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Comparative root-anatomical investigations on Hungarian Lotus corniculatus
L. agg.

Comparative anatomical investigations have been made on 5 wild taxa and 4 cultivated varieties. The transverse section cut from the primary root shows an early differentiation of stelar elements. Three or four protophloem initials are recognizable. Three or four groups of protoxylem are also visible, although the lignification of the walls is not significant.

Secondary thickening of the various Lotus taxa is characteristic and determinant. Over the period of the secondary thickening (growth) and in the older roots the xylem and phloem elements develop into a vascular cylinder. The primary epidermis is succeeded by the secondary one containing cork and phelloderma. The presence of calciumoxalat and amyloid is characteristic.

Investigations of floral and legume anatomy of Hungarian Lotus species are in progress. Our results will be published in the next Lotus Newsletter.