

BOTANICAL GLOSSARY.

- HIRSUTE** : Hairy ; having stiffish or beard-like hairs.
HORTUS SICCUS : An herbarium, or collection of dried plants.
HYBRID : A cross between two allied species.
INSERTION : The mode or place of attachment of an organ.
INTERNODE : The part of a stem between the nodes.
INTRORSE : Turned inwards ; an anther is introrse when it faces the pistils.
INVOLUCRE : A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head, as shown at G in the engraving.
LABIATE : Lipped ; bilabiate.
LACINIATE : Cut irregularly into deep, narrow lobes ; slashed.
LANCEOLATE : Lance-shaped.
LEAFLET : One of the parts or divisions of a compound leaf, as seen in the Horsechestnut leaf. (See engraving of digitate leaf.)
LEGUME : The fruit of a leguminous plant ; as the pod of a pea ; a single, two-valved carpel.
LOBE : Any projection or division, especially of a somewhat rounded form.
LOMENT : A pod like the legume, of two valves, but divided into small cells, each containing a single seed.
MACULATE : Spotted.
MARGINATE : Having an edge or margin different from the rest.
MIDRID : The middle or main rib of a leaf.
NEEDLE-SHAPED : Long, slender and rigid, like the leaves of pines.
NERVE : A name for the ribs or veins of leaves when simple and parallel.
NETTED-VEINED : Furnished with branching veins forming network.
NODE : A knot ; the joint of a stem from which springs a leaf or a pair of leaves.
OBCORDATE : Heart-shaped, with the attachment by the pointed end.
OBLANCEOLATE : Lance-shaped, with the attachment at the tapering point.
OBOVATE : Ovate, but with the broad end upward.
OPPOSITE : Placed on opposite sides of some other body ; thus when leaves are opposite they are on opposite sides of the stem ; and petals on opposite sides of flowers.
ORBICULAR : Circular in outline, or nearly so.
OVAL : Broadly elliptical.
OVARY : That part of the pistil containing the ovules or future seeds, and in the course of development becomes the fruit.
OVATE : Egg-shaped ; like the section of an egg lengthwise.
PALMATE : Digitate ; resembling the hand with the outspread fingers ; spreading from the apex of a petiole as the leaflets or divisions of a leaf.
PANICLE : An open flower cluster more or less branched, after the style of a head of oats.
PAPPUS : Thistle-down, and the similar formation in other flowers.
PEDICEL : The stalk of each single flower of a cluster.
PEDUNCLE : A flower stalk of a single flower when borne singly, or of a cluster.
PELTATE : Shield-shaped ; applied to a leaf when the petiole is attached to its lower surface.
PEPO : A fruit like the Melon and Cucumber.
PERIANTH : All the flower-leaves taken collectively when they appear so much alike that they cannot be distinguished as calyx and corolla ; as, for example, in the flowers of the Lily family.
PERICARP : The ripened ovary ; the shell or rind of any fruit taken as a whole. When it separates into layers each layer may have a different name, but the whole taken together constitutes the pericarp.
PETAL : A leaf of the corolla.
PETIOLE : A leaf-stalk.
PINNATE : Feather-shaped ; a pinnate leaf consists of several leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole.
PISTIL : The central and seed-bearing of the flower, consisting of three parts, the ovary, the style and the stigma.
PLUMOSE : Feathery ; when any slender body is beset with hairs along its side, like the plume or beards on a feather.
POLLEN : The fertilizing dust or powder of the anther.
PYRAMIDAL : Shaped like a pyramid.
RACEME : A flower cluster with the flowers arranged singly, on short pedicels, along the common flower-stalk ; as the Lily of the Valley and the Dicentra.
RACHIS (the backbone) : The axis of a spike.
- RADIATE or RADIANT** : Furnished with ray-flowers distinct from disk flowers ; as in the Sunflower, &c.
RADICAL : Pertaining to the root, or apparently coming from the root.
RADICLE : The first root of a plant in the embryo.
RAY : A marginal floret of a compound flower ; as in the Aster, Sunflower, &c. ; the branch of an umbel.
RECEPTACLE : Head of a flower-stalk from which the organs of a flower grow or into which they are inserted.
REFLEXED : Bent outwards or backward.
REVOLUTE : Rolled backward.
RINGENT : Grinning, gaping open.
RIB : One of the principal pieces of the framework of a leaf.
ROOTLETS : Little roots or root-branches.
ROOTSTOCK : Root-like stem under ground ; an underground stem.
ROTATE : Wheel-shaped ; a monopetalous corolla, expanding into a flattish border, with scarcely any tube.
RUGOSE : Wrinkled, roughened with wrinkles.
SAGITTATE : Arrow-shaped.
SCABROUS : Rough to the touch.
SCANDENT : Climbing.
SCAPE : A peduncle or flower-stalk rising from the crown of a root.
SEPAL : A single part or division of the calyx.
SERRATE : Toothed, like a saw ; having the margin cut into teeth pointing forward.
SERRULATE : Same as "serrate," but with fine teeth.
SESSILE : Sitting ; without a stalk ; as a leaf without a petiole, or anther without a filament.
SILICLE : A short and broad pod of the Cress family.
SILIQUE : A long pod peculiar to the Cress family.
SINUATE : Strongly wavy.
SPADIX : A fleshy spike of flower.
SPATHE : A sheathing bract which envelopes a spadix.
SPICATE : Pertaining to or resembling a spike.
SPIKE : A flower-cluster in which the flowers are sessile on the axis or rachis, as in the Mullein.
SPINE : A thorn.
SPINDLE-SHAPED : Tapering to each end like a Radish.
SPINOSE : Thorny.
STAMEN : One of the essential organs of a flower, which secretes and furnishes the pollen or fertilizing dust ; it consists of two parts, the anther and the filament.
STAMINATE : Furnished with stamens.
STELLATE : Starry ; arranged in rays like those of a star.

POMPEII.

(See pages 216, 220 and 221.)

To alight from a railway train, to purchase a ticket of admission, to negotiate with a guide, and then, after walking a couple of hundred yards, to find oneself transported back and brought face to face with the every-day life of eighteen centuries ago, is to experience a sensation which no subsequent visiting of famous relics of the past can ever efface from the mind. An ancient ruin is but a heap of stone, whether in Mexico or in Egypt. The massive blocks of Stonehenge or those of the Ephesian Temple of Diana mean nothing to those who, from their knowledge and imagination, cannot call up mental pictures of the circumstances under which they were erected ; and it requires no small effort on the part of even those possessing the appreciative faculty to exercise it, when a locality hitherto surrounded with a halo of romance, sentiment, or historical interest, is for the first time viewed from the window of a nineteenth century railway train. Pompeii is perhaps the one exception. Tourists who have wearily ascended Pisa's leaning tower and thought of nothing but the steepness of the stairs, or who have "done" the Acropolis at Athens at sunrise, with the idea of breakfast uppermost in their minds, find in the exhumed city an interest which leaves no room for such incongruous feelings. It is the interest which attaches to all things personal, the same interest which induced thousands at the Centennial to turn their backs on the magnificent Castellani collection of antiquities and linger in the New England kitchen.

To reach Pompeii from Naples, a fifty minutes' journey by the railroad which skirts the bay is necessitated. The line cuts through the great lava stream of 1794, over two thousand feet wide and forty feet thick, at the base of Vesuvius, and passes a number of little villages, inhabited (in the face of constant danger from earthquake) on account of the great fertility of the soil. On reaching his destination, the visitor pays a small admission fee, and enters at once into streets of the ancient city.