

Glossary

- abaxial:** away from the axis from which it arises, e.g. leaf surface or floral organ; cf. adaxial.
- achene:** a dry but not woody, indehiscent, single-seeded fruit.
- actinomorphic:** radially symmetrical, especially of corolla.
- acuminate:** tapering gradually or abruptly to a sharp point, the sides of the apex slightly concave
- acute:** pointed; with the apex forming a sharp angle
- adaxial:** nearest to the axis from which it arises, e.g. leaf surface or floral organ; cf. abaxial.
- adnate:** fusion of dissimilar organs, e.g. of stamens to petals.
- adpressed:** pressed closely against; appressed.
- aerenchyma:** spongy, air filled tissue present in some plants, e.g. water plants such as *Nymphaea* and *Sesbania*.
- alternate:** with one at each node at different parts of the stem
- amphicarpic:** producing two kinds of fruits, e.g. aerial and underground as in some species of *Glycine*.
- amplexicaul:** clasping the stem
- anastomosing:** of venation, where the minor veins connect with one another
- androecium:** stamens; pollen bearing organs of a flower.
- androgynophore:** a stalk bearing both the androecium and gynoecium of a flower above the point of perianth attachment.
- androgynous:** when male and female flowers are found in the one inflorescence.
- androphore:** a stalk or column bearing the androecium of a flower
- annual:** completing life-cycle within one year.
- annular:** ring-like or arranged in a ring.
- anther:** organ in which pollen is produced
- anthocarp:** a fruit plus the persistent base of its surrounding perianth.
- apical placentation:** of ovules attached to the apex of an ovary
- apiculate:** tipped with a small sharp flexible point.
- apocarpous:** (of a pistil or gynoecium) consisting of one carpel as in *Grevillea* and the legumes, or of several carpels each free and distinct as in Annonaceae and Dilleniaceae.
- appendage:** an outgrowth from any organ.
- appressed:** pressed closely against; adpressed.
- areole:** a space between the strands of a net or in any reticulated

surface, hence areolate.

aril: a fleshy appendage to a seed; sometimes applied only to those which enclose the seed or are persistent, hence arillate

aristate: terminating with a long, fine point, often bristle-like

Arnhem Land, Arnhemland: land belonging to the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust, broadly that part of the Northern Territory north of 14 degrees S latitude and east of 133 degrees E longitude.

article: a segment of a transversely jointed fruit (or stem), with separation occurring naturally at the joints, as in *Entada* and *Desmodium*

articulate: with joints where parts may separate naturally.

attenuate: tapering gradually

auriculate: having small ear-like lobes, usually at the base of a leaf or petal as in *Ammannia multiflora*

axil: the angle formed between a leaf and a branch, hence axillary.

axile placentation: of ovules attached to the central axis of a plurilocular ovary

basal placentation: of ovules attached to the base of the ovary

basifixed: attached at or by the base.

berry: a simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy ovary wall, often many-seeded as in a tomato.

bifid: two lobed, divided for about half the length.

bipinnate: of compound leaves, where they are twice divided or with two orders of division

bisexual: of flowers possessing functional pistils and stamens.

bract: a modified leaf differing in size, shape or colour from the foliage leaves, usually smaller and associated with the inflorescence or flower, hence bracteate.

bracteole: bracts associated with the pedicel of the flower

caducous: falling off very early.

callus: pl. calli; a thickened, raised area of \pm hardened tissue

calyx: outer whorl of a flower with a double perianth

campanulate: bell-shaped.

canaliculate: longitudinally grooved or channelled.

capitate: clustered, compact and rounded, e.g. of flowers in an inflorescence

capsule: a dry fruit consisting of two or more fused carpels dehiscing either by valves or by pores as in *Eucalyptus* and *Denhamia*

carpel: part of an ovary or fruit; an organ with the ovary at the base and style and stigma at the top. Several may make up a pistil.

caruncle: an outgrowth of the seed coat forming a fleshy appendage at or about the hilum of a seed, cf. aril.

caudate: having a tail-like extension as in the pod of *Centrosema*

cauliflorous: bearing inflorescences on older branches or trunk.

cauline: of leaves born on an aerial stem.

chartaceous: having a papery texture.

ciliate: with a row of evenly spaced hairs on the margin.

circumsciss: opening by a transverse annular split around the circumference.

