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A LEXICON

FOR THE USE OF

DRUGGISTS

AND

STUDENTS IN PHARMACY

WAGGAMAN

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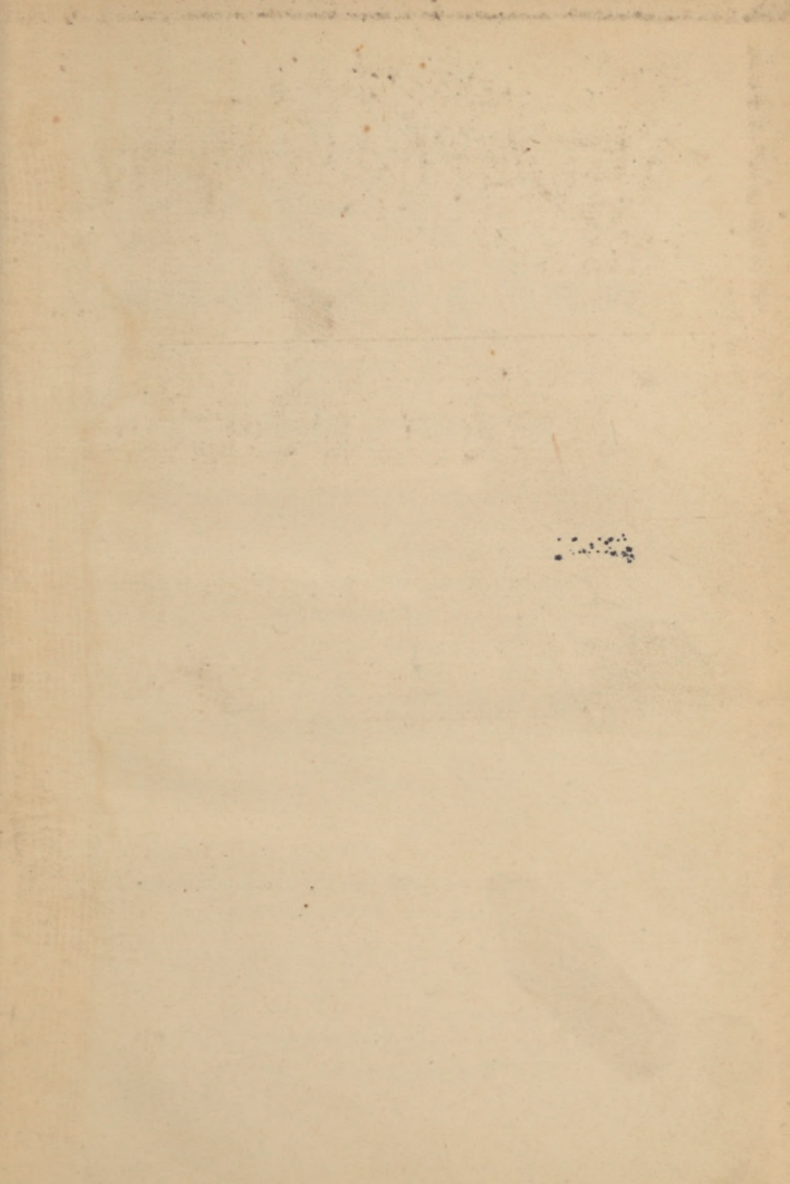
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A LEXICON

FOR THE USE OF

Druggists and Students in Pharmacy

CONTAINING

MANY WORDS NOT IN GENERAL USE

—ALSO—

ALL THE TERMS USED IN MATERIA MEDICA AND
BOTANY, THEIR DERIVATION AND CORRECT
PRONUNCIATION

By

SAMUEL WAGGAMAN, M.D., PHAR. D.

PROFESSOR IN THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

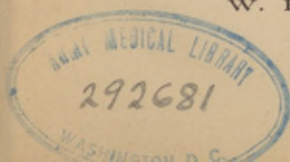


With an Addenda of Abbreviations used by Physi-
cians in Prescribing, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. H. MORRISON

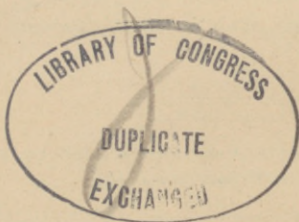
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ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

Abbreviations Used in the Book.

<i>A. S.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ANGLO SAXON
<i>Celt.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	CELTIC
<i>Dan.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	DANISH
<i>Dut.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	DUTCH
<i>Eng.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ENGLISH
<i>F.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	FRENCH
<i>Gael.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	GAELIC
<i>Ger.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	GERMAN
<i>Gr.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	GREEK
<i>Icel.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ICELANDIC
<i>It.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ITALIAN
<i>Lat.,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	LATIN

PREFACE.

This little work is offered to the Druggists and Students in Pharmacy as a book of ready reference, trusting they may find within its pages much useful information. I claim no originality in its construction, but only a great amount of labor and patience in selecting such words as would be useful. I have consulted the most prominent and learned lexicologists on the derivation and pronunciation of the words selected, avoiding at the same time any alphabet that would require a collegiate education to understand.

In course of preparation a Compendium, for the use of students in pharmacy, embracing Botanic Materia Medica and other useful information which will greatly aid those studying pharmacy and medicine.

DRUGGIST'S LEXICON.

Abietic—abi-et-ic (La. *abies*, the fir tree). Pertaining to the fir tree.

Abortive—a-bor-tive (Lat. *abortio*, a miscarriage, from *orior*, I arise). Where the plant, flower or fruit fails to come to maturity.

Absinthe—(Fr. *absinth*). A well known compound liqueur composed of wormwood and other ingredients; a French intoxicating beverage.

Acacia—à-kà-shi-a (Lat. *acacia*; Gr. *akaki*, a thorn). A tree known as the Egyptian thorn; the *acacia vera*, which yields the well known gum arabic.

Acanaceous or **Acanthaceous**—a-kan-tha-shus (Gr. *akantha*, a spine). A plant armed with spines or thorns.

Acaulous—a-kaw-lis, also **Acauline** (Gr. *a*, without; *kaulos*, a stalk). Stemless, a plant without a visible stalk.

Acerose—as-er-oz, also **Acerous** (Lat. *acus*, a

needle or chaff; *acer*, sharp). Applied to leaves like the pine tree.

Acetyl—as-et-il (Lat. *acetum*, acid vinegar; Gr. *hute*, matter). The hypothetical radical of acetic acid.

Acheillary—ak-il-er-i (Gr. *a*, without; *cheilos*, a lip). An undeveloped lip-shaped petal, occurring as a rule in the orchid family.

Achene—ak-é-ne, also **Achaenium**, ak-e-nium (Gr. *achanes*, from; *a*, not, without; *chaino*, I crack or yawn). A one-seeded seed vessel which does not crack or open.

Achlamydeous—ak-lam-id-e-us (Gr. *a*, without; *chlamus*, a loose, warm cloak). Naked flowers, plants having no floral envelop.

Acicular—a-sik-u-lar (Lat. *acus*, a needle; *acic-ular*, a little needle). Applied to chemicals of mineral and vegetable origin.

Acid—as-id (Lat. *acidus*, sharp to the taste, sour; from *aceo*, I am sour or sharp; connected with *acus*, a needle). A body which unites with bases to form salts; but chemically speaking, acids are not always sour.

Acinaceous—as-i-na-shus (Lat. *acinus*, a stone or seed in a berry). Full of kernels.

Acinaciform—as-in-as-i-form (Lat. *acinaces*, a straight sword or sabre). Leaves shaped like a Turkish scimeter or sword.

Aconite—ak-o-nit (Lat. *aconitum*; Gr. *akonitum*). A poisonous plant commonly known as monk's hood or wolf's bane, used as a medicine. Nat. order Ranunculaceæ.

Acotyledon—a-kot-i-le-don (Gr. *a*, without; *kotyledon*, a seed lobe). A plant whose germs have no seed lobes.

Acrogen—ak-ro-jen (Gr. *akros*; *gennao*, I produce). A plant which increases its growth at the top; summit grower, as in the ferns, horsetails and club mosses.

Adventitious—ad-ven-tish-us (Lat. *adventitius*, abroad, foreign, from *adventus*, a coming to, an arrival, from *ad*, from, and *venio*, I come). Abnormal position, accidental, relating, in botany, to false position of organs in the plant, as roots growing on aerial stems.

Aerophytes—ar-ó-fits (Gr. *aer*, air; *phuton*, a plant). Plants that live and flourish exclusively on and in the air.

Estivation—(see estivation). The plants that blossom in summer.

Agamous—ag-a-mus (Gr. *a*, without; *gomos*, marriage). Plants that have no visible organs of reproduction.

Aggregate—ag-gra-gat (Lat. *aggrego*, I gather together, as in a flock; from *grex*, a flock). A number of compound flowers also used in the umbellate, cymose, glumose and spadiceous inflorescence.

Albuminous—(Lat. *albus*, white). Having the nature of albumen.

Alburnum—(Lat. *albus*, white). The soft, white portion of a tree next to the bark; the sap wood.

Alchemy—al-ke-mi (Arabic *al*, and *kimia*, the

secret art). The art that professes to convert the baser metals into gold.

Alembic—a-lem-bik (Arabic *hle*o or *al*, the, and *ambig*, a chemical vessel; Spanish *alambique*). A vessel, shaped like a gourd, for chemical purposes.

Algae—al-je (Lat. sea weed.) An aquatic plant.

Alkali—al-ka-li (Arabic *alqali*, the salt of ashes). A substance like soda or potash, capable of neutralizing an acid.

Alliaceus—al-li-a-shus (Lat. *allium*, garlic). An onion-like odor.

Allopathy—al-lop-a-thi (Gr. *allos*, another, and *pathos*, a disease). The practice of medicine which consists in using drugs which produce an opposite condition from that of the disease to be cured or alleviated.

Amaranth—am-a-ranth (Lat. *amarantus*, unfading). A flower inclined to a purple color.

Amber—am-ber (Fr. *ambre*; Spanish *ambra*; Arabic *anbar*). A fossil gum resin of a transparent yellow color, found in the Baltic sea.

Ambergris—am-ber-gres (Fr. *ambre*, and *gris*, gray). A waxy, ash-colored substance; a secretion of the sperm whale; a fragrant drug.

Ament, or **Amentum**—(Lat. a leather thong). A catkin or an imperfect flower. Example: the willow, like a rope or a cat's tail.

Amphigens—am-fi-jenz (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, both, and *genos*, birth). Plants that grow on all sides. Example: lichens.

Amphitropal — am-fit-ro-pal (Gr. *amphi*, around, and *tropeo*, I turn). Where the embryo of a seed turns or curves so much as to bring both ends close together towards the hilum.

Amplexicaul—am-pleks-i-kawl (Lat. *amplector*, I embrace, and *caulis*, stem). Leaves that embrace the stem. Examples: honeysuckle, jasmine, etc.

Ampulla—am-pul-la (Lat.) A flask or bottle.

Analogy—ànal-o-ji (Gr. *ana*, similar to; and *logos*, ratio, proportion, discourse). The resemblance between the one thing and another; similarity or likeness.

Analysis—a-nal-i-sis (Gr. *ana*, again; *lusi*, loosing). A separation of a compound into its elements; in botany, the separation of the proximate principles of a plant, oils, resins and alkaloids.

Anastomose — an-as-to-moz (Gr. through; *stoma*, a mouth). In botany, the union of vessels, as in the delicate crossings and unions of the veins of a leaf.

Anatomy—a-nat-o-mi (Gr. *ana*, up, and *tome*, a cutting). The art of separating the different parts of the plant or animal; called dissection.

Anatropal—a-nat-ro-pal, also *anatropus* (Gr. *ana*, up or over, and *trepo*, I turn). In botany, where the hilum and micropyle come near each other; an inverted ovule.

Androcæum—an-dro-se-um (Gr. *aner*, genitive, *andros*, a man). The male organs of plants.

Androgynous—an-droj-i-nus (Gr. *aner*, a man, and *gune* a woman). Of both sexes; hermaphrodite; having male and female organs on the same footstalk.

Anemone or **Anemony**—a-nem-o-ne (Gr. *anemos*, wind). Anemone patens, wind flower.

Angiosperms—an-ji-o-spermz (Gr. *anggeion*, a vessel, *sperma*, a seed). Plants that have their seeds enclosed or encased in a seed vessel.

Anisostemonous—an-i-sos-tem-o-nus (Gr. *anisos*, unequal: Lat. *stamen*, a thread, a fibre). Stamens not as numerous as the floral envelops.

Annelida—an-nel-i-da or an-nelids (Lat. *annelus*, a little ring: Gr. *eidos*, resemblance). The lower order of animals whose bodies are largely made up of rings. Examples: leech and earth-worm.

Annular—an-nu-lar (Lat. *annulus*, a ring). In botany, made up of rings. Example: ring or annular tissue.

Anodyne—an-o-din (Gr. *an*, without, *odune*, pain). Any medicine that relieves pain; soothing. Example: opium, hyoscyamus, hops, etc.

Anomopteris—an-o-mop-ter-is (Gr. *anomos*, without rule, and *pteris*, fern). Fossil ferns, differing from all recent ones.

Antacid—ant-as-id (Gr. *anti*, against; Lat.

acidus, acid). Any substance that neutralizes an acid. Examples: potash, soda, magnesia, etc.

Anthelmintic—an-thel-min-tik (Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmius*, a tape worm). Any medicine that is destructive to intestinal worms.

Anther—an-ther (Gr. *antheros*, flowery, blooming). The head or top part of the stamen; the part secreting the pollen.

Antheriferous—an-ther-i-fer-us (Gr. *antheros*; Lat. *fero*, I bear). Bearing anthers.

Anthesis—an-the-sis (Gr. *anthesis*, bloom, from the word *anthos*, a flower). A word used to indicate the opening or bursting of a flower.

Anthocarpus—an-tho-kar-pus (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *karpos*, fruit). Formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of blossoms united into one body.

Anthodium—an-tho-di-um (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *duo*, I put on). A term used to designate the head of a flower. Example: in the compositæ.

Anthology—an-thol-o-ji (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *logos*, a discourse). A discourse on flowers; a selection or collection.

Anthophore—an-tho-for (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *phero*, I carry). In botany, the stalk supporting the inner floral envelope, and separating it from the calyx.

Antiphlogistic—an-ti-flo-jis-tik (Gr. *anti*, against, *phlogizo*, I consume, or burn up).

Medicines which check or have a tendency to subdue inflammations. Examples: calomel, and the antimonial salts, etc.

Antiseptic—an-ti-sep-tik (Gr. *anti*, against, *septos*, putrid). Any chemical plant or medicine that opposes rottenness or decay.

Antispasmodic—an-ti-spas-mod-ik (Gr. *anti*, against, *spasmos*, spasm or convulsion). A medicine that has the power to control or allay nervousness and cure spasmodic pains.

Antitropal—an-tit-ro-pal, also antitropus (Gr. *anti*, against, and *trepo*, I turn). In botany, at the extremity most remote from the eye of the seed, as the radicle from the hilum.

Antrorse—an-trors (Lat. *ante*, before, and *versum*, to turn). Applied to plants whose flowers or leaves grow in an upward direction toward the summit of some particular point.

Aperient—a-per-i-ent (Lat. *aperiens*, opening). Any mild laxative medicine that gently moves the bowels.

Apetalous—a-pet-a-lus (Gr. *a*, without, *petalon*, a flower-leaf). A flower without petals.

Apex—a-peks (Lat. *apexes* or *apices*, top, summit). The top or summit of a flower; the point of a leaf extremity.

Aphrodisiac—af-ro-diz-i-ak (Gr. *aphrodisios*, pertaining to Venus). Any medicine that excites the animal in man, or excites the sexual appetites.

Aphyllous—ap-fil-lus (Gr. *a*, without, *phullon*, a leaf). Without, destitute of leaves.

Apocarpous—ap-o-kar-pus (Gr. *apo*, from, *karpōs*, fruit). Applied to fruits when the carpels are separable, entirely separate, or only partially united.

Apophysis—a-pof-i-sis (Gr. *apo*, from, and *phuo*, I grow). A term used in anatomy to indicate a protuberance or a process of bone. Example: In the thigh and bones of the arm. In botany, any irregular swelling on the surface of a plant or any enlargement at the base of a seed-vessel.

Apothecary—a-poth-e-kar-i (Lat. *apotheca*, a storehouse; Gr. *apothēke*, *apo*, from, *thēke*, a box or chest). One who prepares and sells drugs and medicines.

Apothecium—ap-o-the-sha-um. In botany, a case or cluster of spore cells (in lichens, as a rule) cup-shaped.

Apyrenus—a-pi-re-nus (Gr. *a*, without, and *pyren*, a seed). Fruit which produce no seed. Example: Some varieties of the cultivated orange and pineapple, etc.

Arachnoid—a-rack-noyd (Gr. *arachne*, a spider, *eidos*, form). In anatomy the spider-like membrane covering the brain, termed pia-mater. In botany, a tissue of fine downy fibres.

Arbor, or **arbour**—ar-ber (Lat., a tree). A place shaded either by trees or vines.

Arborescent—ar-bo-res-ent (Lat. *arboresco*, I grow to a tree). Resembling a tree; becoming woody.

Arefaction—ar-e-fak-shun (Lat. *areo*, I am dry, *facio*, I make). The act of drying; the act of plants drying rapidly.

Aril or **arillus**—a-ril-lus (French, *arille*; Spanish, *arillo*, and from the Lat. *aridus*, dry). The covering or exterior of a seed attached at the base only. Example: the mace of the nutmeg.

Arnica—ar-ni-ka (Gr. *arnion*, a little lamb; from *ars*, a lamb). So called from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat or wool of the lamb. Leopard's bane, the Arnica Montana.

