TERMINAL.—When found on the extremity of the principal axis (Fig. 20, a).

Axillary.—When found in the axils of leaves (Fig. 20, b).

Accessory, when two or more are found in the axil of a leaf (Fig. 21).

ADVENTITIOUS.—When found without order on stems, roots, or leaves.

BRANCHES.

ARRANGEMENTS.—See Leaf.

MODIFICATIONS.

- (a) Stolon, a branch that bends downward to the earth and takes root (Fig. 22.) Ex., Currant.
- (b) Sucker, a subterranean branch, which after running horizontally, rises out of the ground and forms an erect stem (Fig. 22). Ex., Rose.
- (c) Runner, a slender prostrate branch, rooting at the ends or at the joints (Fig. 22). Ex., Strawberry.
- (d) Cffset, a short, prostrate rooting branch, with a tuft of leaves at the end (Fig. 23). Ex., Houseleek.
- (e) Tendril, a thread-like, prolonged branch, leafless and coiling spirally. Ex., Grape-vine. Sometimes a slender prolongation of the midrib of a leaf. Ex., Pea.

(f) Spine, an indurated, sharp pointed, abnormally developed branch. Ex., Hawthorn.

LEAF.

PARTS.

Lamina or Blade.—The broad, expanded portion (Fig. 24.a) Petiole.—The leaf-stalk (Fig. 24 b.).

SHEATH.—A leaf-stalk which surrounds the stem (Fig. 25).

Petiolate, furnished with a petiole (Fig. 24). Sessile, without a petiole (Fig. 16).

Sheathed, when the leaf-stalk surrounds the stem (Fig. 25).

STIPULES.—Two leaf-like appendages sometimes found at the base of the petiole (Fig. 24 c. c.).

Stipulate, furnished with stipules.

Exstipulate, without stipules (Fig. 16).

LIGULE.—The scale-like stipule which grows at the point of union of the blade and sheath in the leaves of grasses (Fig. 25).

SITUATION.

RADICAL.—Those which appear to spring from the root.

CAULINE.—Those which spring from the stem or

CAULINE.—Those which spring from the stem or its branches.

ARRANGEMENT.

ALTERNATE.—When only one leaf arises from each node (Fig. 7).





Fig. 20.



Runner. Sucker. Stolon. Fig. 22.



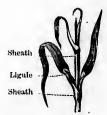


Fig. 24.