

- Petals.**—The leaves of the corolla.
- Petiole.**—The stalk supporting the blade of the leaf.
- Pinnate.**—Compound leaves such as the rose.
- Pistil.**—The central part of the flower consisting of ovary style and stigma. One of the reproductive organs.
- Raceme.**—A stalk bearing a number of short-stalked flowers until it exhausts itself. Ex. Wallflower.
- Radical.**—Springing from the root.
- Regular.**—Petals and sepals equal in size and form.
- Sagittate.**—Arrow-shaped.
- Scape.**—A flower stalk which springs directly from the root.
- Sepals.**—The leaves of the calyx.
- Serrate.**—Sharp teeth directed forward like a saw.
- Sessile.**—Leaves without petioles, springing directly from the stalk.
- Spathe.**—A large sheathing bract-leaf enclosing a flower.
- Spike.**—Differs from a raceme in the flowers being sessile.
- Sporange.**—Bag containing spores.
- Spores.**—The reproductive bodies of flowerless plants.
- Spur.**—A conical projection from a sepal or petal.
- Stamens.**—Consist of filament and anther, the anther containing pollen. The third floral row.