Aroma—a-ro-ma (Gr. *aroma*; French, *arome*, the odor or fragrant principle of plants). Scent, perfume, etc.

Arrack—ar-rak (Arabic *arag*, sweet juice). An intoxicating beverage or spirituous liquor distilled from rice, cocoanut, etc., and used as a drink in the East Indies and Arabia.

Artemesia—ar-te-miz-i-a (Gr. *Artemis*). One of the names of Diana in mythology. She is said to have presided over women in child-bed. Mother-herb, a genus of plants. Examples: Wormwood and mugwort, etc.

Asafœtida—as-a-fet-i-da (Lat. *asa*, a gum, and *fœtidus*, fœtid; Arabic, *asa*, healing). A gum resin; a medicine; the narthex asafœtida.

Asbestos—as-bes-tos or asbestus (Gr. *asbestos*, unquenchable). A fibrous mineral of the Hornblende family, resembling fibres of flax, called rock-wood, rock-cork, mountain leather, etc.

Ascidium—as-sid-i-um (Gr. *askidion*, a little bag). In botany, a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out, and closed by the blade of the leaf like a lid. Example: the pitcher-plant leaf.

Ascus—as-kus (Gr. *askos*, a cavity or bladder). In botany a bladder-like tubular cell, many of which cells are to be found in the substance of lichens and fungi. The cells contain thin sporules.

Asperifolious—as-per-i-fo-li-us (Lat. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf). Having leaves rough or harsh to the touch.

Aspergilliformis — as-per-jil-li-for-mis, (Lat. *aspergo*, and *forma*, shape). A term used in botany, when little knobs or tufts of fibres assume the form of a brush.

Aspermous—a-sper-mus (Gr. *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed). Plants devoid of seed; seedless.

Asphodel—as-fo-del (Gr. *asphodelos*, a plant sacred to Prosperine, a mythological character). The king's spear or the day lily—and some assert it is the daffodil, and not the lily.

Aspidium—as-pid-i-um (Gr. *aspidos*, a shield). A genus of ferns.

Atropia, Atropine, Atropina—(Gr. *atropos* (mythology), one of the fates whose duty it was to cut the thread of life). The alkaloid of atropia belladonna, obtained from root and leaves.

Attar, also **Otto**—(Hindoo, *utr.*, Arabic, *itr.*;

essence perfume). Any oil extracted from the flower as a perfume. Example: rose neroli.

Auriculated—aw-rik-u-la-ted (Lat. *auricula*, the ear-flap). Petals or leaves having or bearing a resemblance to the human ear.

Auriform—aw-ri-fawrm (Lat. *auris*, an ear, and *forma*, shape). Leaves and petals resembling the human ear.

Autumnal—(Lat. *autumnus*, the autumn, from *auctus*, increased). Abundant, the third season. In botany, relating to flowers and seeds maturing in the autumn.

Avenaceous—av e-na-shus (Lat. *avena*, oats). Like oats.

Avoirdupois—av-er-du-poyz (French, *avoir*, to have, and *du*, of the; *poids*, weight). Sixteen ounces to the pound, sold by weight, etc.

Awn—awn (Icelandic, *ogn*; Gr. *achne*, chaff, beard). As in beard of grass and oats, chaff of rye.

Axil—ak-sil (Lat. *axilla*, the arm-pit). The upper angle formed by the attachment of a leaf or flower to the stalk or stem.

Axillary—Arising from the axil in plants.

Axunge—ak-sunj, also **Axungea**, ak-sun-ji-a (Lat. *axis*, an axle-tree: and *unguo*, I smear). The firmest part of animal fat; lard.

Baccate—bak-kat (Lat. *bacca*, a berry; *bacciferous*, from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to produce). Producing berries.

Badius—bad-i-us (Lat). A brown color; chestnut-like in color.

Bast—(Dutch, *bast*, bark or peel; Swedish, *basta*, to bind). The inner bark.

Begonia—be-go-ni-a. An interesting genus of plants named after a French botanist, Mons. Begon.

Belladonna—bel-la-don-na (Italian, *bella*, beautiful, and *donna*, a lady). The active principle atropia is from the Gr. *atropos*, the name of one of the fates mentioned in mythology whose duty was to cut the thread of life.

Bicapsular—bi-kap-su-lar (Lat. *bis*, twice, *capsular*, a little chest). Having two seed capsules to each flower.

Biennial—bi-en-ni-al (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year). Applied to plants and flowers, that bear their seeds and flowers at the end of the second year and die.

Biferous—bif-er-us (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *fero*, I carry). Bearing fruit and flowers twice a year.

Bifurcated—bi-fer-ka-ted (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork). Separated into two heads or branches.

Bilabiate—bi-la-bi-at (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip). The mouth of any tubular organ, divided into two portions termed lips.

Bilateral—bi-lat-er-al (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *latus*, a side). On or toward opposite sides of the plant.

Bilocular—bi-lok-u-lar (Lat. *bis*, twice, *loculus*, a little place). A fruit or seed containing two cells.

Bipetalous—bi-pet-a-lus (Lat. *bis*, twice; Gr. *petalon*, a leaf). A flower with only two petals or flower-leaves.

Biplicate—bi-plicat (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *plico*, I fold). Double fold, in a transverse manner, as in some seed lobes.

Bipinnate—bi-pin-nat (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *pinna* or *pinno*, a feather). Having the leaflets arranged doubly winged or opposite, feather-like.

Bisect—bi-sekt (Lat. *bis*, twice, *sectus*, to cut or divide.) To cut or divide into two equal tions.

Bisexual—bi-seks-u-al (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *sexus*, male or female). Of both sexes, hermaphrodite.

Bite—bit (Goth. *beitan* ; Icelandic, *bita*, to tear to pieces, to crush with teeth). A root, leaf or flower that has the appearance of being bitten off short. See premorse.

Blastema—blas-te-ma (Gr. *blastano*, I germinate). The entire embryo or life of the plant.

Blastoderm—blas-to-derm (Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *derma*, the skin). The spot point or germinal disc of the egg, seen after the hen has set for a day or two.

Boll—bol (Dutch, a head). A capsule or pod of a plant. Example: cotton, etc.

Bolus—bo-lus (Lat. *bolus*, a mass ; Gr. *bolos*, a lump). A soft pill mass ; a huge pill.

Borage—bo-raj-new (Lat. *borago*, said to be a corruption of *corago*, from *cor*, the heart, and

ago, I bring). A medicinal plant supposed to have the power to strengthen the heart.

Botany—bot-a-ni (Gr. *botane*, herbage, fodder; also from *bookein*, to feed or graze upon the herbage). A branch of natural history which treats of plants, their structure, habits, etc

Botryoidal—bot-ri-oy-dal (Gr. *botrus*, a bunch of grapes; *eidos*, shape). Resembling a bunch of grapes. See raceme.

Bough—bow (A. S. *bog*, *bugan*, to bend). The arm or main branch of a tree.

Bourgeon—boor-jon (Fr. *bourgeon*, pronounced boor-jon, a young sprout or bud of a vine). The first shoot or bud of a plant.

Bracheate—bra-ka at (Lat. *brachium*, the arm). A plant or shrub having opposite branches at right angles to each other.

Brachyphyllum—brak-i-fil-um (Gr. *brachas*, short, and *phullon*, a leaf). An extinct cone-bearing plant (fossil) with terminal twigs with ovate, scale-like leaves.

Bracts—brakts (Lat. *bractea*, a thin leaf of metal). In botany, modified or imperfect leaves at the foot of a flower stalk.

Bud—bud (Bohemian, *bodka*, a point; *bodek*, a thorn). The shoot or sprout of a plant, flower, leaf; the unexpanded flower or leaf.

Bulb—bulb (Lat. *bulbus*; Gr. *bolbos*, a globular root). A root made up of layers or scales. Example: the onion.

Bulbiferous—bul-bif-er-us. Bulbous, bulblet. Terms applied to bulbs.

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Bracheate—bra-ka-at (Lat. *brachium*, the arm). A plant or shrub having opposite branches at right angles to each other.

Brachyphyllum—brak-i-fil-um (Gr. *brachas*, short, and *phullon*, a leaf). An extinct cone-bearing plant (fossil) with terminal twigs with ovate, scale-like leaves.

Bracts—brakts (Lat. *bractea*, a thin leaf of metal). In botany, modified or imperfect leaves at the foot of a flower stalk.

Bud—bud (Bohemian, *bodka*, a point; *bodek*, a thorn). The shoot or sprout of a plant, flower, leaf; the unexpanded flower or leaf.

Bulb—bulb (Lat. *bulbus*; Gr. *bolbos*, a globular root). A root made up of layers or scales. Example: the onion.

Bulbiferous—bul-bif-er-us. Bulbous, bulblet. Terms applied to bulbs.

Byssus—bis-sus (Lat.; Gr. *bussos*, fine flax).

In botany, the delicate tufts of mould of fungus growth springing from damp walls or decayed vegetable matter.

Byssaceous—bis-sa-shus. A term used to indicate the delicate cotton or wool-like filaments of plants.

Byssoid—bis-soyd (Gr. *bussos* and *eidos*, form).

A term used to indicate delicacy in structure; cobweb-like.

Caducous—ka-du-kus (Lat. *caducus*, falling from, *cado*, to fall). The early falling of the leaves of a tree or shrub.

Cæspitose—ses-pi-toz (Lat. *cæpes*, turf). In botany, a term applied to plants which grow in turf-like patches.

Cajeput—ka-ja-put (Malay). A volatile oil of a green color, aromatic and stomachic.

Calathiform—ka-lath-i-form (Gr. *kalathis*, a basket; Lat. *forma*, shape). Like a hemisphere, concave or cup-shape.

Callose—kal-loz (Lat. *callus*, hard, thick skin, and *kallo*, Finnish, meaning the hard, bony part of the head). Spots of hard tissue.

Calumba—ka-lum-ba, calumbo (from *kalumb*, the name given to it in Mozambique). The root of the jateorrhiza columbo.

Calyptra—ka-lip-tra (Gr. *kaluptra*, a covering for the head of a woman). The covering or hoods found on the mosses during flowering.

Calyx—ka-lik, plural calyxes or calyces (Lat. From the Gr. *kalux*, the cup of a flower). The

envelope or outer covering of the lower portion of a flower.

Calyculate—ka-lik-u-late. A flower having the appearance of a double calyx.

Cambium—kam-bi-um (new Lat.) The sap between the young wood and the bark of the tree or plant; the cambium layer, the young, white wood of the tree underneath the bark.

Camellia—ka-mel-i-a (named after a Jesuit of Moravia who travelled much in Asia). A flower much admired.

Chamomile—kam-o-mil (Gr. *chamai*, melon, earth apple). So called from the odor of its flower (anthemis). Nat. order, Compositæ.

Campanulate—kam-pan-u-lat (Lat. *campanula*, a little bell). Plants that bear bell-shaped flowers.

Campulitropous—kam-pu-lit-ro-pus (Gr. *kampulos*, curved, and *trepo*, I turn). When the seed is so bent that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilum and chalaze being together. Campulitropal has the same meaning.

Cantharides—kan-thar-i-dez (Gr. *kantharis*, a kind of bottle). Spanish flies. So called from the brown color.

Caoutchouc—koo-chook (a native Indian word). India rubber, the dried juice of various tropical plants. Nat. order, Euphorbiaceæ.

Capillary—kap-il-ler-a (Lat. *capillus*, a hair). Resembling a hair in minuteness; delicate tubes or fibres through which pass moisture.

Capitulum—ka-pit-u-lum (Lat. *capitulum*, a

little head. A flower composed of a number of flowerets arranged without stems on the top of a single flower-stalk. Example: clover.

Capriolate—kap-ri-o-lat (Lat. *capreolus*, a tendrill of a vine, a wild goat). Having tendrils.

Capsicum—kap-si-kum (Lat. *capsicum*, from *capsa*, a box, a chest, red or Cayenne pepper). *Capsicum annum*, *capsicum fastigiatum*. Nat. order, Solanaceæ.

Capsule—kap-sul (Lat. *capsula*, a little chest). The vessel or cavity in which a seed is enclosed. Example: poppy-head.

Capsular—kap-su-lar. A hollow; full of cells.

Carminative—kar-min-a-tiv (Italian, from *carminare*, to card wool, to break up humors). Medicine that has a warming sense after being swallowed; to expel wind and cure flatulence.

Carpel—kar-pel (Gr. *karpós*, fruit). One of the parts composing the innermost sets of the floral envelope by which the complete flower is separable.

Carpology—kar-pol o-ji (Gr. *karpós*, fruit, and *logos*, a discourse). The study of fruits; a treatise on fruits.

Carpophore—kar-po-for (Gr. *karpós*, fruit, and *phero*, I carry). A term used when the stalk bears the pistil and raises it above the stamens.

Carthamus—kar-tha-mus (Gr. *kathairo*, I purge, I purify). The Latin name for dyer's saffron, safflower.

Caryopsis—kar-i-op-sis (Gr. *karuon*, a nut or

kernel, and *opais*, sight, form). A dry one-seeded fruit within a thin covering or pericarp. Examples: wheat, barley, etc.

Castor-oil—kas-tor-oyl (said to be a corruption of the word castus oil, the sacred oil). Palma Christi oil; the oil of the *Ricinus communis* obtained by cold-process pressure.

Catapetalous—kat - a - pet - a - lus (Gr. *kata*, under, and *petalon*, a petal). A flower having its petals held together.

Cataplasm—kat-a-plazm (Gr. *kata*, down, *plasso*, I mould). A poultice or plaster.

Catarrh—ka-tar (Lat. *catarrhus*; from the Gr. *kala*, down, and *rheo*, I flow). A chronic cold in the head or an exudation from any mucous membrane.

Caudate—kaw-dat (Lat. *cauda*, a tail). The thread-like attachment at the bottom of the seed of a plant.

Caudated—kaw-da-ted. Applied to seeds having a tail-like appendage.

Caudex—kaw-deks (Lat. the trunk). The main axis or trunk of a plant or tree.

Caulescent—kaw-les-ent (Lat. *caulis*, a stalk). Having a true stem on stems or stalks.

Cell—sell (Lat. *cella*, a hiding place). A small cavity.

Cellular—(Lat. *cellula*, a little cell). Consisting of a number of cells.

Celliferous—Cellular, and *fero*, I bear. Producing cells.

Cellulose—sel-u-loz. A compound of H. O.

and C. which goes to make up the principal part of the cell structure of plants.

Centimetre or **Centimeter**—sen-ti-me-ter (Lat. *centum*, a hundred; Gr. *metron*, a measure). A French measure of length, 0.3937 inch, about 2.5 of an English inch.

Cerate—se rat (Lat. *cera*, wax; Italian, *cero*). Any ointment containing wax.

Ceracious—se-ra-shus. Applied to flowers that have a wax-like appearance.

Ceratium—se-ra-shi-um (Gr. *keras*, a horn). A long one-celled pericarp with two valves, many seeded, horn shaped.

Cereals—se-ri-als (Lat. *cerealis*, pertaining to grain, to the goddess of agriculture Ceres). All kinds of grain.

Cerebellum—ser a-bell-um (Lat., Ital., *cerebello*, the back and lower part of the brain base).

Cerebrum—ser-e-brum (Lat.). The front and larger brain.

Cerebriform—(Lat. *cerebrum*, and *forma*, shape, brain-like). Example: kernel of the hickory nut, etc

Cerulean—se-ru-li an (Lat. *cæruleus*, dark blue). Flowers of a sky-blue color.

Cespitose—ses-pi-toz (Lat. *cespes*, turf, turfy). Plants that have a turf-like root.

Cestoid—ses-toyd (Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, *eidos*, form). Like a girdle; intestinal worms, with long, flat bodies. Example: tape worms.

Cetaceous—se-ta-shus (Gr. *ketos*; Lat. *cetus*, a whale). Pertaining to whales.

Chaff—chaf (Dutch *keffen*; Ger. *kaff*, to bark, to hull; idle winds, etc.; to chatter, to talk). The hull of oats, wheat, etc.

Chalza—ka-la-za, sometimes **Chalaze** (Gr. *chalaza*, a small knob or tubercle). The point or scar where the vessels of nutrition enter the nucleus of the ovule, or seed.

Chalybeate—ka-lib-i-at (Lat. *chalybs*; Gr. *chalups*, very hard iron). A medicine or water containing iron in solution.

Charlatan—shar-la-tan (Spanish *charlar*, to chatter; Italian, *charlatano*, a quack doctor). A pretender; one who pretends to do more than he can.

Chartaceous—shar-ta-shus (Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartes*, paper). Any plant or leaf flexible and thin like paper.

Chemistry—kem-is-tri (Arabic *kimia*, the occult art; Gr. *chumos*, juice). The science which ascertains the nature of all bodies and their radicals. Organic chemistry treats of the structure of all animal and vegetable substances.

Chlorophyll—chlo-ro-fil (Gr. *chloros*, grass green; and *phyllon*, a leaf). The green coloring matter in plants and leaves.

Chorion—ko-ri-on (Gr. *chorion*, skin). In medicine the external membrane investing the foetus in the womb. In botany, the fluid or jelly investing the ovule in its earliest stages.

Chorisis—kor-i-sis (Gr. *chorizo*, I separate). The act of separating of one part of an organ

to form a scale or the doubling of any organ of a plant.

Chrysanthemum—kri-san-the-mum (Gr. *chrusos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower). A genus of compound flowers of many colors.

Cicatricula—cica-tric-u-la (Lat. *cicatrix*, a scar). The scar left after the falling of the leaf, the hilum of the seed. In anatomy, the point of life which first shows itself in the egg; the protoplasm.

Ciliated—(Lat. *cilium*, an eyelid with the lashes growing on it). Furnished or surrounded with parallel hairs, fibres or bristles.

