

Plate 4. *Betula nana* L. subsp. *rotundifolia* (Spach) Malyshev (9322415). a: Cross section (x20) showing diffuse porous wood. b: Cross section (x40) showing pores solitary, in radial multiple and in irregular clusters. c: Tangential section (x100) showing uni- and biseriate rays and axial parenchyma strands consist of 2-4 parenchyma cells. d: Cross section (x200) showing two growth ring boundaries, angular pores in multiple and in clusters, and diffuse and diffuse-in-aggregate parenchyma. e: Radial section (x150) showing vessels with scalariform perforations, nearly homogeneous rays, and parenchyma strands. f: Radial section (x400) showing scalariform perforation. g: Radial section (x400) showing minute ray-vessel pits.

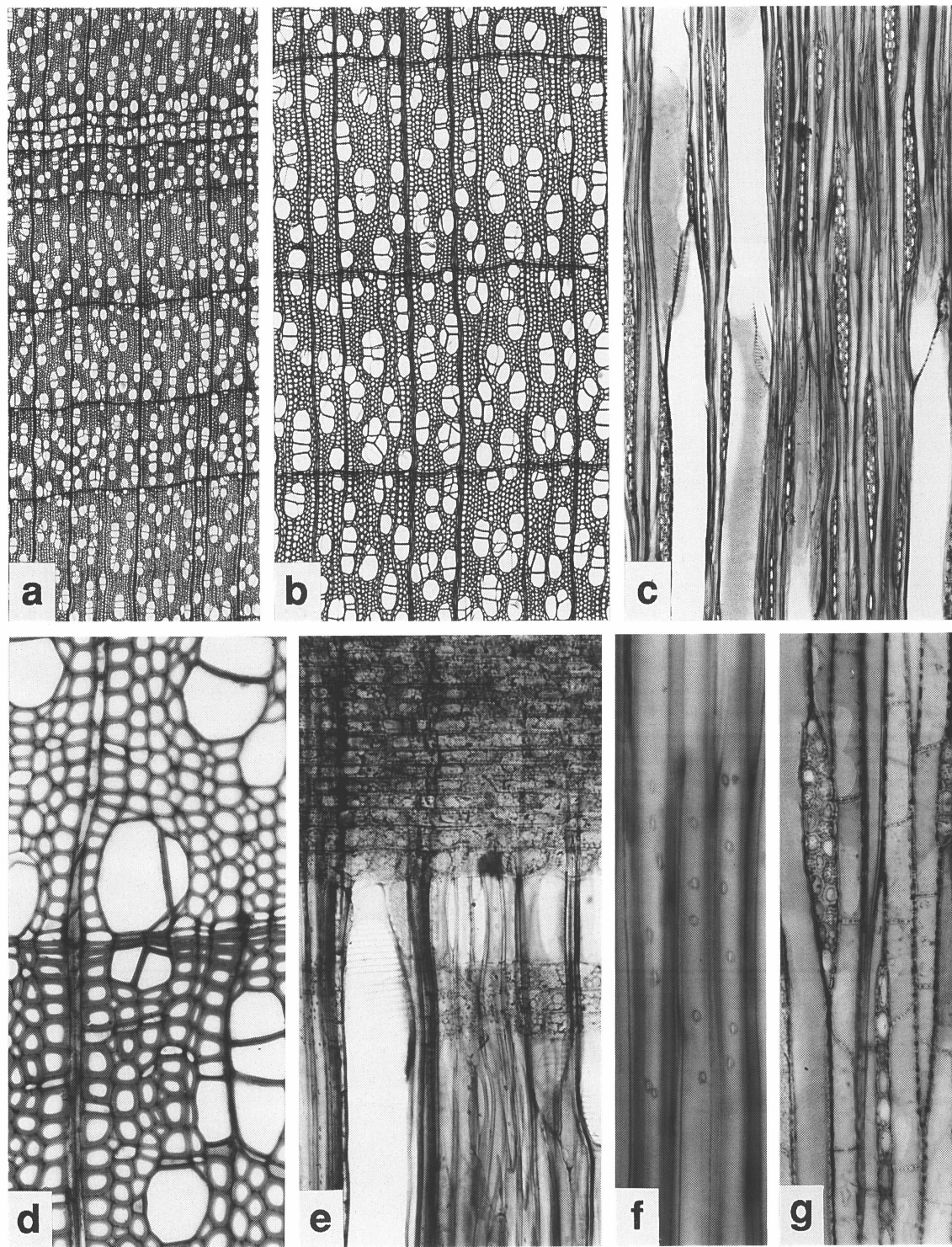


Plate 5. *Betula pendula* Roth (9322411). a: Cross section (x20) showing diffuse porous wood. b: Cross section (x40) showing pores solitary and in radial multiples. c: Tangential section (x100) showing vessels with minute alternate intervessel pits and 1-3 seriate rays. d: Cross section (x200) showing growth ring boundary, angular pores, and diffuse, diffuse-in-aggregate and terminal parenchyma. e: Radial section (x150) showing vessels with scalariform perforations and homogeneous rays. f: Radial section (x400) showing fiber-tracheids with circular bordered pits. g: Tangential section (x200) showing axial parenchyma strands and rays.

