Papilionaceae

LABURNUM

Vessels medium-sized (100-200 μ mean tangential diameter). No particular tendency for the vessels to be mostly solitary and with only few multiples and clusters. Multiples have tendency to an oblique pattern. Clusters common in nearly all woods with distinct vessel pattern. 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 the intervascular 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. (Confluent or banded types more common than round or diamond-shaped sheaths). Confluent, forming irregular bands or the matrix for oblique or tangential bands of vessels, in Laburnum. Terminal parenchyma present in some genera. Fusiform parenchyma cells common.

Rays 4-10 cells wide, and sometimes more than 10 cells wide in the larger rays. Up to more than 1 mm. high. Usually with a few uniseriates. From 4-12 rays per mm. Moderately hetergeneous (Kribs's Type II and occasionally III), with 1-2 marginal rows of square or upright cells. Procumbent cells small in tangential diameter (less that 10 μ). Sheath cells present. Distinctly storied.

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