

## PARROTIA

Vessels small, varying from about 25-90  $\mu$  mean tangential diameter; exclusively solitary, apart from the apparent tangential pairs due to overlapping ends; numerous, mostly 50-100 per sq. mm. Perforations plates all scalariform, mostly with fewer than 20 bars, the bars commonly anastomosing to give partially reticulate plates; the perforations usually without borders. Intervascular pitting scalariform to opposite, difficult to find in the woods with solitary vessels; pits to ray and wood parenchyma predominantly large and horizontally elongated, simple or with distinct borders. Tyloses commonly present. Mean member length 0.8-2.4 mm.

Parenchyma apotracheal, typically banded (metatracheal), the bands 1 cell wide in most spp. Some authors refer to paratracheal parenchyma, but it is difficult to distinguish this from diffuse parenchyma that happens to be contiguous with some of the numerous vessels. Cells commonly filled with dark gum-like substance, chambered crystal cells present in a few spp. Strands of 8-16 cells.

Rays typically 2-3 cells wide; usually less than 1 mm. high, but rather more in a few spp. uniseriate in woods with multiseriate rays, numerous to only moderately numerous, usually composed of both upright and procumbent cells, but sometimes almost entirely of upright cells. Typically more than 12 rays per mm. Heterogeneous (Kribs's Types II A and B and III, rarely I), typically with 4-10 marginal rows of upright cells. Cells usually filled with dark gummy substance.

Fibres with large, distinctly bordered pits, equally numerous on both radial and tangential walls, commonly thick walled. Mean length 1.4-2.9 mm.