

RHUS

Vessels mostly moderately small to medium-sized (50-200 μ mean tangential diameter), with a not-very-well marked oblique pattern in some spp; commonly with most of the vessels solitary but with a few radial and irregular multiples of several small cells, radial multiples more common in some spp. varying in number from 2-25 per mm. Ring-porous in some or all spp: with spiral thickening in a few spp. e.g. *R. verniciflua* Stokes. Perforations exclusively simple. Inter-vascular pitting alternate and typically small; sometimes with striations due to coalescent apertures in some spp: with at least some large, elliptical, simple pits where adjoining parenchyma, such pits usually numerous and often with the long axes horizontal and producing a scalariform appearance. Tyloses observed in most genera. Mean member length 0.2-0.8 mm. mostly 0.4-0.5 mm.

Parenchyma predominantly paratracheal, scanty or vasicentric with terminal bands in some genera; often sparse; terminal bands 1-5 cells wide. Cells commonly with dark gum-like contents. Crystals very rare. Strands typically of 4 cells.

Rays 1-10 cells wide (excluding fusiform rays containing canals) mostly 2-3 cells, up to 4-5 cells in some spp. and up to 8-10 cells wide in some spp. Uniseriate (if any) typically composed of both square to upright and procumbent cells, often few and usually fewer than might be expected from the degree of heterogeneity of the multiseriate rays; mostly between 5 and 10 rays per mm, fewer than 5 per mm. in some spp; heterogeneous (typically Kribs's Type II B). Usually with 1-3 marginal rows of upright cells, usually with 4 or more rows in some spp. In some of the general with markedly heterogeneous rays the biseriate parts, composed of procumbent cells, are often little wider tangentially than the uniseriate upright cells. Rays sometimes arranged in echelon.

Fibres with small simple pits that are scarce on the tangential walls. Septate in all or some spp. Thin-walled; very commonly with a gelatinous inner layer. Mean length 0.6-1.4 (mostly 0.7-1.0) mm.

Intercellular canals occur in the rays of some or all spp. Canals very small to large.

Rhus Coriaria L.

Ring-porous. Pores in latewood in short radial multiples and in clusters towards the end of the growth season; forming a diagonal pattern; pores small to very small, maximum tangential diameter 70 microns; earlywood pores medium sized, maximum tangential diameter 120 microns. Vessels with simple perforations; pits alternate, medium sized, spiral thickenings in the smaller vessels. Wood parenchyma sparingly paratracheal and marginal. Rays heterogeneous, both procumbent and upright cells in irregular arrangement, marginal tiers 2 to 4 cells high; 1 to 3 cells wide; up to 35 cells high; ray-vessel pitting coarse, pit outline much elongated. Fibres with simple or indistinctly bordered pits. Radial gum ducts not observed. (Ilanoth Specimen No. 35)