Cinenchyma—si-nen-ki-ma (Gr. *kinéo*, I move, *engchuma*, an infusion). The milky tissue formed by interlacing of the various vessels of the plant.

Cinnamon—(Hebrew and Gr. *kinnamon*). The bark of a tree or spice bush of Borneo, cassia cinnamomum.

Cinque-foil—singk-foil (Fr. *cinque*, five, and Lat. *foium*, a leaf). A genus of plants, the Potentillas, five fingered, five leaflets.

Circinate—ser-si-nat (Lat. *circino*, I turn around). In botany, rolled in from the summit towards the base, as in the frond of the fern, like a crosier.

Cirrrose—sir-roz (Lat. *cirrus*, a curl). Having or giving off tendrils.

Cirriferos—sir-rif-er-us (Lat. *cirrus*, and *fero*, I bear). Plants having or bearing tendrils.

Civet—siv-et (Fr. *civette*; Italian *zibetto*, a substance from the civet cat). A gland between the prepuce and anus of the cat, used as a perfume.

Clavate—kla-vat (Lat. *clava*, a club, Sanscrit, *cula*, a lance or club). Club shaped. Example: *Lycopodium*, club moss.

Clematis—klem-a-tis (Gr. *klematis*, a vine branch, a small twig). A genus of plants mostly climbing. Example: *Clematis* or virgin's bower.

Clove—klov (Lat. *clovis*, a nail; Dutch *krugdnaegel*, the nail spice). Clove spice; unexpanded flower.

Clyster—klis-ter (Fr. *clystere*; Gr. *kluzo*, I wash or rinse). An injection for the bowels.

Coagulate—ko-ag-u-late (Lat. *coagulare*, to curdle). To congeal, to change from a fluid into a thick mass, as the sap of various trees.

Coalesce—ko-a les (Lat. *coalescere*, to grow together). To unite; to grow together.

Coated—(Fr. *cotte*; Italian, *cotta*, a coat or frock). Having coats or layers.

Cocciferous—kok-sif-er-us (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and from Lat. *fero*, I bear). Trees and plants that produce berries.

Coculus Indicus—(Lat. Indian berry). Fish berries, poison.

Cochineal—(Spanish, *cochinilla*, a wood louse). A small insect used in medicine, and as a dye.

Cochleariform—kok-ler-i-fawrm (Lat. *cochlear*, a spoon, and *forma*, a shape). Shaped

like a spoon. In botany, leaves on petals spoon-shaped.

Collenchyma—kol-len-ki-ma (Gr. *kollo*, glue, and *engchuma*, a tissue). The substance between the uniting cells.

Collodion—(Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form). A solution of gun cotton in ether.

Comose—ko-moz (Lat. *coma*, a hair). Furnished with hairs pubescent, as in the seeds of the willow.

Compositæ—kom-poz-i-te (Lat. *compositus*, put together, compound). The largest natural order of plants. Example: dandelion, daisy, etc.

Contuse—kon-tuz (Lat. *contusum*, a bruise, from *con* and *tusus*, beaten). In medicine, the pounding of an herb or root in a mortar.

Convection—(Lat. *convectum*, to convey). The act of conveying or transmitting heat through fluids.

Convolute—kon-vo-lot, also **Convolute** (Lat. *con*, and *volutus*, together, curled). Rolled, curled or winding up; twisted.

Cordate—kor-dat (Lat. *cor*, heart). Cordated, leaves of plants which resemble the heart in shape; heart-shaped.

Coriaceous—ko-ri-a shus (Lat. *corium*; Gr. *chorion*, skin, hide). Leaves of a leathery texture. Example: laurel, magnolia leaves.

Corolla—ko-rol-la (Lat. *corolla*, a small wreath or crown). The crown of the flower, usually the colored portion.

Corona—ko-ro-na (Lat. *corona*, a crown). The circumference or margin of a compound flower; the margin of the corolla.

Corrugated—kor-roo-gat-ed (Lat. *corrugatum*, to make full of wrinkles; from *cor* and *nega*, to wrinkle). When the leaf or petal is folded or wrinkled; furrowed.

Cortex—kor-teks (Lat. *cortex*, the bark of a tree). The natural outer covering of trees and shrubs.

Corymb—kor-rimb (Gr. *korumbos*; Lat. *corymbus*, a cluster, a top cluster). An inflorescence in which the lower stalks or peduncles are longest, the flowers coming to a level.

Corymböse—Approaching in form like a corymb.

Cotyledon—kot-i-le-don (Gr. *kotuledon*, a cup-like hollow). The temporary leaf of a plant which first appears above ground.

Cotyledonous—kot-led-o-nus. Having seed lobes, like the bean. Example: almond, peach, bean, etc.

Cremocarp—krem-o-carp (Gr. *kremao*, I suspend, and *karpōs*, fruit). The fruit of the umbelliferae, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, completely invested by the tube of the calyx.

Crenate—kre-nat, also **Crenated** (Lat. *crena*, a notch). A rounded notched leaf around the margin, as the buchu, *crenulata*.

Cristate—kris-tat (Lat. *crista*, a crest). Plants having a crest or tuft.

Cruciferous—kru-sif-er-us (Lat. *crux*, a cross,

and *fero*, I bear). Relating to the cross-bearing plants, cruciferæ.

Cruciform—(Lat. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, a shape). Plants having four equal petals, as in the mustard family.

Cryptogamia—krip-to-ga-mia (Gr. *kruptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage). One of the great divisions of plant life comprising mosses, lichens, mushrooms, seaweed and ferns.

Cryptogamous—krip-tog-a-mus. Plants belonging to the order of the Cryptogamia.

Culm—kulm (Lat. *culmus*, a stalk). The stalk of wheat, rye and other cereals of like growth.

Cuniform—ku-ni-fawrm (Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, shape). The leaves of plants having a wedge-like form.

Cuticle—ku-ti-kl (Lat. *cutis*, skin). The delicate outside covering of a plant; the exterior covering.

Cyathiform—si-ath-i-fawm (Lat. *cyathus*, a cup or small ladle, and *forma*, shape). Cup-shaped, as the cup of the acorn.

Cyme—sim (Lat. *cyma*; Gr. *kuma*, the young sprout of cabbage). An inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle. Example: The elder flower.

Cymose—simoz. Flowering in cymes.

Cyperaceous—sip-er-a-shus (Gr. *kupēiros*, a kind of rush). A natural order of plants in botany to which the sedges and grass-like plants belong, growing in tufts like sedge.

Cytoblast—si-to-blast (Gr. *kutos*, a vessel, and

blastano, I bud). The nucleus; the point of life in the cell, animal and vegetable.

Cytogenesis—si-to-jen-e-sis (Gr. *kutos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin). The growth or development of cells in animal and vegetable tissues.

Decca—dek-a (Gr. *deka*; Sanscrit, *dacan*, ten). A prefix to another word signifying ten.

Decametre—dek-a-ma-tr (Gr. *deka*, and French *metre*, a French measure of length). Nearly eleven English yards.

Decandria—de-can-dri-a; **Decandrian**—de-kan-dri-an (Gr. *dek*, ten, and *aner*, a man, genitive, *andros*). An order of plants having ten stamens.

Deciduous—de-sid-u-us (Lat. *deciduus*, falling off or down, from *de*, from, and *cado*, I fall). Plants that lose their leaves once a year; not perennial; not permanent.

Decoction—de-kok-shun (Lat. *decoctus*, from *de*, from, and *coctus*, boiled or baked). The extraction of the virtues of a plant by boiling water.

Decorticate—de-kor-ti-kat (Lat. *decortica-tum*, deprived of the bark, from *de*, from, and *cortex*, bark). To peel or strip off the bark of a shrub or tree.

Decurrent—de-kur-rent (Lat. *decurrens*, running down from a higher point, from *de* and *currens*, running). A term used in botany when flowers or leaves are attached along the stem below the point of insertion.

Decussate—de-kus-sat (Lat. *decussatum*, to

divide crosswise). Opposite leaves crossing at right angles.

Dedalous—ded-a-lus (Lat. *dædalus*, artificial).

Used in botany to indicate a winding border of leaves; irregular, jagged, not dentate or serrate; by no means evenly cut.

Defoliation—de-fo-li-a-shun (Lat. *de*, from, and *folium*, a leaf). Dismantled plants whose leaves have fallen.

Dehisce—de-his-ce (Lat. *dehisco*, I split open, from *de*, from, and *hiscere*, to gape). To part, to open, to split; the act of seed pods in plants.

Dehiscent—To open, like a pod.

Dehiscence—Gaping, opening, as a pod containing seed.

Deliquesce—del-i-kwes (Lat. *deliquescere*, to dissolve; from *de*, from, and *liquere*, to be fluid). A term used to indicate that a substance is not permanent; to absorb moisture from the air; to become liquid; zinc chloride.

Demulcent—de-mul-sent (Lat. *demulcens*, stroking down; from *de*, from, and *mulceo*, I soothe, gently). Any medicine which lessens the irritation of the mucous membrane, or that softens.

Deobstruent—de-ob-stroo-ent (Lat. *de*, from, and *obstruens*, building; anything for the purpose of closing the way). A medicine having the power of moving obstructions acting on the intestines; not necessarily cathartic.

Despumate—des-pu-mat (Lat. *despumatum*, to

remove the froth or scum; from *de* and *spumo*, I foam). To froth; to throw off scum.

Despumation—The act of a liquid throwing off foam, scum and impurities; the act of separating the impurities from a syrup or liquid by boiling and straining.

Detergent—de-ter-gent (Lat. *detergere*, to wipe off; from *de* and *tergeo*, I wipe clean). The property of cleansing, as in the soapwort family of plants; any article which has a cleansing or purifying property.

Dextrine—dek-strin (Lat. *dexter*, on the right hand). A gummy matter from grain, also obtained from starch by the action of an acid; it is called dextrine from the fact that it turns the plane of polarized light to the right hand.

Diabetes—di-a-be tis (Gr. *diabetes*, a siphon; from *dia*, through, and *baino*, I go). An immoderate flow of urine; sugar in the urine.

Diachylon—di-ak-i-lon (Gr. *dia*, through, or by means of, and *chulos*, juice). An oxide of lead ground in oil; a plaster once made from the juice of plants.

Diadelphian—di a-del-phos (Gr. *dis*, two, and *adelphos*, a brother). The filaments of the stamens united into distinct bundles of brotherhoods.

Diastase—di-a-stas (Gr. *diastasis*, a standing apart; a separation). A peculiar azotised principle which converts starch into sugar; a white, amorphous substance produced in buds and seeds during the germinating period.

Dichlamydeous — dik-la-mid-i-us (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *chlamus* covered; a garment). Having two coverings; in botany a flower having both a calyx and corolla.

Dicotyledonous—di-kot-i-led o-nus (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *colytedonous*). A seed having two lobes, as the bean, etc.

Didynamous — di-din-a-mus (Gr. *didumos*, twin; double). Plants, flowers, seeds, growing in pairs, or twined; botanical class, to which belong flowers having two long and two short stamens, as in the class Didynamia.

Dimerous — dim-er-us (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *meros*, a part) Composed of two pieces.

Diæcian—di-esh i-an; also **Diæcious** (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *oikos*, a house, both words pertaining to diœcia). Plants of a class having male flowers on one plant and female on another of the same kind.

Dipetalous—di-pet-a-lus (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *petalon*, a petal). Flowers having only two petals.

Diphyllous — di-fil-lus (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *phullon*, a leaf). Plants having only two leaves.

Disk—(Lat. *discus*, a quoit). In botany, the centre or fleshy expansion between the stamens and pistils, or the flat button-like portion of a flower after the stamens and pistils have been taken off; also the leaf between the edges known as the limb of the leaf.

Dissect—dis-seckt (Lat. *dissectum*, form, *dis*, as-

under, and *sectum*, to cut). The cutting up or separating the parts of a plant.

Dessepiment—dis-sep-i-ment (Lat. *dissepire*, to separate, from *dis*, asunder, and *sepes*, a hedge, a fence). The partition or membrane which divides the ovary or fruit into two or more cells.

Dodecandrous—do-dek-an-drus (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *aner*, a man, genitive, *andros*). A class of plants whose flowers have twelve stamens.

Drastic—dras tik (Gr. *drastikos*, active, vigorous, from *drao*, I do or act, and the French *drastique*). A powerful, a strong-acting drug; a purgative acting violently. Examples: castor oil, eleterium, etc.

Drug—(Fr. *drouge*, drug, Dutch, *droog*, dry, hot of a pungent nature). A medicine, a substance slow of sale; drugging; drugged; and druggist, one who deals in drugs, not necessarily an apothecary.

Drupe—drup (Lat. *druppa*, an over-ripe wrinkled olive). Any fruit containing a hard stone. Examples: peach, cherry, plum.

Drupel—dro-pel. A fleshy or pulpy fruit containing many small hard seed, as the blackberry, currant, etc.

Drupaceous—Formed or like a drupe in character.

Dulcamara—dul-ka-ma-ra (Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter). A common European hedge plant, a medicine. Bitter-sweet, woody nightshade; taste, first bitter then sweet.

Dura-mater—du ra-ma-ter (Lat. *durus*, hard, and *mater*, a mother). The membrane of the brain, the external one, the *pia-mater* being the inner one.

Duramen—du-ra-men (Lat. *duramen*, hardness, from *dures*, hard). The inner or heart wood of trees, the hardest part of the wood.

Edible—ed-i-bl (Lat. *edo*, I eat). Any plant or flesh or fruit suitable for food, fit to be eaten.

Effloresce—ef-flo-res (Lat. *efflorescere*, to blow or bloom, as a flower, from *ex*, out, and *flos*, a flower.) A term used in chemistry when a salt gives up its water of crystallization.

Efflorescence—A plant in flower or bloom.

Egret—e-gret (Fr. *aigrette*). A small white heron, a fowl of the heron kind with a crest upon its head. The down of the thistle, dandelion, etc. See argret.

Elecampane—el-e-kam-pan (Fr. *enule-campagne*; Span. and Italian, *enula-campana*; Lat. *inula helenium*, from the Gr. *helinion*). Medicinal plant said to have sprung from the tears of Helen of Troy. Nat. order *compositæ*.

Electuary—e-lek-tu-er-i (Lat. *electuarium*, from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *leicho*, I lick). Any medicine consisting of honey or sugar, of a semi-fluid nature.

Elixir—e-lik-s-ir (Arabic, *el-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, a life producing or prolonging tincture of gold). In medicine a cordial or a tincture with sugar.

Emarginate—e-mar-ji-nat (Lat. *emarginatus*).

To deprive of its edge. Slightly notched at the summit as if a piece had been cut out.

Embryo—em-bri-o (Gr. *embruon*, an infant in the womb; from the two words, *em*, in, and *bruo*, I shoot or bud). The first rudiment of plant or animal. See Protoplasm.

Emetic—e-met-ik (Gr. *emetikos*, from *emeo*, I vomit; Lat. *emetica*). Any drug that will cause vomiting.

Emmenagogue—em-men-a-gog (Gr. *emmenia*, the menses, and *ago*, I lead). Any medicine which promotes the flow of the menstrual discharge.

Emollient—e-mol-li-ent (Lat. *e*, out of, and *mollio*, I soften). Any medicine that softens, soothes, relaxes, etc.

Empiric—em-pir-ik (Lat. *empirici*; Gr. *empeirkoi*, physicians who practice medicine on experience alone; derived from the two Greek words, *em*, in, and *peira*, an effort or trial). A pretender, a quack; one without skill.

Empiricism—The practice of medicine without knowledge, without medical education.

Emulsion—e-mul-shun (Lat. *emulsus*, milked out). A liquid for softening and agitating a mixture of gum water, sugar or oil until the matters are held in suspension and have a milky appearance.

Endocarp—end-do-karp (Gr. *endon*, within, and *karpōs*, fruit). The membrane which lines the cavity of seeds; the shell of the almond, peach, plum, etc.

Endochrome—en-do-krom (Gr. *endon*, within, and *chroma*, color). The color that exists in vegetable matter and fills the cells, exclusive of the green coloring matter.

Endogens—en-do-jens (Gr. *endon*, within, and *gennao*, I produce). One of the divisions of plant life, in which are included the palms, grasses, rushes, etc.; plants that grow from within.

Endogenous—en-doj-e-nus. Increasing by internal growth.

Endophælum—en-do-fle-um (Gr. *phloios*,* the bark of trees). The inner layer of the bark of trees.

Endopleura—en-do-plo-ra (Gr. *pleura*, a side). The inner covering of the seed investing the embryo and all the albuminoid principle of the seed.

Endosperm—en-do-sperm (Gr. *endon*, within, and *sperma*, a seed). The albumen formed within the embryo sac.

Enema—e-ne-ma (Gr. *eniemi*, I cast or throw in). A liquid medicine for injection into the bowels.

Engraft—See Ingraft.

Ensiform—en-si-fawrm (Lat. *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, shape). Plants that have sword-shaped leaves.

Epicarp—ep-i-karp (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpōs*, fruit). The outer skin of fruits, the inside pulp being the sarcocarp.

Epichillum—ep-i-kil-um (Gr. *epi*, upon, and

cheilos, a lip). The upper portion of the lip of orchid plants when the lip is divided into two parts which differ in appearance.

Epidermis—(Gr. *epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin). The out-coating of the tree or plant. Also epiderm.

Epigæus—ep-i-je-us (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth). Growing on the earth; close to the earth, as the trailing arbutus.

Epigone—e-pij-o-ne (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gone*, the offspring). The cellular layer which surrounds the seed-case of the mosses.

Epigynous—e-pij-i-nus (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gune*, a woman). When the outer whorles of a flower adhere to the ovary, the upper portions of which are the only parts free, and thus appearing to be placed or seated on the ovary itself.

