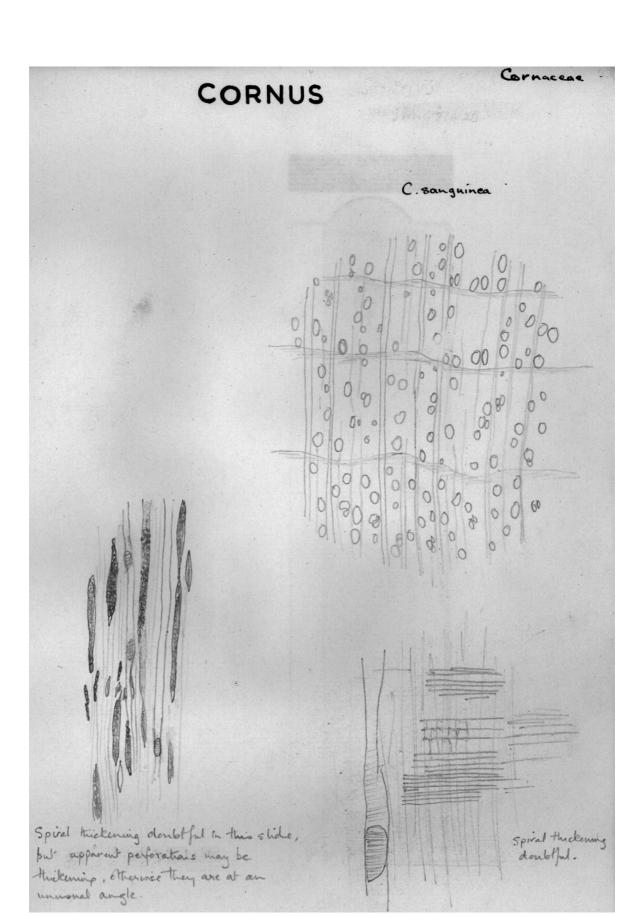
CORNUS

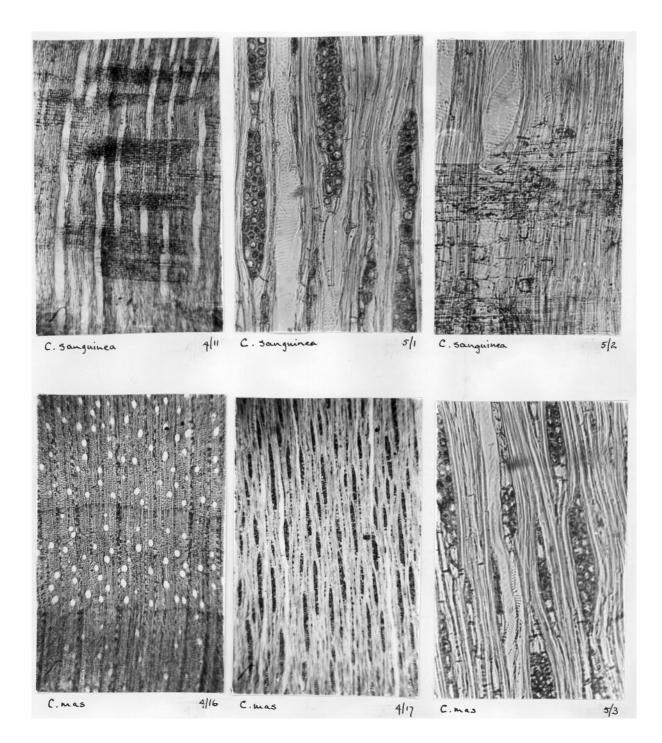
Vessels moderately to very small (25-100 μ mean tangential diameter); usually exclusively solitary, (apart from tangential pairs due to overlapping ends) but with some radial pairs in a few spp. of Cornus e.g. C. macrophylla; 30-90 per sq. mm., least numerous in some spp.; sometimes with slight tendency to ring-porousness. Spiral thickening reported in C. oblonga. Perforation plates scalariform, oblique and with many fine bars. Intervascular pitting very difficult to find owing to the absence of true pairs typically opposite. Pits to ray and wood parenchyma typically small and round. Mean member length 0.7-1.9 mm.

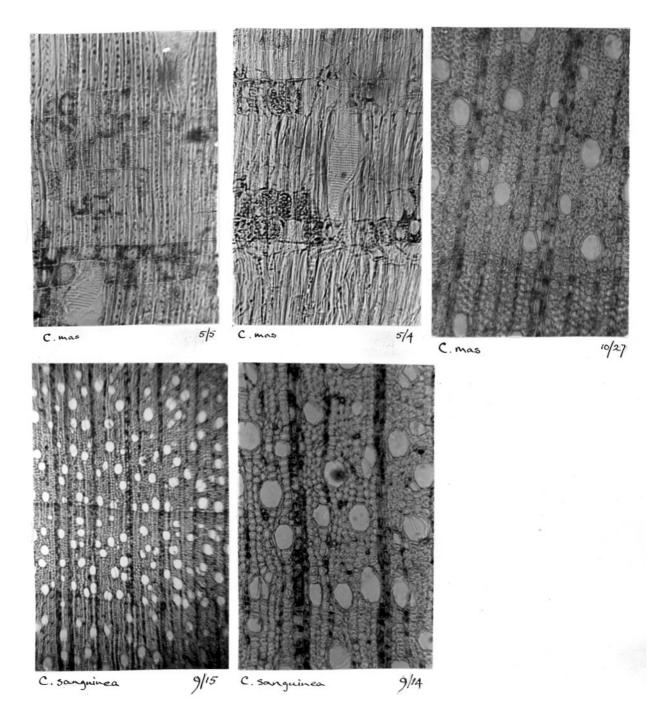
Parenchyma typically apotracheal, scattered among the fibres (fig 171 G). Strands commonly of 8 or 16 cells.

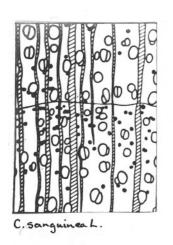
Rays of 2 sizes, up to 3-8 cells wide. Multiseriate rays more than 1 mm. high. Uniseriates numerous, composed entirely of upright cells (except in C. macrophylla) and moderately low. 8-17 rays per mm. Markedly heterogeneous (Kribs's Type I), commonly with 5-10 marginal rows of square or upright cells. Irregular sheath cells often present, but lacking from some spp. of Cormus.

Fibres typically with large, often conspicuous bordered pits that are equally numerous on both radial and tangential walls. Delicate spiral thickening in C. oblonga. Walls moderately to very thick. Mean length 0.8-2.2 mm.

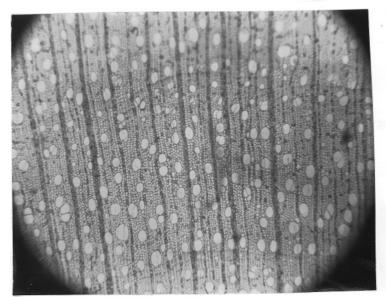




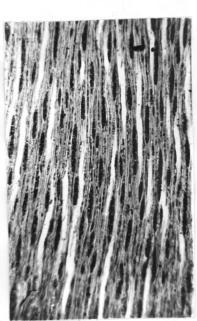












C. sanguinea

4/10