

FOVEOLATE.—Honeycombed.

FROND.—A fern leaf. Properly the word frond includes both *stipe* and *blade*, but frequently it is used simply to designate the leafy portion.

FRUIT.—Sporangia.

FRUIT-DOT.—A sorus.

FUGACIOUS.—Short-lived ; falling early.

GLABROUS.—Smooth.

GLAND.—A minute globular or pear-shaped organ which usually secretes a resinous, waxy, gummy or aromatic product.

GLANDULAR.—Furnished with glands.

GLAUCOUS.—Covered with a very fine, powdery substance, as plums are.

GLUTINOUS.—Covered with a sticky exudation.

HABIT.—The general appearance of a plant.

HABITAT.—The natural dwelling place of an animal or plant.

HIRSUTE.—Having coarse stiff hairs.

IMBRICATED.—Overlapping or breaking joints like shingles on a roof.

INCISED.—Cut into deep sharp teeth.

INDUSIUM (PL. INDUSIA).—The thin, scale-like covering of immature sori.

INVOLUCRE.—The cup-shaped processes surrounding the sporangia in the filmy ferns ; an indusium.

LACINIATE.—Cut into deep, narrow, irregular lobes ; slashed.

LANCEOLATE.—Rather narrow and tapering to the apex ; occasionally tapering at base also.

LAMINA.—A blade ; the leafy portion of a frond.

LINEAR.—Long and narrow.

LOBE.—One of the small divisions of a frond.

LUNATE.—Shaped like a half-moon.

MARGINAL.—Situated on, or close to the margin.

MEMBRANACEOUS.—Like a membrane ; very thin and flexible.

MIDRIB.—The prolongation of the stipe through an undivided frond or pinna.

MIDVEIN.—The principal vein in a pinnule or segment.

MUCRONATE.—Having the midvein prolonged beyond the pinnule forming a point.