Epipetalous—ep-i-pet-a-lus (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a petal). On the petal; inserted on the petal.

Epiphyllous—ep-i-fil-lus (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf). Growing or inserted upon the leaf.

Episperm—ep-i-sperm (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed). The external covering of a seed; outer coat.

Epithelium—ep-i-the-li-um (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thele*, the nipple). The delicate superficial membrane covering plants and animals, internally more delicate than the epidermis but of the same structure.

Errhine—er-rin (Gr. *errhinon*, a medicine causing sneezing, from the two words *en*, in, and *rhin*, the nose). Affecting the nose; to cause one to sneeze.

Esculent—es-ku-lent (Lat. *esculentus*, fit for eating). Suitable for food; fruits and plants suitable for food.

Estivation—es-ti-va tion (Lat. *aestas*, summer). The arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower bud which burst in summer; opposed to vernation.

Etiolation—e-ti-o-la-shun (French, *etiolier*, in gardening, to grow up long-shanked, delicate and colorless). To bleach; to blanch by excluding the sun's rays; to become white.

Euphorbia—u-for-bi-a (Gr. *euphorbion*, a certain gum resin from Euphorbus, a Greek physician to King Juba). A genus of plants of many species yielding an acrid, milky juice; the spurge family.

Exalbuminous—eks-al-bu-mi-nus (Lat. *ex*, out of, and *albumen*). Applied in botany to seeds which have no perceptible albumen.

Exfoliate—eks-fo-li-at (Lat. *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf). To scale off; exfoliation, the process of scaling; separation.

Exogens—eks-o-jens (Gr. *exo*, without, and *gennaō*, I produce). One of the divisions of the vegetable kingdom in which plants grow from without, forming new layers each year. Example: Forest trees.

Exogenous—Growing annually by increase

from the outside, as in the oak and trees like in character.

Exothecium—eks-o-the-shi-um (Gr. *exo*, without, and *theke*, a sheath, box or case). The external or outer coat of the anther.

Exotic—egx-ot-ik (Gr *exotikos*, foreign, strange, from *exo*, outside; Lat. *exoticus*; French, *exotique*). A plant, tree or shrub introduced from a foreign country; a plant not native.

Expectorant—eks-pek-to-rant (Lat. *expectatorium*, from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast). Any medicine that promotes a discharge of mucus or phlegm from the air passages of the lungs.

Exserted—ek-ser-ted (Lat. *exsertus*, thrust forth). Above and beyond something else, as the stamens and pistils extending beyond and above the corolla.

Extrorse—eks-trors (Lat. *extra*, on the outside, and *orsus*, commencing or beginning). When the pollen escapes towards the outside of the flower by means of the anther, and not, as the usual rule, towards the pistil.

Fastigate—fas-tij-i-at, also *fastigated* (Lat. *fastigium*, that which is made pointed, the highest point). A pyramidal form. Examples: capsicum fastigiatum, red pepper.

Febrifuge—feb-re-fuj (Lat. *febris*, a fever, and *fuga*, I drive away). Any medicine that allays or removes a fever.

Fenestrate—fen-es-trate, also *fenestrated* (Lat. *fenestra*, a window). Pierced with holes a leaf with holes in it from any cause.

Fennel—fen-nel (Lat. *feniculum*). The fennel of the stores, an umbelliferous plant. *Fenniculum vulgare*.

Ferment—fer-ment (Lat. *fermentum*, leaven, from *ferveo*, I boil). To swell, to rise frothy, fermenting, working, frothy, effervescing, fermentative, tending to fermentation.

Fern—(As *fearn*, fem., Swiss *fara*, to go, a word applied to diabolical art, and the *as faer*, meaning sudden death). Ferns cryptogamic order of plants.

Fibrous—fi-brus (Lat. *fibra*, a fibre). A delicate string or thread found in animals and plants forming a tissue.

Fibrine—fi-brin. The material in animals and plants forming fibres, the formative material of fibres.

Filament—fil-a-ment (Lat. *filum*, a thread, a fibre). The stalk supporting the anther; an appendage to the male flower.

Filiform—fil-i-fawm (Lat. *filum*, a thread, and *forma*, shape). Slender, delicate, thread-like.

Fimbriated—(Lat. *fimbriae*, threads, fringe). Any part of a plant thread-like or fringed at the margin.

Flabellate — fla - bel - lat or **flabelliform** (Lat. *flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, shape). Fan-like or having the appearance of a fan, as the petals and leaves of some plants.

Flatulent—flat-u-lent (Lat. *flatulentus*, *flatus*, a breath or breeze). Flatulence, flatulency, air

in the bowels, a discomfort, belching, gas from the stomach.

Flexuose — (Lat. *flexus*, bent). Wavering, winding, having curvations in an opposite direction, as in some of the melon family.

Floculence, Floccus, Flocci — (Lat. *flocculus*, a lock of wool). Plants with wool-like tufts, woolly filaments, a tuft of down, terminating like the tail of an animal.

Flora — flo-ra (Lat. *flos*, a flower, genitive *floris*). Blossom; the whole plant; plants peculiar or indigenous to a country in which they grow; the goddess of flowers.

Floret — flo-ret. A small flower, as in the compound order of plants.

Floriculture — flor-i-kul-tur (Lat. *flos*, a flower, and *cultura*, cultivation). All that relates to the culture or arrangement of flowers, as objects of taste, pleasure, profit and beauty.

Floscular — flos-ku-ler, also **flosculous** (Lat. *flos*, a flower). Applied to the corolla of a floweret when tubular.

Foliaceous — fo-li-a-shus (Lat. *foliaceus*, like leaves, from *folium*; Gr. *phullon*, a leaf). Consisting of leaves.

Foliation — fo-li-a-shun. The putting forth of leaves; the leafing of plants.

Foliferous — fo-lif-er-us (Lat. *fero*, I bear, and *folium*, a leaf). Plants producing leaves.

Follicle — fol-li-kl (Lat. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack inflated with air, from *follis*, a bag or bellows). A seed vessel opening along the

side to which the seed are attached. Example: the pea pod.

Foramen—for-a-man, plural *foramina* (Lat. *foro*, I bore, a small opening). A small aperture or opening in the coverings of the ovule of the seed.

Frond—(Lat. *frons*, a leaf, genative *frondis*). The stem caulis or stalk of the ferns.

Frondence—fron-des-ens. Putting forth leaves, or the season in which the leaves of the ferns uncurl.

Fructification—fruk-ti-fi-ca-shun (Lat. *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, I make). The perfection of the flower and fruit; the season of generation, or the union of the organs of the plant.

Fuchsia—fu-shi-a. A handsome ornamental flower, drooping and brilliant in coloring, and known to some as the lady's slipper. Named after Fuchs, the botanist.

Fucus—fu-kus, plural, fuci (Lat. *fucus*; Gr. *phukos*). Rock lichen; sea weeds. Example: *Fucus versiculosus* and *natans*.

Fungus—fung-gus, plural, fungi (Lat. *fungus*, a mushroom or toad stool). An order of plants; a term used to designate any spongy excrescence on animal or plant.

Fungoid—fung-goyd (Lat. *fungus*, a mushroom, and Gr. *eidōs*, form, likeness). Resembling a mushroom.

Funicle—fu-ni kl (Lat. *funiculus*, a slender rope, from *funis*, a cord). The cord-like attachment of the seed to the pod or hull.

Fusiform—fu-zi-fawrm (Lat. *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, shape). In form like the carrot; spindle shape; the shape of many roots used in medicine.

Gamboge—gam-boj. A yellow gum resin used in medicine and as a pigment; gets its name from a place in Asia called Cambodia.

Gamopetalous—gam-o-pet-a-lus (Gr. *gamos*, a marriage, and *petalon*, a leaf). A union of the petals of the corolla into one tube.

Gamosepalous—gam-o-sep-a-lus. The union of the sepals; the calyx in one piece only, the same as monosepalous.

Gemmation—gem-ma-shun (Lat. *gemma*, a bud). The disposition of buds on the plants; the period of the expansion of the buds.

Gemmule—jem-mul. The first bud of the embryo; a little bud or gem.

Gentian—jen-shi-an (Lat. *gentiana*, derived its name from King Gentius of Illyria, who, it is said, first had recourse to it as a remedy). The root is a bitter tonic and well thought of as a medicine.

Ginseng—jin-seng (Chinese *genseng*, the first of plants). A root of aromatic flavor having medicinal qualities, more esteemed by the Chinese than any other nation.

Glabrous—gla-brus (Lat. *glaber*, smooth, devoid of hair; Italian, *glabro*). A term used in Botany to denote the smoothness of stems and leaves; devoid of hairs, smooth, bald, not pubescent.

Gladiolus—glă-di-o-lus (Lat. *gladius*, a sword).

A genus of handsome flowering bulbous plants, the sword lily and gladiolus.

Glans—(Lat. *glans*, an acorn, genative *glandis*).

Any acorn-shaped fruit, hazel nut, and which are enclosed in bracts.

Glome—(Lat. *glomus*, a ball). A head of flowers round or globe-like as the guelder rose (snowball).

Glomerule—glom er-ul (Lat. *glomus*, a ball).

A dense head or cluster of flowers not necessarily round as the glome.

Glucose—glu-kos (Gr. *glukus*, sweet). A form of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits.

Gluten—glu-ten (Lat. *gluten*, paste or glue).

A tough and tenacious substance found in wheat and other grains

Glycerine—glis-er-in (Gr. *glukus*, sweet). The sweet principle of fat and oils of animals and of plants (new).

Gongylus—gong-gil-us (Gr. *gonggulos*, round).

A word applied to the round, hard bodies found on certain algæ, which, after a time, become detached and germinate.

Gonidia—gon-id-i-a (Gr. *gonos*, offspring, seed). The green germinating cells in the thallus of the lichens.

Gonophore—gon-o-for (Gr. *gonos*, generation, offspring, and *phero*, I bear). An elevated receptacle bearing the stamens and carpels in a conspicuous manner.

Gonus—go-nus (Gr. *gonu*, the knee; also *gonia*, a corner). Knead or angled, as polygonum, with many knees or joints; tetragon, with four angles.

Gourd—gored (Lat. *cucubita*). A family of plants with large fruits, bottle-shape, not eaten, unwholesome, gourdy, native of the warm climates.

Gymnocarpus—jim-no-kar-pus (Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *karpus*, fruit). Naked seed or fruits proper; without hair, as the apple, plum, etc., or having no floral envelope about the seed or fruit.

Gymnosperms—jim-no-sperms (Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed). Plants bearing naked seed, not enclosed in a covering (pericarp or hull); with only its proper seed coats.

Gymnostoni—(Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *stoma*, a mouth). Applied to mosses when they have no membrane over their openings or mouths of their spore cases.

Gynæcium—gin-e-si-um (Gr. *gune*, a woman, and *oikos*, a house). The pistils or female organs of the plant.

Gynosphore—jim-os-for (Gr. *gumnos* and *phero*, I bear). The stalk of a plant bearing the ovary.

Gynostemium—(Gr. *gumnos* and *stemon*, a stamen). The column in the orchids bearing the organs of reproduction.

Hæmatoxylon—he-ma-toks-i-lon (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *xulon*, wood). Logwood, a dye stuff.

Hastate—has-tat (Lat. *hasta*, a spear). Spear-shaped, applied to a leaf when the lower or base of the leaf projects like a spear.

Hellebore—hel-le-bore (Gr. *helcin*, to injure, and *bora*, food). A plant used in medicine; also called the Christmas rose, blooming at that time.

Hemicarp—hem-i karp (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *karpos*, fruit). One portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

Hemigamous—he-mig-a-mus (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage). Having two flowerets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

Hemiptera—he-mip-te-ra (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing). An order of insects usually with the upper wings partly conaceous and partly membraneous. Example: The Spanish fly, etc.

Heptandria—hep-tan-dria (Gr. *hepta*, a prefix signifying seven, and *aner*, a man, genative, *andros*). In Botany a plant having seven stamens.

Hermaphrodite—her-maf-ro-dit (Gr. *Hermes*, the god Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, the goddess Venus). A plant having both male and female organs of reproduction.

Heterocephalus—het-er-o-sef-a-lus (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *kephale*, a head). Male and female flower heads on the same plant.

Heterodromous—het-er-drom-us (Gr. *heteros*, different, another, and *dromos*, a course).

Applied to the arrangement of leaves in branches, differing in their arrangement from those on the stem, or running in different directions.

Hetrogamous—het-er-og-a-mus (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *gamos*, marriage). Flowers bearing on different spikelets the organs of reproduction, but from the same root-stalk.

Heterophyllus—het-er-ro-fil-lus (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *phullon*, a leaf). Two kinds of leaves on the same stem.

Heterotropal—het-er-ot-ro-pal (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *trepo*, I turn). A term used when the embryo of the seed lie in an oblique direction or position.

Hexandria, or **Hexandrous**—hex-an-dria (Gr. *aner*, a man, genative *andros*, and *hex*, six). A flower having six stamens.

Hilum—hi-lum (Lat. *hilum*, a thread, a little thing). The eye of the seed, the scar or point of attachment to the pericarp or hull.

Homopetalous—ho-mo-pet-a-lus (Gr. *homos*, like, and *petalon*, a petal). Having all the petals formed alike, having all the flowerets alike, as in the *Compositæ* order.

Homotropal—ho-mot-ro-pal (Gr. *homos*, like, and *trepo*, I turn). When leaves, seed, etc., of plants take or have the same general direction as the body of which they are but the part.

Horehound—As. *hara-hune*, horehound, from the words *har*, hoary or grey, and *hune*, con-

sumption). A medicinal plant belonging to the mint family, *Marubium Vulgare*.

Hortus-siccus—hor-tus-sik-kus (Lat. *hortus*, a garden, and *siccus*, dry). A collection of dried specimens of plants arranged as a herbarium.

Hydragogue—hi-dra-gog (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ago*, I lead). A medicine or cathartic that produces a quick and watery discharge from the bowels.

Hydrangea—hi dran-ji-a (Gr. *hudo*, water, and *anggeion*, a vessel, a capsule). The hydrangea aboresceus, a dwarf flowering shrub, much admired for its flowers.

Hyoscyamus—hi-os-si-a-mus (Lat. *hyoscyamus*; Gr. *huoskuamos*, henbane, from the two Greek words *hus*, a hog, and *kuamos*, a bean). A medicinal plant, the *hyoscyamus niger*, natural order Solanaceæ.

Hypogynous—hi-pog-i-nus (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gune*, a female). When the stamens are inserted below the pistil.

Immarginate—im-mar-jin-at (Lat. *im*, not, and *margo*, a border margin; genative, *marginis*). Not having a border or margin.

Indefinite—in-def-i-nit (Lat. *indefinitus*, not certain, not distinctly, etc.). Applied to inflorescence, in which the central or terminal flowers is the last to expand; also when a flower has more than twenty stamens, very numerous, etc.

Indehiscent—in-de-his-sent (Lat. *im*, not, and

dehisco, I gape). Not opening ; applied to such fruits as apples, pears, etc.

Indigenous—in-dij-e-nus (Lat. *indigena*, a native, born and bred in the same country). Not exotic or introduced.

Indigo—in-di-go (Fr. *indigo* ; Lat. *indicus*, Indian). A blue dye from many Indian plants.

Inflorescence—in-flo-res-sens (Lat. *inflorescens*, blossoms, to begin to flower, from *in*, in, or on, and *florescere*, to blossom or flourish). Flowering or putting forth blossoms which makes the difference between plants.

Infundibular—in-fun-dib-u-lar (Lat. *infundibulum*, a funnel or tunnel). A corolla funnel-shaped.

Infundibuliform — in-fun-di-bu-li-fawm (Lat. *forma*, form, shape). Funnel-shaped as a flower, as in the morning-glory.

Ingraft, or **Engraft**—To insert a branch or twig of one tree or bush into another, to improve and propagate the species.

Inspissated — in-spis-sa-ted (Lat. *in*, into, and *spissatum*, to make thick). The juice of certain plants thickened by evaporation, etc.

Intercellular—in-ter-sel-u-ler (Lat. *inter*, between, and *cellula*, a little store-house). That portion of the plant lying between the cells ; cellular tissue.

Internode—in-ter-nod (Lat. *internodum*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot). The space between two knots or leaf buds on the stem of a plant.

Intracellular — in-tra-sel-u-ler (Lat. *intra*, within, on the inside, and *cellula*, a little store-house). Within the cells, applied to the formation of a cell within a cell.

Intrafoliaceous — in-tra-fo-li-a-shus (Lat. *intra*, and *folium*, a leaf). Situated within the axil of the leaf, between the leaf and the stem, separating the two.

Introrse — in-trors (Lat. *introrsum*, within). Turned inwards towards the axis; applied to the anthers when they turn towards the pistil.

Involucre, also **Invalucrum** — (Lat. *in*, into, *volvo*, I roll). A collection of bracklets or immature leaves surrounding a flower head.

Involute — in-vo-lot (Lat. *involutum*, to enclose, to wrap). Rolled spirally inwards, as leaves.

Involuted — in-vo-loo-ted. Flowers or leaves rolled spirally inwards.

Isinglass — i-zing-glas (Ger. *hausenblase*, the bladder of the sturgeon, from *hausen* and *blase*, a bladder). Isinglass is but the corruption of the word *hausenblase*, a pure kind of jelly obtained from the bladders or sounds of certain fresh water fish.

Ivy — i-vi (As. *ifig*; Ger. *ephen*; Gaelic, *eidhean*, ivy, from *eid*, to clothe). An evergreen climbing plant, and many species having the same character, but in many cases a misnomer.

