## Cheoraceae

## CNEORUM

Vessels moderately small (50-100 / mean tangential diameter) or slightly smaller, commonly in multiples and chains in C. pulverulentum Vent, mostly in small multiples and irregular clusters in C. trimerum (Urb) Chodat, and in flame-like clusters in C. tricoccum L; about 15 per sq. mm. in C. trimerum, ring-porous in C. tricoccum and sometimes tending to be so in C. trimerum; with spiral thickening in C. tricoccum. Perforations simple. Intervascular pitting alternate and minute; pits to parenchyma typically similar to intervascular pitting, but often unilaterally compound. Mean member length about 0.17 mm.

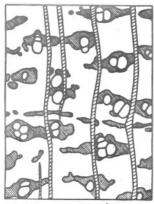
Parenchyma predominantly paratracheal; scanty in twigs of C. pulverulentum and C. tricoccum, but moderately abundant in mature material of C. trimerum, aliform and occasionally linking adjacent vessel groups, with some scattered cells and terminal bands, one, sometimes 2, cells high; multiseriates that are often only 2 cells high; multiseriate rays also very low (less than 10 cells and 250 n high) wide. Consisting in this sp. almost entirely of fusiform cells, with only occasional strands of 2 cells and irregularly storied.

Rays in mature material of C. trimerum up to 2, occasionally 3, cells wide, with few and very low uniseriates that are often only 2 cells high; multiseriate rays also very low (less than 10 cells and 250 m/high); about 7 per mm.; homogeneous (Kribs's Type I), tending to be arranged in echelon. The rays of immature twigs higher and heterogeneous.

Fibres with numerous simple pits on the radial walls. Walls thick. Mean length about 0.7 mm.

Vascular tracheids probably occur in C. tricoccum.

## CNEORUM



C. trimerum (Urb) Chodat.