

CITRUS

Rutaceae 17

Vessels mostly very to moderately small (25-100 μ mean tangential diameter) medium-sized in some genera but never more than 200 μ . Never exclusively solitary, radial multiples of 2-4 or more common, the pores retaining a characteristic rounded shape. Varying in number from 4-100 per sq. mm, but mostly between 8 and 40. Perforations typically exclusively simple. Intervascular pitting alternate, mostly small to minute. Coalescent apertures common in many genera. Pits to ray cells and parenchyma similar to the intervacular pitting, occasionally unilaterally compound in Citrus. Solid deposits common and sometimes abundant. Mean member length 0.2-0.6 mm.

Parenchyma present as a) terminal bands, varying from 1-6 cells wide and b) paratracheal, aliform to confluent and c) diffuse, as single strands scattered among the fibres, often consisting almost entirely of chambered crystalliferous cells. Crystals in chambered cells sometimes abundant. Crystals in idioblasts. Strands typically of 2-4 cells.

Rays mostly up to 2 or 3 cells wide, less than 1 mm high. Uniseriate rays usually scarce or absent. Between 4 and 14, mostly 7-10 rays per mm. Homogeneous (Kribs's Types I and II).

Fibres with simple or slightly bordered pits, rare on tangential walls, few to numerous on radial walls. Walls moderately to very thick, sometimes mucilaginous. Mean length 0.6-1.33 mm.

Intervascular canals of the traumatic vertical type observed