Jalap — (Xalapa, in Mexico, where it grows). A purgative medicine.

Juba — ja-ba (Lat. *juba*, a mane). A word occasionally used to indicate a loose panicle; or

a dense cluster of awns or bristles on certain grasses.

Juga—jo-ga (Lat. *jugam*, a yoke). A term used occasionally to indicate the ribs on the fruit of the umbelliferæ.

Jugate—ju-gat. Applied to a pair of leaflets in a series of leaflets or compound leaves.

Kilogramme—kil-o-gram (Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and the Fr. *gramme*). A metric weight adopted by the French government, and agreed upon as 1000 grammes, and equal to 2.2046 lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilolitre—kil-o-le-tr (Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *litra*). A metric measure of 1000 litres, rather more than 220 gallons imperial measure, and 35 and .3171 a fraction of cubic feet.

Kilometre—kil-o-me-tr (Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure). A metric or French measure of a thousand metres, equal to $1093\frac{8}{9}$ English yards.

Labiate, or **Labiated**—(Lat. *labium*, a lip). Applied to irregular gamopetalous flowers with an upper and under portion (lip-like). An order of plants, as in the mint family.

Lac—lak (Ger. *lack*; Dan. *lak*, rose or ruby color). A resinous substance from many Eastern trees, and used in making wax, varnish, etc., as shellac.

Laciniate—la-sin-i at, also **Laciniated** (Lat. *lacinia*, a fragment of cloth). Adorned with fringes, slashed, torn or irregularly cut, as some leaves.

Lactiferous—lac-tif-er-us (Lat. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear or produce). Relating to the fibres or tubes bearing the white or milky sap of trees and plants.

Lævigatous—le-vi-ga-tus (Lat. from *levis*, smooth). Having a smooth, polished surface.

Latex—la-tek-s (Lat. *latex*, a juice or liquid; genative, *lacticis*). The proper juice or purified sap of plants; the fluid born and found in the lactiferous vessels.

Latisepæ; plural, latisepæ — (Lat. *latus*, broad, and *septum*, a hedge). The partitions broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves found in the flowering plants called cruciferous.

Lavender—lav-en-der (Italian, *lavendola*, lavender; *lavanda*, a washing, from *lavare*, to wash). An odoriferous plant used in perfumery, containing a volatile oil.

Leaf—plural, leaves (Ger. *laub*; Dutch, *loof*, the leaves of trees). The lingo of the tree, foliage, etc.

Leaf-Bud—A bud producing leaves.

Leek—lek (Bohemian, *luk*; Ger. *lauch*; Icelandic, *lauk*, a leek.) A plant with edible leaves, a condiment, the national emblem of Wales.

Legume—le-gum, also **Legumen** (Lat. *legumen*, that which is gathered, pulse; from *lego*, I gather; Fr. *legume*). A seed vessel of two valves, a pod, pea, etc.

Leguminous—le-gu-mi-nus. Pertaining to the bean or pea order.

Lemon—lem-on (Spanish, *limon* ; Italian, *limone*, a lemon). The well-known fruit of the sub-tropics.

Lentil—len-til (Fr. *lentile* ; Lat. *lens*, a lentil ; genative, *lentis*). An annual plant of the bean order, cultivated for its pods.

Lepidote, or **Lepidoted**—(Gr. *lepidotos*, covered with scales ; from *lepis*, a scale). A term used when the stems or leaves of plants are covered with scales.

Lettuce—let-tis (Lat. *lactuca*, a lettuce, from *lac*, milk ; Ger. *lattich*). The common garden vegetable ; a salad.

Lignine—lig-nin (Lat. *ligneus*, of wood, from *lignun*, wood). Pine woody fibre, the woody matter which thickens the cell wall of all exogenous plants and trees.

Lily—(Lat. *lillium*, a lily). The many varieties of beautiful flowering plants, and a large natural order in which many medicinal plants are placed.

Limbus—lim-bus (Lat. *limbus*, a border or edge). The border or expanded portion of a leaf or petal ; also called limb.

Linctus, or **Lincture**—lingk-ture (Lat. *linctus*, licked). A thick medicine the consistence of molasses or honey, and to be taken by licking ; too thick to run.

Linear, or **Lineate**—line-at (Lat. *lineatus* reduced to straight lines ; from *linea*, a line). A word to designate the shape of a leaf ; the

veins or lines running straight from tip to base, as in the corn blades, etc.

Lingulate—lin-gu-lat (Lat. *lingula*, a little tongue). Leaves that appear shaped like the tongue in the animal.

Linseed, or **Lintseed**—(As. *linsæd*, lint and seed). Flaxseed linseed, from which the linseed oil is obtained by pressure.

Litmus—lit-mus (Dutch, *lakmoes*, an infusion of lake or purple color). A purple coloring found in many lichens, in which unsized paper is dipped and used for delicate tests for the feeblest acids.

Lobe—(Gr. *lobos*, the tip of the ear). The larger part of the leaf or seed; also lobate.

Lobelia—lo-be-li-a (said to derive its name from *Lobel*, one of the botanists or physicians to King James the First). A large order of plants of medicinal virtue, known by the common name of Indian tobacco. *Lobelia inflata*.

Loment—lo-ment (Lat. *lomentum*, bean meal). A pod or legume with transverse partitions each division containing one seed.

Lyrate, or **Lyrated**—(Lat. *lyra*, a lyre). A leaf with a large terminal lobe and several pairs of smaller lobes; or resembling the lyre, the ancient musical instrument, a kind of harp much used by the Egyptians and Greeks.

Mace—(Lat. *macis*, a spice; Fr. *macis*). A spice; the second coat of the nutmeg termed the avil.

Macrocephalous—mac-ro-sef-a-lus (Gr. *makros*, long, and *kephale*, the head). A word used

in botany when the cotyledons of dicotyledonous embryo is confluent, or runs together, having a large head.

Maculated—mak-u-la-ted (Lat. *maculatum*, to spot). A leaf is said to be maculated when full of spots or stains.

Magnolia—(named after Pierre Magnol of Montpellier). Known as the natural order of Magnoliaceæ or Lauraceæ.

Mallow—mal-lo (Lat. *malva*; Gr. *malache*, mal-lens, from the Gr. *mallasso*, I soften). A large family of plants of soothing and mucilaginous medical properties. Example: marshmallow, natural order Malvaceæ.

Mandrake—man-drak (Lat. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the plant of the mandrake). The May apple, podophyllun, a powerful cathartic much used in medicine.

Manna—man-na (Hebrew, *man-hu*, what is this; also Lat. and Gr. *manna*). A medicine and exudation from certain trees in Arabia; also southern Europe.

Marcescent—mar-ses-sent (Lat. *marcescens*, pining away, decaying). A part of a plant withering but not falling off.

Marigold—mar-i-gold (said to be named after the Virgin Mary, and gold). A common garden flower of a brilliant gold color, natural order Compositæ.

Marjoram—mar-jo-ram (Ger. *majoran*; Ital. *majorana*). An aromatic plant of the mint family; a condiment, flavor.

Martagon—mar-ta-gon (French). Turk's cap or mountain lily, a handsome flower. Natural order Lilaceæ.

Materia Medica—ma-te-ri-a med-i-ka (Lat. *materia*, substance, and *medica*). The various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in medicine, and a written book treating on the subject.

Meconic—me-kon-ik (Gr. *mekon*, a poppy). An acid found in opium.

Medullary Rays—med-u-la-ri rayz (Lat. *medulla*, the marrow in the bones of animals). The pith rays of cellular tissue.

Menispermaceæ—men-i-sper-mi-see-a (Gr. *mene*, the moon and *sperma*, seed). A natural order of plants whose seeds are crescent shape or moon like.

Merenchyma—mer-eng-ki-ma (Gr. *meris*, a part or particle, and *engchuma*, what is poured in). The tissue of plants composed of rounded cells.

Mericarp—mer-i-karp (Gr. *meris*, part, and *karpōs*, fruit). The half of the fruit of the umbelliferous plants as the parsnip, hemlock, parsley, etc., so-called seeds.

Mesocarp—mez-o-karp (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit). In botany, the middle of the thin layers of a fruit.

Mesophlæum—mez-o-fle-um (Gr. *mesos*, the middle, and *phloios*, bark). The middle layer of the bark of the plant or tree.

Mesophyllum—mez-o-fil-um (Gr. *mesos*, the

middle, and *phullon*, a leaf). The inner portion of leaves; the parenchymatous tissue, between the two external coats; the epidermis.

Mesosperm—mez-o-sperm (Gr. *mesos*, the middle, and *sperma*, seed). The middle coat of the seed or second membrane.

Metre—(French). Equal to 39 English inches and .0371 of an inch.

Micropyle—mi-kro-pil (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *pule*, a gate). The opening eye or foramen of the seed for the exit of the root of the embryo.

Milligramme—mil-li-gram (from the Latin *mille*, a thousand, and the Gr. *gramma*, a figure). The 1000th part of a gram.

Milliliter—mil-li-le-ter (from the Latin *mille*, 1000th part of a gramme measure). The 1000th part of a litre.

Millimetre—mil-li-me-tr (from the Latin *mille* and *metrom*, a measure). 1000th part of a metre.

Mint—(As. *mynte*, Lat. *mintha*, Gr. *menthe*). The well known garden plant, many varieties, and belong to the Labiatae order.

Mistletoe, also **Misletoe**, **Misseltoe**—(Icel. *mistelteilunn*, As. *misteltan*, Ger. *mistel*). The latter part of the word in Icelandic means a prong of metal. The mistletoe is an ungreen parasitic plant, found growing on the oak and other trees.

Monandria—mo-nan-dri-a (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *aner*, a man genative, *andros*). Plants having only one stamen; also Monandrous, Monandrian.

Moniliform—mon-il-i-fawn (Lat. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, shape). Jointed, beaded, like a necklace.

Monodelphia—mon-o-del-fi-a (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *adelphos*, a brother). A class of plants having flowers which are hermaphrodite, all the stamens in one bundle and through which the pistil passes in one house.

Monocarpous, Monocarpon, also **Monocarpic**—(Gr. *monos*, alone, and *karpós*, fruit). Plants or trees bearing fruit but once annually, as the grains, wheat, etc.

Monogynia—mon-o-jin-i-a (Gr. *monos*, and *gune*, a woman, a female. Flowers having one pistil.

Monopetalous—mon-o-pet-a-lus (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *petalon*, a leaf). Having the corolla in one piece formed by the union of its petals.

Monosepalous—mon-o-sep-a-lus (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sepalon*, a sepal). Also called gamosepalous when all the sepals are united in one set.

Morphia—mor-fi-a, also **Morphine** (from the Gr. *Morpheus*, the mythological god of dreams). One of the alkaloids of opium.

Morphology—mor-fol-o-ji (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, discourse or description). The department of botany which treats of the forms the different organs of plants assume, and the law regulating their metamorphoses.

Moss, Mos—(Fr. *mousse*; Ital. *musco*; Lat. *muscus*; Ger. *moos, mos*; Dutch *mos, mould*; Icelandic *mosi*, swampy place, a mossy place). A large family of plants with simple branching stems and narrow leaves, and the lower order of plants.

Mullein—mul-lin (Fr. *mouliene, molene*; Dan. *mol, moth*). A common plant, verbascum thapsus, with hairy, soft leaves; the seed are said to be a moth preventive.

Multicapsular—mul-ti-kap-su-ler (Lat. *mul-lus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest). A fruit or seed with many capsules.

Multiflorus—mul-ti-flo-rus (Lat. *multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower, genative *floris*). A plant having many flowers.

Multiplex—mul-ti-pleks (Lat. *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold). Having many folds, as the petals of a flower, etc.

Muriform—mu-ri-fawm (Lat. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, shape). Like a wall, applied to the tissues when they present a brick wall-like appearance.

Musk—Gr. *moschos*; Arabic, *mesk*; Fr. *musc*, musk). A drug of animal origin secreted by the musk deer found in Central Asia; a perfume; *moschos mochiferous*.

Mycelium—mi-se-li-um, also **Mycelia** (Gr. *mukes*, a mushroom, a fungus; the cellular spawn of fungi). The material from which a fungus is developed.

Mycology—mi-kol-o-ji (Gr. *mukes*, a fungus,

and *logos*, a discourse). A description or study of mushrooms.

Myriagramme—mir-i-a-gram (Fr. from the Greek *murioi*, ten thousand, and the Fr. *gramme*). Ten thousand grammes, twenty-two pounds and a fraction avoirdupois.

Myriametre—mir-i-a-ma-tr (Fr. from the Gr. *murioi*, 10,000, and Fr. *metre*). Ten thousand metres, within a fraction of six and a half miles.

Myrrh—mer (Lat. *myrrha*; Gr. *murrha*, bitter). An aromatic gum, the balsamo-dendron myrrh, used as a detergent, a purifier growing in Arabia.

Naked—na-ked (Gothic *naquaths*; Ger. *nacht*; Icelandic *necquidr*; Gaelic *nochd*; and Lat. *nudus*, naked, bare). Bare, plain, manifest, without pubescence; a term applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without any floral envelope.

Napiform—na-pi-fawn (Lat. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, shape). Applied to roots that resemble a turnip in shape.

Narceine—nar-se-in, also **Narceia** (Lat. *narce*; Gr. *narke*, torpor). An alkaloid, one of the constituents of opium.

Narcotic—nar-kot-ik (Gr. *narkotikos*, from *narke*, torpor). Having the power to benumb, producing sleep, to assuage pain, etc.; a powerful medicine.

Narcotism—nar-ko-tizm, the effects of a narcotic, under the influence; usually poisons.

Nectary—nek-ter-i (Lat. *nectar*; Gr. *nektar*, the drink mentioned in fabulous history as the drink of the gods). That part of the flower which secretes the sweets, or the honey bag.

Nervine—nevin (Lat. *nervus*; Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, the string of a bow). Any medicine that allays or quiets the pain of the nerves, or has the power to soothe or strengthen the nerves.

Netted—(Gothic *nati*; Icelandic *not*; Ger. *netz*, a net). Made of network, covered with raised lines, arranged like the threads of a net. Example: leaves denuded of the green and cellular portions; the frame work.

Node—nod (Lat. *nodus*, a knob or knot). The part of a stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow.

Nodulose or **Nodulous**—(Lat. *nodulus*, a little knot). Applied to roots when they have knobs or knots at intervals.

Nuculanium—nu-ku-la-ni-um (Lat. *nucleus*, a kernel, a small nut; from *nux*, a nut). A two or more celled indehiscent fruit, with a fleshy pulp; the grape is an example.

Nut—(As. *hnut*; Ger. *nuss*, a nut). A fruit consisting of a kernel, enclosed in a hard shell; any fruit with a bony pericarp, containing a single seed and producing only one of its kind.

Nutmeg—nut-meg (Lat. *nux moschata*, nutmeg, from the Lat. *muscus*; Gr. *moschos*, musk; this animal's secretions being taken as a type of

anything highly scented). The nutmeg is the kernel of a fruit of an East Indian tree, a condiment for flavoring.

Nux-Vomica—(Lat. *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, vomiting; from *vomere*, to vomit). The strychnos nux vomicu, a poison medicine, a fruit yielding strychnia.

Obcordate—ob-kor-dat (Lat. *ob*, in front, against, reversed, and *cor*, the heart; genative, *cordis*). Leaves, petals, etc., heart-shaped, with the apex near the stem; leaves inverted.

Oblong—ob-long (Lat. *oblongus*, oblong, from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long). Any leaf which is longer than broad, oblong, ovate, between ovate and oblong.

Obtuse—ob-tus (Lat. *obtusus*, blunt; Spanish *obtuso*, not pointed). A blunt termination somewhat rounded, the characteristic shape of some leaves.

Obvolute—ob-vo-lute (Lat. *obvolutus*, to cover over, to wrap up round, from *ob*, around, and *volvo*, I roll). Having the margin of one leaf overlapping those of the leaf opposite to it, as the petals of some roses.

Octandria—ok-tan-dri-a (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *aner*, a male; genative, *andros*). A class of plants having eight stamens, with hermaphrodite flowers.

Officinal—of-fis-i-nal (Italian *officinale*; Fr. *officinal*, sold in the shops, from the Lat. *officina*, a shop where goods are sold). A recognized medical drug, one used and directed

to be used by the standard work on medicine.
Example: the Pharmacopœia.

Olibanum—o-lib-a-num (Arabic *ol* or *al*, the, and *luban*, frankincense; Gr. *labanos*, the frankincense tree). A gum resin of aromatic odor and bitter taste; frankincense.

Operculated—o-per-ku-la-ted, also **Operculate** (Lat. *operculum*, a lid or cover, from *operio*, I cover over). Any capsule of a fruit or seed having a lid or cover, or opening by a cap or lid.

Opium—o-pi-um (Lat. *opium*). The juice of the poppy, the concreted juice, a medicine and poisonous.

Opopanax—o-pop-a-nakx (Gr. *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant, all heal). A gum resin; the dried juice of a plant found in the sub-tropics.

Orange—(Italian *arancio*; Spanish *naranja*, an orange, and said to be derived from the Ar. *naranji*, orange). So called from the color of the fruit.

Orchid—or-kid, Orchis (Lat. *orchis*; Gr. *orkis*, a plant with roots in form of testicles; Ital. *orchide*; Fr. *orchis*). Plants with round, fleshy tubers, whose flowers are of all colors, fantastic in shape, and much prized.

Orchidaceous, or-ki-da-shus, also **Orchidaceous**—appertaining to the Orchis family.

Orcine—or-sin (Fr. *orcine*). A peculiar red coloring found in the orchill, cudbear, litmus, and many other species of lichen or rock and tree mosses.

