

Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

Programme: Bachelor of Science (First Year)

Subject: Botany

Course Code: BOC 102

Course Title: Biodiversity II (Vascular Plants)

Unit: Classification

Module Name: Study of families: Lamiaceae, Liliaceae and Poaceae

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Glossary of terms/words:

Alternate: One after the other along an axis, not opposite.

Anatropous: An ovule inverted on the stalk in such a way that the nucellus remains straight and the micropyle is directed towards the point of origin of the stalk or funicle.

Aromatic: Having a discernible odour; fragrant.

Awn: A stiff hair or bristle-like terminal appendage, at or near the tip of a glume or lemma.

Basal: Pertaining to the lowermost part of a plant or plant organ.

Basifixed: Fixed to the filament at the base.

Bilabiate: Two-lipped; most often applied to zygomorphic perianths.

Bulb: A short, usually subterranean, often sub globose, stem surrounded by scales or modified leaves.

Capsule: A dry dehiscent fruit composed of two or more carpels.

Carcerulus: A fruit which consists of a number of one-seeded fragments (mericarps) that adhere to a central axis.

Caryopsis: In grasses a nutlet-like fruit with a thin pericarp; a grain.

Contractile: Having the property of contracting.

Culm: The stem of grasses, sedges, and rushes.

Didynamous: Having four stamens in two pairs of different lengths.

Distichous: Arranged in two vertical series.

Drupe: A typically 1-locular, fleshy or pulpy fruit with a hard or stony endocarp.

Glandular: Bearing glands.

Glume: The bracts and bracteoles of the spikelets of Poaceae.

Gynobasic: A style arising from the base of the ovary.

Lemma: The lowermost of the two scales that form the floret in most grass spikelets.

Linear: Long and narrow, with nearly or quite parallel margins.

Lodicule: Rudimentary membranous perianth at the base of the ovary in Poaceae.

Nut: A hard, indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit with an outer shell.

Opposite: Arranged in pairs along an axis, not alternate.

Palea: The uppermost of the two scales that form the floret in a grass spikelet.

Panicle: An inflorescence composed of two or more racemes or racemiform corymbs.

Perennial: Pertaining to herbaceous plant that lives for more than two years through the production of subterranean rhizomes, basal offshoots, bulbs, or corms.

Perianth: Pertaining to the floral series or sepals, petals, or both.

Pericarp: The wall of the mature ovary.

Petaloid: Coloured like or resembling a petal.

Pinnate: A foliar structure that is compound or deeply divided, the principal divisions arranged along each side of a common axis.

Pods: Certain seed-bearing capsules.

Raceme: A simple inflorescence in which the flowers are pedicellate and arranged singly along an elongate axis.

Racemose: Having flowers in a raceme.

Rachilla: A secondary rachis.

Schizocarp: A pericarp that splits into two to several 1-seeded portions, termed mericarps or nutlets.

Spike: An unbranched inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile or subsessile along an elongate axis.

Spikelet: A secondary or small spike; in the Poaceae, the unit composed of one or two glumes that subtend one to several sets of lemmas and palea combinations.

Stolon: A creeping horizontal plant stem or runner that takes root at points along its length to form new plants.

Sucker: Vegetative shoot from a proliferating root system.

Superior: In reference to an organ that stands above or appears over or higher than another similar organ; in reference to an ovary that is free from the perianth.

Trimerous: Having parts arranged in groups of three.

Verticillaster: An inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a whorl, consisting of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes.

Whorled: An arrangement of three or more organs at a single node.

Zygomorphic: A calyx or corolla that is bilaterally symmetrical, capable of being divided into two equal halves along one plane only.