

CALYCOTOME

Papilionaceae

Vessels very small (less than 50 μ mean tangential diameter); the tendency for the vessels to be mostly solitary, but with a few multiples and clusters, noted as characteristic of many of the genera of the Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae is not particularly noticeable in this genus, which belongs to Papilionaceae; with an oblique pattern in some species; clusters common. 20-40 per sq. mm. Ring-porous or semi-ring-porous. Spiral thickening often limited to the smaller vessels. Perforations simple. Intervascular pitting alternate, typically small. Pits to parenchyma and ray cells usually similar to intervacular 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 are less common than 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 cells or only 1 cell. Parenchyma cells almost exclusively fusiform.

Rays usually 2-3 cells wide; uniseriate rays usually fairly numerous; more than 12 rays per mm in some species; moderately heterogeneous (Kribs Type II and occasionally III) with 1-2 marginal rows of square or upright cells. Usually storied in woods with low rays, but in most genera the rays are several times as high as the parenchyma strands and exhibit no storying.

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