

COLUTEA

Papilionaceae

Vessels medium-sized (100-200/^umean tangential diameter); in species with an oblique or tangential pattern the larger vessels may themselves be small and set in a matrix of extremely small, angular storied vessels that are comparable with tracheids in cross-section; the tendency for the vessels to be mostly solitary, but with a few multiples and clusters, noted as characteristic of many of the genera of the Mimosaceae and Caesalpinaceae, is not particularly noticeable in the Papilionaceae: in woods without any definite radial pattern radial multiples are usually moderately abundant, but do not commonly exceed 3 cells. Clusters common in nearly all woods with a distinct vessel pattern; apart from the woods with very numerous vessels in oblique or tangential rows, most species have either fewer than 5 vessels per sq. mm or between 20 and 40 per sq. mm. Spirally thickened tracheids in some species of Colutea. Perforations simple. Intervascular pitting alternate, typically small; pits to parenchyma and ray cells usually similar to intervacular pits; pits vestured. Mean member length 0.1-0.4 mm.

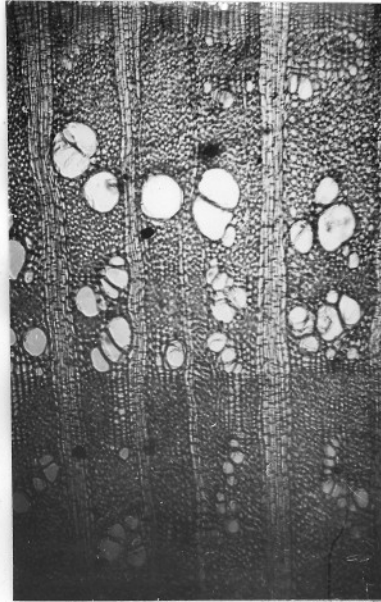
Parenchyma usually moderately to very abundant and either predominantly paratracheal or in moderately regular bands that tend to be replaced by definitely paratracheal forms where the parenchyma is less abundant; round or diamond-shaped sheaths, such as characteristic of the Mimosaceae and Caesalpinaceae, occur in some genera but are less common than the confluent or other banded types. Terminal parenchyma present in some genera. Chambered crystals present in the marginal cells of the paratracheal or banded parenchyma of most species. Strands most commonly of 1-2, or only 1 cell.

Rays usually 2-3 cells wide, moderately heterogeneous (Kribs Type II and occasionally III) with 1-2 marginal rows of square or upright cells in most genera. Usually storied in woods with low rays, but in most genera the rays are several times as high as the parenchyma strands and exhibit no storying.

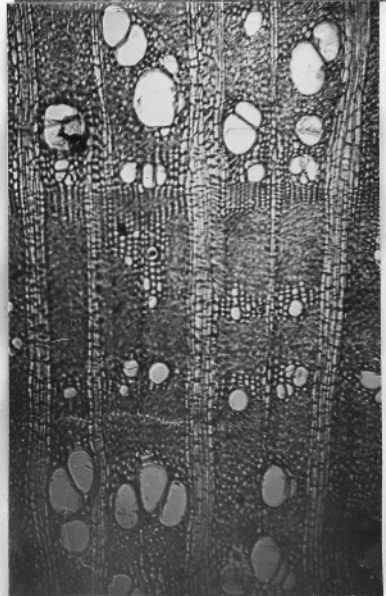
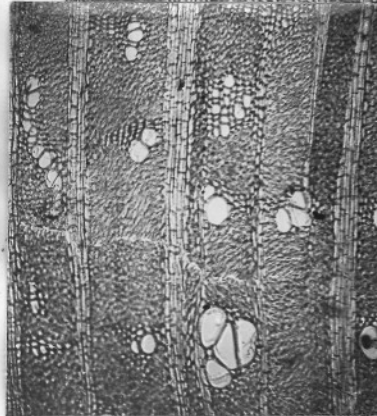
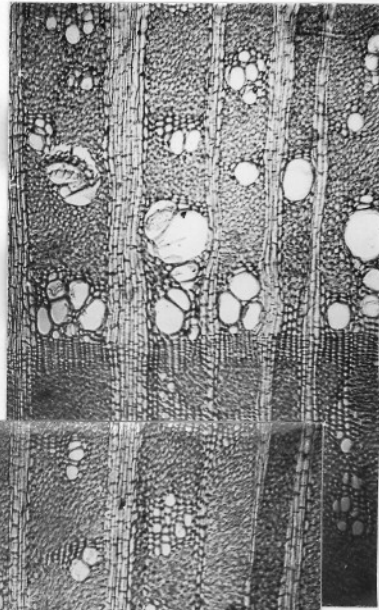
Fibres typically with few, small, simple pits, more numerous on the radial than on the tangential walls. Walls usually moderately to very thick, often with gelatinous inner layer. Mean length 0.6-1.7 mm.

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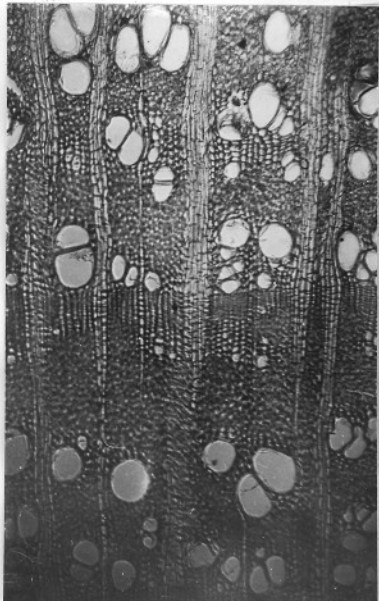
Papilionaceae



C. arborescens 28/31A



C. arborescens 28/32A, 33A, 34A



C. arborescens 28/35A