

## ALBIZZIA

Vessels typically medium-sized (100-200  $\mu$  mean tangential diameter) to large, large in some species. Typically solitary with a few multiples of 2 or 3 cells and some irregular clusters; these clusters usually of small vessels, are not present in every section, but a tendency to produce them locally appears to be characteristic; with tendency to an oblique pattern, and in occasional tangential rows in some species. Mostly 1.5-5 per mm. Semi ring-porous in some species, sometimes with a distinct zone at the beginning or end of growth ring, of vessels that are smaller than those of the rest of the ring. Perforations simple, Intervascular pitting alternate, small, sometimes with coalescent apertures, pits to parenchyma similar to intervacular pitting, vestured. Solid deposits present in most species. Tyloses not observed. Mean member length usually 0.2-0.4 mm.

Parachyma usually abundant and predominantly paratracheal. Typically as a sheath, several cells wide about the vessels, round, diamond-shaped or distinctly aliform on cross-section and becoming confluent locally where the vessels are close together, with considerable variation within these limits in different parts of ring and different specimens. More consistently rounded in some species. Scattered strands, (diffuse) usually containing chambered crystals, in some species, and sometimes terminal parenchyma. Cells sometimes containing gum-like deposits. Strands most commonly of 2-4 cells, fusiform parenchyma cells common in some species.

Rays mostly 2 cells wide, 4-7 cells wide in some species. Woods with multiseriate rays usually with very few or very low uniseriate rays, but uniseriate rays moderately abundant in *A. odoratissima* Benth. Mostly from 4-8 rays per mm, but more numerous (up to 14 per mm) in some woods with small rays. Homogeneous (Kribs Type II, sometimes I or III). Cells usually small (about 10  $\mu$ ) in tangential diameter. Almost always with some tendency to arrangement in echelon or stories.

Fibres with few, small, simple pits, more numerous on radial than on tangential walls. Walls usually moderately to very thick, but thin in some species. Mean

MACONIA

ALBERTA

length 0.8-1.75 mm.

ALBERTA, CANADA