

## GLOSSARY

- acaulescent** Without an aerial leaf-bearing stem.
- accrescent** Continuing to enlarge after the usual time.
- achene** A dry indehiscent fruit with thin pericarp fitting closely around the single seed.
- actinomorphic** Regular; radially symmetrical; descriptive of a flower or set of flower-parts which can be cut through the center into equal and similar parts along 2 or more planes.
- acuminate** Long-tapering to a pointed apex or base.
- acute** Sharp-pointed.
- adnate** United; said of unlike structures, as stamen and petal.
- adventive** Introduced but not naturalized, or only locally established.
- aggregate fruit** A ripened gynoecium of separate carpels.
- alternate** Describing the arrangement of leaves or other structures which occur singly at successive nodes or levels; not opposite or whorled.
- alveolate** Like a honeycomb.
- ament** A slender, usually flexible, often pendent, spike or raceme of monosporangiate apetalous flowers.
- anastomosing** Connected forming a network.
- androecium** The set of stamens of a flower.
- angiosperm** A member of a group of plants (Magnoliophyta) characterized by having the ovules enclosed in an ovary.
- annual** Living through but one growing season; yearly.
- anther** The upper part of the stamen, containing microsporangia and, later, pollen sacs.
- anthesis** The period during which flowers are open.
- apetalous** Without petals.
- appressed** Closely pressed against, as a bud against a stem.
- aquatic** Living in water.
- arachnoid** Cobwebby.
- arcuate** Curved in form of a bow; arching.
- areolate** With areoles.
- areole** A small marked off space, as one formed by anastomosing veins.
- aril** A fleshy appendage of some seeds from the region of the hilum, partially or wholly covering the seed.
- aristate** Tipped by a bristle or awn.
- articulate** Jointed; consisting of segments united at joints.
- ascending** Growing obliquely upward.
- attenuate** Long-tapering, becoming very narrow.
- auricle** An earlike lobe or appendage.
- auricled, auriculate** Having an auricle or auricles.
- awl-shaped** Tapering from a narrow base to a point.
- awn** A slender bristlelike structure; in grasses, usually a continuation of a nerve of the lemma, the glumes, or rarely the palea.
- axil** Angle formed by one structure with another, as a leaf with a stem.
- axile** In the axis; descriptive of placentae at center of an ovary.
- axillary** In the axil.
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- barbellate** Minutely barbed; said of pappus bristles that have short hairs attached along the side.
- bearded** Bearing long or stiff hairs.
- berry** A fruit with fleshy pericarp.
- biennial** Living through two growing seasons.
- bifid** Two-cleft.
- bipinnate** Twice pinnately compound.
- bipinnatifid** Twice pinnatifid.
- bisporangiate (flower)**. Having both stamens and carpels.
- blade** The expanded, more or less flat, portion of a leaf, petal, sepal, etc.; the portion of a leaf above the petiole or the sheath.

- bract** A leaf unlike ordinary foliage leaves, usually smaller or of different shape, usually found as part of the inflorescence, subtending a flower or a flower-cluster.
- bractlet** Secondary bract.
- branchlet** An ultimate branch; in woody plants, the stem segment formed during the latest growing season.
- bulb** Bud, often subterranean, with fleshy scales.
- bundle-scar** Vein-scar.
- caducous** Falling very early.
- callosity** More or less protuberant thickening.
- callus** Hardened downward extension of the lemma in grasses.
- calyx** The set of separate or united sepals of a flower.
- campanulate** Bell-shaped.
- canescent** With fine close gray or white pubescence; hoary.
- capillary** Hairlike.
- capitate** Like a head; in a head.
- capsule** Dry dehiscent fruit of 2 or more carpels.
- carpel** Megasporophyll of seed plants; the ovule-bearing structure.
- carpellate** Having only carpels or carpellate flowers.
- cartilaginous** Tough and hard but elastic.
- caruncle** An appendage at the hilum of a seed.
- catkin** Ament.
- caudate** Tailed; tail-like.
- caulescent** Having an obvious stem above ground.
- cauline** Of the stem.
- chaff** Bracts on the receptacle of plants in the Aster Family.
- chartaceous** Having texture of paper.
- cilia** Marginal hairs.
- ciliate** Having cilia.
- circumscissile** Dehiscent crosswise, the top coming off as a lid.
- clasping (leaf)** With its base partly or wholly surrounding the stem.
- clavate** Club-shaped.
- claw** Narrow or stalk-like base of a petal or similar structure.
- cleft** See lobed.
- cleistogamous** Descriptive of a flower the perianth of which remains unopened.
- coalescent** United; said of parts or structures of the same kind.
- coma** Tuft of hairs.
- comate, comose** With a coma.
- conduplicate** Folded lengthwise.
- cone** A determinate axis bearing sporophylls in regular arrangement.
- confluent** Merging, indistinguishable as individuals.
- connate** United; said of like structures, as stamen and stamen.
- connate-perfoliate** Said of opposite sessile leaves with bases united around the stem and appearing as a single blade pierced by the stem.
- connective** The portion of an anther between the pollen sacs.
- connivent** Not united but with margins meeting.
- cordate** Heart-shaped.
- coriaceous** Leathery.
- corm** A solid fleshy upright underground stem.
- corolla** The set of separate or united petals of a flower.
- corona** A crownlike outgrowth from a corolla or an androecium.
- corymb** A convex or flat-topped inflorescence, the outer flowers opening first; like a raceme except that the lower pedicels are longer than the upper.
- corymbiform** In the form of a corymb, but not necessarily a true corymb.
- crenate** With rounded teeth or scallops.

