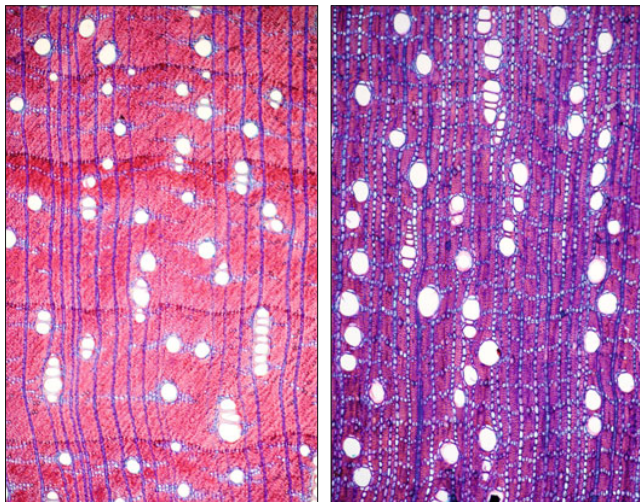


### 3. Definition of Anatomical Features

Xylem anatomy is described on the basis of the IAWA List of Microscopic Features for Hardwood Identification (Wheeler *et al.* 1989). However, three relevant anatomical features for *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros* species identification have been added to the IAWA list. For those additional features, we used the code in the form “X.#” where X is the modified relative IAWA character number and “#” is a consecutive number.

variable in *Diospyros* with markedly heterogeneous rays (IAWA, 1989). Ray height is not exceeding 1 mm in both *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros*. Four classes are determined for the total ray height in tangential section, along the ray axis. Size measurements of all wood elements are presented as minimum, mean and maximum (e.g. 10-24-50  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

#### 9.1 - Vessels solitary and in short radial multiples of 2 to 3 elements simultaneously present



*Dalbergia bracteolata*

*Diospyros acutiflora*

#### 96.1 - Rays uni- and biseriate simultaneously present

Ray width is determined on tangential sections by counting the number of cells in the widest part of the rays, perpendicular to the ray axis. Rays uni- and biseriate are often simultaneously presents in both *Dalbergia* and *Diospyros*, in this case width predominance is always determined.

102.1 - Ray height < 100  $\mu\text{m}$

102.2 - Ray height 100-200  $\mu\text{m}$

102.3 - Ray height 200-500  $\mu\text{m}$

102.4 - Ray height > 500  $\mu\text{m}$

Detailed ray height data are given in descriptions because this feature may be helpful in distinguishing between species. Ray height is quite