







Cell Type	% of White Blood Cells in Blood	Diameter ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Nucleus	Cytoplasm and Granules	Drawings
Erythrocytes	—	7.5	None	Pink, homogeneous cytoplasm	
<b>LEUKOCYTES</b>					
Polymorphonuclear Neutrophils	50-70	10-12	2-5 lobules connected by thin bridges, coarse chromatin	Abundant cytoplasm/ fine pinkish granules	
Eosinophils	1-3	10-12	Usually two oval lobes connected by bridge	Abundant cytoplasm/ coarse reflective granules stained red	
Basophils	<1	8-10	Bent in S with two or more constrictions; obscured by cytoplasmic granules	Large and irregular granules stained deep blue	
Mononuclear Lymphocytes	25-35	6-15	Round to oval; coarse chromatin	Bluish cytoplasm/ about 10% of cells fine azurophilic granules	
Monocytes	3-7	12-18	Kidney shaped, indented; fine chromatin	Bluish cytoplasm/ fine azurophilic granules	

**Figure 2-1.** Leukocytes. Composite drawing indicating relative size (micrometers) and morphology of cells involved in immune reactions and in nonimmune inflammatory reactions. The erythrocyte is included for size reference, since it is the most easily identified cell in blood smears and in many tissue sections. The drawings illustrate the characteristic appearance of cells in a peripheral blood smear stained with Wright's stain.