

LORANTHUS

Loranthaceae

Vessels extremely small but slightly larger than $50\ \mu$ (mean tangential diameter) in some species. Very variable in arrangement, in small discrete clusters or multiples. Spiral thickening in *L. europaeus*. Perforations simple. Intervascular pitting alternate and small to moderately large, sometimes with coalescent apertures. Pits to parenchyma mostly similar to intervascular pitting, but usually with some larger and simple pits, particularly in *L. falcata*, in which these pits resemble small perforations in the lateral walls. Mean member length 0.07-0.10 mm.

Parenchyma typically predominantly apotracheal, as scattered cells or numerous, short, uniseriate bands; often with some cells about the vessels in addition; usually consisting almost entirely of fusiform cells and storied.

Rays 2-12 cells wide, largest in some species of *Loranthus*, but not more than 3 cells wide in most species. Typically more than 1 mm high and often very high. Uniseriate rare in species with large rays; usually about 5 rays per mm or fewer.

Fibres with distinctly bordered pits in *L. falcata* but not in *L. pentandrus*, and reported in *L. pentapetalus*. Walls typically thick. Mean length 0.4-0.6 mm.