**IAWA Bulletin New Series - Volume 7(2)**

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| **Author(s):** | B. J. H. ter Welle; J. Koek-Noorman; S. M. C. Topper |
| **Title:** | **The Systematic Wood Anatomy Of The Moraceae (Urticales) IV. Genera of the Tribe Moreae With Urticaceous Stamens** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 91-128 |
| **Keywords:** | Moraceae; Moreae; Urticales; systematic wood anatomy |
| **Abstract:** | The wood anatomy of the genera of the tribe Moreae with urticaceous stamens, viz. Broussonetia, Maclura s.l. (inc1uding Cardiogyne, Chlorophora, and Cudrania), Malaisia, Milicia, Morus, Olmedia, Pachytrophe, Plecospermum, Sloetiopsis, Streblus s.1. (inc1uding Paratrophis, Phyllochlamys, Pseudostreblus, and Sloetia), and Trophis s.1. (inc1uding Calpidochlamys and Maillardia), is described in detail. Separate descriptions have been made for sections and/or subgenera to facilitate the discussion about the generic delimitations made by several taxonomists. The following generic combinations previously proposed by taxonomists are supported by wood anatomical features: Broussonetia + Allaeanthus; Maclura + Chlorophora + Cardiogyne + Cudrania + Plecospermum. The segregation of the African species of Chlorophora in a separate genus Milicia is supported by wood anatomical evidence. The broad genus concept of Streblus and Trophis is not supported by wood anatomy. Several seetions of these genera should be reinstated as genera. The correlations between wood anatomy, latitude, habit and habitat are discussed as far as allowed by the material studied. Characters useful for the delimitation of the genera proved to be the size of the intervascular pits, the parenchyma distribution, and the lengths of fibres and vessel elements. Rhombic crystals, vitreous silica and radial latex tubes usually are useful additional characters. |
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| **Author(s):** | Fidel A. Roig J. |
| **Title:** | **The Wood of Adesmia Horrida and its Modifications by Climatic Conditions** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 129-135 |
| **Keywords:** | tree rings; porosity; Leguminosae; environmental conditions; Adesmia; Argentina |
| **Abstract:** | The wood anatomy of Adesmia horrida Hook. ' Arn. (Leguminosae, Papilionoideae) is described, using sam pies taken from both slopes of the Sierra de Uspallata in Mendoza, Argentina. Different rainfall values at the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra de Uspallata determine the type of porosity distribution: ringporous in dry environments and semi-ring-porous in more humid locations. |
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| **Author(s):** | Pieter Baas |
| **Title:** | **Biology of Plants (Fourth Edition). Peter H. Raven, Ray F. Evert and Susan E. Eichhorn, xvi + 775 pp., illust., 1986. Worth Publishers, New York. Price: US$ 34.95 (hard cover).** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 136-136 |
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| **Abstract:** |  |
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| **Author(s):** | Pieter Baas |
| **Title:** | **Pflanzliche und tierische Bau- und Werkholz-Schädlinge. Dietger Grosser, 160 pp., illust., 1985. DRW-Verlag, Stuttgart. Price. DM 120.00 (hard cover).** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
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| **Author(s):** | Joanna T. Tippett |
| **Title:** | **Formation and Fate of Kino Veins in Eucalyptus L'hérit.** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 137-143 |
| **Keywords:** | injury; Eucalyptus; cambium; xylem; Kino veins; phloem; rhytidome |
| **Abstract:** | Kino veins, generally referred to as gum veins, are formed in Eucalyptus spp. in response to injury. Although they are retained as defects in the wood of many species, in some they become inc1uded in the phloem, then the rhytidome and are eventually shed. Ninety-three Eucalyptus spp. were sampled to determine whether they had xylem or phloem (bark) veins. The species which exhibited kino veins in the phloem were all members of three sections of the subgenus Symphyomyrtus. All species examined of the subgenera Monocalyptus and Corymbia had xylem veins. Kino veins are formed by the lysigenous breakdown of parenchyma bands produced by the cambium. The difference which results in the veins either being shed in the bark or inc1uded in the xylem is determined at the time of their initiation. The parenchyma bands may be produced on either the xylem or on the phloem side of the cambium. The fate of the veins becomes apparent once normal cambial divisions resurne the production of xylem and phloem. |