circumtropical: occurring around the tropics; pantropical

cladode: a stem which takes the function of a leaf, often flattened and green as in *Bossiaea bossiaeoides*

clavate: club-shaped.

claw: the narrowed petiole-like base of some petals or sepals, cf. Limb

climber: a plant rooted in the ground but supported by other plants.

coccus: pl. cocci; a lobe or segment of a fruit, e.g. *Poranthera*

colleter: a minute, multicellular, glandular appendage that secretes a viscid substance.

colliculate: covered with small rounded projections.

column: a fusion of the stamens into a tube or fusion of the stamens and style into a solid body, cf. androphore.

compound: composed of several distinct parts, although sometimes reduced, as of a leaf

concertina'd: folded backwards and forwards transversely, like the folds in a concertina.

concolorous: of similar colour as in the two surfaces of a leaf.

confluent: merging or blending together.

conical: cone-shaped.

connate: of similar parts so united they can only be separated by tearing.

connective: tissue joining the locules of an anther to one another.

connivent: coming into contact, but not united.

conspecific: belonging to the same species.

cordate: heart-shaped in outline, e.g. strongly lobed leaf bases

cordiform: of a solid body shaped like a heart.

coriaceous: leathery.

corolla: the inner whorl of a perianth, made up of petals, usually conspicuous and showy

corymb: a flat-topped inflorescence, hence corymbose

crenate: of a margin with obtuse or rounded teeth; scalloped
crenulate: finely crenate
crisped: of hairs that are curled, kinked or wrinkled.
crustaceous: dry and brittle.
cuboidal: approaching the form of a cube.
cuneate: tapering gradually and evenly; wedge-shaped
cupular: cup-like.
cyathium: an inflorescence of unisexual flowers surrounded by a cupular involucre, as in *Euphorbia*.
cymbiform: boat-shaped.
decumbent: of branches lying on the ground but with the apex ascending.
decurrent: extending downwards and adnate to the adjoining part, e.g. a stipule extending downwards to form a flange along the stem as in *Crotalaria alata*
decussate: in opposite pairs with successive pairs rotated at 90 degrees to each other, thus forming 4 rows
deflexed: bent downwards as in pods of *Indigofera hirsuta*
dehiscent: splitting open at maturity to release the contents.
deltoid: approaching the shape of a triangle with sides of similar length
dendritic: with tree-like branching.
dentate: with pointed teeth that are perpendicular to the margin
denticulate: finely dentate
diadelphous: with the staminal filaments united into two groups as in many Fabaceae; cf. monadelphous.
dichasium: pl dichasia; a cymose inflorescence with opposite branching below the flower that terminates each axis
dichotomous: forking symmetrically, into two branches
digitate: radiating from a common point, like the fingers of an open hand.
digitately trifoliolate: of a compound leaf with three leaflets arising from the same point on the rachis
dimidiate: divided through the middle or appearing so, as in phyllodes of *Acacia dimidiata*
dimorphic: having two forms.
dioecious: having male and female reproductive structures on separate plants.
disc: a band of tissue located beneath a superior ovary, on top of an inferior ovary or lining the floral tube, often thickened or nectar

secreting.

discoid: disc-shaped.

discolorous: of differing colours, as in the surfaces of a leaf.

dissepiment: a partition or septum, as in an ovary or fruit.

distal: remote from the place of origin or attachment.

distichous: of leaves arranged one above the other on the axis to form two rows

divaricate: spreading or diverging widely.

domatium: pl. domatia; a pit or hollow (often containing tufts of hairs) in the axils of veins on the undersurface of a leaf.

dorsifixed: affixed by the dorsal surface or back.

dorsiventral: with dissimilar dorsal and ventral surfaces, e.g. differing in vestiture.

drupe: a fruit in which the pericarp consists of three layers: (1) the epicarp or skin; (2) the mesocarp, a usually fleshy but sometimes fibrous layer; and (3) the woody endocarp or stone surrounding each seed as in mango and coconut; hence drupaceous.

ecarunculate: lacking a caruncle.

eccentric: not centred, off-centre.

elaiosome: an oily wart-like out-growth from the coat (testa) of a seed when confined to the base or apex; caruncle.

eligulate: without a ligule.

ellipsoid: of a solid body with an elliptic section or outline.

elliptic: oval in outline, widest at the centre

emarginate: notched at the apex

endosperm: the layer of a seed containing starchy or oily storage tissues.

epicortical runners: of mistletoes; stems with haustoria on outside of host stem.

