

A black and white micrograph showing a histological section of lung tissue. The image displays a dense network of alveoli, which are small, rounded air sacs. The alveoli are separated by thin walls called septa. The overall appearance is a honeycomb-like structure. There are some darker, more cellular areas interspersed among the alveoli, possibly representing bronchioles or areas of inflammation. The staining is typical of hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), with nuclei appearing dark and the cytoplasm/extracellular matrix appearing lighter.