- crenulate** Finely crenate.  
**cucullate** Hooded or hood-shaped.  
**culm** The stem of grasses; sometimes, also, the stem of sedges.  
**cultigen** A kind of plant that has originated in cultivation.  
**cuneate** Wedge-shaped.  
**cuspidate** With a stiff sharp point.  
**cyathium** Inflorescence in *Euphorbia*; see description of that genus.  
**cyme** A convex or flat-topped determinate inflorescence, the central flower opening first.
- deciduous** Abscising; descriptive of a plant whose leaves all abscise at end of one growing season.  
**decompound** More than once compound.  
**decumbent** Lying on the ground, the apex ascending.  
**decurrent** Said of one organ extending along the edge of another, as of a leaf blade extending as a wing along the stem.  
**deflexed** Bent or turned abruptly downward.  
**dehiscence** Process or method of splitting open at maturity of a structure such as a fruit or a pollen sac.  
**dehiscent** Splitting open, usually in some regular way.  
**deltoid** With shape of an equilateral triangle.  
**dentate** With rather coarse teeth projecting at right angle to margin.  
**denticulate** Finely dentate.  
**diadelphous (stamens)** United in 2 groups.  
**diaphragmed (pith)** With transverse partitions or plates.  
**dichotomous** Two-forked.  
**dioecious** Descriptive of a species having only monosporangiate flowers, the staminate and carpellate flowers on separate plants.  
**diffuse** Spreading loosely.  
**digitate (leaf)** Compound with leaflets arising at one point (top of petiole).  
**dimorphic** Of two forms.  
**disc, disk** See **hypogynous disc**.  
**discoid** See description of Aster Family.  
**dissected** Divided into narrow segments.  
**distal** Away from the center or point of attachment.  
**divaricate** Greatly divergent.  
**divergent** Spreading; separated.  
**divided** See **lobed**.  
**downy** With short fine soft hairs.  
**drupe** An indehiscent fruit with outer portion of pericarp fleshy and inner portion of pericarp stony.  
**dwarf branch** A short leaf-bearing branch of pine and other conifers.
- echinate** With prickles, the prickles often short and thick.  
**ellipse** A surface longer than wide, rounded similarly at both ends, widest at middle.  
**ellipsoid** A solid the longitudinal section of which is an ellipse.  
**elliptic, elliptical** In form of an ellipse.  
**emarginate** Shallowly notched at apex.  
**emersed** Above water.  
**entire (margin)** Unbroken by indentations.  
**ephemeral** Persisting for a short time, as a day or less.  
**epigynous (flower)** In which the sepals, petals, and stamens are borne above the gynoecium.  
**epigynous disc, disk** See **hypogynous disc**.  
**epiphyte** A plant growing attached to another plant but not parasitic on it.  
**erose (margin)** Appearing as if gnawed.  
**even pinnate** With an even number of leaflets.  
**evergreen** With green leaves throughout the year.  
**excurrent** Extending beyond the margin.  
**exfoliating** Peeling off.

