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## Glossary

*abomasum* – the fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

*achene* – a small, dry, hard one-locular, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit.

*acuminate* – a type of apex with concave sides that taper to a sharp point.

*acute* – a type of apex or base with straight sides that meet at less than a 90° angle.

*ascites* – an excessive accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal (abdominal) cavity.

*axil* – the angle between any two structures; usually applied to the angle between the leaf and stem.

*axillary* – in an axil.

*bipinnate* – twice pinnate.

*blade* – the expanded portion of a leaf.

*bract* – a leaflike structure subtending a flower or flower cluster.

*capsule* – a dry, or occasionally leathery, dehiscent fruit.

*ciliate* – fringed with hairs at the margin.

*comatose* – affected with a coma, which indicates a state of complete loss of consciousness from which the animal cannot be aroused.

*compound* – composed of two or more similar and united parts, as in a compound leaf.

*cordate* – heart-shaped with the point at the apex.

*crenate* – shallowly round-toothed or teeth obtuse; scalloped.

*cyanosis* – bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes due to poor oxygenation of the hemoglobin in the blood.

*dehiscent* – opening regularly, usually by slits like a pea or pod or cotton boll.

*dentate* – sharp-toothed, the sharp or coarse teeth perpendicular to the margin.

*denticulate* – minutely or finely dentate.

*diuretic* – a drug or other agent that promotes the secretion of urine.

*dropsy* – an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cellular tissues or in a body cavity.

*drupe* – a fleshy, indehiscent fruit, containing one or more single-seeded pits or stones, such as a cherry or plum.

*edema* – the accumulation of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the intercellular tissue spaces of the body.

*elliptic* – being narrowed to relatively round ends and widest at or about the middle.

*entire* – a margin without teeth or other irregularities.

*follicle* – a dry, usually several- to many-seeded fruit dehiscent along one line.

*funnelform* – gradually widening from base to apex; funnel-shaped.

*gastritis* – inflammation of the stomach.

*gastroenteritis* – inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

*glabrate* – losing hair with aging or maturity of the plant part or structure.

*glabrous* – without hairs.

*hemorrhage* – excessive bleeding; copious escape of blood from vessels.

*hemorrhagic enteritis* – inflammation of the intestines characterized by the passing of blood in the droppings.

*icterus* – a yellow appearance of the skin and mucous membranes. It is caused by liver damage, impairment of bile flow, or excessive destruction of red blood cells.

*indehiscent* – not regularly opening.

*jaundice* – a common term for icterus.

*lanceolate* – lance-shaped, much longer than wide, widened at or above the base and tapering to the apex.

*linear* – long and narrow with essentially parallel margins, as the blades of most grasses.

*necropsy* – an examination of the body after death. An autopsy or postmortem examination.

*nutlets* – one of the sections of a mature ovary; a small nut.

*ob* – a prefix signifying inversion, as obovate.

*oblanceolate* – much longer than wide, with widest point above the middle and the petiole at the narrower end.

*ovate* – with an outline like that of a hen's egg, the broader end below the middle.

*palmate* – lobed, divided or ribbed like the fingers from the palm of the hand.

*panicle* – a cluster of flowers (inflorescence) in which the branches of the primary axis are racemose and the flowers pedicellate.

*pappus* – a ring of appendages (modified calyx), often hairs, capping the fruit of many Compositae.

*petal* – one unit of the corolla.

*petiole* – leaf stalk between blade and stem.

*photosensitization* – sensitivity to light. Usually used to indicate a condition in animals when superficial layers of non-pigmented skin exhibit dermatitis when exposed to sunlight. The condition may develop when animals consume certain poisonous plants or other agents that are not properly metabolized by the liver.

*pilose* – covered with long, soft, spreading hairs.

*pinnate* – with the leaflets arranged along a common axis (rachis); featherlike.

*pistil* – one or more fused carpels consisting of stigma, style (if present), and ovary.

*pistillate* – flower type with pistils and without fertile stamens; female.

*puberulent* – covered with fine, minute hairs.

*pubescent* – covered with hairs, often soft and downy.

*raceme* – a simple, elongated inflorescence with stalked flowers.

*rachis* – central elongate axis bearing leaflets (in a pinnate leaf) or flowers (in an inflorescence).

*recumbent* – lying down. Usually used to indicate an animal that is down and unable to arise.

*rhizome* – usually elongate, horizontal, underground stem.

*rhizomatous* – producing or possessing rhizomes.

*rhombic* – diamond-shaped.

*rootstock* – subterranean stem; rhizomes.

*rumenotomy* – surgical opening of the rumen.

*samara* – a dry, indehiscent, winged fruit.

*scape* – a flowering stem that is leafless above ground level.

*scapose* – resembling a scape; stem essentially naked.

*sepal* – a single unit of the calyx.

*serrate* – margin with teeth like a saw, teeth pointing toward the tip of the leaf.

*simple* – leaf type of one continuous area, not divided into leaflets.

*sinuate* – the margin wavy in and out with regular strong indentations.

*spike* – an elongated, simple inflorescence with sessile flowers.

*spikelet* – a secondary spike; a part of a compound inflorescence; the “flower” of grasses.

*stamen* – the pollen-bearing organ of a seed plant.

*staminate* – flower type having stamens and no functional pistils; male.

*stasis* – a stoppage of the flow of blood or other body fluid in any part. In animals, this term often indicates a paralysis or abnormal slowing down of the gastrointestinal tract.

*stellate* – starlike, with radiating branches.

*tetanic spasm* – a sudden, persistent, violent, involuntary contraction of a muscle or a group of muscles. The body becomes rigid, often with the head drawn backwards.

*umbel* – an inflorescence with pedicels or peduncles (rays), or both, arising from a common point.

*wattles* – small fleshy pendulous processes usually about the head or neck.