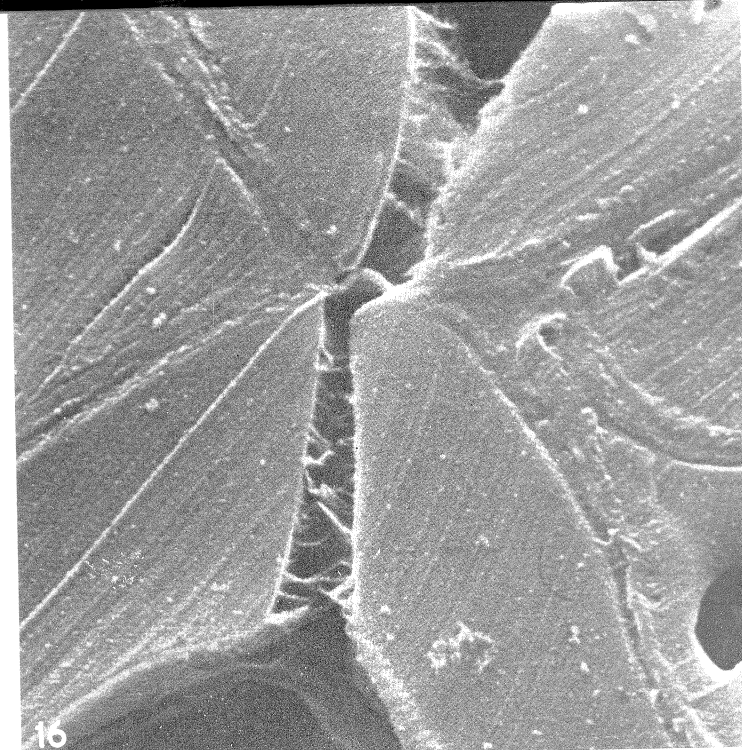
g. 16. A simple pit-pair between two fibres in ...m pinnatifidum Bl. (Araliaceae Taxonomy under ...). Microfibrillar material is sometimes present in narrow pit canals of libriform fibres. TF × 5500.

. 17. Simple pits in the axial parenchyma cells of ...a excelsa R.Br. (Proteaceae). Bordered pits can be in the vessel wall to the left and slit extended fibre pits in the fibre to the right. RLF × 1100.



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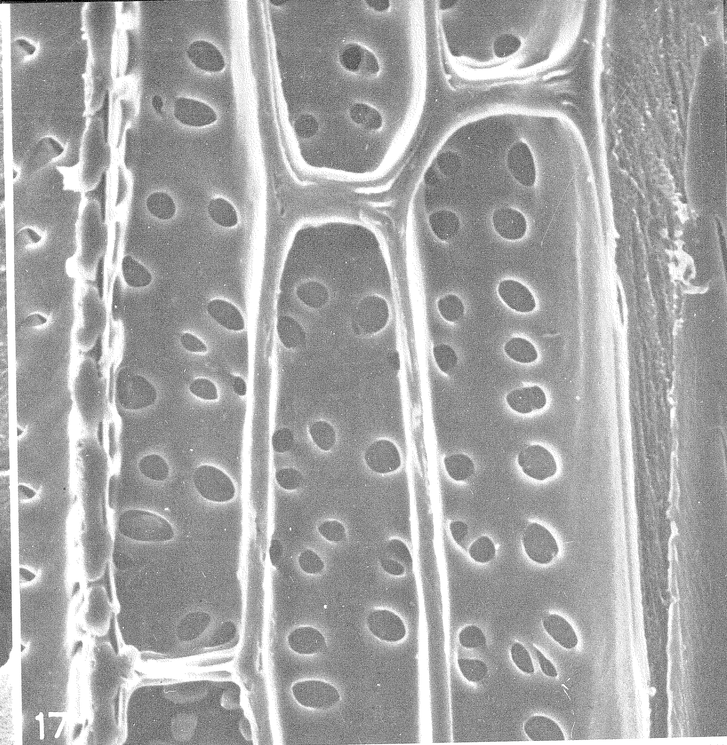

