A

DICTIONARY,

OF

ENGLISH AND LATIN TERMS,

USED IN

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

The explanations will be given under the several English terms, and the Latin terms will be printed in Italics, generally, with a mere reference to the corresponding English ones.

A (from the Greek *a*) in composition, signifies privation, or absence of the object expressed. Thus, *APHYLLUS*, leafless; *ACAULIS*, stemless. If the word to which it is prefixed begin with a vowel, it is softened into *AN*; thus, *ANANTHUS*, flowerless.

ABBRE'VIATED, (*AB* from, *BREVIS* short) when an organ, or part of an organ, is shorter than another to which it is contiguous.

ABBREVIA'TUS, abbreviated.

ABER'RANT, (*AB* from, *ERRO* to wander) where the characters of certain species or groups differ materially from those of others, to which they are most nearly related.

ABIE'TINUS, (*ABIES* spruce-fir) used for designating certain cryptogamic plants which grow on evergreen trees.

ABNOR'MAL, (*AB* from, *NORMA* law) deviating from regularity, natural condition, or more usual structure of other allied species.

ABNORMA'LIS, abnormal.

ABORI'GINAL, (*AB* from, *ORIGO* a beginning) plants which appear to be the spontaneous production of any country. The same as indigenous.

ABOR'TIENS, abortive.

ABOR'TION, (*AB* from, *ORIOR* to rise, to be born) the suppression or absence of an organ, arising from its non-development. Its actual existence is either assumed by analogy, or is sometimes detected by an accidental or monstrous condition of a plant. Thus, in those varieties of the two genera, *ANTIRRHINUM* and *LINARIA*, which are termed *PELORIA*, (i. e. monstrous) a fifth stamen is developed, and the corolla becomes regular, fig. 1, instead of being personate and didynamous, fig. 2.


1


2

ABOR'TIVE, defective, barren. See abortion.

ABORTI'VUS, abortive.

ABOR'TUS, abortion.

ABRUPT, (*AB* from, *RUMPO* to break) when some part appears as if it were suddenly terminated.

ABRUPT'LY-PINNATE, Where a pinnate leaf is without an odd leaflet at its extremity, as fig. 3.


3

ABRUP'TUS, abrupt.

AB'SOLUTE, (*AB* from, *SOLVO* to loose) applied to the insertion of an organ, with respect to its actual position; in contradistinction to its relative position with other organs. Thus, when the stamens in a rose are said to be perigynous, this term marks their position relatively, with respect to the pistils; but when the rose is said to be calycifloral, the absolute position of the stamens is alluded to, as being placed on the calyx.

ABSOLU'TUS, absolute.

ABSORP'TION, (*ABSORBEO* to suck in) the function by which the spongioles imbibe the moisture which becomes sap.

ACALYCA'LIS, (*α* without, *καλυξ* a calyx) where the stamens contract no adhesion with the calyx.

ACALYCI'NUS, *ACAL'YCIS*, (*α* without, *καλυξ* a calyx) where the calyx is wanting.

ACANTHA'CEÆ, or ACAN'THI, *JUSSIEU*. (from the genus ACANTHUS) the Justicia tribe. A natural order, of which the most usual and prominent characteristics are, an irregular two-lipped corolla, much resembling that of some Labiatæ; with the stamens didynamous, but generally reduced to two, by the total or partial abortion of one pair. The ovary is two-celled, and the capsule opens elastically with a loculicidal dehiscence. No albumen. The species are chiefly tropical herbs and shrubs, with opposite leaves.

CANTHOCAR'PUS (ἄκανθα a thorn, καρπὸς fruit) where a fruit is furnished with spines.

ACANTHOCLA'DUS (ἄκανθα a thorn, κλάδος a branch) where the branches are furnished with spines.

ACANTH'OPHORUS (ἄκανθα a thorn, φέρω to bear) furnished with spines, or large stiff bristles.

ACANTHOPO'DIUS, (ἄκανθα a thorn, πούς a foot) where the petioles or footstalks to the leaf are furnished with spines.

ACAU'LIS, (α without, *CAULIS* a stem) stemless.

ACCES'SORY, (*ACCESSUS* an increase) something superadded to the usual condition of an organ

ACCIS'US, (cut or clipt) where the extremity appears as if it were cut away; much the same as truncate.

