

- CILIATE.—Fringed with fine hairs.
CIRCINATE.—Coiled, as the buds of ferns, from tip to base.
CLAVATE.—Club shaped.
COMPOUND.—Divided into two or more portions, said of the frond.
CONFLUENT.—Blended together.
CORDATE.—Heartshaped; ovate with a sinus at base.
CORIACEOUS.—Like leather in texture.
CRENATE.—With rounded teeth; said of margins.
CRENULATE.—Scalloped with small rounded teeth.
CROSIER.—An uncoiling frond.
CROWN.—The growing end of the rootstock or caudex.
CUNEATE.—Wedge shaped.
CUSPIDATE.—Terminating in a sharp, hard point.
DECIDUOUS.—Not evergreen; subject to being shed at certain seasons.
DECOMPOUND.—Several times compounded or divided.
DECUMBENT.—Not erect; bending along the ground.
DECURRENT.—Extended downward along the rachis; said of the bases of pinnae, etc.
DEFLEXED.—Bent abruptly downward.
DENTATE.—Toothed; said of the margins.
DENTICULATE.—Finely toothed.
DEPAUPERATE.—Starved; prevented from coming to its natural size through lack of nourishment.
DICHOTOMOUS.—Forked in pairs; two forked.
DIMIDIATE.—Halved, or as if one half was wanting, as in the pinnules of some *Adiantums*.
DIMORPHOUS.—Of two forms; said of ferns whose fertile and sterile fronds are not alike.
DISSECTED.—Cut into many lobes or divisions.
ELLIPTICAL.—Oblong with rounded ends.
EMARGINATE.—Notched at the summit.
ENTIRE.—Not divided; said of fronds or pinnules whose margins are without notches or teeth.
FALCATE.—Scythe shaped; curved upward.
FERTILE.—Producing spores.
FLABELLATE.—Fan-shaped.
FILIFORM.—Threadlike.