Organography—or-gan-og-ra-fi (Gr. *organon* an instrument, and *grapho*, I write). A scientific writing or description of the internal structure of plant life.

Orris—or-ris (G. *iris*, the rainbow). A corruption of the word iris, the many-colored flower of the flag; the dried root of the much-esteemed Florentine orris root of the stores.

Orthotropous—or-thot-ro-pus (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *tropos*, direction, from *trepo*, I turn). The embryo of the seed lying straight towards the hilum, as in the bean; usually applied to the ovule with the opening opposite to the eye of the hilum.

Oval—o val (Fr. *ovale*; Ital. *ovale*, shaped like an egg, from the Lat. *ovum*, an egg). Applied to leaves and seed when they resemble an egg in shape.

Ovate—(Lat. *ovatus*, shaped like an egg). Like an egg in shape; ovate, lanceolate; partaking of the egg and spear head in form.

Ovate-oblong—Shaped like an egg, but drawn out in length.

Oviform—(Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, shape). Like an egg in shape; also ovoidal and ovoid, from the Gr. and Lat. *ovum*, and Gr. *oon*, an egg.

Ovule, o-vul, also **Ovulum**—(Lat. *ovum*). The body in the plant which changes into the seed; those contained in the ovary.

Pachycarpous—pak-i-kar-pus (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *karpos*, fruit). A term applied to any fruit having a very thick pericarp.

Pagina—pa-ji-na (Lat. *pagina*, a page or leaf).

The surface of a leaf or any flat surface.

Palea, also **Pales**, **Palz**—(Lat. *palea*, chaff).

The scale plates in grains and compound order of flowers somewhat like chaff, within the glume or hull or chaff proper.

Palmate—pal-mat, also **Palmated** (Gr. *palame*; Lat. *palma*; Anglo-Saxon *folm*). Like the palms of one's hands; like the palm leaves; hand-shaped, resembling the hand and fingers, the shape of many leaves.

Palmatifid—pal-mat-i-fid (Lat. *palma*, a hand, and *findo*, I cleave). A leaf resembling the hand.

Pampiniform—pam-pin-i-fawm (Lat. *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a shape). Resembling a vine tendril.

Panacea—pan-a-se-a (Lat. *panacea*; Gr. *panakeia*, an herb having the power to cure all diseases, from *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, I heal or cure). A universal cure-all.

Panduriform—pan-du-ri-fawrm, also **Pandurate** (Gr. *pandoura*, and Lat. *forma*, a shape). Leaves resembling a violin in shape, or rather the stringed instrument of the Greek, called a pandoura.

Papaveraceous—pa-pav-er-a-shus (Lat. *papaver*, a poppy). Pertaining to the poppy; resembling, belonging to the natural order of the Papaveraceæ.

Papillose—pa-pil-loz (Lat. *papilla*, a small pimple or nipple). Covered with elevated dots or points; warty.

Pappous, also **Pappose**—(Gr. *pappos* ; Lat. *pappus*, seeds with hair or wool). Downy, as in the seeds of the thistle, cotton, etc.

Paregoric—par-e-gor-ik (Gr. *paregorikos*, capable of affording relief). A medicinal tincture or elixir, a mixture of opium, camphor, oil, anise, honey, etc.

Parenchyma—par-reng-ki-ma (Gr. *parengchuma*, from *para*, beside, and *chuma*, juice). In botany the pith or cellular tissue of plants ; also termed parenchymatous tissue.

Paripinnate—par-i-pin-nat (Lat. *par*, equal, and *penna*, a wing). A compound or double pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

Patchouly—pa-cho-li (said to be derived from the Malay *pucha-pat*). An aromatic perfume, and much esteemed by some people; the plant contains an ottar, and on this depends its fragrance.

Pear—(As. *pera* ; Fr. *poire* ; Lat. *pirum*, a pear). The pear tree, the well-known fruit.

Pectoral—pek-to-ral (Lat. *pectus*, the breast ; genative, *pectoris*). Any medicine that is good for the lungs.

Pedate—ped-at (Lat. *pedatus*, footed). Applied to certain palmate leaves having a division like feet.

Pedatifid—pe-dat-i-fid (Lat. *pedatus*, footed, and *pudo*, I divide). A term applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed.

Pedicel—ped-i-sel, also **Pedicle** (Lat. *pedi-*

culus, a small foot stalk ; from the Lat. *pes*, a foot; genative, *pedis*; Fr. *pedicule*, or *pedicelle*). A short foot stalk of a fruit, flower or leaf.

Peduncle—pe-dung-kl (Lat. *pedunculus*, a little foot, from the Lat. *pes*, a foot). The stems that support the flower or fruit.

Pedunculated—pe-dung-ku-la-ted (Lat. *pes*, a foot). Having a peduncle, growing on a peduncle.

Pellitory—pel-li-ter-i (Spanish, *pelitre*; Lat. *parietaria*, pellitory or wall plant, from *paries*, a wall). The name applied to certain plants used in medicine.

Pendulous—pen-du-lus (Lat. *pendulus*, hanging, from *pendeo*, I hang downwards; Italian, *pendulo*, hanging or swinging). Hanging, drooping, as the flowers of the fuschia.

Pennate—pen-nat, or **Pinnate** (Lat. *pennatus*, feathered, from *penna*, a feather or wing). Applied to leaflets that are arranged on opposite sides of a common petiole or leaf stalk, as the locust.

Pentacapsular—pen-ta-kap-su-ler (Gr. *pente*, five, and the Lat. *capsula*, a little box). A fruit or seed having five cells or cavities.

Pentandria—pen-tan-dri a (Gr. *pente*, five, and *aner*, a man or male; genative, *andros*). A flower having five stamens.

Pentapetalous—pen-ta-pet-a-lus (Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal). Having five flower leaves or petals.

Pentaphyllus—pen-taf-il-lus (Gr. *pente*, five, and *phullon*, a leaf). Having five leaves.

Pentaspermous—pen-ta-sper-mus (Gr. *pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed). A fruit containing five seed.

Peony—pe-o-ni (Lat. *pæonia*, gets its name from the discoverer, Pæon). A plant much esteemed for its showy flowers.

Pepo—pe-po, also peponida (Lat. *pepo*, a gourd; from the Gr. *pepon*, a kind of melon, from *pepon*, ripe, mellow). The fruit of the cucumber, melon, etc.; natural order Cucurbitaceæ.

Pepsine—pep-sin (Gr. *pesso*, I digest; *pepso*, I shall digest; *pepsis*, a digesting, a cooking). The well-known substance obtained from the gastric juice of animals; a medicine to promote digestion.

Perennial—per-en-ni-al (Lat. *perennis*, lasting through the year; from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year). A plant living only through one season.

Perfoliate—per-fo-li-at (Lat. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf). Applied to the leaf when the stem seems to pierce the leaf; when the lobes of the leaf clasp the stem, giving the appearance of entering the leaf. Example: the honeysuckle and some of the boneset plants.

Perfume—per-fum (Lat. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke; Fr. *parfum*; Italian, *frofumo*, a perfume, a sweet odor, an imponderable vapor). Any substance that affects the organs of smell

agreeably; an invisible agent ; scent; the breath of flowers.

Pericarp—per-i-karp; also **Pericarpium** (Gr. *perikarpion*, the covering of a seed ; from *peri*, around, and *karpōs*, fruit). The part of the fruit immediately investing the seed.

Periderm—per-i-derm (Gr. *peri*, around or about, and *derma*, the skin). The outer layer of the bark of the tree or plant.

Perisperm—per-i-sperm (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, a seed). The nutritive matter stored within the seed ; the inner envelope of the seed.

Persimmon—per-sim-un (the name is derived from the American Indian). A tree, native of North America, once used as an astringent medicine.

Persistent—per-sist-ent (Lat. *per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand; Italian, *persistere*, permanent, continuing, remaining). Not falling off, remaining, adhering to the axis until the part bearing it matures.

Phanerogamic — fan - er - o - gam - ik, also **Phanerogamous** (Gr. *phaneros*, manifest, and *gammous*, marriage). Plants which have their organs of reproduction distinctly and visibly marked ; plants opposed to the Cryptogamic.

Pharmaceutical—far - ma - su - ti - kal, also **Pharmaceutic** (Gr. *pharmakeia*, the using of medicine, from *pharmakon*, medicine). Relating to medicine, the science of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist—phar-ma-su-tist (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine). One who has the knowledge of preparing his own medicine; one who understands the science of the apothecary.

Pharmacien—far-mas-i-ang (Fr.) A qualified pharmacist.

Pharmacopœia—far-ma-ko-pe-ya (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine, a drug, and *poieo*, I make). A book containing the standard or authorized directions for the selection and preparations used in medicine.

Pharmacopolist—far-ma-cop-o-list (Gr. *pharmakon* and *poleo*, I sell). A druggist, an apothecary.

Pharmacy—far-ma-si (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine, a drug). The art of preparing and preserving substances used in medicine for the cure of disease.

Phlox—flocks (Gr. *phlox*, flame). The much admired genus of flowering plants having purple, red or white flowers.

Phyllodium—fil-lo-di-um (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, appearance, form). A leaf stalk when it becomes developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf.

Phyllogen—fil-lo-jen (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *gennao*, I produce). The terminal bud from which the leaves of the palms grow.

Phylloid—fil-loyd (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, form or appearance). Like a leaf.

Phylloptosis—fil-lop-to-sis (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *ptosis*, a falling). The fall of the leaf.

Phyllotaxis—fil-lo-taks-is (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *lasso*, I arrange; *taxis*, order). The arrangement of the leaves on the stem or axis.

Physic—fiz-ik (Gr. *phusikos*, conformable or agreeable to nature, from *phusis*, nature). A natural production of any kind; a knowledge of medicine; the art of healing; remedies for disease, from the Lat. *physica*; Fr. *physique*.

Physics—fiz-iks (plural). The science of matter, laws of motion; signs of nature; natural philosophy.

Physiology—fiz-ol-o-ji (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse). The science which treats of the vital functions or actions performed by the organs of plants and animals.

Phytogeny—fi-toj-e-ni, also **Phytogenesis**—fi-toj-en-e-sis (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *germao*, I produce). The doctrine of the production or generation of plants; the development of the plant.

Phytology—fi-tol-o-ji (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse). The science of the vegetable kingdom, Botany.

Phytonomy—fi-ton-o-mi (Gr. *phuton*, a leaf, and *nomos*, a law). The science of the growth, origin and arrangement of plant life.

Phytotomy—fi-tot-o-my (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *tome*, a cutting). The dissection of organized vegetable bodies.

Pilose—pi-loz, also **Pilus** (Lat. *pilosus*, hairy, shaggy, from *pilus*, hair). Abounding in hairs; covered with hairy down, as in some leaves.

Pinnate—pin-nat, also **Pinnated** (Lat. *penna*, a feather or fin). A compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a central stem or rib.

Pistil—pis-til (Lat. *pistillum*; Fr. *pistie*; Italian *pistillo*, a pestle, from *pinsere*, to pound or crush). The seed-bearing organ; the female part of the flower.

Pith—pith (As. Dutch *pit*, pith, kernel). The soft, spongy mass or substance in the centre of plants and trees known as the medulla. Example: Sassafras.

Placenta—pla-sen-ta (Lat. *placenta*, a cake, from the Gr. *plakous*, a flat cake). The cellular part of the carpel bearing the ovule of the fruit.

Plantain—plant-an (Fr. *plantain*; Lat. *plantago*, a plantain, from *planta*, the sole of the foot). A plant common to many countries and growing wild.

Plicate—pli-kat, also **Plicated** (Lat. *plico*, I plait or knit). Plaited or folded like a fan.

Plumule—plu-mul, also **Plumule** (Lat. *pluma*, plume or feather-like). The point of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radical, being the first gemmule or bud of the young plant.

Plurilocular—plu-ri-lok-u-ler (Lat. *plus*, more, genative, *pluris*, and *loculus*, a little place). Having several divisions containing seeds, as the orange and lemon.

Poculiform—pok-u-li-fawrm (Lat. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, a shape). Cup-shaped.

Pod—(Danish *pude*, a pillow; Breton *pod*, a pot).

The pericarp of such plants as beans, peas, etc.

Podocarp—pod-o-karp (Gr. *pous*, a foot, genative, *podos*, and *karpós*, fruit). The stem supporting the fruit.

Podocephalous—pod-o-sef-a-lus (Gr. *pous*, a foot, and *kephale*, the head). A head of flowers elevated on a long stem or peduncle.

Podosperm—pod-o-sperm (Gr. *pous*, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed). The thread or connection between the ovule and the placenta; the seed stalk.

Pollen—pol-len (Lat. *pollen*, fine flour; Fr. *pollen*). The dust or fine powder secreted by the anthers of the stamen; the fecundating principle of the male organ of the plant.

Polyadelphian—pol-i-a-del-fi-an, also **Polyadelphous** (Gr. *polus*, many, and *adelphos*, a brother). Having the stamens united in three or more bundles, as in the class of plants, Potyadelpchia.

Polyandrian—pol-i-an-dri-an, also **Polyandrous** (Gr. *polus*, many, and *aner*, a man or male, genative, *andros*). Many stamens, or any number above twenty.

Polyanthus—pol-i-an-thus (Gr. *polus*, many, and *anthos*, a flower). A variety of the primrose of many colors, a much esteemed garden flower.

Polycotyledon—pol-i-kot-i-le-don (Gr. *polus*, many, and *kotyledon*, a hollow vessel). Having more than two lobes, as in the seed of the firs.

Polygamian, also **Polygamous**—pol-ig-a-mus (Gr. *polus*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage). Plants belonging to the class polygamia, which bear three descriptions of flowers, male, female and hermaphrodite.

Polypetalous — pol-i-pet-a-lus (Gr. *polus*, many, and *petalon*, a leaf or petal). A flower with many petals.

Polysepalous — pol-i-sep-a-lus (Gr. *polus*, many, and *eng*, sepal). The calyx containing many separate parts or sepals not cohering.

Polyspermous—pol-i-sper-mus (Gr. *polus*, many, and *sperma*, a seed). Many seeded.

Pome—pom (Lat. *pomum*, an apple; Fr. *pomme*). A many-celled, fleshy fruit, apple, pear, etc.

Pomegranate—pom-gran-at (Lat. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds). A tree somewhat like the orange tree, fruit larger and flowers more showy.

Pomologist—po-mol-o-jist (Lat. *pomum*, an apple or fruit, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse). One who is skilled in knowledge of fruits.

Poppy—pop-pi (As. *popig*; Fr. *pavot*; Lat. *papaver*, a poppy). Flowering plants of many species, some of which yield the opium. *Papaver somniferum*.

Primrose—prim-roz (Lat. *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose). An early spring flower closely allied to the cowslip.

Procumbent—pro-cum-bent (Lat. *procumbens*, leaning forward; from *pro*, forward, and *cubo*,

I lie down). Lying upon, trailing upon the earth, trailing arbutus.

Proteine—pro-te in (Gr. *proteuo*, I hold the first place or rank; from *protos*, first). A peculiar nitrogenous substance forming the basis of albumen, caseine and fibrine; a term used in the animal and vegetable economy of nature.

Protoplasma—pro-to-plas-ma, also **Protoplasm** (Gr. *proto*, first, and *plasma*, a model or what has been formed). A coating of matter found on the inside of the cells of the cellular tissue; the material from which the cell nuclei are formed; the formative material of the cell.

Protozoa (plural) also **Protozoans** (Gr. *protos*, first, and *zoe*, life or zoon, an animal). The lowest form of animal life, the line of demarcation, animal and vegetable life.

Pseudomorphos—su-do-mor-fus (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *morphe*, form). Substances found in regular crystals but not possessing a regular crystalline structure.

Punctate, or **Punctated**—pung-tat (Lat. *punctum*, a dot, point or small hole). Having the surface covered with dots or small holes, as is the case with many leaves.

Purslane, also **Purslain**—(Lat. *portulaca*, purslane). Annual plants or weeds with fleshy, succulent leaves and stems, native of Africa; the much admired little flowering plant called the portulacca is an example.

Putamen—pu-ta-mem (Lat. *putamen*, a pod or shell). The stone or shell of a fruit, also called undocarp; the peach stone and almond are examples.

Pyriform—pir-i-fawm (Lat. *pyrum*, a pear, and *fero*, I bear). Pear shape, like a pear in form.

Pyrogallic Acid—(Gr. *peu*, fire, and *galla*, the gall nut). An acid obtained by the action of heat on gallic acid, the latter acid being obtained from the gall nut, an excrescence formed on the oak tree.

Pyroligneus, Acid or Spirit—(Gr. *peu*, fire, and *lignum*, wood). An acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, having a vinegar-like odor.

Quadricapsular—kwod-ri-kaps-u-ler (Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a small box). A plant having four capsules.

Quadrilocular—kwod-ri-lok-u-ler (Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little space). A capsule having four cells or spaces.

Quadriphyllus—kwod-ri-fil-lus (Lat. *quatuor*, four, and the Gr. *phullon*, a leaf). A branch having four leaves.

Quassia—kwosh-i-a (the name said to be derived from a South American negro named Quassy, who first gave a report of its virtues). A medicine of intensely bitter taste obtained from the wood of a large tree, the "quassia excelsa."

Quinquecapsular—kwin-kue-kap-su-ler

(Lat. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest or box). Having five capsules.

Quinquefoliate — kwin - kue - fo li - at (Lat. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf). Having five leaves.

Quinquelocular — kwin - kue - lok - uler (Lat. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a little place or cell). A capsule having five cells.

Raceme—ra-sem (Lat. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes). A cluster of flowers arising from a common axis or stem, as in the currant, hyacinth, etc.

Racemose—ra-c-moz (Lat. *racemus*). Bearing flowers in racemes, as the grape, etc.