ACCLI'MATIZE, (*AD* to, *CLIMA* a climate) to accustom a plant to live in the open air without protection, in a country where it is not indigenous.

ACCRES'CENS, (*AD* to, *CRESCO* to grow) persistent and increasing in size, as the calyx of Physalis alkakengi; the styles of Anemone pulsatilla, &c.

ACCRETE, (*AD* to, *CRESCO* to grow) when contiguous parts or organs become naturally grafted together.

ACCRE'TUS, accrete.

ACCUM'BENT, (*AD* to, *CUBO* to lie down) when one part lies close upon the edge of another; as where the radicle is bent round and pressed against the edges of the cotyledones, in certain Cruciferæ fig. 4. The symbol (◦═) is frequently made use of to signify this term. It is used in opposition to "incumbent."

ACEPH'ALOUS, (α without, κεφαλη a head) when the style does not stand on the summit of the ovary, but proceeds from the side, or near the base, fig. 5.

ACEPH'ALUS, acephalous.

ACERELLA'TUS, somewhat acerose.

ACERINEÆ, (from the genus ACER) the Sycamore tribe. A small natural Order composed of trees peculiar to the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers are usually small and green, and generally contain both calyx and corolla, varying in the number of their parts from four to nine. The stamens spring from an hypogynous disk and are about eight in number. The flowers are occasionally polygamous. The ovary is two-lobed, and the fruit possesses the peculiar winged structure termed a Samara.

Ă'CEROSE, (*ACUS* a needle) linear and sharp-pointed. Applied especially to the leaves of the Fir-tribe; fig. 6.


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A'CEROSUS, acerose.

ACETAB'ULOUS, ACETAB'ULIFORM, (*ACETABULUM* a cup, *FORMA* shape) shaped like a cup or saucer; as the fructification on many lichens, fig. 7.


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ACETABULIFOR'MIS, acetabuliform.

ACETABULO'SUS, acetabulous.

ACETA'RIUS, (*ACETARIA* salad) suited for salads.

ACHASCOPH'YTUM, (*α* not, *χάσκω* to open, *φυτον* a plant) a plant which has an indehiscent fruit.

ACHE'NIUM, (*α* not, *χάινω* to open) this term is applied, by different authors, to two distinct kinds of fruit. 1. Where the fruit is superior, and consequently the pericarp is not invested by the calyx. It is dry, hard, single-seeded, and indehiscent. This is otherwise termed a Nut. 2. Where the pericarp is inferior, and consequently invested by the calyx; in other respects resembling the last, but usually not so hard. The seeds of compositæ are the best examples, fig. 8.


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ACHENO'DIUM, a fruit composed of two or more achenia, as in the umbelliferæ. More usually called "cremocarpium."

ACHLAMYD'EOUS, (*α* without, *χλαμις* a coat) flowers without any distinct perianth; as in the willows, where the stamens or pistil are merely subtended by a bractea, fig. 9.


9

ACHYROPH'YTUM, *αχυρον* chaff, *φυτον* a plant) a plant having glumaceous flowers.

ACIDIF'EROUS, (*ACIDUM* an acid, *FERO* to bear) containing some acid principle.

ACIDO'TUS, (*ἀκιδωτὸς* pointed) when the branches or other organs terminate in a spine, or hard point.

A'CIES, an edge formed by the intersection of two planes. More often termed an "angle," in stems, fruit, &c.

ACIC'ULA, (diminutive of *ACUS* a needle) a name given to the rachis of some grasses, where it is reduced to a mere bristle.

ACIC'ULAR, (*ACUS* a needle) of a slender form, like a needle.

ACICULA'RIS, acicular.

ACICULA'TED, (*ACUS* a needle) superficially marked, as if irregularly scratched with the point of a needle.

Aciculà'tus, *Aiculi'nus*, aciculated.

Acinacifo'lius, (*acinaces* a scymiter, *folium* a leaf) a fleshy leaf, curved like a scymiter, with a thin edge and broad back, fig. 10.


10

Acina'ciform, (*acinaces* a scymiter, *forma* shape) formed like a scymiter.

Acinacifor'mis, acinaciform.

Acina'rius, (*acinus* the seed of grapes) when a stem or branch is covered with little spherical and stalked vesicles, looking like grape seeds; as in some sea-weeds.