epigynous: arising above the level of the ovary, cf. hypogynous, perigynous

epipetalous: of organs inserted upon the petals

equitant: of distichous leaves folded longitudinally and overlapping or astride at their bases.

exarillate: without an aril.

exserted: protruding, as are the valves of some *Eucalyptus* capsules

exstipulate: without stipules.

falcate: sickle-shaped

fascicle: a close cluster or bundle as in inflorescence of *Flueggea virosa*

ferruginous: rust coloured, red-brown.

filament: stalk of stamen

filiform: thread-like

fimbriate: fringed.

foliaceous: leaf-like.

follicle: a dry fruit, dehiscing along one suture and derived from a unilocular ovary, as in *Grevillea*

free central placentation: of ovules arranged around a central column

free: not fused.

frugivorous: fruit-eating, e.g. fruit bats, many pigeons.

fulvous: tawny, yellowish-brown.

funicle: the stalk of an ovule or seed as on seed of *Acacia auriculiformis*

gamopetalous: of petals partly or wholly fused.

gamophyllous: perianth members or sepals partly or wholly fused.

geniculate: with an abrupt, knee-like bend.

glabrate: becoming glabrous with age or nearly glabrous; glabrescent.

glabrescent: glabrate.

glabrous: without hairs.

glaucous: covered with a whitish bloom, giving a blue-green appearance.

globose: spherical.

glomerate: in a dense, compact cluster or clusters.

glume: a bract \pm enclosing a flower or spikelet, especially in Cyperaceae and Poaceae.

gynandrous: androecium and gynoecium fused into a single structure.

gynobasic: of style, arising from base instead of ovary apex, as in Lamiaceae and Boraginaceae.

gynoecium: seed bearing organ or organs of the flower.

gynophore: a stalk bearing the gynoecium of a flower.

half inferior: of an ovary where the perianth arises from half way up

head: a short, compact inflorescence of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; capitulum

hemiparasitic: half parasitic.

heterostylic: of species whose flowers have two or more forms with respect to their relative stamen and style lengths.

hilum: the scar on a seed coat where the funicle has separated from the seed.

hirsute: bearing coarse, longish hairs.

hispid: with stiff, bristly hairs.

hispidulous: with short stiff, bristly hairs.

hoary: with a short dense indumentum giving a greyish appearance.

hyaline: translucent, thin.

hypanthium: a cup-like receptacle bearing sepals, petals, stamens and ovary

hypogynous: arising from below the ovary.

imbricate: overlapping.

imparipinnate: of compound leaves having an odd terminal leaflet

indumentum: the entire covering of hairs or other trichomes.

indusium: a cup-shaped or two-lipped dilatation with a narrow opening at the end of the style, enclosing the stigma as in *Goodenia*.

inferior: of flowers with floral members arising above the ovary

inflexed: bent inwards.

inflorescence: a collective term for the aggregation of flowers.

infructescence: a collective term for the aggregation of fruits.

interjugal: between successive pairs of leaflets in a pinnate leaf (cf. internodal).

involucre: a number of bracts surrounding a flower or group of flowers as in *Phaleria*

jugate: of a pinnate leaf when the leaflets are in opposite pairs or jugae, hence jugary

keel: of a flower of the Fabaceae, the lower petals which are \pm united along the lower margin; also a ridge along a fold such as in the glume of a grass spikelet

Kimberley Region: in general terms, that part of Western Australia lying north of 19 degrees S latitude.

lacinate: appearing cut into narrow pointed or ribbon-like segments.

lamella: pl. lamellae; a thin plate of tissue; gill

lanceolate: shaped like the head of a lance, with length to breadth of approx. 4:1; broadest in the lower half with curved sides tapering to a point

laterite: a \pm hard iron-rich, rock-like soil layer formed by heavy leaching of soil under markedly seasonal tropical conditions.

latex: the milky juice of certain plants, e.g. fig or pawpaw.

leaf blade: lamina; the usually broad, flattened part of a leaf

legume: a member of Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae or Mimosaceae; the fruit of most members of these families (i.e. a pod).

lenticel: raised spongy areas found on the bark of some trees which allow gaseous exchange, hence lenticelled.

lenticular: biconvex; lens-like.

lepidote: covered with scales.

liana: pl. lianes; a woody perennial vine.

ligulate: strap-shaped.

ligule: particularly of grasses; a membranous or ciliate structure on the adaxial leaf surface adjacent to the sheath.

limb: the broad expanded part of a petal, where the base is \pm abruptly narrowed (clawed) or connate

linear: long and narrow with \pm parallel sides

loculicidal: of a mature capsule splitting along its outer locule wall.

loculus: pl. loculi; locule; a chamber or cavity such as those bearing ovules, or pollen

lunate: crescent-shaped.

