

**MALUS**

Vessels typically small (mean tangential diameter less than  $100\ \mu$ ), often very small ( $25-50\ \mu$ ), exclusively solitary or nearly so. Spiral thickening occurs in most spp. Perforations usually exclusively simple. Intervascular pitting typically alternate and minute. The pitting has been described as mostly alternate and opposite and occasionally opposite and transitional; pits to ray cells similar to intervacular pits. Tyloses rare. Mean member length of mature material about  $0.4-0.95\ \text{mm}$ . Range including small stems also given as  $0.19-0.76\ \text{mm}$ . with mean of  $0.487\ \text{mm}$ .

Parenchyma usually apotracheal only, in scattered cells or short uniseriate lines from ray to ray (e.g. Raphiolepis section in fig. 120 K). Strands typically of 4 cells, occasionally up to 5 or 6.

Rays multiseriate, mostly 2-5 cells wide, sometimes of 2 distinct widths. Uniseriates rather few and composed entirely of procumbent cells. Typically 9-15 rays per mm. Homogeneous (Kribs's Type I).

Fibres with numerous distinctly bordered pits, less numerous on tangential than on radial walls. Walls thin to thick, often radially flattened and with thicker walls towards end of growth ring.