave, *concauum*, with the edge more contracted than the disk, so that the disk is depressed.
 Convex, *convexum*, with the edge more contracted than the disk, so that the disk is elevated.
 Cup-shaped, *cucullatum*, the sides approaching at the base, but the top spreading out.
 Plaited, *plicatum*, the disk alternately bent with acute folds.
 Waved, *undatum*, the disk alternately bent with obtuse folds.
 Curled, *crispum*, the margin being luxuriant, the disk becomes larger than its ribs.

In SUBSTANCE,

- Membraneous, *membranaceum*, the proper substance of the leaf.
 Parched, *scariosum*, the substance dry, parched, sounding to the touch.
 Gibbous, *gibbum*, both surfaces being convex, containing a more copious pulp.
 Columnar, *teres*, almost cylindrical.
 Depressed, *depressum*, a pulpy leaf, the disk more flattened than the sides.
 Compressed, *compressum*, a pulpy leaf, the sides more flattened than the disk.
 Keeled, *carinatum*, the under part of the disk prominent longitudinally.
 Compact, *compactum*, consisting of solid substance.
 Tubular, *tubulosum*, internally concave or empty.
 Pulpy, *pulposum*, filled with a tenacious material.
 Fleshy, *carnosum*, filled internally with a solidish pulp.
 Three-sided, *triquetrum*, three longitudinal sides in an awled leaf.
 Two-edged, *anceps*, two prominent longitudinal angles, the disk being more convex.

LEAVES.

- Tongue-shaped, *lingulatum*, linear, fleshy, convex underneath.
 Sword-shaped, *ensiforme*, two-edged, gradually lessening from the base to the top.
 Awl-shaped, *subulatum*, linear at the base, lessening towards the top.
 Scymiter-form, *acinaciforme*, compressed, fleshy, with one edge convex, narrow, the other straighter, thicker.
 Axe-form, *dolabriforme*, compressed, roundish, outwardly gibbous, with a sharp edge, roundish beneath.

DURATION.

- Deciduous, *deciduum*, falling after one summer.
 Falling, *caducum*, falling in a short time, not enduring the whole summer.
 Permanent, *persistens*, not falling when the summer is over.
 Perennial, *perenne*, living through some years.
 Evergreen, *sempervirens*, flourishing through all seasons of the year.

When the Petiole supports more than one leaf it is called COMPOUND, and may be either

- Jointed, *articulatum*, one leaf growing out from the top of another; or
 Paired, *conjugatum*, feathered, with only two lateral leaflets.
 Fingered, *digitatum*, a simple petiole joining the leaflets to it at the top.
 Two-fold, *binatum*, fingered, terminated with two leaflets.
 Footed, *pedatum*, the petiole two-cleft, the interior side only joining to it many leaflets.
 Feathered, *pinnatum*, a simple petiole joining to it at the sides many leaflets.
 Twice-paired, *bijugum*; so thrice-paired, *trijugum*; four-times-paired, *quadrijugum*, &c. feathered, but with only four leaflets, &c.
 with an odd one, *cum impari*, feathered, terminated with a single, unpaired, leaf.
 abruptly, *abrupte*, feathered, terminated neither with a tendril nor with a leaflet.
 Tendrilled, *cirrhosum*, terminated with a tendril.
 with leaflets opposite, *foliis oppositis*, alternate.
 interrupted, *ruptis*, with the alternate leaflets less.
 decursive, *decursivis*, with decurrent leaflets on the petiole.

DECOMPOSED.

- Twice-double, *bigeminum*, a two-forked petiole joining many leaflets at the top.
 Thrice-three'd, *biternatum*, thrice three-fingered.

SUPERDECOMPOSED.

- Twice-feathered, *bipinnatum*, doubly feathered.
 Thrice-double, *trigeminum*, triply double. Petiole twice-cleft, bear-

LEAVES.

FULCRA.

ing two leaflets at each summit, and two other leaflets at the forking of the common petiole.