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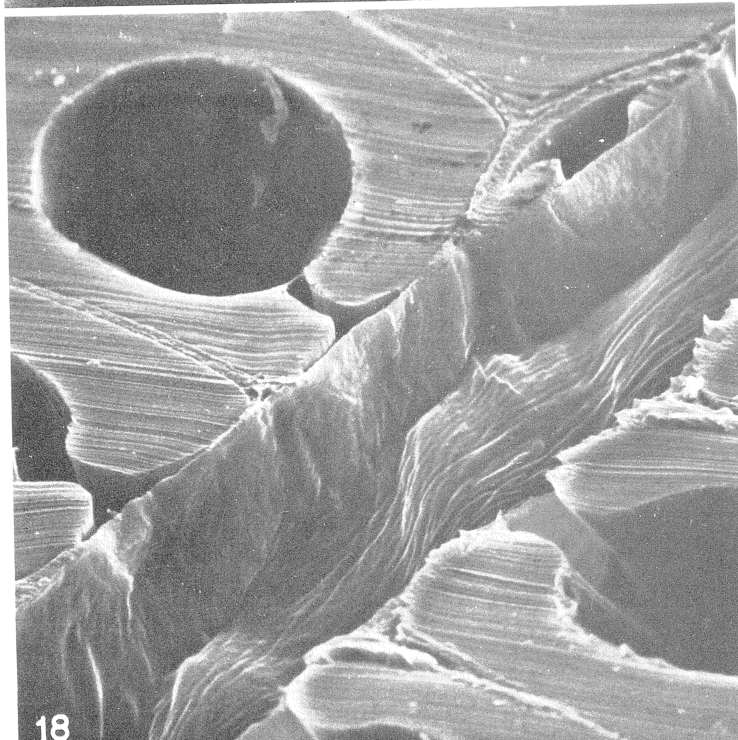
Fig. 18. Simple pits in the ray cells of *Pinus radiata* D. Don (Pinaceae). These pits form half-bordered pit pairs with the adjacent tracheid pits. TF × 2200.

Fig. 19. Vestures lining the pit chambers of the inter-vessel pits in *Eugenia maire* A. Cunn. (Myrtaceae). RLF × 6500.



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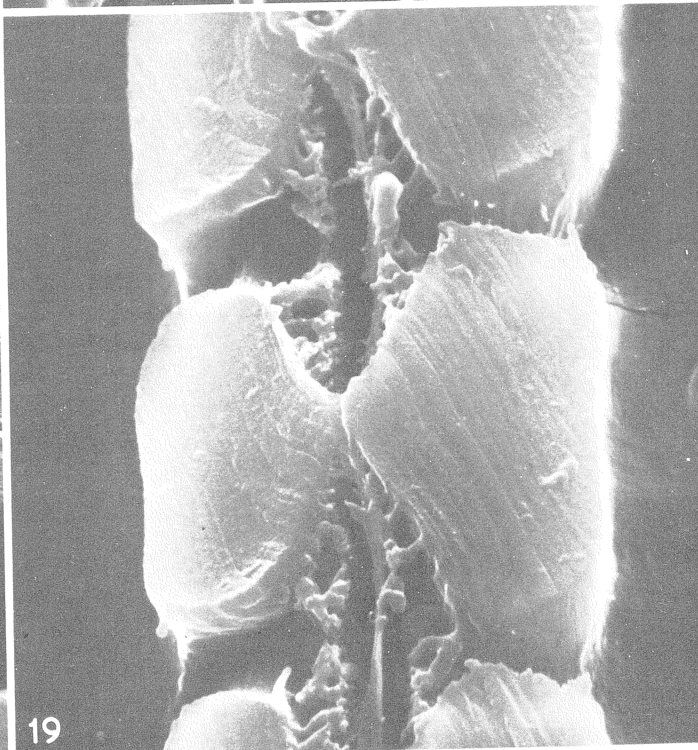
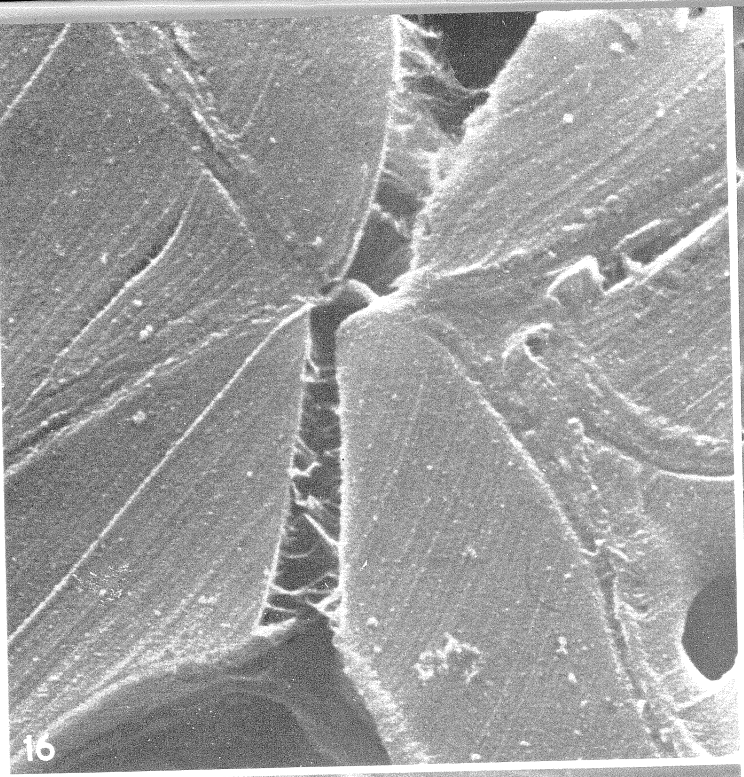