Malesia: part of SE Asia, comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

marginal placentation: of ovules attached to the margin of an ovary, e.g. as in legumes

medifixed: attached near the middle

membranous: thin and translucent.

mericarp: a one seeded, usually indehiscent carpel separating from a schizocarp as in fruit of *Myriophyllum*

minni ritchi: a type of bark which is red-brown and shed in short, narrow curling strips, found on some species of *Acacia*.

monadelphous: having the staminal filaments united into a single set as in *Canavalia*, cf. diadelphous.

moniliform: cylindrical but with regular, even constrictions like a string of beads as in pods of *Sophora tomentosa*

monochasium: a cymose inflorescence in which the axis ends in a flower and further growth arises from a bud below the flower, cf. dichasium. When this growth pattern is repeated the inflorescence is termed a compound monochasium

monoecious: with male and female reproductive structures in separate flowers on the same plant.

monospecific: with one species, e.g. of a genus with one species.

monotypic: of one type, e.g. a family with one genus.

mucro: a sharp, abrupt terminal point, hence mucronate

muricate: rough with minute, short, hard projections on the surface as in seeds of *Phyllanthus minutiflorus*

navicular: boat-shaped, hence naviculate.

nectary: a nectar producing organ.

Neotropics: New World tropics; tropics of the Americas.

node: place on stem where one or more leaves or other organs arise.

nodose: having swollen or bulbous nodes.

nut: a one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with a hard dry pericarp.

nutlet: a small nut.

obclavate: club shaped and attached at the narrow end.

obconic: conical but attached at the narrow end.

obcordate: cordate but attached at the narrow end.

obdeltoid: deltoid but attached at the narrow end.

oblanceolate: lanceolate but attached at the narrow end

obloid: of a solid body with an oblong section or outline.

oblong: rectangular but with rounded ends, length to breadth ratio c.
2:1

obovate: ovate but attached at the narrow end

obovoid: ovoid but attached at the narrow end.

obpyriform: pear-shaped and attached at the broad end.

obtuse: blunt, terminating in a broad angle

ochrea: sheathing leaf-base of members of Polygonaceae, possibly a pair of fused stipules.

operculum: a cap, e.g. in *Eucalyptus* flowers a compound structure of perianth parts

opposite: where two organs arise from the same node on opposite sides of the axis

orbicular: circular

ovary: part of the gynoecium which encloses the ovules

ovate: egg-shaped in outline

ovoid: of a solid body with an ovate section or ovate in outline.

ovule: organ which after fertilization develops into the seed

palmate: divided fan-wise or like the fingers of a flattened hand

panicle: an inflorescence with compound branching, hence paniculate

pantropical: occurring throughout the tropics.

papillose: with minute, rounded, elongated projections on the surface.

parietal placentation: in which two or more placentas develop on the wall of a uniloculate ovary

paripinnate: of compound leaves lacking a terminal leaflet

patent: spreading, diverging from the axis at 90 degrees.

pectinate: divided like a comb, into evenly spaced narrow segments.

pedicel: stalk of a flower

pellucid: translucent.

peltate: of a structure with axis inserted on the lower surface, e.g. of a petiole on a leaf

penicillate: like a tuft of hairs, as seen in *Urtica* (nettle), where the stigma consists of a number of hair-like branches.

penninerved: pinnately nerved.

perennial: with a life-span of more than one year.

perfoliate: of a sessile leaf or bract where the base extends around the leaf, so that the stem appears to pass through the blade.

perianth: the floral envelope, usually consisting of two whorls, the calyx and corolla; specifically where the segments (tepals) of the perianth are much alike but in whorls, (e.g. Euphorbiaceae, Liliaceae) or quite similar and in a single whorl, (e.g. Chenopodiaceae).

pericarp: the outer wall of a fruit, which develops from the wall of the ovary and composed of three layers - the exocarp, mesocarp and endocarp.

perigynous: when the sepals, petals, and stamens are inserted round the superior ovary on the cup-like or tubular torus or receptacle; the stamens also appear perigynous when inserted on the corolla.