Radical—rad-i-kal (Italian *radicale*; Fr. *radical*, from the Lat. *radix*, a root, genative *radicis*, to grow, to rise). Proceeding point close to the summit or crown of the root; applied to leaves close to the ground and clustered at the base of the flower stalk.

Ramuli—ram-u-li (Lat. *ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch). The twigs or small branches of a tree or shrub.

Ranunculus—ra-nun-ku-lus (Lat. *ranunculus*, a little frog; from *rana*, a frog). Crow-foot, or frog-foot, an order of plants including many species, buttercups, etc.; so called from the species which grows where frogs are numerous.

Rape—rape (Lat. *rapum*, a turnip, rape; Ital. *rapa*; Gr. *rapus*). A plant of the cabbage kind cultivated for the oil obtained from the seeds.

Raphe—rafe (Gr. *rhaphe*, a seam, from *rhaptein*,

to sew together). A term applied to the parts of a plant which look as if they had been glued together; the line connecting the hilum and chalza on the seed; the line of junction of two halves.

Ray—(Fr. *rai*, a beam of the sun; Lat. *radius*; Italian *radio*, a ray). The outer petals in a flower of the natural order of Umbelleferæ and Compositæ, when differently formed from those in the centre.

Receptacle—re-sep-ta-kl (Lat. *receptaculum*, a storehouse or magazine, from *re*, back, and *capio*, I take). A place or vessel in which anything is received; that part of the fruit or flower which bears or receives other parts, as an expanded peduncle. Example: The daisy, sunflower and dandelion.

Regma—reg-ma (Gr. *rhegma*, a rupture). When the two halves of a seed vessel open with an elastic movement, as in some of the sponge family.

Reniform—ren-i-fawm (Lat. *renes* or *reins*, the kidneys, and *forma*, a shape). Kidney-shaped; resembling a kidney in shape, as is the case with some seeds and leaves of plants.

Repand—re-pand (Lat. *repandus*, backward, turned up, bent, from *re*, back, and *pandus*, bent, crooked). Applied to a leaf when its margin is wavy, undulated, etc.

Repent, repens—(Lat. *repens*, genative *repentis*, creeping). Lying flat, creeping. *Triticum repens* is an example.

Replicate—rep-li-kat (Lat. *replicatus*, to roll or fold, from *re*, back, and *plico*, I fold). Doubled down when the upper part of a leaf or petal comes in contact with the lower portion.

Retrorse—re-trors (Lat. *retrosum*, backwards, from *retro*, backwards, and *versus*, I turned). Applied to petal stamens and leaves when they turn backwards.

Retuse—re-tus (Lat. *retusus*, blunted, from *re*, back, and *tundere*, to beat; Italian *retuso*; Fr. *retus*). Applied to leaves and petals when blunt-pointed or have the appearance of being bitten off at the end.

Rheum—re-um (from *Rha*, the former name of the river Volga, in Russia, from which it was first brought). The botanical name of rhubarb.

Rhizanths, plural—**rizanth**s (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower). Plants occupying a place between the flowering and non-flowering species.

Rhizocarpous (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *karpos*, fruit). Plants whose roots last many years whilst the stems die annually.

Rhizome—ri-zom, also **Rhizoma** (Gr. *rhizoma*, what has taken root). A thick root running horizontally, sending up shoots above and rootlets below.

Rhizotaxis—ri-zo-taks-is (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, putting in order). The arrangement of roots in their relative order.

Rhodanthe—ro-dan-the (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower). A plant much esteemed for its beautiful flowers which bloom annually.

Rhododendron—ro-do-den-dron (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree). A plant much esteemed for ornamental gardening; it has evergreen leaves and large brilliant flowers.

Rhubarb—ru-barb (from *Rha*, the former name of the river Volga, in Russia, on whose banks it is said it was first found, and from the Lat. *barbarus*, foreign). A valuable medicine of many varieties.

Rimose—ri-mos, also *remous*, ri-mous (Lat. *rimosus*; Italian *rimoso*, full of cracks). Covered with cracks or fissures, as in the bark of some trees.

Rind—(As. *hrinde*; Gr. *rinde*, crust or bark). The skin or outer coat of a fruit; peel; the bark of trees.

Ringent—rin-jent (Lat. *ringens*, opening wide the mouth). A term applied to the labiate flowers, the lips of which are arched and gaping wide open, etc.

Rose—(Lat. *rose*; Gr. *rhodon*; Italian *rosa*, and Fr. *rose*). The universally-admired flower of many varieties.

Rosaceous—ro-za-shus, also *rosaceæ*, like a rose. Applied to corollas having petals, like the wild rose, one of the natural order of plants.

Rosemary—ros-mar-i (Lat. *rosamarinus*, rose-

mary, from *ros*, dew, and *mare*, the sea). A fragrant evergreen plant found growing most luxuriantly near the sea borders, hence the name, containing an oil much esteemed.

Rotate—ro-tat (Lat. *rotatum*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, a wheel). A term used in Botany when the corolla has a short tube and limbs spread out in form of a wheel.

Rubefacient—ro-be-fa-shi-ent (Lat. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, I make). Any tincture or liniment which produces redness without blistering the skin.

Rubiginous—ro-bij-i-nus (Lat. *rubiginosus*, abounding in rust, *rubigo*, mildew, rust). Applied to leaves or stems which have a brown red tint or red with gray.

Rugose—ru-gos (Lat. *rugæ*, folds or plaits, from *ruga*, I wrinkle or plait). Applied to leaves or roots full of wrinkles.

Salep or **saloop**—sal-ep (Turkish *salleb*). A small tuberous plant whose dried root is found in a granular powder, imported from Asia Minor and Persia.

Sarcocarp—sar-co-karp (Gr. *sarka*, flesh, and *karpōs*, fruit). The fleshy part or pulp of a fruit. Also termed **sarcodem**.

Sassafras—sas-sa-fras (Fr. *sassafras*, from the Lat. *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break). The bark of the tree is used in medicine. *Sassafras officinalis*.

Saxifrage—saks-i-fraj (Lat. *saxifragus*, stone breaking, from *saxum*, a rock, and *frango*, I

break). A plant, when prepared as a medicine, said to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder.

Scalariiform—ska-lar-i-fawrm (Lat. *scala*, a ladder, and *forma*, shaped). Shaped like a ladder; having bars or lines like a ladder, as the ferns.

Scape—skap (Lat. *scapus*; Gr. *skapos*, a stone or stalk, from *skeptō*, I support). A flower stalk without leaves, with one or more flowers, usually with radicle leaves. Example: Dandelion.

Sclerogen—skler-o-gen (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *gennao*, I produce). The hard or woody material deposited in the cells of plants; the material forming woody tissue.

Seed—(As.) (Ger. *saat*; Icelandic *sad*, seed, from The Lat. *satus*, sown). The part of the plant to be sown; the beginning and end of plant life.

Seed-vessel—The pericarp which covers the seed.

Segregate—seg-re-gat (Lat. *segregatum*, to separate or set apart; from *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect in a flock). A separation, parting from each other.

Senega, or Seneka—A medicinal plant said to receive its name from the Seneca Indians, and used by them for snake bites.

Senna—sen-na (Ital. *sena*; Fr. *sene*, from the Arabic *sana*, or *sene*, acute). Alluding probably to its acutely-pointed leaf, *senna acutifolia*.

Sepal—se-pal (said to be an inverted term by changing the Gr. word *petalon* into *sepalon*. Lat. *sepes*, a fence or hedge). The leaf-like division of the cup of the corolla; the parts of the calyx.

Sepiment—sep-i-ment (Lat. *sepimentum*, a hedge, from *sepio*, I hedge in). The partition in a capsule separating the seed.

Septic—sep tik, also **Septical** (Gr. *septikos*, that which causes putrefaction; from *sepo*, I putrefy). Anything or material causing decay, putrefaction.

Septicidal—sep-ti-si-dal (Lat. *septum*, a partition, and *caedo*, I cut or divide). A term applied to seed vessels which open by breaking through the septa of the ovary.

Septiform—sep-ti-fawrm (Lat. *septum*, a partition, and *forma*, shape). Having the character of a partition or septum.

Septum, plural **Septa** (Lat. *septum*, a partition). Any membrane or partition separating a fruit or seed into two or more cells or divisions.

Sericeous—se-rish-us (Lat. *sericus*, silken, from *seres*, appertaining to the people of Asia, the Chinese). Covered with fine hairs, silky.

Serrate—ser-rat, also **Serrated** (Lat. *sera*, a saw). Applied to leaves whose edges appear like the teeth of a saw.

Sessile—ses-sil (Lat. *sessilis*, of or belonging to sitting; from *sedeo*, I sit). Applied to a leaf without a stem or petiole.

Seta—se-ta, plural **Setae** (Lat. *seta*, a stiff or thick hair). The awn or beard of grasses, wheat, etc.

Setose—se-tos, also **Setores** (Lat. *setosus*, bristly, from *seta*, a bristle). Covered or beset with bristles, as in the thistle.

Shaddock—shad-dok (gets the name from a West Indian trader, Captain Shaddock). A large fruit resembling the orange in appearance, and classed in the same natural order.

Sialagogue—si-al-a-gog (Fr. *sialagogue*, probably from the Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *ago*, I lead). Any medicine which increases the flow of saliva or spittle.

Silicle—sil-i-kl, also **Silicula** (Lat. *silicula*, a little pod, from *siliqua*, a pod or husk). Applied to a pod whose breadth almost equals the length.

Siliqua—sil-lik, also **Silique** (Lat. *siliqua*, a pod or husk). This differs from the silicle by being many times longer than broad, as in the cabbage, turnip, etc.

Sinapism—sin-a-pizm (Lat. and Gr. *sinapi*, mustard). A mustard poultice or plaster.

Solanum—so-la-num (Lat. *solanum*, night shade). One of the botanical names of the potato and bitter sweet, etc.; many of the order are very poisonous.

Somniferous—som-nif-er-us (Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, I bring). Causing sleep, one of the botanical names of the poppy *papaver somniferum*.

Soporific—so-po-rif-ik (Lat. *soper*, a heavy sleep, and *facio*, I make). Any drug having the power to produce or induce sleep.

Soredia—so-re-di-a (Gr. *soros*, a pile or heap). The powdery-looking cells on the surface of the thallus of many lichens.

Sori—plural **Sari** (Gr. *soros*, a pile or heap). The patches of reproduction on the under side of fern leaves or fronds, and are known as sporangia.

Sorosis—so-ro-sis (Gr. *soros*, a pile or heap). A fleshy fruit formed by the aggregation or consolidation of many flowers, seed vessels, etc. Example: pineapples, etc.

Spadix—spa-diks, plural **Spadices** (Lat. and Gr. *spadix*, a palm branch broken off together with its fruit of a date or nut brown color). An inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged around a thick, large leaf termed a spathe.

Spathe, also **Spatha**—(Lat. *spatha*; Gr. *spathe*, a broad blade). A kind of leaf or branch covering a spadix, covering numerous flowers.

Spatulate—spat-u-lat (Lat. *spathula*, a spoon). Shaped like a spatula or spoon handle; applied to leaves narrow and rounded at the apex, and narrow at the base.

Spike—(Ital. *spica*, a wheel; Lat. *spica*, an ear of corn). Numerous flowers sessile on a single stem or axis, as the lavender, wheat, etc.

Spiniferous—spi-nif-er-us (Lat. *spinifer*,

thorn-bearing, from *spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, I bear). Producing or bearing thorns or spines.

Spongiolles—plural, spun-ji-olz (Lat. *spongiola*, from *spongia*, a sponge). The extremities of the roots, rootlets; the absorber of nutrition from the earth.

Sporangium—spo-ran-ji-um, also **Sporangia** (Gr. *spora*, seed, *anggos*, a vessel). The covering of the spores of some of the cryptogamic order of plants.

Spore, Spor—also **Sporule** (Gr. *spora*, seed). One of the minute grains in the flowerless plants which reproduce the plant, as the seed in the flowering plants. Examples found in the club mosses and ferns.

Spurge—(Fr. *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse; Lat. *purgo*, I purge). The name of a medicinal plant of biting taste and cathartic in action; a name applied to quite a number of plants, order Enphorbiaceæ.

Squarrose—skwor-ros, also spelled **Squarrous** (Lat. *squarrosus*, roughness of the skin). Applied in botany to leaves whose surfaces are covered with scales, small projections, etc. The term *squarrosa* is used to indicate the variety of the plant.

Squill—skwil (Fr. *squille*; Spanish *esquila*; Lat. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea onion). A lily-like plant with a root much like an onion in shape, used in medicine, a drug.

Stalk—(Danish *stilk*; Gr. *stelechos*, a stem, a

stump). The stem or main prop of a plant. See *caulis* and *stipe*.

Stamen—sta-men, plural *Stamens* (Lat. *stamen*, from *sto*, I stand, the thread that hangs from the distaff). The male organs of a flower, consisting of filaments and anthers which contain the pollen.

Staminate—stam-e-nat; flowers bearing stamens.

Starch—(Ger. *starke*, strength, stiffness; Gaelic *stalc*, to stiffen). A substance white and granular obtained from potatoes, grain and other vegetable substances.

Sternutatory—ster-nu-ta-ter-i (Lat. *sternuto*, I sneeze). Any drug that has the power to cause sneezing.

Stigma—stig-ma (Lat. and Gr. *stigma*, a mark burned in, a mark made with a sharp pointed instrument; from the Gr. *stizo*, I mark with points). The upper portion of the pistil on which the pollen falls.

Stipule—stip-ul (Lat. *stipula*, a stem, a stalk). A leaflet or an immature leaf at the base of the leaf.

Stole—stol, also *Stolen* (Lat. *stolo*, a twig or shoot springing from the stock of a tree). A trailing branch thrown off from the summit of the root and taking root at intervals, commonly known as a sucker.

Stomata—stom-a-ta (Gr. *stoma*, a mouth, *stomata*, mouths). Minute openings found on the under surfaces of the leaves, etc.

Strobile—strob-il, also **Strobilus** (Gr. *strobilos*, in shape like a top). A number of fruits in form of a cone, as the pine cone, hop, etc.

Style—stil (Lat. *stylus*, a stake, a style for writing). Thread or stalk between the ovary and stigma composing the larger portion of the pistil.

Succulent—suk-ku-lent (Fr. *succulent*, juicy, from the Lat. *succus*, juice, sap, moisture). Applied to plants and fruits that are soft and juicy.

Sudorific—su-der-if-ik (Lat. *sudor*, and *facio*, I make). Any medicine causing smart.

Suffruticose—suf-fro-ti-koz (Lat. *sub*, under, and *fruticosus*, bushy, shrubby). Shrubby beneath, like an under shrub in character.

Sugar—shoog-er (Arabic *sakkar*; Sanscrit *sharkara*, sugar; Lat. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakcharon*). The sweet substance obtained from vegetable matter, sugar cane, beets, etc.

Sumach—su-mak (Fr. *sumac*; Spanish *zumaque*; Arabic *summak*). A small shrub or tree used for tanning leather, and occasionally used in medicine; many varieties.

Sumbul—sum-bol (a word derived from the Tartar). A native of the East; the root used in medicine, ferula sumbul. Muskroot.

Supra Axillary—(Lat. *supra*, and *axilla*, the arm pit). Growing above the axil; contrary to sub-axillary.

Syncarpous—sin-kar-pus (Gr. *sun*, together, and *karpōs*, fruit). When the carpels are

united so as to form one pistil or ovary; as the blackberry and raspberry, which are an aggregation of fruits.

Syngenesia—sin-je-ne-si-a (Gr. *sun*, with or together, and *genesis*, birth, generation). A class of plants whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers, as in the hibiscus.

Tamarind—tam-a-rind (Arabic *tamar hindi*, from *tamar*, a dried date, the Indian date palm). The Indian date tree whose pods and seeds are preserved in sugar.

Tansy—tan-zi (Fr. *tanaisie*, the tansy plant, from the Gr. *athanasia*, immortality). A bitter, strongly-scented plant with deeply cut, handsome leaves containing a volatile oil used in medicine. Tanacetum vulgare.

Taproot—tap-root (Dutch *tap*, a plug put in to stop a hole). The main root of a plant which runs deeply into the ground.

Tegmen—teg-men (Lat. *tegmen*, a covering). The second covering of the seed.

Tendrill—ten-dril (Fr. *tendron*, the tender shoot of a plant, from the Fr. *tendre*, tender, and the Lat. *tenere*, to hold). The twisting extremities of plants that attach them to the fences and trees, etc.

Tenuifolius—ten-ui-fo-li-us (Lat. *tenuis*, slender, and *folium*, a leaf). Narrow leaves.

Terete—te-ret (Lat. *teres*, or *teretum*, rounded off, genitive *teretis*). Nearly cylindrical.

Testa—tes-ta, plural **Teste** (Lat. *testa*, a

shell, a tile). The outer covering of the seed.

Tetradynamous—tet-ra-din-a-mus (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *dunamis*, strength). Having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

Tetrاندrous—te-tran-drus, also **Tetrandian** (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *aner*, a man, genitive, *andros*.) Plants having four stamens.

Tetrapetalous—tet-ra-pet-a-lus (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *petalon*, a petal). A flower containing four petals.

Tetraphyllous—tet-ra-fil-lus (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *phullon*, a leaf). A plant having four leaves.

Thalssiophytes, plural, tha-las-si-o-fits (Gr. *thalassios*, belonging to the sea, and *phuton*, a plant). A term applied to the algæ or sea-plants when speaking of them as a portion of the vegetable kingdom.

Thallogen—thal-o-jen (Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, and *gennao*, I produce). A large class of the Cryptogami never showing a marked difference of root, stem or foliage.