Acinod en'drus, (ἄκινος grape-seed, δενδρον a tree) a plant whose fruit is arranged in bunches.

Acino'sus, (*acinus* grape-seed) shaped like the seed of a grape.

Aci'nus, (ἄκινος grape-seed) not applied in its classical sense to the actual seed; but employed to signify the berries which compose the bunch of grapes, or other pulpy berries containing hard seeds, as the single granules of which the raspberry is composed.

Aciph'yllus, (ἀκὶ) a point, φύλλον a leaf) a linear and pointed leaf, fig. 11.


11

Aclythroph'ytum, (α without, κλεῖθρον a door, φυτὸν a plant) plants whose seeds are supposed to be naked, or without a pericarp.

A'corn, see *Glans*.

Acoroi'deæ, Acora'ceæ or Acori'næ, (from the genus Acorus) a natural group which may either be considered as a distinct order, or as a tribe of the order Aroideæ, from the rest of which it differs more particularly in habit and in the presence of the scaly rudiment of the perianth.

Acotyle'donous, wanting cotyledons. See Acotyledons.

Acotyle'don, (α without κοτυληδων a seed leaf) a plant belonging to those flowerless tribes, which have no true seeds, but are reproduced by sporules. Otherwise, termed a cryptogamic plant.

Acotyle'dones, used as a synonyme for *Cryptogamia* by some botanists; whilst others consider that a portion of the latter, as the ferns, are really monocotyledonous. As synonymous with the Linnean class Cryptogamia, the Acotyledones form a natural class, which includes all the flowerless plants; and is sub-divided into several very distinct orders, as 1, Filices, (Ferns) 2, Lycopodiaceæ (Club-mosses) 3,

Equisetaceæ: 4, Musci, (Mosses) 5, Hepaticæ, (Liverworts) 6, Characeæ: 7, Algæ, (Sea-weeds) 8, Lichenes: 9, Fungi, (Mushrooms).

AC'ROGEN, (*ἄκρος* the extremity, *γεννάω* to produce) a name given to cellular, or cryptogamic plants, in reference to the manner in which their stems increase, by additions to the extremity merely: and not by the formation of new matter, internally, or externally, throughout their whole length, as in endogens and exogens.

ACRO'NYCHIUS, (*ἄκρος* a summit, *ονυξ* a claw) curved like the claw of an animal.

ACROSAR'CUM, (*ἄκρος* a summit, *σάρξ* flesh) a spherical fleshy fruit, adhering to the calyx, by whose limb it is often crowned; as in currants. Synonyme for Berry.

ACROSPI'RA, (*ἄκρος* a summit, *σπεῖρα* a chord) a name which has been given to a plumule, as in the barley, which in germination rises like a chord from the summit of the seed.

ACTINEN'CHYMA, (*ἀκτὶν* a ray of light, *χύμα* juice) the cellular tissue which forms the medullary rays.

ACTINOCAR'PUS, (*ἀκτὶν* a ray, *καρπος* fruit) where the placentæ are ranged in a radiated manner.

ACTINOSTO'MUS, (*ἀκτὶν* a ray, *στομα* mouth) the radiated structure sometimes observable round the little openings termed *OSTIOLA*, on the frond of Algæ, the thallus of Lichenes, &c.

ACU'LEATE, (*ACULEUS* a prickle) sharply pointed; also, prickly.

ACULÆA'TUS, *ACULEIFORMIS*, aculeate.

ACULEO'SUS, furnished with prickles.

ACU'LEUS, a prickle.

ACU'MEN, a tapering point.

ACU'MINATE, ACU'MINATED, (*ACUMEN* a point) ending in a long taper point.

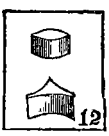
ACUMINATELY-CUSPIDATE. Acuminate, and ending in a bristle.

ACUMINA'TUS acuminate.

ACUMINIFO'LIUS, (*ACUMEN* a point, *FOLIUM* a leaf) where the leaf is acuminate.

ACU'MINOSE, approaching to acuminate.

ACUTAN'GULAR, (*ACUTUS* sharp, *ANGULUS* an angle) where the edges of stems, &c. are sharp, and a transverse section presents acute angles; fig. 12. Sometimes used also, where the leaves are divided into many narrow lobes.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Acutan'gulus, acutangular.