**exserted** Protruding; extending beyond surrounding parts, as stamens extending beyond corolla.

**falcate** Scythe-shaped; with curved axis.

**fascicle** A cluster or bundle.

**fertile** Bearing seeds, spores, or gametes.

**fibrillose** Containing fibers or disintegrating into fibers.

**filament** Stalklike part of a stamen.

**filiform** Narrow, threadlike.

**fimbriate** Fringed.

**fimbriate** Minutely fringed.

**flexuous** Wavy or more or less zigzag.

**floret** Of grasses, consisting of lemma, palea, and flower-parts.

**flower** A determinate sporophyll-bearing stem-tip.

**foliaceous** Leaflike.

**follicle** A dry fruit developing from a single carpel, dehiscing along one suture.

**fruit** A ripened gynoecium and such parts as ripen with it; sometimes a ripened flower-cluster (multiple fruit).

**funnelform** With shape of a funnel.

**fusiform** Spindle-shaped; thickest at middle, tapering toward each end.

**galeate** With a hood-shaped or helmet-shaped part.

**gibbous** Enlarged on one side.

**glabrate** Becoming glabrous with age; nearly glabrous.

**glabrous** Without hairs.

**gland** A secreting structure; a body with appearance of a gland.

**glaucous** Covered with a whitish powdery or waxy substance that can be rubbed off.

**globose** Sphere-shaped.

**glomerule** A small compact cluster.

**glumaceous** Resembling or having glumes.

**glume** One of the 2 bracts at base of spikelet of grasses.

**glutinous** Sticky or gummy.

**grain** One-seeded fruit with ovule-coat adnate to pericarp; caryopsis.

**granular, granulate, granulose** Covered with small grains or meal.

**gynoecium** The set of carpels of a flower.

**habitat** Place where a plant grows.

**halberd-shaped** Hastate.

**hastate** With shape of an arrow-head but with basal lobes divergent.

**head** A dense globular cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers.

**hilum** Scar on a seed where stalk was attached.

**hirsute** Having coarse, rather stiff, hairs.

**hispid** Having bristly hairs.

**hispidulous** Minutely hispid.

**hoary** Canescent.

**hyaline** Thin and translucent or transparent.

**hypanthium** As used in this manual, a cup-like, saucerlike, or tubular structure on which the sepals, petals, and stamens are borne, the structure growing from the receptacle below the gynoecium (hypanthium then hypogynous, flower perigynous); also a similar structure above the gynoecium of an epigynous flower (hypanthium epigynous). Since origin of the structure is usually not superficially apparent, this term has been chosen arbitrarily and used throughout; in some instances its technical accuracy may be questioned.

**hypogynous (flower)** Having calyx, corolla, and androecium below the gynoecium.

**hypogynous disc or disk** A fleshy cushionlike structure growing from the receptacle below the gynoecium and above the attachment of the calyx (flower hypogynous); a similar structure within the hypanthium (disk then perigynous) or upon the gynoecium of an epigynous flower (disk then epigynous).

