

CLITOCYBE ODORA (Bull. ex Fr.) Kummer - TERATOLOGY

D. PAZMANY and D. STANA

Abstract:

PAZMANY D., STANA D., 1981, Clitocybe odora (Bull. ex Fr.) Kummer - teratology. Not. Bot. Hort. Agrobot. Cluj., 1981, XI, 55 - 56. The paper describes a teratological case observed with Clitocybe odora. The observed case resembles to a species of Peziza or Sarcosphaera, and was collected in a leafy forest together with other species of fungus enlisted in the paper.

Index words: Clitocybe odora. Teratology.

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In the middle of October 1980, during a trip in a forest located at Gilău (Cluj area) above a storage basin, a very interesting teratological case was observed with Clitocybe odora. The teratological case was found in a forest dominated by Carpinus betulus and Quercus petraea, among the fallen leaves of these species.

At a first look, this strange fungus resembled a big sample of Peziza or Sarcosphaera. The fungus was cup-shaped, with an uneven lobate top and coated with rudimentary gills on the inside (fig. 1). Based on its green-grayish colour and characteristic smell as well as on certain morphological characters of the spores we concluded that it was a sample of Peziza-like Clitocybe odora (Bull. ex Fr.) Kummer.

This was the only individual Peziza-like Clitocybe odora, no other individuals of the same species being noted in the neighbouring

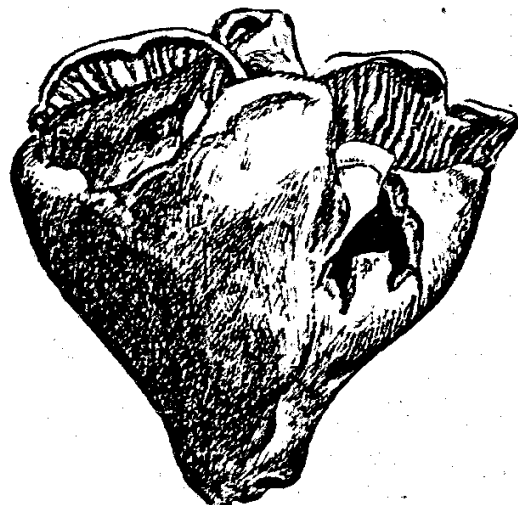


Fig. 1. Peziza-like teratology of *Clitocybe odora* (1/1).

area populated with many other species of Basidiomycetes such as: *Amantia citrina* (Schff.) S.F.Gray, *Collybia asena* Fr., *Collybia butyracea* (Bull.ex Fr.) Quél., *Cortinarius trivialis* Ige., *Cystoderma amianthinum* (Scop.ex Fr.) Fay., *Hypholoma fasciculare* (Huds.ex Fr.) Kummer, *Laccaria amethystina* (Bolt.ex Hooker) Murr., *Lepista nebularis* (Fr.) Harmaja, *Lepista nuda* (Bull.ex Fr.) Cke., *Mycena inclinata* (Fr.) Quél., *Mycena pura* (Pers.ex Fr.) Kummer, *Mycena pura* var. *rosea* (Schum.) ex Kühner, *Paxillus involutus* (Batsch) Fr., *Pluteus atricapillus* (Scor.) Sing., *Psathyrella hydrophila* (Bull.ex Herat) Quél., *Stropharia aeruginosa* (Curt.ex Fr.) Quél., *Xerocomus chrysenteron* (Bull.ex St.Amans) Quél.

It is to be noted that in Romania this has been the first teratological case with *Clitocybe odora* reported so far.

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CHEMATAXONOMIC RESEARCHES IN HIGHER PLANTS.  
XV. CAROTENOID AND CHLOROPHYLL PIGMENTS  
IN THE LEAVES OF *CANNABIS SATIVA* L.

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Abstract:

NEAMTU G., ILLYES GH., POP ECATERINA, 1981, Chemataxonomic researches in higher plants. XV. Carotenoid and chlorophyll pigments in the leaves of *Cannabis sativa* L., Not. Bot. Hort. Agrobot. Cluj., 1980, XI, 57 - 60. In the leaves of *Cannabis sativa* L there were found the following carotenoid pigments:  $\beta$ -carotene, lutein, zeaxanthin, violaxanthin, neoxanthin and  $\beta$ -cryptoxanthin. The ratio between the content of  $\beta$ -carotene and lutein - which are the principal foliar carotenoids - was supraunitary, a feature that might be used as a chemotaxonomic criterion. It is worth to be mentioned the relatively high content of zeaxanthin and  $\beta$ -cryptoxanthin in comparison with the level of these pigments in the leaves of most higher plants. The ratio between the content of chlorophyll a and b was of 2,17.

Index words: *Cannabis sativa*, carotenoid pigments, chlorophyll.

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Within the frame of our chemotaxonomic investigations on higher plants, we carried out a study on carotenoid and chlorophyll pigments from female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, in view of identifying the specific and characteristic pigments of this species, rich in narcotic, hypnotic, sedative, diuretic and excitant substances (1). In spite of its wide area of spread, as hemp is cultivated in numerous countries as an important fibre plant, there were no available data regarding to its carotenoid and chlorophyll pigments.

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