

SALVIA

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 tracheids, like vessels in *Salvia*; 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. Mean member length 0.24 mm.

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

Rays sometimes of 2 distinct sizes, e.g. *Salvia*; the larger rays in the material examined typically not less than 4 cells wide and up to 10 or more cells in some spp; rays up to more than 1 mm. high. Uniseriate rays numerous, usually composed of upright cells, but occasionally with a few square cells; aggregate rays present in *S. mellifera* Greene, the large rays apparently breaking up into smaller units, 8-16 rays per mm. 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 commonly composed entirely of square or upright cells, but this character was observed only in one genus - *Hoslundia*. Sheath cells present, but seldom completely enclosing the rays. Crystals not observed.

Fibres with numerous, very small, simple pits on the radial walls. Walls tending to be thick. Mean length 0.35 mm.