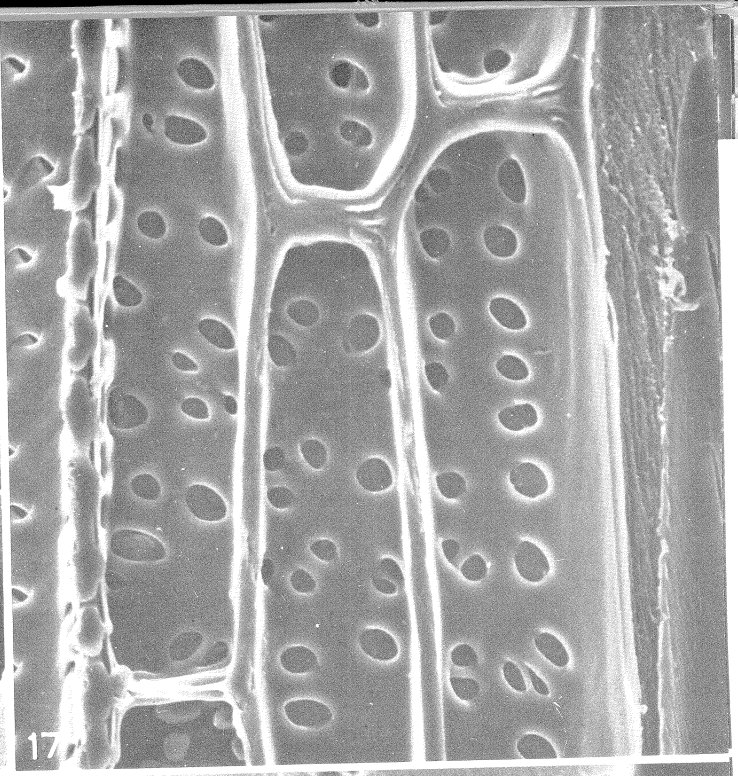
19

... vessel to ray pits in *Eugenia maire*. RLF × 900

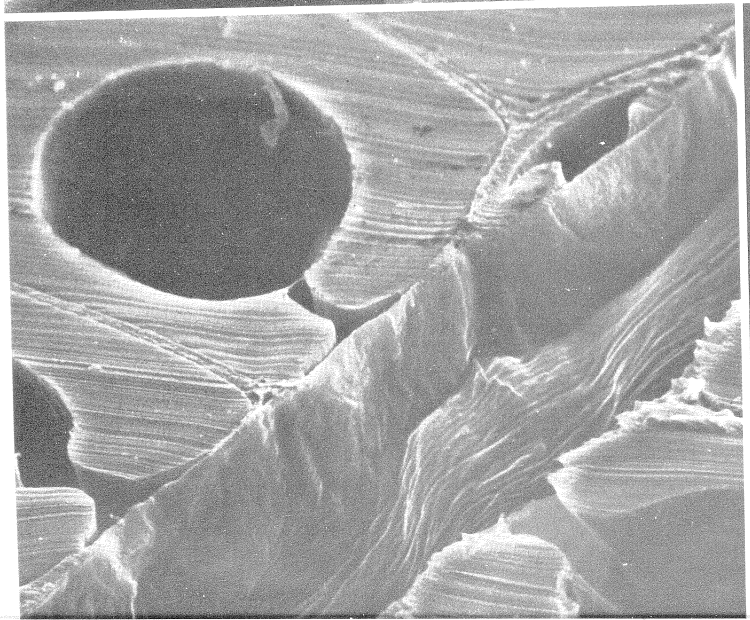
etween two fibres in
eae Taxonomy under
sometimes present in
n fibres. TF × 5500.

l parenchyma cells of
Bordered pits can be
nd slit extended fibre
right. RLF × 1100.

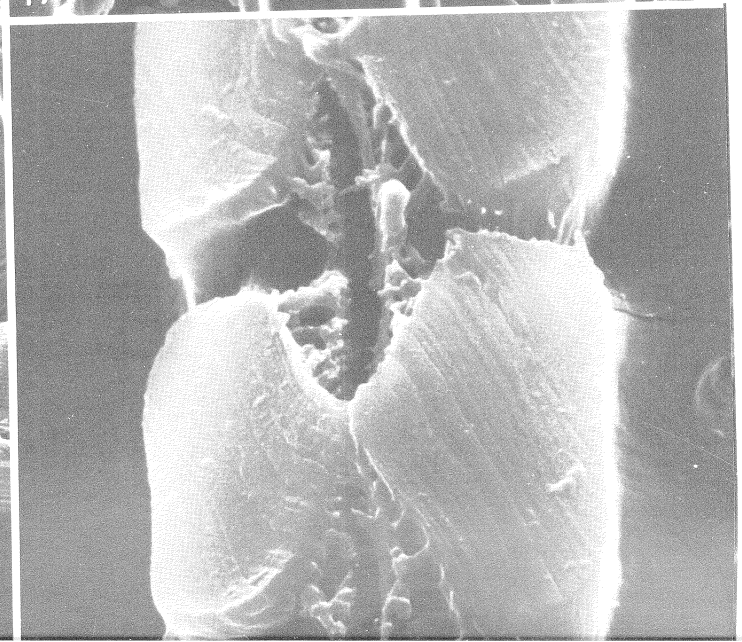




ells of *Pinus radiata* D.
nalf-bordered pit pairs
neid pits. TF × 2200.



chambers of the inter-
nn. (Myrtaceae). RLF
× 6500.