- imbricate, imbricated** Overlapping as do shingles on a roof.  
**incised** Cut sharply and irregularly.  
**included** Not projecting beyond surrounding parts.  
**indehiscent** Not opening.  
**indusium** The covering of the sorus in ferns.  
**inequilateral** With unequal sides.  
**inferior** Arising below other flower-parts; descriptive of ovary of an epigynous flower.  
**inflexed** Turned inward.  
**inflorescence** Flower-cluster.  
**inserted** Attached.  
**internode** Portion of stem between 2 successive nodes.  
**involucral** Of an involucre.  
**involucrate** With an involucre.  
**involucre** A set or circle of bracts below a flower or a flower-cluster.  
**irregular** Not regular.  
**isobilateral** Can be cut through the center into halves along 2 planes at right angle to each other, but the halves made by one plane unlike those made by the other.
- keel** Projecting ridge; the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla.
- lacinate** Cut into narrow pointed segments.  
**lanceolate** Lance-shaped; widest above base, tapering to apex, several times as long as wide.  
**leaflet** One of the divisions of the blade of a compound leaf.  
**legume** A dry fruit of one carpel dehiscent along suture and midrib.  
**lemma** In grasses, the lower (outer) of the 2 bracts enclosing a flower.  
**lenticular** Lens-shaped; biconvex.  
**ligulate** With or resembling a ligule; (corolla), see description of Aster Family.  
**ligule** A small flap or appendage; specifically, the appendage at junction of blade and sheath in grasses.  
**limb** Expanded part of a sympetalous corolla distal to the tube.  
**linear** Long and narrow, the sides parallel or nearly so.  
**lobed** Separated by indentations (sinuses) into segments (lobes) longer than teeth. Strictly, relative depth of indentations (and length of segments) is indicated by the succession of terms, lobed, cleft, parted, divided, as follows: lobed, indented less than halfway to base or midvein; cleft, about halfway; parted, more than halfway; divided, most of the way. Loosely, lobed is used to mean any of these degrees of division.  
**locule** Cavity of an ovary or anther.  
**loment** A legume divided by transverse constrictions into 1-seeded segments that separate at maturity.  
**lyrate** Pinnatifid, the terminal lobe largest.
- marcescent** Withered but persistent.  
**margined (petiole, rachis)** With a strip of blade along each side.  
**membranous, membranaceous** Thin and pliable.  
**-merous** Suffix meaning in number of parts.  
**midrib** Midvein.  
**monadelphous (stamens)** United in one group.  
**monoecious** Descriptive of a species having staminate and carpellate flowers on same plant.  
**moniliform** Constricted at regular intervals; like a string of beads.  
**monosporangiate** Descriptive of a flower having either stamens or carpels but not both.  
**mucronate** With a sharp abrupt point.  
**multiple fruit** Formed by ripening of a flower-cluster.  
**muricate** With sharp points or prickles.
- native** Occurring naturally in an area; indigenous, not alien.  
**naturalized** Thoroughly established, but originally coming from another area.  
**nerve** Prominent vein of a leaf or flower-part.

**neuter, neutral (flower)** With neither stamens nor carpels.  
**node** Short zone of stem at level where leaf or leaves are borne.  
**nodulose** Having little knobs.  
**nut** A hard indehiscent 1-seeded fruit.

**ob-** Prefix meaning in an opposite direction; thus obovate is inversely ovate.  
**oblique** With unequal sides; not at right angle to; slanting.  
**oblong** Longer than wide, the sides nearly or quite parallel and the ends rounded.  
**obtuse** Blunt.  
**ocrea** A tubular sheath around the stem formed by a pair of united stipules.  
**ocreola** Small ocrea in the inflorescence of plants in the Smartweed Family.  
**odd pinnate (leaf)** With an odd number of leaflets.  
**opposite** Two at a node or at same level of an axis or rachis.  
**orbicular** Circular.  
**oval** Broadly elliptic.  
**ovary** Lowest part of a closed carpel or set of united carpels, in which ovules are borne.  
**ovate** Having the shape of a median longitudinal section through an egg with widest portion below the middle.  
**ovoid** Egg-shaped, the widest portion below the middle.  
**ovule** Megasporangium in spermatophytes; forerunner of a seed.

**palate** A projection on lower lip of a 2-lipped sympetalous corolla partially or wholly closing the throat.  
**palea** The bract subtending the flower of grasses.  
**pales** See **chaff**.  
**palmately compound** With leaflets all arising at apex of petiole.  
**palmately veined** With principal veins diverging from top of petiole.  
**panicle** A compound elongate inflorescence.  
**paniculate** Like a panicle; in a panicle.  
**paniculiform** With the form or appearance of a panicle but not necessarily a true panicle.  
**papilionaceous (flower)** See description of Pea or Bean Family.  
**papillate, papillose** With minute rounded projections.  
**pappus** The bristles, hairs, awns, or teeth at top of an achene, as in plants of the Aster Family.  
**parietal (placenta)** On the inner surface of wall of ovary.  
**parted** See **lobed**.  
**pectinate** Pinnatifid, with divisions narrow, resembling teeth of a comb.  
**pedicel** Stalk of a flower in a flower-cluster.  
**peduncle** Stalk of a solitary flower or of a flower-cluster.  
**pellucid** Transparent.  
**peltate** Attached by some part of the surface instead of by the margin.  
**pepo** A fruit with hard or leathery rind, as a melon or gourd.  
**perennial** Living through more than two growing seasons.  
**perfect (flower)** Bisporangiate.  
**perfoliate (leaf)** With base surrounding the stem and appearing as if pierced by the stem.  
**perianth** Calyx and corolla together or one of them, if only one is present.  
**pericarp** Wall of the fruit.  
**perigynium** A sac enclosing the ovary of a flower of *Carex*.  
**perigynous (flower)** Having sepals, petals, and stamens borne on a hypanthium which is free from the ovary.  
**perigynous disc, disk** See **hypogynous disc**.  
**petal** One member of the set of flower-parts between stamens and sepals.  
**petaloid** Like a petal or petals.  
**petiole** Stalk of a leaf.  
**petiolule** Stalk of a leaflet.  
**phyllary** One of the bracts making up the involucre subtending the head of flowers in the Aster Family.  
**pilose** With long soft hairs.  
**pinna** A primary division of a pinnately compound leaf.