Three-times-thrice three'd, *triternatum*, triply threefold.

Thrice-feathered, *tripinnatum*, triply feathered.

The variety of FULCRA are

Petiole, *petiolus*, the footstalk supporting the leaf.

Stipule, *stipula*, a scale standing at the base of the rising leafstalk.

Tendrill, *cirrus*, a spiral threadform band, by which a plant is tied to other bodies.

Pubescence, *pubes*, every kind of hairyness of plants.

Arms, *arma*, points preventing animals from injuring the plants.

Bract, *bractea*, floral leaf, differing in appearance from other leaves.

Peduncle, *pedunculus*, a prop sustaining fructification.

The PETIOLE will be found to differ thus :

Linear, *linearis*.

Winged, *alatus*, dilated at the sides.

Clubbed, *clavatus*, thickened towards the top.

Membranous, *membranaceus*, flattened.

Long, *longus*, exceeding the leaf in length.

Very long, *longissimus*, exceeding the leaf in length several times.

The STIPULES thus :

Double, *geminæ*, two and two in pairs.

Solitary, *solitariae*, simple, scattered.

Lateral, *laterales*, inserted on the sides.

Behind the leaf, *extrafoliaceæ*, placed beneath the leaf.

Before the leaf, *intrafoliaceæ*, placed above the leaf.

Leaf-opposed, *oppositifoliae*, placed opposite on the side of the leaf.

The TENDRIL, or Clasper, thus :

Leaf-tendrill, *foliariis*, growing on the leaf.

Petiole-tendrill, *petiolaris*, sitting on the petiole.

Peduncle-tendrill, *peduncularis*, sitting on the peduncle.

Simple, *simplex*, undivided.

Three-cleft, *trifidus*, divided into three parts.

Many-cleft, *multifidus*, divided into many parts.

Convolute, *convolutus*, bent in rings.

Revolvute, *revolutus*, a spiral line turned back in the middle of its course.

The PUBESCENCE is divided into

Hairs, *pili*, excretory ducts of the plant bristly.

Wool, *lana*, curved dense hairs.

Beard, *barba*, parallel hairs.

Down, *tomentum*, soft interwoven hairs, scarcely discernible.

PUBESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE

- Flat bristles, *strigæ*, stiff flattish hairs.
 Round bristles, *setæ*, stiff roundish hairs.
 Simple, *simplices*, equally extended longitudinally.
 Hooked, *hamosæ*, easily adhering to animals.
 Branched, *ramosæ*, subdivided as if into branchlets.
 Feathered, *plumosæ*, compounded shaggy.
 Starred, *stellatæ*, disposed decussately.
 Hooks, *hami*, bristles pointed curved.
 Barbs, *glochides*, bristles bent back at the top.
 Gland, *glandula*, a vessel excreting a fluid.
 Bladder, *utriculus*, a vessel filled with a secreted fluid.
 Leaf-bladders, *foliaceæ*, inserted on the leaves.
 Petiole-bladders, *petiolares*.
 Peduncle-bladders, *pedunculares*.
 Stipule-bladders, *stipulares*, inserted on the stipule.
 Viscosity, *viscositas*, the quality of a tenacious fluid.
 Glutinosity, *glutinositas*, the quality of a slippery fluid.

ARMS. *Arma*.

- Prickles, *aculei*, fixed only on the bark of plants.
 Straight, *recti*, without bendings.
 Incurved, *incurvi*, bent inwards.
 Recurved, *recurvi*, reflected outwards.
 Forks, *furcæ*, prickles divided.
 Two-cleft and three-cleft, *bifidæ et trifidæ*, from the number of the divisions.
 Spine, *spina*, a Thorn protruded from the wood of the plant.
 Terminal, *terminalis*, placed at the point of the plant.
 On the calyx, *calycina*, sitting on the calyx.
 Divided, *divisa*, parted at top.
 Stings, *stimuli*, daggers producing inflammatory itching punctures.

INFLORESCENCE.