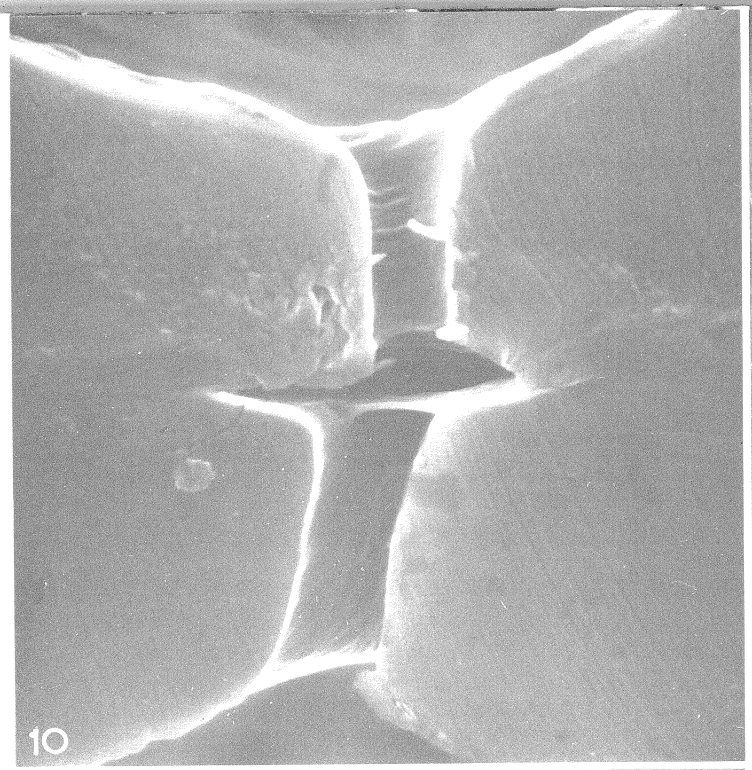


ransverse cut through a reduced bordered
etween two contiguous fibre tracheids in
lis Raoul. (Griseliniaceae). Note the long
ls, the small pit chamber and the thin pit
membrane. TF × 9000.

tended pits in the fibre walls in *Magnolia*
. (Magnoliaceae). In an extended pit, the
aperture (IA) is larger than the outer (pit
erture (OA). Note the coalescence of the
es in the lower right of the micrograph.
RLF × 2300.