- pinnate (leaf)** Compound with leaflets along the rachis.  
**pinnately compound** Pinnate.  
**pinnately veined** With one main vein, the midvein, from which principal lateral veins branch.  
**pinnatifid** Pinnately cleft.  
**pinnule** A division of a pinna.  
**placenta** Ridge or surface within the ovary on which ovules are borne.  
**placentation** Type of arrangement of ovules within the ovary.  
**plaited** Having folds.  
**plumose** Like a plume or feather.  
**pollinium** A mass of coherent pollen.  
**pome** A fruit consisting of ripened ovary plus hypanthium adnate to ovary.  
**prickle** A sharp pointed outgrowth from epidermis or cortex of stem.  
**procumbent** Prostrate, not rooting at nodes.  
**prophyll** One of the bracts subtending the flower in some species of *Juncus*.  
**pubescent** Hairy.  
**pulvinus** An enlarged base or apex of petiole or petiolule, as in the Pea or Bean Family.  
**punctate** Dotted.  
**pyxis** A capsule with crosswise dehiscence, the top coming off as a lid.
- raceme** Elongate inflorescence with each flower on a pedicel.  
**racemiform** With form or appearance of a raceme, but not necessarily a true raceme.  
**racemose** In a raceme; like a raceme.  
**rachilla** Branch of a rachis; axis of the spikelet of grasses.  
**rachis** Axis of a pinnately compound leaf; sometimes used, also, to mean the axis of an inflorescence.  
**radiate (head)** Having both disk and ray flowers.  
**ray** A pedicel of an umbel; a ray flower of the Aster Family.  
**ray flower** See description of Asteraceae Family.  
**receptacle** Apex of a flower-stalk on which the flower-parts are borne.  
**reflexed** Bent backward.  
**regular (flower, corolla, calyx)** Radially symmetrical; actinomorphic.  
**reniform** Kidney-shaped.  
**repand** With wavy margin.  
**repent** Prostrate on the ground.  
**reticulate** Forming a network.  
**revolute** Rolled backward or under.  
**rhizome** An underground stem.  
**rosette** A cluster of radiating leaves usually near or at ground level, separated by very short internodes.  
**rotate (corolla or calyx of united petals or sepals)** Wheel-shaped, flat, the tube very short or absent.  
**rudimentary** Vestigial.  
**rugose** With wrinkled surface.  
**runcinate** Pinnatifid with segments turned backward.
- saccate** Sack-shaped.  
**sagittate** With shape of an arrow-head.  
**salverform (corolla or calyx of united petals or sepals)** With limb spreading abruptly at right angle to the slender tube.  
**samara** An indehiscent winged fruit.  
**scabrous** Rough.  
**scape** A leafless or nearly leafless stem bearing a flower or a flower-cluster.  
**scapose** Borne on a scape; with a scape.  
**scarious** Transparent or translucent, thin, dry, not green.  
**scurfy** Covered with scalelike particles.  
**secund** Twisted or turned to one side.  
**seed** A ripened ovule.  
**sepal** One member of the outermost set of flower-parts.