The PEDUNCLE is called

- Partial, *partialis*, a partial bearing of flowers of a Raceme.
 Common, *communis*, common to all the flowers of the Raceme.
 PEDICEL, *pedicellus*, proper to the flowers of the common peduncle.
 A lesser peduncle applied to panicle and raceme.
 WHORL, *verticillus*, many flowers surrounding the stem like a ring.
 Sessile, *sessilis*, without apparent pedicels.
 Peduncled, *pedunculatus*, with peduncles elevating the flower.
 HEAD, *capitulum*, with many flowers collected in a globe.
 Roundish, *subrotundum*, almost globular.
 Globular, *globosum*, round on all sides.
 Halved, *dimidiatum*, round on one side, flat on the other.
 Leafy, *foliosum*, leaves intermixed with the flowers.
 Naked, *nudum*, destitute of leaves and bristles.

INFLORESCENCE.

HEAD.

HEAD, Fascicled, *fasciculatum*, when a collection of erect parallel flowers approach each other, level at the top.

Heaped, *congestum*, having great abundance of flowers.

Dense, *densum*, having the flowers abundant, but more close.

Spiked, *spicatum*, approaching to a spiked form.

Spreading, *patens*, when the partial foot-stalk stands at acute angles with the common.

Diffuse, *diffusum*, having the pedicels standing still more spreading.

Divaricated, *divaricatum*, spreading so that the pedicels form an obtuse angle with the stalk.

SPIKE, *spica*, alternate sessile flowers on a simple common peduncle.

Simple, *simplex*, continued, undivided.

Compound, *composita*, many spikelets growing on a peduncle.

Glomerate, *glomerata*, spikelets variously heaped together.

Egg-shaped, *ovata*, of an egg shape.

Bellied, *ventricosa*, gibbous on the sides.

Cylindric, *cylindrica*, taperish. One-ranked, *secunda*, means the above halved.

Interrupted, *interrupta*, with less alternate distinct spikes.

Imbricated, *imbricata*.

Jointed, *articulata*.

Branched, *ramosa*, variously divided.

Linear, *linearis*.

Fringed, *ciliata*.

Leafy, *foliacea*, divided by leaves.

Tufted, *comosa*, terminated with leaflets.

CORYMBE, *corymbus*, is formed from a spike when all the flowers are furnished with their appropriated petioles, and proportionally elevated.

THYRSE, *thyrsus*, a panicle, condensed into an egg'd form.

RACEME, *racemus*, with peduncle furnished with lateral branches.

Simple, *simplex*, undivided.

Compound, *compositus*, divided into many.

One-sided, *unilateralis*, all the flowers inserted on one side.

One-rowed, *secundus*, all the flowers bent to one side.

PANICLE, *panicula*, scattered flowers on a peduncle variously divided. According to the structure of the trunk.

UMBEL, *umbella*, a receptacle elongated from one centre into thread-formed proportional peduncles.

Simple, *simplex*, all the peduncles arising from one and the same receptacle.

Compound, *composita*, all the peduncles bearing umbellets on their tops.

Universal, *universalis*, composed of many simple ones.

FRUCTIFICATION.

UMBEL, *partialis*, the upper part of an universal one next the flower.

Proliferous, *prolifera*, an umbel more than decomposed.

FRUCTIFICATION, *fructificatio*, a temporary part of vegetables dedicated to germination.

Simple, *simplex*, consisting of few flowers.

Compound, *composita*, with many confluent florets.

CALYX, *calyx*, the bark of the plant present in the fructification.

PERIANTH, *perianthium*, a calyx contiguous to the fructification.

Of the fructification, *fructificationis*, including the stamens and germ.

Of the flower, *floris*, containing the stamens without the germ.

Of the fruit, *fructus*, containing the germ without the stamens.

Proper, *proprium*, respecting each flower.

One-leaved, *monophyllum*, formed of a single leaf.

Many-leaved, *polyphyllum*, consisting of many leaves.

Reflexed, *reflexum*, the parts bent backwards.