Acu'te, (*acutus* sharp) where the extremities present an angle less than a right angle.

Acu'te-emargina'tus, notched, but ending abruptly.

Acutiflo'rus, (*acutus* sharp, *flora* a flower) where the petals, or lobes of the corolla, terminate in a point.

Acutifo'lius, (*acutus* sharp, *folium* a leaf) where the leaves are pointed.

Acutilo'bus, (*acutus* sharp, *lobus* a lobe) where the lobes of the leaves are pointed.

Acutius'culus, somewhat acute.

Acu'tus, acute.

Addi'tional-mem'brane, same as embryonic sack.

Adducto'res, (*ad* to, *duco* to lead) the young state of the *thecæ* of mosses. These being crowded together are mostly abortive, whilst one only is usually developed, at least at the same spot.

Adel'phic, Adelphous, (αδελφος a brother) when the stamens are united by their filaments into one bundle, as in the Mallow; or more, as in Hypericum.

Adel'phicus, *Adel'phus*, adelphic.

Adenoca'lyx, (ἀδὴν a gland, καλὺξ the calyx) where the calyx is studded with glandular points.

Adenoph'orus, (ἀδὴν a gland, φέρω to bear) which has glands about it.

Adenophyl'lus, (ἀδὴν a gland, φύλλον a leaf) a leaf studded with glandular spots, or bearing distinct glands.

Adenopo'dus, (ἀδὴν a gland, πῶυς a foot) bearing glands on the petioles.

Adenoste'mon, (ἀδὴν a gland, στήμον a stamen) where there are glands on the stamens.

Adflux'ion, (*ad* to, *fluo* to flow) the force by which the sap is drawn towards the leaves; in opposition to the force of propulsion, by which it is propelled forward from the root.

Adglu'tinate, (*ad* to, *glutino* to glue) same as accrete.

Adhæ'rens, adherent.

Adhe'rence, Adhe'sion, (*ad* to, *hæreo* to stick) the complete union, or grafting together of parts, which originally, or in their nascent state, were distinct.

Adhe'rent, Adhe'ring, same as accrete. See adherence.

Adisca'lis, (α without, δίσκος a disk) where the stamens

are inserted immediately into the torus, without the intervention of a fleshy disk found in some flowers.

Adminic'ulum, (*adminiculor* to prop) synonyme for fulcrum.

Admoti'vus, (*ad* to, *moveo* to move) in germination, when the episperm investing the extremity of a swollen cotyledon, remains laterally attached to the base of the cotyledon.

Adnas'cens, (*ad* to, *nascor* to be born) synonyme for young bulb; also for suckers of some monocotyledons.

Ad'nate, (*adnascor* to grow to) attached throughout the long length; thus, the anthers are adnate, when their lobes are attached throughout their whole length to the filament; fig. 13; the stipules when they adhere to the peduncles; the bracteæ to the pedicels, &c.


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Adna'tum, same as *adnascens*.

Adna'tus, adnate.

Adpres'sus, same as *appressus*.

Adscen'dens, same as *ascendens*.

Adventi'tious, (*ad* to, *venio* to come) when some part or organ is developed in an unusual position; as the leaf-buds on various parts of the surface of a stem, instead of being confined, as is generally the case, to the axillæ of the leaves.

Adventitius, adventitious.

Ad'verse, (*ad* towards, *verto* to turn) when one part is placed directly opposite or over against another. Thus, of the anther, when the suture is turned towards the axis or centre of the flower, which is the most usual case. In a curved embryo, where the extremities of the radicle and cotyledons are contiguous, and both turn towards the hilum, they are styled adverse. Where the stigma turns towards the circumference of the flower, so as to face the stamens.

Adver'sus, adverse.

Æqua'lis, *Æ'quans*, equal.

Æquival'vis, equivalvular.

Ae'rial, (*aer* the air) plants or parts of plants which grow entirely above the surface of the earth or water.

Ae'rius, aërial.

Ae'rophyte, (*αηρ* air, *θυτον* a plant) a plant which lives entirely out of the ground or water: as many Orchidaceæ, termed Air-plants, whose roots cling to the branches and trunks of trees, and absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

Æruginoʹsus, æruginous.

Æruʹginous, (*ærugo* verdigris, the green rust of brass) of a rusty colour, whether greenish or reddish-brown.