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| **Author(s):** | Pieter Baas |
| **Title:** | **Einheimische Nutzhölzer - Vorkommen, Baumund Stammform, Holzbeschreibung, Eigenschaften, Verwendung. D. Grosser and W. Teetz, 130 pp., illus., 1980-1985. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Holz e. V., Füllenbachstr. 6, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, F. R. G. Price: DM 5.00.** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 144-144 |
| **Keywords:** |  |
| **Abstract:** |  |
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| **Author(s):** | Pieter Baas |
| **Title:** | **Podręczny slownik drzewny angielsko-polski. Władysław Staszak, 499 pp., 1985. Instytut Technologii Drewna, Poznań, Poland. Price: 900 egz. (cloth).** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
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| **Author(s):** | Nili Liphschitz; Simcha Lev-Yadun |
| **Title:** | **Cambial Activity of Evergreen and Seasonal Dimorphics Around the Mediterranean** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 145-153 |
| **Keywords:** | evergreens; Mediterranean; Annual rhythm; cambial activity; seasonal dimorphics |
| **Abstract:** | The annual rhythm of cambial activity in various Mediterranean evergreens and seasonal dimorphics is compared on the basis of a literature survey. Two main rhythms of activity can be distinguished: |
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| **Author(s):** | Editors IAWA Journal |
| **Title:** | **Association Affairs** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 154-154 |
| **Keywords:** |  |
| **Abstract:** |  |
| **DOI:** | [10.1163/22941932-90000979](http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/22941932-90000979) |

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| **Author(s):** | Beatrice Satiat-Jeunemaitre |
| **Title:** | **Cell Wall Morphogenesis and Structure in Tropical Tension Wood** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 155-164 |
| **Keywords:** | Cell wall cytochemistry; helicoidal pattern; tension wood; Macrosamanea; Eperua; flexible structure |
| **Abstract:** | Differentiating tension wood was observed in order to analyse the changes occurring during cell wall morphogenesis. Specimens were taken from trees in Guyana. Wall texture was analysed by means of ultrastructural cytochemistry. Modifications were encountered in fibre and vessel walls of tension wood when compared to typical wood. The changes were twofold: variation in the layering of polylamellate walls, and the deposition of a gelatinous layer in the fibre cell walls. Results are discussed in terms of variations in the rhythmic nature of cell wall deposition. Data confirm that the morphogenesis of the wall is a modular process allowing the cells to adapt to growth constraints. |
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| **Author(s):** | R. L. Krahmer; J. J. Morrell; A. Choi |
| **Title:** | **Double-Staining to Improve Visualisation of Wood Decay Hyphae in Wood Sections** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 165-167 |
| **Keywords:** | Decay; hyphae; fluorescence microscopy |
| **Abstract:** | Combining fluorescent-labeled wheat germ agglutinin (a chitin-specific lectin) with conventional histological stains offers a simple, efficient method for studying fungal hyphae in deteriorating wood. Cell walls stain dark red with safranin 0, providing excellent contrast for the green-fluorescing hyphae. Staining sections with brilliant vital red markedly enhances the visibility of fungal bore holes. |
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| **Author(s):** | Sherwin Carlquist |
| **Title:** | **Terminology of Imperforate Tracheary Elements: A Reply** |
| **Source:** | IAWA Bulletin NS, Volume 7, Issue 2 |
| **Publication Year:** | 1986 |
| **Pages:** | 168-170 |
| **Keywords:** |  |
| **Abstract:** |  |
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