http://www.weloennig.de/PlantGalls.xyz.pdf p. 10:

Translation of (1853) of several of M. Lacaze-Duthier's Figures of Plant Galls (yet to be checked for specific biological English terminology) by Huong Imhoff (September 2020)[1]:

Explanation of figures
(All the anatomical drawings, taken ["à la chambre clair": perhaps: in the clear chamber or in a bright room], are at 100 magnification, objective [object?] number 1 from Nachet).

Plate 16

Fig. 1 . Local gall nuts.
Fig. 1'. Life size gall cut. [Coupe de la Galle de grandeur naturelle: Cut of the Gall of natural size.]
Fig. 2. Epidermis and sub-epidermal skin.
Fig. 3. Spongy layer.
Fig. 4. Columnar cells making the transition from the branchy layer to the hard layer.
Fig. 5. Hard layer (a); protective layer (b).
Fig. 6. Section of enlarged protective cells.
Fig. 7. Food mass; in portion (a) the starch grains turning blue by iodine; in portion (b) they do not color.
Fig. 8. Hard galls of the leaf of the oak, greenish white, a little diaphanous, like wax; always spherical; smooth.
Fig. 9. Hard galls of the leaves smaller than those of nummer 8, a little flattened, ovoid, brownish; smooth.
Fig.10. Hard oak leaf gall, dark brick-red and white zebree.
Fig.11. Epidermis; subepidermal cell tissue in species nummer 1.
Fig.12. Parenchyma cells, hard, thickened, prismatic, id.
Fig.13. Protective layer, id.
Fig.14. Hard galls of the oak leaf, a bit cylindrical and chagrined.

Plate 17

Fig.1. Spongy galls of the oak leaf, mostly on the pyramidal
Fig.2. Pyramidal oak leaf spongy gall tissue:
a)epidermis;(b) sub-epidermal layer; (c) spongy layer

Fig.3. Protective layer

Fig.4. Gall of the terminal oak bud

Fig.5. Gall cut:(a) epidermis; (b and c) subepidermal layer,
the cells of which are filled with starch, presenting this peculiarity:
in (b) the grains are colored green;
in (c) they are colorless: this gives the gall a white dot appearance;

[1] Comments in square brackets added by W.-E. L. (had only a brief look at it.)

in (d) vessels;
in (e) protective layer.
(f,g) food layer;
in (f) starch grains colorable by iodine;
in (g) we do not get coloring. Each cell of this layer contains a yellowish-brown corpuscle.

Fig.6. Epidermis seen from the front.

Fig.7. Cupuliform oak gall.

Fig.8. Magnified at various periods of its development.

Fig.9.9'and 9". Gall cut. Same letters as for figure 5.

Plate 18

Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. Four species of galls, in parasol, gimblettes, or lenticulars of oak.
[Quatre espèces de Galles, en parasol, en gimblettes, ou lenticulaires du Chène.]
Fig. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Anatomical details of the gland nr. 1 **(1or 4?).**
5(c) sub-epidermal cell layer filled with starch grains; cell parenchyma;
e,e, protective layer; g, food layer here containing very little starch;
d, elongated cells corresponding to the vessels.
Fig. 6. Epidermis at the bottom of the cup: (a) two layers of epidermal cells;
(a') five layers of empty flattened cells; (c) parenchyma.
Fig. 7. Edges of the bucket; origin of hairs.
Fig. 8. d and e, reticle cells magnified to 300 diameters.
Fig. 9. Theoretical figure of galls in parasol.
3rd series. Bor. T. XIX. (Notebook nr. 6.)
Fig. 10. Spherical galls of the rosehip leaf.
Fig. 11. Epidermis.
Fig. 12. Cell layers, with a few grains of fire.
Fig. 13. Inner edges of cell layer, with some spheroidal cells.
Fig. 14. Bédégar: the beginning of their development.
Fig. 15. Anatomical details of the bédégar.
Fig. 16. Oak apples cut lengthwise.
Fig. 17. Spongy tissues of these gall.

Plate 19

Fig. 1 . Large oak root gland.
Fig. 2 . Epidermal, subepidermal, and thick-walled prism cells.
Fig. 3 . Protective layer limiting compartments.
Fig. 4 . Inner gall of the herbaceous cell lyer of oak twigs.
Fig. 5 . Theoretical section of this gland.
Fig. 6 . Anatomy:
a, epidermis;
b, suber layer;
c, herbaceous layer hypertrophy;

d, layer of flattened cells, resembling those in the suber layer;
e, tissue-like layer protecting the outer galls.

Fig. 7 and 16 . [Willow] leaf tumor section. [Coupe de la tumeur de la feuille de l'Osier:

Fig. 8 . Internal gall of the petiole of the poplar leaf.

Fig. 9,9',9" . Tumor tissue, from the outer surface to the cavity.

Fig. 10 . Italian poplar tumor.

Fig. 11 . Section of the tumor.

Fig. 12 . Oak artichoke galls, cut lengthwise.

Fig. 13 . Anatomy of small central tumor. We notice cells filled with starch, and forming a thicker layer towards the base of the tumor.

Fig. 14 . Anatomy of the base of one of the enlarged scales of the bud.

Fig. 15 . Anatomy of the neck of the artichoke: we see groups of punctate cells, very thick, very large, relatively to the cellular tissue that surrounds them. These cells look like those of the protective tissue.

Fig. 16 . Tissue corresponding to the upper middle lower part of the [willow] tumor.