

CYTISUS

Vessels very small (less than 50 μ mean tangential diameter). In woods without any definite radial pattern radial multiples are usually moderately abundant but do not commonly exceed 3 cells, oblique pattern in some species. Clusters common in nearly all woods with distinct vessel pattern. Apart from wood 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. Ring-porous or semi ring-porous in some species. Spiral thickening, often limited to smaller vessels, observed or reported. Perforations simple. Intervascular pitting alternate, typically small, occasionally with conspicuous striations due to coalescent apertures. Pits to parenchyma and ray cells usually similar to intervascular 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 occur in some genera but are less common than the confluent or other banded types. Confluent, forming irregular bands or the matrix for oblique or tangential bands of vessels. Strands most commonly of 1-2, or only 1 cell. Parenchyma cells almost exclusively fusiform. Parenchyma and rays usually storied.

Rays 4-10 cells wide. Mostly 4-12 rays per mm. Moderately heterogeneous (Kribs Type II and occasionally III) with 1-2 marginal rows of square or upright cells; procumbent cells small in tangential diameter (less than 10 μ). Sheath cells present in some species. Commonly containing gum-like deposits. Spirally thickened tracheids occur in secondary rays *C. ardoini* Fourn. and *C. sauzeanus* Burn. et Briq.

Fibres typically with few small, simple pits more numerous on radial than on tangential walls. Walls moderately to very thick. Mean member length 0.6-1.7 mm.