lered pits in the fibres of *Archeria traversii*
idaceae) with extended inner apertures.
f the pit apertures approximately follow
the S_2 layer microfibrils. RLF × 1150.

rvessel bordered pit-pairs in *Beilschmedia*
) Benth. (Lauraceae). Again note the pit
ll pit chambers and the thin membranes.
RLF × 4100.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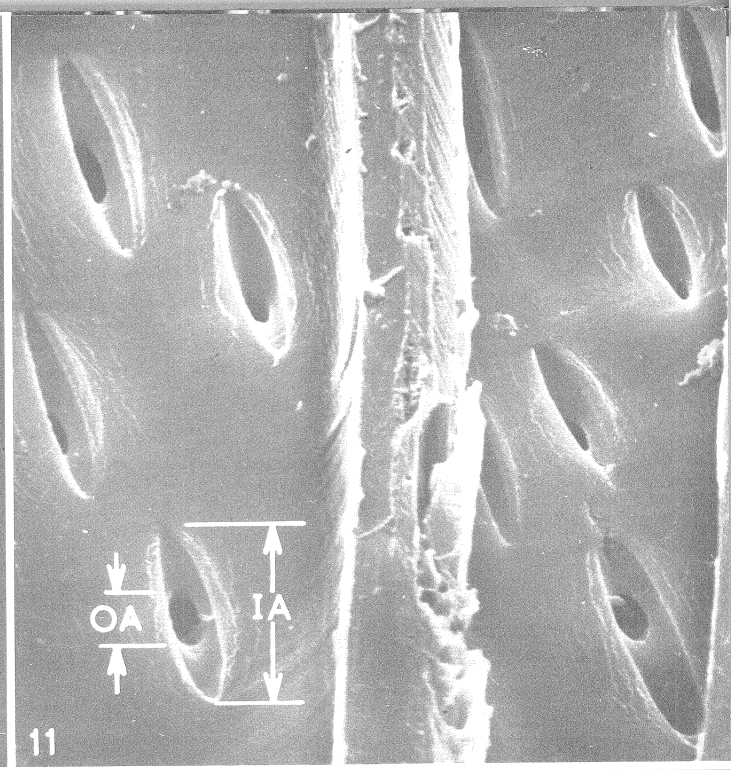

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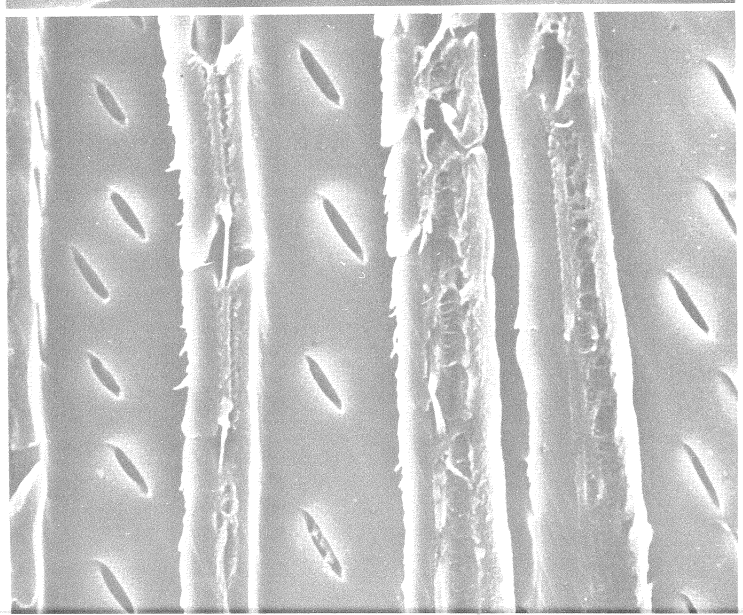