persistent: e.g. of floral parts not shed after flowering.

petal: a member of the corolla

petaloid: having the appearance of a petal.

petiole: part of a leaf (the stalk) which bears a leaf blade (lamina), at the point of attachment to the branchlet usually ending in a swelling

petiolule: the stalk of a leaflet within a compound leaf.

phyllanthoid: of leaves distichous on lateral branchlets, giving the appearance of pinnate leaves.

phyllode: a leaf-like petiole or rachis (often broad and flattened), taking the place of leaves in most Australian species of *Acacia*

pilose: with soft, clearly separated but not sparse hairs.

pinna: pl. pinnae; the primary division of a compound leaf

pinnate: of a compound leaf when the leaflets are arranged along a rachis

pinnately trifoliolate: a compound leaf with three leaflets, with the terminal leaflet on an extension of the rachis

pistil: the united carpels of a syncarpous gynoecium or a single carpel of an apocarpous gynoecium.

pistillode: a sterile pistil, often rudimentary.

placenta: tissue from which ovules arise.

placentation: arrangement and position of the placentas in the ovary

pleiochasium: a cyme with more than 2 lateral branches.

plumose: feather-like.

plurinerved: with several to many nerves.

pod: a legume; a dry fruit dehiscing by two sutures and derived from a unilocular, unilocular ovary; found in Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae and Mimosaceae

polygamous: bearing male, female, and bisexual flowers on the same plant.

polypetalous: corolla of several free petals.

polyphyllous: with perianth or petals and sepals arising separately from the axis.

prickle: a sharp outgrowth of the epidermis or bark as in *Mimosa*

procumbent: of branches which extend laterally and ultimately trail along the ground without rooting at the nodes.

prostrate: lying flat on the ground.

puberulous: covered with minute, soft, erect hairs.

pubescent: covered with short, soft, erect hairs.

pulvinus: the swollen base of a petiole or petiolule

punctate: marked with dots.

punctulate: marked with minute dots.

pustulate: with small pimple-like or blister-like projections.

pyriform: pear-shaped.

quadrate: squared in cross section.

raceme: an inflorescence consisting of an unbranched axis bearing stalked flowers

rachilla: pl. rachillae; the secondary axis of a compound leaf or inflorescence

rachis: the primary axis of a compound leaf or inflorescence

radical: leaves arranged in a rosette and arising apparently directly from the root.

receptacle: the part of the floral axis bearing the floral organs

reflexed: bent sharply downwards or backwards.

reniform: kidney-shaped

resinous: with resin; resin covered.

resupinate: upside down, twisted through 180 degrees as in standard of *Clitoria* flowers

reticulate: when the nerves or veins cross each other like the meshes of a net as in the leaves of *Tephrosia coriacea*

retorse: pointing backwards or downwards, usually of hairs.

retuse: of an apex which is blunt and slightly notched

rheophyte: a woody plant which grows primarily in seasonal water courses.

rhizome: an underground stem, by which a plant may reproduce vegetatively, hence rhizomatous.

rhomboidal: like a rhomboid (with equal, parallel sides, but two corners <90 degrees and two >90 degrees)

rostellum: the extension of the upper edge of the stigma in orchids.

rugose: deeply wrinkled as in seeds of *Phyllanthus lei*

samara: a dry indehiscent fruit with a membranous wing at one end.

scaberulous: finely scabrous.

scabrous: scabrid; rough to touch.

scalariform: with ladder-like markings, as in venation of *Macaranga* leaves

scarious: thin, dry, membranous, not green.

schizocarp: a dry fruit which at maturity splits into several often one-seeded portions or mericarps.

sclerenchyma: hard, woody tissue of cells with thickened walls, e.g. surrounding the seed in drupaceous fruit.

secund: with all the flowers of an inflorescence crowded to one side as in *Grevillea pteridifolia*.

sepal: a member of the calyx

sepaloid: having the appearance of sepals.

septicidal: of a mature capsule splitting at the junction of the septum and outer walls.

septum: pl. septa; a partition, hence septate.

sericeous: silky to touch, covered with silky hairs.

serrate: toothed like a saw

serrulate: finely serrate

sessile: without any stalk.

simple: with respect to leaves possessing a single leaf blade which may be deeply dissected but not divided into separate leaflets

sinuate: with smooth, regular wave-like indentations of the margin, but shallower than lobed.