Thecca—the-ca, plural, **Thecæ** (Gr. *theca*, a case or sheath). The sheath containing the reproductive matter of many flowerless plants, as the spore cases of the mosses.

Theine—the-in (Lat. *thea*, Fr. *theine*, the tea-plant). The active principle of tea occurring in fine white needle-like crystals used in medicine.

Theobroma—the-o-bro-ma (Gr. *theos*, a god,

and *broma*, food). A substance obtained from the chocolate nut, used as food and used as coffee, etc.

Therapeutics—the-a-pu-tiks (Gr. *therapeutikos*, having the power of healing, from *therapeucin*, to heal). In medicine, the application of remedies to the cure of diseases.

Thistle—this-l (Icelandic, *thistill*; Ger. *distel*, a thistle). The name is applied to all variety of prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland.

Thyrus—ther-sus, also **Thyrse** (Lat. *thyrsus*; Gr. *thursos*, a stalk or stem entwined with ivy). An inflorescence; very compact, like the grape or lilac, etc.

Tincture—tingk-tur (Lat. *tinctoria*, a dyeing, from *tinctorum*, to moisten, to dye). A medicine of which alcohol forms the whole or part of the fluid portion or solvent.

Tomato—to-ma-to (Spanish and Fr. *tomate*, but the word is said to be of Indian origin). Called love-apple; tomato, a well-known vegetable of many varieties.

Tomentose—to-men-tos, also **Tomentous** (Lat., *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions). Applied to leaves with dense compact hairs having the appearance of wool, as the mullein.

Trachenchyma—track-en-ki-ma (Eng. *trachea*, and Gr. *engchuma*, what is pounded in). The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of corkscrew-like vessels or like the windpipe or trachea in animals.

Tragacanth—trag-a-canth (Lat. *tragacanthum*, from the Gr. *tragos*, a he goat, and *akantha*, a horn). The concrete juice or gum of many plants of the East; occurs in the stores in semi-transparent flakes; used in medicine as a paste and to give consistence to troches, etc.

Triadelphos—tri-a-del-fus (Gr. *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother). Flowers having stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

Triandrian—tri-an-dri-an, also **Triandrous** (Gr. *tries*, three, and *aner*, a man, genitive, *andros*). A flower with three distinct and equal stamens, as in the class Triandria.

Tricoccus—tri-kok-kus (Gr. *tries*, three, and *kokkos*, a berry or kernel). A capsule having three one-seeded cells.

Trifoliate—tri-fo-li-at (Lat. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Having three leaves, as the clover.

Trigynous—tri-ji-nus (Gr. *treis*, three, and *gune*, a woman). Having three styles or carpels of the order Trigynia.

Tripetalous—tri-pet-a-lus (Gr. *tries*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf). Having three petals or flower leaves.

Triphyllous—tri-fil-lus (Gr. *tries*, three, and *phullon*, a leaf). Applied to plants which have only three leaves, or in whorles of three.

Tripinnatifid—tri-pin-nat-i-fid (Lat. *tris*, three, and *penna*, a feather, and *findere*, to di-

vide). Applied to a pinnatifid leaf that is thrice divided.

Truncate—trung-kat (Lat. *truncatus*, to cut off; to maim). Applied to leaves and roots when they have the appearance of being cut off; the word *premorse* is used also.

Turio—tu-ri-o (Lat. *turio*, the tendril or young branch of a tree). A young shoot covered with scales, as the asparagus.

Turmeric—ter-mer-ic (Lat. of the middle ages *terramerita*, valuable earth. The word is said to be derived from the Hindoo *zurd*, yellow, and *mirch*, pepper). The root of an East Indian plant of a handsome yellow color which it imparts to alcohol and acetic solutions.

Turnip—ter-nip (said to be from the Eng. word *turn* in the sense of mend, and the Lat. *napus*, a turnip). A garden vegetable of many varieties.

Turpentine—ter-pen-tin (Ger. *terpentin*; Lat. *terebinthus*; Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine tree). An exudation from several species of pine.

Turpentine Spirits—(*terebinthus*, *terebinthos*, and the Lat. *spiritus*, breath, volatile, etc.). A volatile substance distilled from turpentine; gum resin.

Umbel—um-bel (Lat. *umbella*, a sunshade; a little shadow, from *umbra*, a shadow). Where all the stalks of a flower arise from a common center, as the hemlock, parsnip, etc.

Umbelliferous—um-bel-lif-er-us (*umbra*, a

shadow, and *fero*, I carry). Plants producing umbels.

Upas—u-pas (Malay *puhn*. Upas, the poison tree, from *puhn*—tree, and *upas*, poison). A common tree found in the forests of Java and neighboring islands, once regarded as deadly to those coming in contact with it, but no longer so considered.

Urceolar—er-se-o-ler (Lat. *urceolus*, a little pitcher; a water-pot). Fleshy or bulging, as leaves or tubercles.

Urceolate—(Lat. *urceolus*, like a pitcher). Like a pitcher in shape.

Urtaceous—er-ti-ka-shus (Lat. *urtica*, a stinging nettle). Having the character of a nettle.

Utricle—u-tri-kl (Lat. from *uter*, a bag or bottle made of animal hide). A thin skin; one-seeded fruit.

Utriculus—u-trik-u-lus (Lat. *utriculus*, a small skin or leather bottle). The covering like a bladder filled with air found in many water plants.

Valerian—va-le-ri-an (Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be in health). A medicinal plant of peculiar odor, the valerian officinalis.

Valve—valv (Lat. *valvæ*, folding doors, from *volvo*, I turn round or about). Any segment or piece into which a fruit or pericarp separates.

Valvate—val-vat (Lat.). Opening by valves.

Vanilla—va-nil-la (Span. *vainilla*, a small pod or husk, from *vaina*, a sheath or scabbard, from

the fact that the pod bears some resemblance to the sheath of a knife). A native tropical America, and a plant well known for its fruit, which is used as a flavoring, etc.

Vascular—vas-ku-ler (Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel, from *vas*, a vessel, and *texere*, to weave). The woody tissue of plants.

Vascular System (Lat. *vasculum*, and Gr. *sustema*, many things put together, an assemblage of things). In botany the tissue of plants conveying air.

Vasiform—vaz-i-fawm (Lat. *vas*, a vessel, and *forma*, shape). Applied to tissue having many dotted vessels.

Venation—ve-na-shun (Lat. *vena*, a vein). The arrangement of the frame-work or veins in the leaves.

Verbena—ver-be-na (Lat. *verbena*, branches of myrtle or laurel). A variety of small flowering plants cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and odor; also known as verraine.

Viscid—vis-sid (Lat. *viscidus*, clammy, sticky, from *viscum*, the mistletoe; bird-lime made from the mistletoe). Applied to leaves, etc., that are sticky or gluey, etc.

Vivify—viv-i-fi (Lat. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I make). To awaken, to endow with life.

Volatile—vol-a-til (Lat. *volatilis*, winged, flying, from *volan*, to fly). Capable of passing into the aeraform state, as the volatile oils, etc.

Volva—vol-va (Lat. *volva*, a wrapper). In botany applied to the involucre-like base of the

stipes of the agarics, which was in the beginning a bag enclosing the whole plant.

Vulviform—vul-vi-fawm (Lat. *vulva*, or *volva*, a wrapper, and *forma*, a shape). A wrapper-like integument with projecting edges.

Walnut—wawl-nut (Dutch, *walnot*, a walnut; As. *waihnnot*, a foreign nut, from *wealth*, a foreigner). A forest tree valued for its wood, fruit, and oil.

Wheat—hwet (As. *hwate*; Gothic, *hwaiteis*, wheat, from the Gothic *hveits*, white). The well-known grain from which flour is manufactured.

Whorl—hworl (Danish, *hverre*, to turn; Dutch, *worwel*, to whirl, to turn). Applied to leaves or petals arranged in a regular circumference round a stem.

Xanthic—zan-thic (Gr. *zanthos*, yellow). Of a yellow color pertaining to a fluid acid of an oily nature.

Xanthidium—zan-thid-i-um, plural **Xanthidia** (from *zanthos*, yellow). A very minute plant of a globular shape and with many spines, only to be seen with a microscope.

Xanthine—zan-thin (Gr. *zanthos*, yellow; Fr. *xanthine*). The yellow, insoluble material found in many plants and flowers.

Xanthophylline—zan-thof-il-lin (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phullon*, a leaf). The yellow coloring of the leaves in autumn is due to this material.

Xylocarp—zi-lo-karp (Gr. *xulon*, wood, *karpōs*, fruit). Relating to fruits with a woody tex-

ture, or fruits that become hard and woody, xylocarpous.

Yarrow—yar-ro (As. *gearwe*). The achilea millefolium belongs to the Compositæ order of plants ; used as a medicine.

Zoophyte—zo-o-fit (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *phuton*, a plant). A body resembling in many particulars the animal and vegetable.

Zoospores—zo-o-sporz (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *spora*, seed). Applied to the active spores of sea-weed or algæ which appear to be endowed with voluntary motion.

Zostera—zos-ter-a (Lat. *zoster*, a kind of sea-weed). A genus of sea or water plants.

Zymology—zi-mol-o-ji (Gr. *zume*, ferment, leaven, and *logos*, to discourse). The science of ferments.

ADDENDA.

A List of Abbreviations and Latin Terms Used by Physicians in Writing Prescriptions.

a, a.=*a, ana*—of each (that is, of each article).

Ad=to—a named quantity, \mathfrak{z} ii ad. \mathfrak{z} i, that is, \mathfrak{z} vi.

Ad 2 vic.=*ad duas vicis*—or doses; as 2 doses.

Ad Lib.=*ad libitum*—at will; as you please.

Alter. horis=*alternis horis*—every 2 hours alternately.

Aq. bull.=*aqua bulliens*—boiling water.

Aq. dest.=*aqua destillata*—distilled water.

Aq. fervens—hot water.

Aq. fluo.=*aqua fluvealis*—river water.

Aq. font.=*aqua fontana*—spring water.

Bis in d.=*bis in die*—twice a day.

Bol.=*bolus*—a large pill.

But.=*butyrum*—butter.

Cap.=*capiat*—let (the patient) take.

Caute—cautiously.

Chart. Charta, or Chartula—paper of small paper powder.

Cochl.=*cochlear*—a spoon or spoonful.

Cochlearia—spoonfuls.

Coch. ampl.=*cochlear amplum*—a tablespoonful.

Coch. magn.=*cochlear magnum*—a large tablespoonful.

Coch. med.=*Cochlear medium*—a dessertspoonful.

Coch. parv., or **Min. cochlear, parvum,** or **minimum**—a teaspoonful of, least size, or small spoon.

Col.=*Cola*—strain or filter the fluid to be given or used as a remedy.

Coll., collutor.=*collutorium*—a mouth wash.

Collyr.=*collyrium*—eye wash; eye water.

Conf.=*confectio*—confection.

C., or **Cong.**=*congius*—a gallon.

Cont.=*contunde*—bruise; *contusus*—bruised.

Cuj.=*cujus*—of which; *cujus-libet*—of any.

Cyath.=*Cyathus (vinarius)*—a wineglassful.

Cyatho theæ—in a cup of tea.

Da—give; **detur**—let be given.

D.=*dosis*—dose.

Dies—a day.

Dieb. alt.=*diebus alternis*—every second, every other day.

Dieb. tert.=*diebus tertiis*—every third day.

Dim.=*dimidius*—one half.

D. in p. æq.=*dividatur in partes æquales*—in equal parts.

D. P.=*directione propria*—with proper directions.

Ejusd.=*ejusdem*—of the same.

Elect.=*electuarium*—an electuary.

En.=*enem, enema*—an enema (for the bowels).

Exhib.=*exhibeatur*—Let it be given.

F.=*fac*—make; let them, or it be made.

F. pil.=*fiant pilulæ*—let pills be made.

Far.=*farina*—flower.

Fem. intern.=*femoribus internis*—on the inside of the thighs.

Fiat—make (singular number).

Fiant—make (plural number).

Ft. chart.=*fiant chartulæ*—make powders or papers.

Ft. empl. epespast.=*fiat emplastrum epespasticum*—make a blistering plaster.

Ft. haust.=*fiat haustus*—make a draught (one drink).

Ft. mist.=*fiat mistura*—make a mixture.

Ft. pil.=*fiant pilulæ*—make pills.

Ft. pulv.=*fiant pulveræ*.

F. S. A.=*fiat secundum artem*—make according to art.

Garg.=*gargarisma*—a gargle.

Gr.=*granum*—a grain; *grana*—grains.

Gtt.=*gutta*—a drop; *guttæ* (plural)—drops.

Hauustus—a draught (all at once).

Hora—an hour; plural, **Hore**—hours.

Idem or **eadem**—the same.

In d.=*in dies*—daily.

Infus—infusion.

Lb., lb.=*libra*—a troy pound, 5760 grains.

Lotio—a lotion.

Man.=*mannipulus*—a handful.

M.=*misce*—mix; *bene misceatur*—well mixed.

M. S. D.=*misce signa da*—mix the medicine and deliver to bearer with the written directions.

M.=*minimum, minum*—rather more than a drop.

M. F. P.=*misce fiat pulvis*—mix to form a powder.

Mass, massa, mass—of a consistence for pills.

Mic. pan.=*micæ panis*—with crumbs of bread.

O.=*octarius*—a pint, 16 fluid ounces.

Omn. hor.=*omni hora*—every hour.

Omni bihoris—every 2 hours.

Omni quadr. hor.=*omni quadrate hore*—every quarter hour.

Omni man.=*omni mane*—every morning.

Omni nocte—every night.

P. æq.=*partes æquales*—equal parts.

Par.=*parvus* or *parvo*—a little.

Part. vic.=*partitis vicibus*—in divided doses.

Pediluvium—a foot bath.

P. R. N.=*pro-re-nata*—occasionally, at intervals.

Pulv.=*pulvis*—a powder; plural, *pulveres*—powders.

Q. S.=*quantum sufficiat*, or *quantum satis*—a sufficient quantity.

Q. L.=*quantum libet*—as much as you like, at will, without restriction.

QQ.=*quoque*—also.

Ras.=*rasuræ*—shavings.

Red. in pulv.=*redactus in pulverum*—Reduced to powder.

S. A.=*secundum artem*—according to art.

S., Sig.=*signa*—write.

Semih.=*semihora*—every half hour.

Signat.=*signatura*—a label, label.

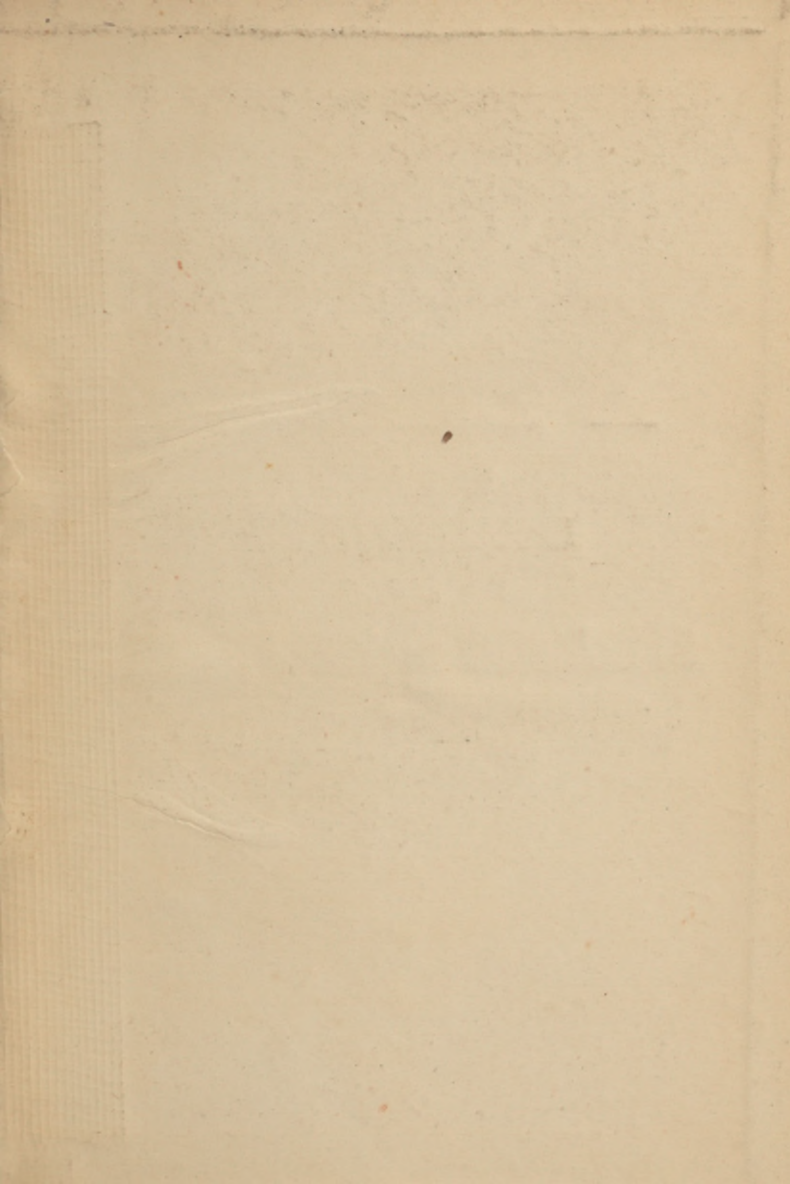
Solve—dissolve.

Trit.=*tritura*—triturate, rub well.

Troch.=*trochisci*—troches.

Ut. dict.=*ut. dictum*—as directed.

Many of the foregoing terms are used but seldom, yet, occasionally we find them, and it is well enough to be prepared, hence the reason for giving them in this Lexicon.



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