

ANAGYRIS

Vessels very small (less than 50 μ mean tangential diameter). Radial multiples may be fairly common, but usually in tangential pattern; clusters common in nearly all woods with distinct vessel pattern. Apart from woods with very numerous vessels in oblique or tangential rows most species have fewer than 5 vessels per sq. mm. or between 20 and 40 per sq. mm. Spiral thickening, often limited to the 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 intervacular pits. Pits vestured. Mean member length 0.1-0.4mm.

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; terminal parenchyma present in some genera. Strands most commonly of 1-2, or only 1 cell. Fustiform parenchyma cells common.

Rays usually 4-10 cells wide, mostly 4-12 rays per mm. Homogeneous (Kribs Types I, II and III), commonly containing gum-like deposits. Usually storied if rays are low.

Fibres typically with few, small simple pits, more numerous on the radial than on the tangential walls. Walls usually moderately to very thick. Mean length 0.6-1-7 mm.