

THE PRINCIPAL BOTANICAL TERMS

USED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS,

ANALYTICALLY ARRANGED AND EXPLAINED.

ROOT.

The Descending Axis of the Plant.

KIND.

PRIMARY.—Those which grow from the lower extremity of the radicle. See Parts of Seed, page 19.

SECONDARY OR ADVENTITIOUS.—Those which grow from other parts of the stem than the radicle.

SHAPE.

TAP.—A distinct central axis, emitting small rootlets.

(a) *Conical*, broadest at the top and tapering to the lower end (Fig. 1). Ex., Carrot.

(b) *Fusiform*, broadest at the middle and tapering to both ends (Fig. 2). Ex., Radish.

(c) *Napiform*, Turnip-shaped (Fig. 3).

FIBROUS.—Root-fibers springing in a cluster from the radicle (Fig. 4).

(a) Roots with small fibres.

(b) *Fascicled*, clustered, thickened and fleshy (Fig. 5). Ex., Peony.

(c) *Moniliform*, necklace-shaped; cylindrical and contracted at intervals (Fig. 6).

SITUATION.

TERRESTRIAL.—Growing underground.

AERIAL.—Growing from points of the stem above ground. Ex., Indian Corn.

AQUATIC.—Growing solely in the water. Ex., Lemna.

DURATION.

ANNUAL.—Those of plants which last but one year or season.

BIENNIAL.—Those of plants which last two years or seasons.

PERENNIAL.—Those of plants which last from year to year.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

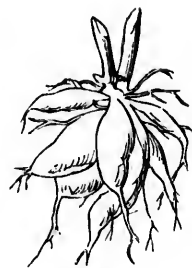


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.