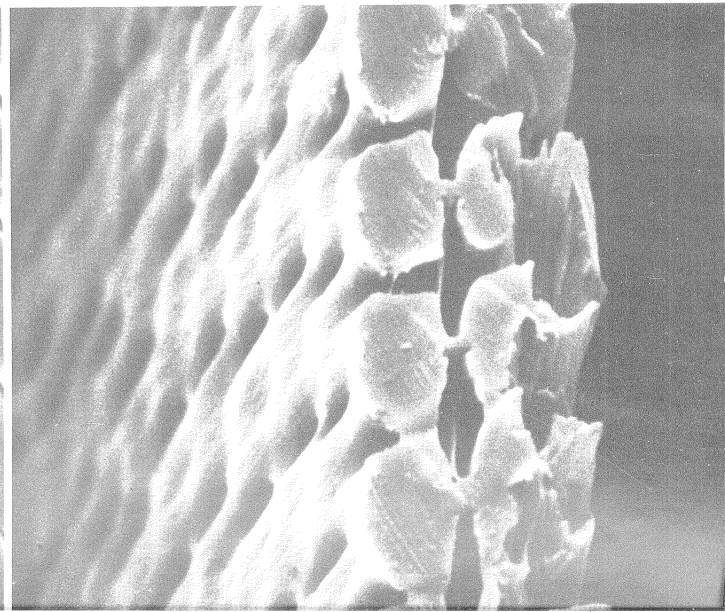

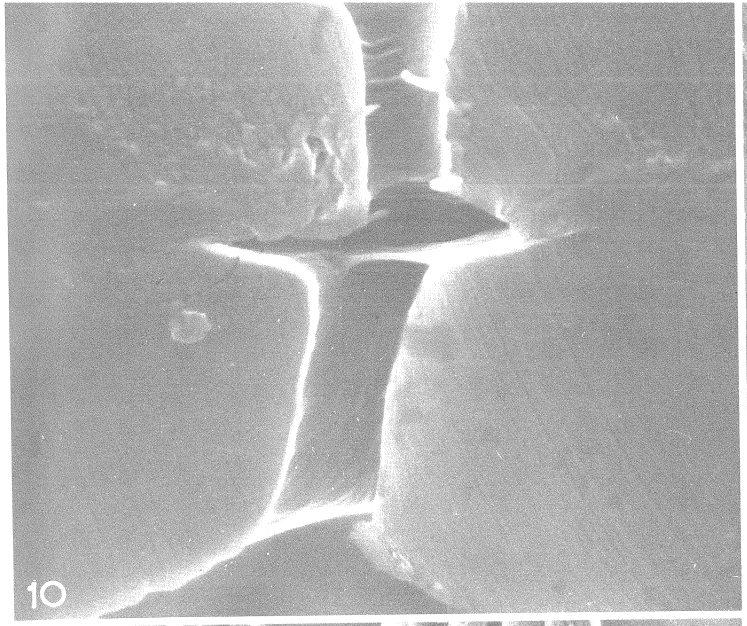
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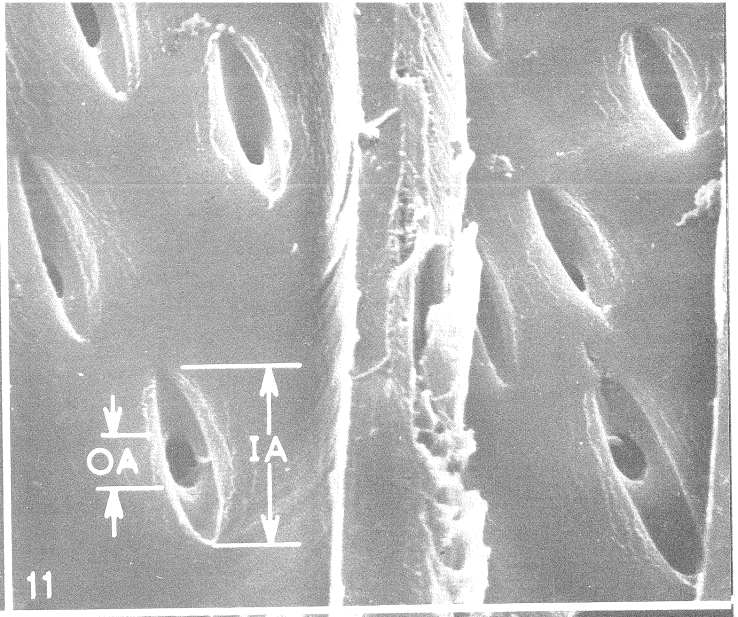

