

LIGUSTRUM

Vessels typically small (less than 100 μ mean tangential diameter) apart from those of the pore-zone, and sometimes extremely small (less than 25 μ); exclusively solitary or almost so. Usually more than 20 and up to about 200 per sq. mm. Ring-porous or semi-ring-porous. With spiral thickening in some spp. Perforations typically simple. Intervascular pitting alternate; very small to minute. Pits to ray and wood parenchyma similar to the intervascular pitting, but with a few larger pits in *Ligustrum*. Sclerotic tyloses reported to occur sporadically in *L. glomeratum*. Mean member length 0.2-0.6 mm.

Parenchyma typically predominantly paratracheal, the paratracheal parenchyma varying from a few cells touching the vessels (scanty) to complete sheaths (vasicentric) that tend locally to become aliform or confluent; sometimes absent or extremely sparse (apart from terminal bands) in *Ligustrum*. Strands usually up to 8 cells.

Rays typically 2-3 cells wide. Heterogeneous (Kribs's Type II). Usually with 1-3 marginal rows of square or upright cells, but sometimes 4-10 rows in some spp. Sometimes locally in echelon arrangement.

Fibres usually with small or indistinctly bordered pits. Pits usually mostly in radial walls. May be fibre-tracheids in the outer part of the ring in *L. glomeratum*. Septate walls thin to very thick. A few spirally thickened fibre-tracheids round the vessels in *L. vulgare*. Mean length 0.8-1.45 mm.