- septate** Divided by partitions.  
**serrate** Toothed, the teeth pointing forward, toward the apex.  
**serrulate** Finely serrate.  
**sessile** Without a stalk.  
**setaceous** Bristlelike.  
**silicle, silique** See description of Mustard Family.  
**sinus** Indentation between lobes or teeth.  
**sorus** A cluster of sporangia in ferns.  
**spadix** A fleshy spikelike inflorescence.  
**spathe** A bract subtending a spadix.  
**spatulate** With shape of a spatula; oblong and rounded at apex, tapering to narrow base.  
**spike** An elongate inflorescence consisting of an axis bearing sessile flowers.  
**spikelet** A secondary spike; specifically, the inflorescence-unit in grasses and some sedges; see description of Grass Family.  
**spine** A sharp-pointed structure which in origin is a leaf or part of a leaf.  
**spinulose** Having small spines.  
**sporangium** A spore-case.  
**sporocarp** A globose case containing a group of sporangia of Water Ferns.  
**sporophyll** A spore-bearing leaf.  
**spur** An elongate sac projecting from a part of a flower.  
**squarrose** With spreading or recurved tip.  
**stamen** Microsporophyll of seed plants, bearing microsporangia in which microspores and, later, pollen grains develop.  
**staminate** Having only stamens or staminate flowers.  
**staminode** A sterile structure resembling a stamen or in the position of a stamen.  
**standard** The upper (odd) petal of a papilionaceous flower.  
**stellate** Star-shaped.  
**sterigma** A short projection or peg on which the leaf of some conifers is borne, left on the stem when the leaf abscises.  
**sterile** Not forming spores, pollen, or seeds.  
**stigma** Uppermost part of a carpel or set of united carpels.  
**stipe** Stalk of a structure, as of an ovary.  
**stipel** Stipule of a leaflet.  
**stipitate** Borne on a stipe.  
**stipules** A pair of appendages, one on either side of base of petiole.  
**stolon** A basal horizontal branch rooting at nodes.  
**striate** Marked with fine lines.  
**strict** Standing upright, straight, sometimes rigid.  
**strigose** With appressed or ascending stiff hairs.  
**style** The narrow portion of a carpel or set of united carpels between stigma (or stigmas) and ovary.  
**stylopodium** Expanded style-base.  
**submersed** Under water.  
**subtend** To be below.  
**subulate** Awl-shaped.  
**succulent** Soft, fleshy, juicy.  
**sulcate** Furrowed or grooved.  
**superior** Descriptive of the ovary of a hypogynous flower or of a perigynous flower in which the hypanthium is free from the ovary.  
**superposed** Placed one above the other.  
**suture** Line of joining of margins of a carpel.  
**sympetalous** Of united petals.  
**synsepalous** Of united sepals.
- taxon (pl. taxa)** Any taxonomic entity, of whatever rank.  
**tendrill** A slender coiling segment of leaf or stem.  
**terete** Circular in cross section.



- ternate** Divided into 3 segments or leaflets; in 3's.
- terrestrial** Growing on land, not in water.
- thallus** A plant-body not differentiated into stems, leaves, and roots.
- thorn** A sharp-pointed stem or branch of a stem.
- throat** The place where the tube and limb (of a corolla or calyx of united petals or sepals) join.
- tomentose** Densely woolly.
- trichome** A hair.
- trifoliolate** Having 3 leaflets.
- truncate (base or apex)** Ending with a straight or nearly straight edge or surface perpendicular to the long axis, as if cut off.
- tuber** A short thick underground stem or part of a stem.
- tubercle** A small knob or projection.
- tunicate (bulb)** With coats (leaves) in concentric layers, as an onion.
- twig** The most recently formed segment of a woody stem; branchlet.
- two-ranked** In two vertical rows on the stem.
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- umbel** An inflorescence with all the pedicels arising from apex of peduncle.
- umbellate** Like an umbel; in an umbel.
- umbellet** A secondary umbel of a compound umbel.
- umbelliform** With the form or appearance of an umbel but not necessarily a true umbel.
- uncinate** Hooked at tip.
- undulate** Wavy.
- urceolate** Urn-shaped.
- utricle** A one-seeded fruit with loose thin pericarp.
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- valvate** Dehiscent by valves; with margins meeting but not overlapping.
- valve** One of the segments into which a capsule splits at dehiscence.
- vein-scar** Scar within a leaf-scar resulting from breaking of a vein during leaf-abscission.
- venation** Arrangement of veins.
- verrucose** With wartlike protuberances.
- versatile (anther)** Attached at or near its center to the filament.
- verticil** A whorl.
- verticillate** Whorled.
- vescicle** A small sac or cavity.
- vestige** A small undeveloped or poorly developed structure.
- vestigial** Existing as a vestige.
- villous** With long soft hairs.
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- whorl** A group of 3 or more leaves or other structures at a node.
- whorled** In a whorl.
- woolly** Covered with long, somewhat matted, hairs that are not straight.
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- zygomorphic (flower, corolla, calyx)** Can be cut through the center along only one plane into 2 equal and similar parts that are mirror images of each other; bilaterally symmetrical.