Inflated, *inflatum*, hollow like a bladder.

Abbreviated, *abbreviatum*, not so long as the tube.

Above, *superum*, when the germ is below the receptacle.

Beneath, *inferum*, when the germ is above the receptacle.

Common, *commune*, containing many congregate flowers.

Imbricated, *imbricatum*, covered with various superimposed scales.

Rugged, *squarrosum*, with scales every where disjointed.

Parched, *scariosum*, with scales at the margin membranous, dry, sonorous.

Topsbape, *turbinatum*, inversely conical.

Calyceled, *calyculatum*, the calyx surrounded at the base, as if with a lesser calyx.

INVOLUCRE, *involucrum*, a calyx remote from the flower.

Universal, *universale*, beneath an universal umbel.

Partial, *partiale*, beneath a partial umbel.

Proper, *proprium*, beneath each flower.

GLUME, *gluma*, the calyx of Grass, with embracing valves.

One-flowered, *uniflora*, embracing a single flower.

Many-flowered, *multiflora*, including many flowers.

One-valved, *univalvis*, consisting of one valve.

Two-valved, *bivalvis*, consisting of two valves.

Many-valved, *multivalvis*, with more than two valves.

AWN, *arista*, a beard growing on the glume.

Awless, *mutica*, without a beard.

CALYX.

COROLLA.

LIMBUS.

GLUME, Terminal, *terminalis*, fixed to the point of the glume.
 Dorsal, *dorsalis*, placed on the exterior side of the glume.
 Straight, *recta*, coming out perpendicularly.
 Twisted, *tortilis*, bent like a cord.
 Recurved, *recurvata*, bent downward.

CATKIN, *amentum*, from a chaffy common receptacle.

SPATHA, a calyx bursting longitudinally; and is either
 One-valved, *univalvis*, gaping on one side, or
 Halved, *dimidiata*, covering the fructification only with the
 interior side.

CALYPTRA, a cowl'd calyx of MOSS covering the anther.
 Straight, *recta*, every where equal.
 Oblique, *obliqua*, bent to one side.

VOLVA, the membranous calyx of a FUNGUS.
 Approximated, *approximata*, near the head.
 Remote, *remota*, distant from the head.

COROL, *corolla*, the inner rind of the plant present in the flower.

PETAL, *petalum*, part of a corol divided into many.

TUBE, *tubus*, the inner part of a one-petaled corol.

CLAW, *unguis*, the inferior part of a many-petaled corol fixed to
 the receptacle.

BORDER, *limbus*, the superior dilated part of the corol.

LAMINA, the superior spreading part of a one-petaled corol. One-
 petaled, or many-petaled, according to the number of petals.
 Regular, *regularis*, equal in figure, magnitude, and proportion of
 parts.

Irregular, *irregularis*, in the parts of the border being different
 in figure, magnitude, and proportion of the parts.

Unequal, *inequalis*, the parts corresponding not in magnitude
 but in proportion.

Globular, *globosa*, like a globe.

Campanulate, *campanulata*, bellied without a tube.

Funnel-form, *infundibuliformis*, conical placed on a tube.

Wheelshape, *rotata*, flat, not placed on a tube.

Ringent, *ringens*, irregular, gaping with two lips.

HELMET, the upper lip of a ringent corol, *galea ringentis*.

LIP, *labium*, is often used for the lower lip of a ringent corol.

THROAT, *fauz*, the opening between the divisions of the corol
 where the tube ends.

Masked, *personata*, ringent, but with the lips closed.

Crossed, *cruciata*, expanding with four equal petals.

Concave, *concava*, hollow.

LIMBUS.

STAMINA.

PERICARPIUM.

Expanding, *patens*, widely spreading.

Papilionaceous, *papilionacea*, irregular, with the inferior petal shaped like a keel, *carina*, the upper one ascending, (the banner) *vexillum*, the lateral ones solitary, (the wings) *alæ*.

Compound, *composita*, consisting of many florets with a common perianth, upon a common receptacle.

