Labiatae

LAVANDULA

Vessels small (mean tangential diameter less than 100 μ) typically in numerous small multiples and groups: that are arranged in tangential lines; these bands sometimes include a large number of minute, tracheid-like vessels, e.g. in Lavandula; 40 to over 100 per sq. mm. Semi-ring-porous. Spiral thickening observed. Perforations exclusively simple. Intervascular pitting alternate and small. Pits to ray and wood parenchyma similar.

Parenchyma paratracheal and rather sparse. Most commonly as scattered cells that, together with the vessels, form c tangential bands (see diag.). Strands most commonly of 4 cells.

Rays of 2 distinct sizes; the larger rays typically not less than 4 cells wide and up to 10 cells wide in some spp., in the material examined, but Solereder states that for the whole family the rays are mostly narrow; rays up to more than 1 mm. high. Uniseriate rays numerous, usually composed of upright cells, but occasionally with a few square cells. Heterogeneous (Kribs's Type II A) with 4 or more marginal rows of square or upright cells occurring occasionally. Solereder states that the rays are composed entirely of square or upright cells, but this character was only observed in one genus (e.g. Hoslundia). Sheath cells present, but seldom completely enclosing the rays. Crystals not observed.

Fibres with numerous, very small, simple pits on the radial walls. Septate fibres noted by one observer in some spp. Walls tending to be thick.