Æsculaʹceæ, synonym for Hippocastaneæ.

Æstivaʹtio, æstivation.

Æstivaʹtion, (*æstiva* summer quarters) the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud. The principal forms of æstivation are the valvular, induplicate, twisted, alternate, quincunxial, vexillary, cochleate, imbricate, calyculate, convolute, and plicate.

Ætheogaʹmic, (*ἀήθης* unusual, *γάμος* marriage) a synonym for cryptogamic.

Affiʹnity, (*affinis* neighbouring) when the relation which plants or groups of plants bear to each other is very close, and depends upon some striking resemblance between their most important organs. Applied in contra-distinction to Analogy, where the resemblance, though it may at first appear striking, lies between less important organs. Thus the foliage of the Lathyrus nissolia resembles that of a grass, but there is no affinity between the genus Lathyrus which belongs to the class Dicotyledones, and the grasses which are of the class Monocotyledones.

Agaʹmic, (*α* without, *ἄγμος* marriage) synonym for cryptogamic.

Agaricolus, (*agaricus* a genus of fungi, *colo* to inhabit) applied to some cryptogamic plants which live on agarics.

Aʹgenus, (*α* without, *γένος* offspring) a name applied to cellular acotyledones, which have no distinct increasing surface, but are enlarged by the addition of new parts.

Agglomeraʹted, (*agglomero* to crowd together) collected closely together into a head or mass; as the cones on the Scotch-pine, or the flowers of a Scabious.

Agglomeraʹtus, agglomerated.

Aggregaʹted, (*aggrego* to assemble) when similar but distinct parts grow crowded together, as the fruit of the mulberry. Much the same as agglomerated.

Aggregaʹtus, aggregated.

Agresʹtis, rural. Applied to wi d flowers, whether indigenous or naturalized.

Agynaʹrius, *Agyʹnicus*, *Aʹgynus*, (*α* without, *γυνή* a woman) where the pistil is wanting; as in the sterile flowers of Monœcious and Dicœcious plants; and also in some double

flowers where the stamens and pistils have become petaloid.

AIO'PHYLLUS, (*ἀιὼν* eternity, *φυλλον* a leaf) Evergreen.

AIR-CELLS. Cavities in the cellular tissue which are sometimes irregular, but often constructed with great beauty and regularity in the form of hexagonal prisms, &c. They are filled with air, and in aquatics serve the purpose of floating the stem and leaves to the surface of the water. In terrestrial plants they give some stems, as those of rushes (*JUNCI*) a spongy structure.

AKE'NIUM, see *ACHENIUM*.

A'LA, a wing.

ALABAS'TRUS or *-TRUM* the flower-bud.

ALANGIA'CEÆ, (from the genus Alangium) a natural order of Dicotyledones composed of large trees common in the S. of India, and possessing an affinity with Myrtaceæ. It contains only the two genera Alangium and Marlea.

ALA'RIS, (*ALA* a wing) same as axillaris,

ALA'TUS, winged.

ALBES'CENS, albescent.

ALBES'CENT, (*ALBESCO* to grow white) where any colour assumes a pale tinge, or has a hoary appearance.

ALBU'MEN, (*ALBUMEN* the white of an egg) a substance found in many seeds. It is of a farinaceous, oily, or horny consistency, surrounding the embryo wholly or in part, and affording nourishment to the young plant during the earliest stages of germination. Flower obtained from wheat and other corn is composed of it.

ALBUMINO'SUS, containing albumen.

ALBUR'NUM, (*ALBUR'NUM* Sap-wood.) The outermost layers of wood in Exogenous trees, which have not yet passed to the state of Duramen, or Heart-wood.

A'LGÆ, (*A'LGA*, a sea-weed) an order of Acotyledonous plants, of very simple organization, chiefly inhabitants of water, and very many of the sea, (*SEA-WEEDS*); some few are terrestrial, but confined to moist situations. They are very varied in their external appearance; some being composed of homogeneous flattened laminæ, whilst others are capillary, simple or ramified, solid or tubular. Their sporules are either sunk in the substance of the frond, or contained in a peculiar description of tubercles.

ALISMA'CEÆ, (from the genus Alisma) the Water-Plantain Tribe. A natural Order of Monocotyledones, containing