Ligulate, *ligulata*, all the corollets of the florets flat towards the outward side.

Tubular, *tubulosa*, all the corollets of the florets tubular nearly equal.

Radiated, *radiata*, the corollets of the disk tubular, but those of the circumference mis-shapen, ligulate.

NECTARY, *nectarium*, the honey-bearing part proper to the flower. Proper, *proprium*, distinct from the petals and other parts. On the petal, *petalinum*, from its insertion on the petals.

STAMINA, stamens, an organ for the preparation of the Pollen.

FILAMENT, *filamentum*, the part elevating and connecting the anther.

Equal, having the same length.

Unequal, some larger some less.

Conjoined, many joined into one.

ANTHER, *anthera*, a part of the flower which contains the Pollen, which when mature it scatters.

Distinct, *distinctæ*, not cohering together.

Conjoined, *connatæ*, many joined into one.

POLLEN, the powder contained in the Anthers.

PISTIL, *pistillum*, an organ adhering to and fixed on the fruit in embryo.

GERM, *germen*, the rudiment of the fruit.

Above, *superum*, included in the corol.

Beneath, *inferum*, placed beneath the corol.

STYLE, *stylus*, part of the pistil elevating the stigma from the germ.

STIGMA, *stigma*, the top of the pistil.

PERICARP, *pericarpium*, an organ of the plant containing seed. The germ in a state of maturity.

CAPSULE, *capsula*, a hollow pericarp gaping in a determinate manner.

VALVE, *valvula*, the coat by which the fruit is covered externally.

CELL, *loculamentum*, a hollow chamber as a place for the seeds.

PARTITION, *dissepimentum*, the wall by which the fruit is divided internally into many chambers.

Two-capsuled, *bicapsularis*, from the number of the capsules.

Two-celled, *bilocularis*, from the number of the cells.

PERICARPIUM.

SEED.

Three-grained, *trilocca*, a capsule protuberant with three knots, and divided within into three cells.
Twin, *didyma*, a capsule gibbous with two knots.

SILIQUE, *siliqua*, a two-valved pericarp of considerable length, the seeds being fixed along the sutures.

Compressed, *compressa*, the opposite sides approaching near together.

Protuberant, *torulosa*, here and there gibbous with prominent parts.

Jointed, *articulata*, intercepted with tight knots.

Transverse partition, *transversum dissepimentum*, narrower where the contracted valvelets become concave.

SILICULA, a similar capsule, but shorter.

LEGUME, *legumen*, a two-valved pericarp, the seeds being fixed along one side only.

Intercepted with isthmuses, *isthmis interceptum*, divided transversely within into various cells.

FOLLICLE, *folliculus*, a one-valved pericarp, gaping longitudinally on one side, the seeds not being fixed to the suture.

DRUPE, *drupa*, a valveless filled pericarp, containing a nut.

Juicy, *succulenta*, containing a fluid.

Dry, *sicca*, opposed to the preceding.

POME, *pomum*, a valveless pericarp, containing a capsule.

BERRY, *bacca*, a valveless pericarp, containing seeds, in other respects naked.

Nidulant, *nidulantia*, seeds spread through the pulp.

STROBILE, *strobilus*, formed of a catkin, with hardened scales.

SEED, *semen*, the rudiment of the new plant.

HILUM, the external scar of a seed, where it was fixed in the fruit.

CORCLE OF HEART, *corculum*, the rudiment of the new plant within the seed.

PLUMULE, *plumula*, part of the corcle scaly, ascending.

ROSTEL OR Beak, *rostellum*, part of the corcle simple descending.

COTYLEDON, *cotyledon*, the lateral body of the seed bibulous falling off.

CROWN, *corona*, a calycle adhering on its top, by which it flies.

PAPPUS, *pappus*, a feathery or hairy crown.

Stiped, *stipitatus*, by a thread elevating and connecting the tuft and seed.

Capillary, *capillaris*, with unbranched hairs.

Feathered, *plumosus*, consisting of feathery hairs.