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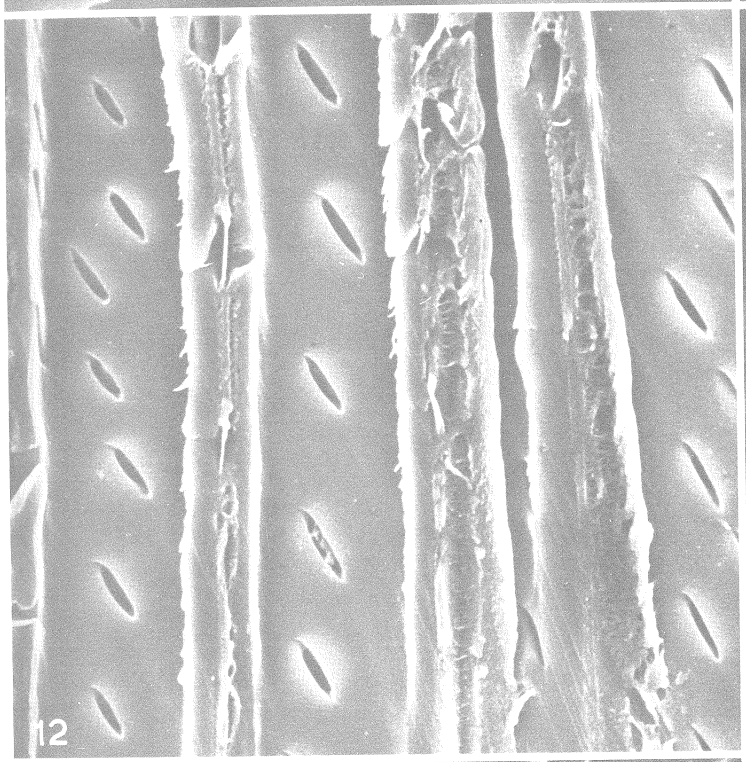
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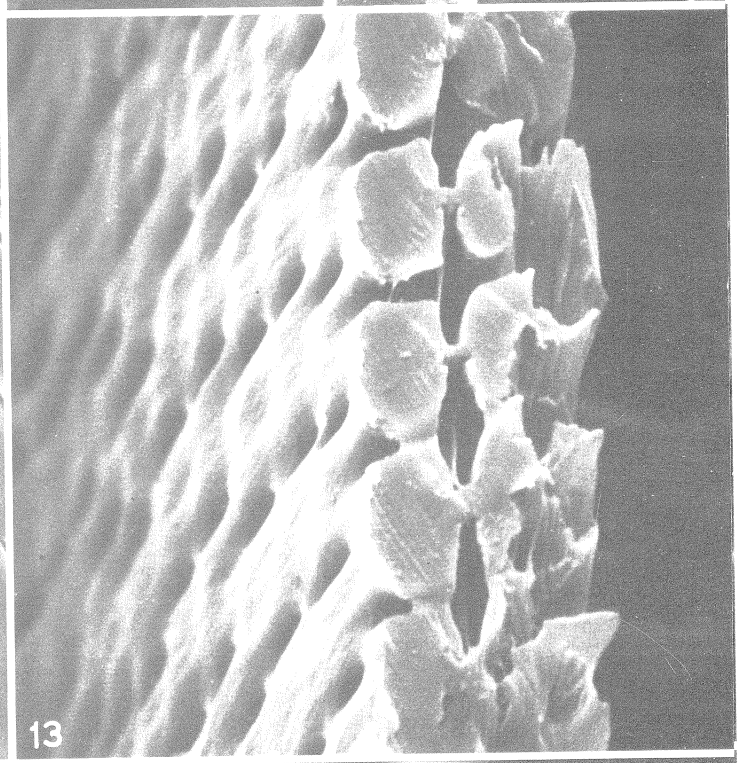
