Rosaceae

PYRUS

Vessels typically small (mean tangential diameter less than 100 μ) often very small (25-50 μ), exclusively solitary or nearly so in the Pomoideae (Pyrus). Spiral thickening is present in most spp. Perforations usually exclusively simple, but a few scattered foraminate or reticulate plates occur in some spp. Intervascular pitting typically alternate, never large; pits to ray cells similar to intervascular pits. Tyloses rare; deposits of gum present in some spp. Mean member length of mature material about 0.4-0.95 mm. Tippo, apparently including small stems, gives the range as 0.19-0.76 mm., with a mean of 0.487 mm.

Parenchyma usually apotracheal only, in scattered cells or short uniseriate lines from ray to ray (see Raphiolepis fig.). 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 of procumbent cells in wood with homogeneous rays. Homogeneous (Kribs's Type I).

Fibres with numerous distinctly bordered pits which are less numerous on the tangential than on the radial walls. Walls thin to thick, often radially flattened and with thicker walls towards the end of the growth ring. Mean length 0.9-1.6 mm.

Pyrus syriaca Boiss

Same description as for C. Azarolus (Ilanoth Specimen No 54)