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Comparative anatomical investigations of the reproductive organs of
Hungarian Lotus corniculatus agg.

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Anatomical and organogenetic investigations have been made on the floral organs of 7 wild taxa and 3 cultivated varieties. The fivefold floral structure of the Papilionaceae is a characteristic feature of birdsfoot trefoil.

The anatomical structure of the sepals is similar to the iso lateral leaf, although Lotus borbasii has dorsiventral sepals. Long trichomes are developed on the outside of the epidermis of ssp. hirsutus taxa and L. borbasii.

The epidermis of petals, on certain parts, are papillate. On ssp. hirsutus taxa, not only the vexillum is papillate, but the outside of epidermis of the ala too. The petals have no stomates, in the mesophyllum there are vascular bundles, and amyloid occurs frequently in them.

The anatomical structure of those 9 filaments grown together is similar to the tenth solitary filament, except that in the mesophyllum there are 9 vascular bundles which run down the middle.

The thickening slats of radial cell-walls of endothetium are conspicuous in the transverse section cut from the anther.

The pollen are binucleate. Anatrope ovules grow in the ovary which develop from single carpels.