

terms. The following are some of the terms it will be necessary to use; others can be readily obtained from any good work on botany, if you are not already master of the subject, as every teacher of children should be.

PETIOLE. — This is the leaf-stem, or leaf-stalk.

MIDRIB. — This is the continuation of the petiole, and forms the axis of the leaf.

RIBS. — When the petiole divides, as it does in the maple-leaf, each of the divisions is called a rib. There is then no midrib.

VEINS. — These are the small branches which put out from the midrib, or from the ribs.

VEINLETS. — These are small branches putting out from the veins.

BLADE. — This is the broad, flat part of the leaf.

VENATION. — The lines seen upon the blade constitute what is called its venation.

MARGIN. — This is the edge of the leaf. It may be entire, that is, unbroken, as with the lilac; it may be serrate, having sharp notches, as with the syringa; it may be crenate, having broad, round notches, as with the catnip-leaf. There are many other varieties.

A LOBED LEAF. — When the notches in the margin of a leaf are deep, as with the oak and maple, the leaf is said to be lobed. The deep notches are called sinuses.

BASE AND APEX. — The part of the blade next the petiole is called the base of the leaf; the opposite part is called the apex. These are of all shapes, as cordate, or heart-shaped; hastate, or spear-shaped; acute, or sharp; obtuse, or blunt; and so on.

COMPOUND LEAF. — This consists of several leaves, or rather leaflets, attached to a common rachis, as in the rose-leaf.

RACHIS. — This is the continuation of the petiole, or stalk, to which the leaflets of a compound leaf, or to which the stems of a cluster of flowers, are attached.

PEDUNCLE. — This is the flower-stalk of a single flower or the rachis of a cluster of flowers.