

## GLOSSARY.

ACUTE—	Sharp at the end; pointed.
ALTERNATE—	(of leaves, etc.)—Not opposite each other but distributed at different heights along the stem or branch.
ANNUAL—	Of only one year's duration. <i>Winter annual</i> , a plant which sprouts in the fall, blooms the following spring, fruits and then dies.
APEX—	The top or tip of the leaf, flower, etc.
APPENDAGE—	Something added to or accompanying a principal or greater thing though not necessary to it.
APPRESSED—	Lying close and flat against.
ASCENDING—	Curving upward.
AWN—	A bristle-like appendage.
AXIL—	The angle formed by a leaf or branch with the stem.
BACTERIA—	A class of extremely small plants visible only by the aid of a microscope.
BARREN—	Fruitless; incapable of bearing seeds.
BASAL—	Connected with or belonging to the base.
BASE—	That extremity of a leaf, fruit, etc., at which it is attached to its support.
BIENNIAL—	A biennial plant requires two seasons to complete its growth. The first is spent in collecting and storing up nourishment and the second in producing flowers and seeds, after which the plant dies.
BRISTLE—	A stiff, sharp, roundish hair.
COMPOUND—	Composed of two or more similar parts united into one whole. <i>Compound leaf</i> , one divided into separate leaflets.
COMPRESSED—	Flattened.
CORNEOUS—	Horny; horn-like.
COTYLEDON—	See pages 8 and 13.
CREEPING—	Running along at or near the surface of the ground and rooting.
CROSS-FERTILIZATION—	The fertilization of a plant by pollen from another individual.