

SALIX

Vessels moderately small (50-100 μ mean tangential diameter); solitary and in radial multiples of 1-5 cells; occasionally with a tendency to an oblique or tangential pattern; usually between 40 and 70 per sq. mm., but occasionally rather more numerous e.g. *Salix caprea*. Perforations exclusively simple. Intervascular pitting alternate and large. Pits to ray cells characteristic, simple, similar in size to the borders of the intervascular pitting, and limited to the marginal rows of the ray. Mean member length 0.4-0.8 mm.

Parenchyma except for very rare cells scattered among the fibres, limited to the growth rings, varying from a few cells to continuous bands 1-2 cells wide.

Rays typically uniseriate and less than 1 mm. high, usually about 11 per mm. Heterogeneous (Kribs's Type III) with 1-3 marginal rows of square cells.

Fibres with simple pits, mostly on radial walls, occasional septa may occur. Walls thin. Mean length 0.9-1.3 mm.

Salix acmophylla Boiss.

Diffuse-porous, with a slight tendency towards ring porosity. Pores solitary and in short radial multiples of 2 to 4; small, maximum tangential diameter 90 μ ; more numerous and crowded in the earlywood. Vessels with simple perforations; pits alternate, large. Wood parenchyma terminal, 1 to 2 seriate, not continuous. Rays heterogeneous, square cells in low margins and interspersed with the procumbent cells; uniseriate, rarely biseriate in part; up to 20 cells high; ray-vessel pitting coarse, pit outline short oval. Fibres with simple pits; cell walls thin. (Ilanoth Specimen No 5)

Salix alba L.

Same description as for *S. acmophylla* (Ilanoth Specimen No. 45)