

Glossary

- Anastomose* — join and divide, forming a network
- Anther* — the part of the stamen which contains the pollen
- Aril* — a growth from the ovule stalk, partly or totally covering the seed
- Article* — a 1-seeded joint of a pod which breaks up at maturity
- Bipinnate* — term used to describe leaves on which leaflets are borne on branches from the main leaf rachis
- Bracteole* — bract attached to the flower pedicel or to the calyx
- Callus* — thickening
- Calyx* — the outer whorl of the flower which protects the petals and reproductive structures in the bud stage
- Carpel* — the basic unit of the female reproductive part of the flower, containing the ovules
- Claw* — the stalk of a petal
- Cleistogamous* — fertilization occurring without the flower opening
- Cyanogenetic* — giving rise to prussic acid when broken down by enzymes
- Corolla* — petals
- Deciduous* — in this book, used to describe organs, especially stipules, which fall off early (strictly, caducous)
- Dehiscent* — opening when ripe
- Digitate* — branching from the same point
- Filament* — the stalk of the stamen, which supports the anther
- Gland* — usually circular, often stalked structure which often secretes resins or other substances
- Herb* — a plant which has non-woody stems
- Hilum* — the scar on a seed where it was attached to its stalk
- Indehiscent* — not opening when ripe
- Keel* — the lowermost pair of petals, partly joined
- Lamina* — leaf blade
- Liane* — robust woody climber
- Linear* — long and narrow, with parallel margins
- Ovary* — the organ which contains the ovules and matures to a pod
- Ovule* — the organ which becomes a seed, following fertilization
- Pedicel* — stalk of a flower
- Peduncle* — stalk of an inflorescence
- Peltate* — with stalk attached to the back, not to an edge
- Petiole* — stalk of a leaf
- Petiolule* — stalk of a leaflet
- Phyllode* — petiole, often flattened and appearing leaf-like, which serves the functions of a leaf and usually lacks a lamina or leaflets
- Pinnate* — refers to leaves with several leaflets arising along either side of a central stalk. The term is also applied to nerves on phyllodes which arise on either side of a central nerve (penninerved)
- Pod* — the fruit of a legume
- Raceme* — inflorescence with flowers borne on short stalks on a main axis
- Rachis* — main axis of an inflorescence or of a compound leaf
- Receptacle* — the lower part of the flower, on which the floral parts are inserted
- Resin* — exudate which may appear as minute dots or give an overall varnished appearance
- Reticulate* — forming a network
- Sepal* — a segment of the calyx (mostly 5 in legume flowers)
- Sessile* — lacking a stalk
- Shrub* — plant less than c. 3m tall when well

- grown and mostly many-stemmed from the base
- Stamen* — the male reproductive part of the flower, consisting of anther and filament
- Staminode* — small stamen lacking a fertile anther
- Standard* — the uppermost petal
- Stigma* — the surface which receives pollen at the tip of the style
- Stipel* — usually small stipule-like organs at the base of a leaflet
- Stipule* — bracts on either side of the point of attachment of a petiole to a stem
- Strophiole* — an appendage to the point of attachment of a seed to its stalk
- Style* — the stalk-like organ attached by its base to the ovary and with the stigma at its tip
- Subshrub* — low-growing shrub
- Tuber* — swollen underground storage organ
- Umbel* — inflorescence with flower-pedicels all arising together from the tip of the peduncle
- Valve* — one side of the pod
- Whorl* — in leaves, 3 or more arising from the same level on the stem
- Wings* — in Fabaceae, the two petals on either side of the keel