SEED.

- TAIL, *cauda*, a seed terminated by a thread.
 HOOK, *hamus*, by which it adheres to animals.
 CALYCLE, *calyculus*, the proper cover of the seed.
 NUT, *nux*, a seed covered with a bony cuticle.
 ARIL, *arillus*, the proper exterior coat of the seed, falling off spontaneously.

RECEPTACLE.

RECEPTACLE, *receptaculum*.

- Common, *commune*, containing many flowers and their fruit.
 Dotted, *punctatum*, sprinkled with hollow dots.
 Hairy, *pilosum*.
 Chaffy, *paleaceum*, dividing the florets by interposed scales.
 Flat, *planum*, with a plane flat surface.
 Convex, *convexum*, with a convex surface.
 Conical, *conicum*, round, tapering towards the top.
 Awl-shaped, *subulatum*, very long, ending in a point.
 COMPOUND FLOWER, *compositus flos*, with a broad entire receptacle, and with sessile florets.
 AGGREGATE FLOWER, *aggregatus flos*, with a broad receptacle, with florets subpetioled.
 CYME, *cyma*, a receptacle elongated into level-topped peduncles, from the same universal centre, but with the partial ones uncertain.
 RACHIS, *rachis*, a thread-form receptacle connecting the florets longitudinally into a spike.
 SPADIX, *spadix*, the receptacle of a PALM coming out of a spathe, divided into shrubby leaflets.

BULB, *bulbus*, the hybernaculum of the plant from the rudiments of the past leaves.

- Solid, *solidus*, fleshy, undivided within.
 Coated, *tunicatus*, a bulb with coat upon coat.
 Scaled, *squamosus*, with imbricated scales.
 Stem-bulb, *caulinus*, growing on the stem.
 petiole-bulb, *petiolaris*, from the rudiments of a petiole.
 stipule-bulb, *stipularis*, made from a stipule.
 cortical, *corticalis*, from the films of the bark.
 leaf-bulb, *foliaris*, containing leaves, not flowers.
 floral-bulb, *floralis*, containing flowers, not leaves.
 common, *communis*, containing both leaves and flowers.

BUD, *gemma*, the hybernaculum of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves and flowers.VERNATION, *vernatio*, the disposition of the leaves in the bud.

- Conduplicate, *conduplicata*, the sides of the leaves applied parallel to each other.
 Convolute, *convoluta*, spiral like a paper cone.

BUD.

BUD.

MEASURE.

VERNATION involute, *involuta*, the edges spirally turned in on the upper surface, on both sides.

Equitant, *equitantia*, approaching with their opposite margins, so that one includes the other.

Obvolute, *obvoluta*, with respect to the upper surface with the sides approaching, so that each side shows a different leaf.

Plaited; *plicata*, bent into various folds.

Spiral, *circinalis*, bent into a transverse spiral line, so that the point is in the centre.

MEASURES.

A line, *linearis*, the breadth of a moonlet, at the root of the finger-nail, (not the thumb.)

Half-an-inch, *unguicularis*, length of a nail.

An inch, *pollicaris*, length of the last joint of the thumb.

A hand, *palmaris*, the length of the breadth of the hand.

Six inches, *spithameus*, the space between the points of the thumb and the first finger when extended.

A span, *dodrantalis*, the space between the points of the thumb and least finger when extended.

A foot, *pedalis*, from the bend of the elbow to the base of the thumb.

Six feet, *orgyalis*, the length of a man.

I should advise the student to take the above terms so far into consideration as to know their application generally; from which he will be enabled to understand most of our elementary books that he will meet with. There are other definitions which it will probably be necessary for him to consult in his botanical practice; and for which purpose I should advise him to use Martyn's Language of Botany, or Milne's Botanical Dictionary, where he will find *all the different terms* more fully explained. It would swell this small work too much to enter into a complete lexicographical history of the language of Botany, a knowledge of which may be thus easily and better acquired as he proceeds in his study of plants.