

**MORUS**

Vessels usually medium sized (mean tangential diameter 100-200  $\mu$ ); solitary vessels typically predominating, but some multiples of 2 or 3 cells always present and occasionally numerous e.g. in some spp. of *Morus*. With an oblique pattern, and in almost ulmiform bands especially in *M. alba* Linn. 1-25 per sq. mm. Very commonly less than 5 per sq. mm. in diffuse-porous spp. of *Morus*. Ring-porous in some spp. of *Morus*. Perforations exclusively simple. Intervascular pitting varying from very small to large. Pits to ray and wood parenchyma typically larger than the intervacular pitting, often simple and elongated, but elongated pits rather uncommon in some spp. or specimens of *Morus*. Tyloses often present and sometimes very abundant, occasionally pitted e.g. *Morus lactea* Mildbe. Mean member length 0.15-0.6 mm.

Parenchyma typically paratracheal, usually aliform or confluent or both; mostly vasicentric in *Morus*; forming moderately regular confluent bands in some spp. of *Morus*. Terminal bands sometimes present. Strands most commonly 2-4 cells.

Rays most commonly up to 3-6 cells wide, sometimes up to 7-10 cells wide in some spp. of *Morus*. Typically less than 1 mm. high, but rather higher in *Morus*. Uniseriates typically few and small and composed of mixed procumbent and square to upright cells. 3-11 mostly 5-7 rays per mm. Usually heterogeneous (Kribs's Type II B, or less commonly IIa), with 1-3 (often only 1) marginal rows of square to upright cells.

Fibres typically with small, simple pits which are almost entirely limited to the radial walls. Walls rather thin to very thick.