sinus: the gap between two lobes of a leaf or other flattened organ.

spadix: a spike with flowers more or less sunk in tissue, usually enclosed in a spathe.

spathe: a large bract which sheaths an inflorescence as in Araceae, hence spathaceous and spatheate.

spathulate: spoon-shaped in outline

spike: an inflorescence consisting of an undivided floral axis, bearing sessile flowers

spine: a stiff, pointed structure derived through modification of an organ such as a stipule, branch or petiole as in *Quisqualis*.

spinescent: becoming spine-like.

stamen: pollen bearing organ, usually comprising a stalk and anther

staminode: a sterile stamen, often reduced and lacking anthers.

standard: vexillum; the adaxial or upper petal of a flower of the Fabaceae, usually the largest petal

stellate: star-shaped.

stigma: the area receptive to pollen at or near the distal end of the style

stipe: a stalk, hence stipitate.

stipel: pl. stipellae; a small appendage growing at the base of the leaf-stalk (petiolule) in a compound leaf

stipules: two small appendages growing at the base of the leaf-stalk or petiole

stolon: an above ground stem, either prostrate or arched, which produces roots and shoots at the nodes.

stramineous: straw-coloured.

striae: striations; fine, parallel, longitudinal markings or grooves, hence striate.

strigose: of indumentum or hairs that are coarse and more or less straight.

style: that part of the gynoecium connecting the stigma with the ovary

subglaucous: barely glaucous.

suborbicular: almost round.

subulate: awl-shaped; tapering very gradually from base to apex and often sharply-pointed, but not as fine as a needle

suburceolate: nearly urn-shaped.

succulent: fleshy in texture.

suffruticose: of a plant with woody stem-bases and herbaceous apical portions.

superior: of flowers with floral members arising below the ovary

sympodial: of branching, where the growing point ceases to be active and growth is continued by one (or more) axillary shoots, as in *Terminalia* and *Vavaea*.

syncarpous: an ovary, pistil, or fruit composed of two or more united carpels.

syngenesious: fused to one another as with the anthers of the

Asteraceae.

tendrils: filiform organs by which climbing plants cling to some object within reach, arising by modification of stipules, leaves or branches.

tepal: part of a perianth where these are similar in size, form and coloration.

terete: cylindrical but circular in cross-section.

terminal: at the apex.

tetradynamous: with six stamens, two outer shorter than four inner, as in Brassicaceae.

thorn: a spine.

tomentellous: of hairs when minutely tomentose.

tomentose: of hairs when they are closely matted and short.

tomentum: an indumentum of closely matted short hairs.

torulose: with irregular swellings at close intervals; cylindrical but the diameter varying regularly; moniliform, as in pods of *Acacia torulosa*

torus: part of floral axis from which arise the sepals, petals, stamens and pistil; receptacle.

trailing: with long prostrate stems.

tremelloid: jelly-like or gelatinous.

trichome: a general term for an epidermal outgrowth, including hairs, bristles, colleters, papillae and scales.

triquetrous: 3-angled, the angles usually sharp; having three acute angles with 3 concave faces.

truncate: ending abruptly, as though cut off

tuber: a storage organ formed by the swelling of an underground root or stem.

tubercule: a small rounded protuberance.

turbinate: top-shaped, obconical.

turgid: swollen.

twiner: a plant rooted in the ground and climbing primarily by twisting of the stem apices.

umbel: inflorescence where the divergent branches or rays start from the same point; in a simple umbel each ray bears one flower

umbelliform: like an umbel.

umbo: a boss; rounded with a projecting point in the centre; a small conical projection from the surface.

unifoliate: of a compound leaf with a rachis and one leaflet

unilocular: with a single cavity, as of the ovary.

unisexual: flowers with pistils or stamens only.

united: joined together, in whole or in part.

valvate: with the edges meeting but not overlapping.

velutinous: velvety; dense, soft nearly erect hairs.

venation: the disposition of veins, especially in a leaf.

vernucose: varnished.

verrucose: warty.

versatile: attached so as to allow free movement

vesicular: bladder-like.

vestiture: a covering, usually hairs in the collective sense.

villous: long, soft, more or less erect hairs, moderately dense.

viscid: sticky.

whorl: where three or more organs arise from the same node

wing: the lateral petals of a flower of the Fabaceae which lie alongside the keel

zygomorphic: with a single lateral plane of symmetry, especially in reference to the corolla, as in flowers of Fabaceae.