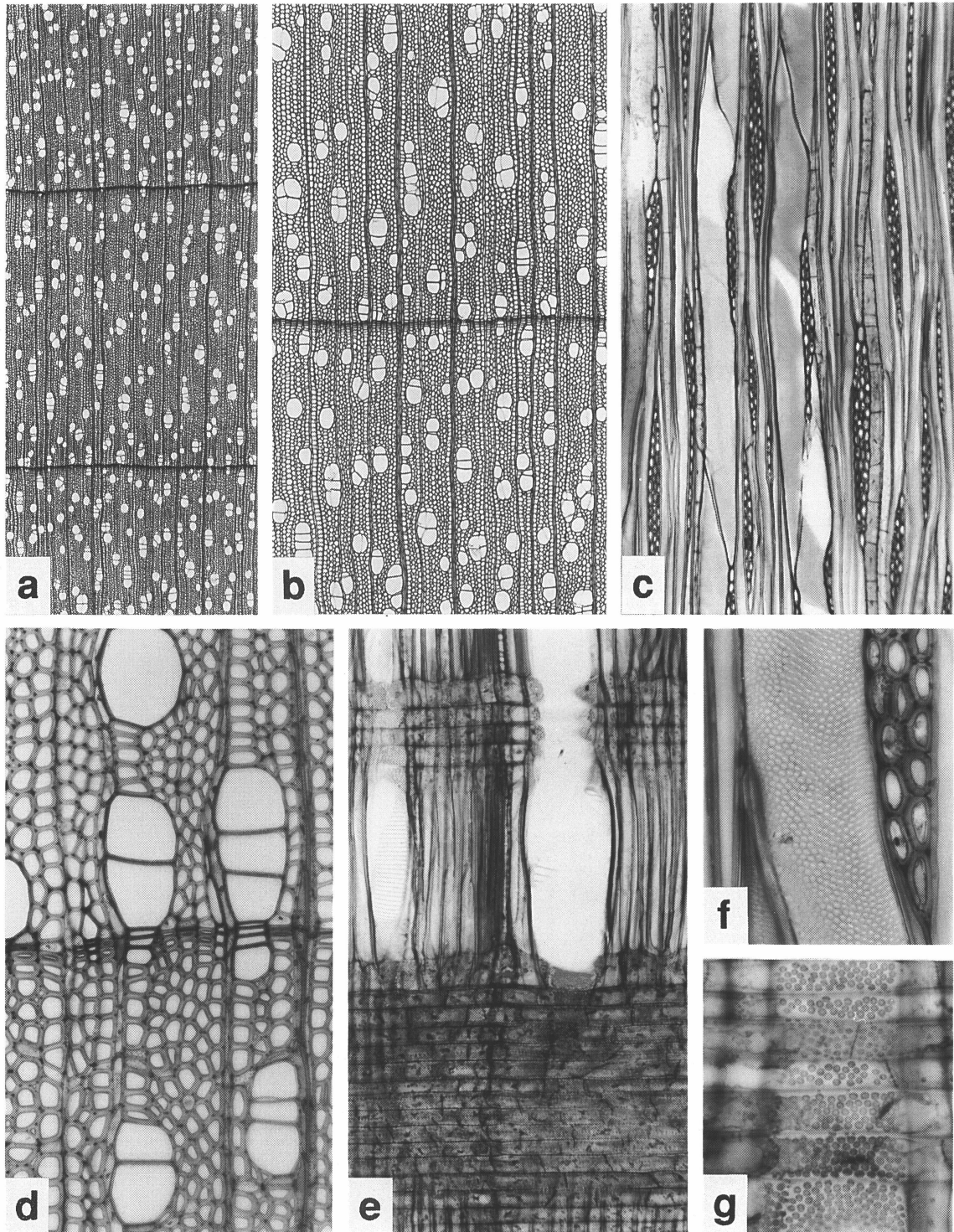


Plate 6. *Betula tortuosa* Ledeb. (9322420). a: Cross section ($\times 20$) showing diffuse porous wood. b: Cross section ($\times 40$) showing pores solitary and in radial multiples. c: Tangential section ($\times 100$) showing vessels with minute pits, 1–3 seriate rays, and axial parenchyma strands consist of 5–8 or more parenchyma cells. d: Cross section ($\times 200$) showing growth ring boundary, multiple pores, and diffuse, diffuse-in-aggregate and terminal parenchyma. e: Radial section ($\times 150$) showing vessels with scalariform perforations and homogeneous rays. f: Tangential section ($\times 400$) showing dense and minute alternate intervessel pits. g: Radial section ($\times 400$) showing dense and minute radial ray–vessel pits.