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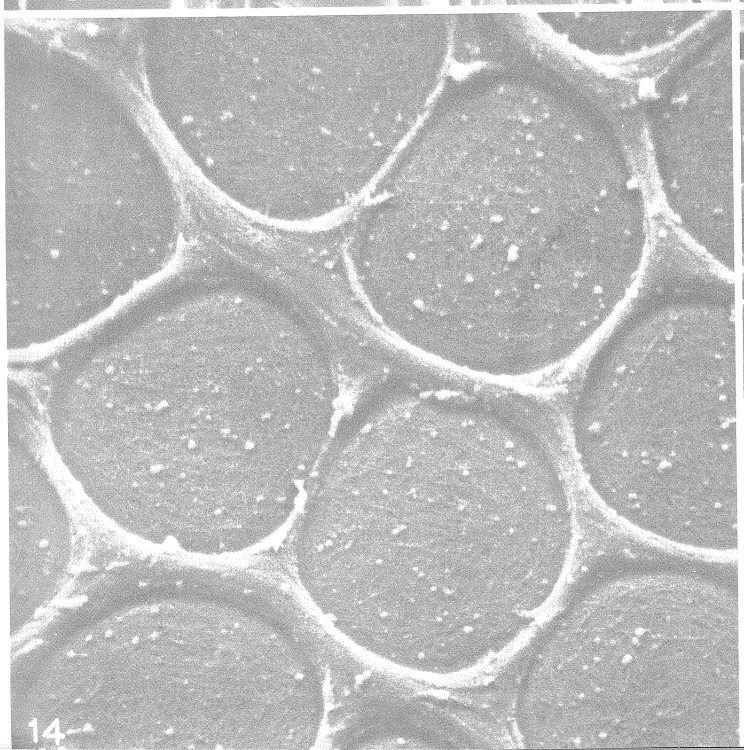
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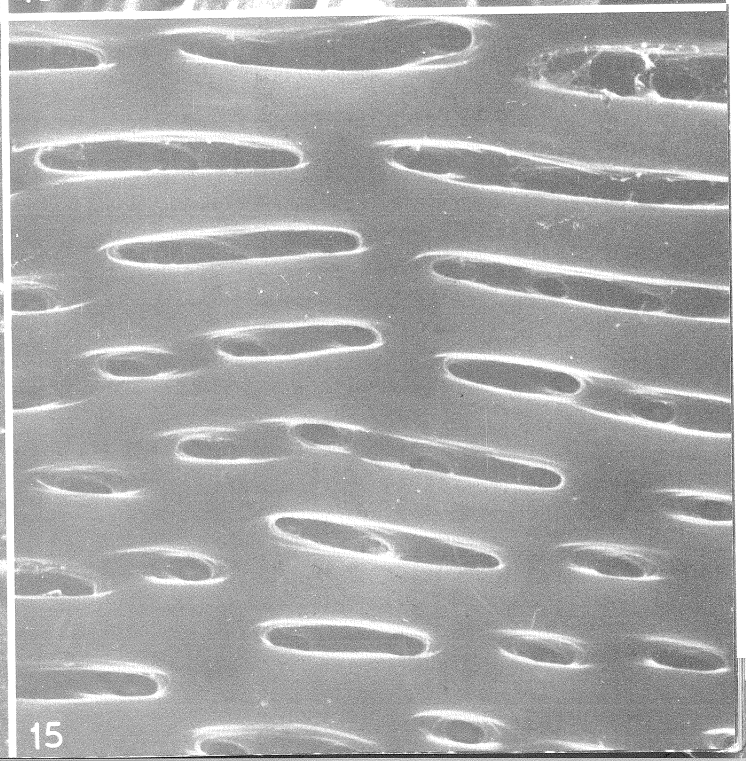
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