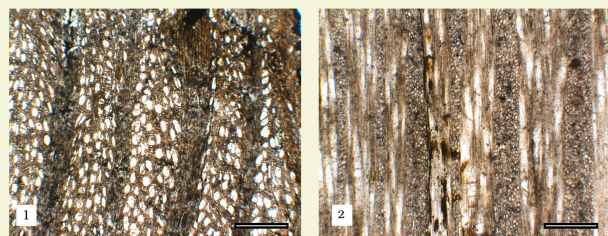


GREGUSS'S COLLECTION IN BUDAPEST

Greguss's collection of fossil wood slides, formerly deposited in Szeged, is today housed in the Natural History Museum in Budapest. Its inventory reveals there are 168 items, mainly Tertiary in age, including numerous figured specimens and about 20 types described in two monographs by Greguss (1967, 1969). Here is an example of "Platanoxylon / Icacinoxylon" woods; their ages and exact determinations are the object of the present study.

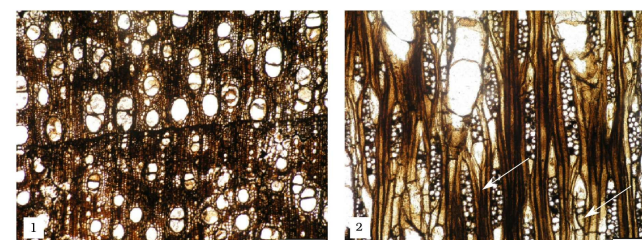
Locality	Number	Age	Identification	Described by Greguss in
Alpa, kavcsölgy	2008.101.3	Helvetian (Lower)	Icacinoxylon cf. <i>crinoides</i>	AW, p. 61, Plate XLII, Figs 1-3, legend p. 144
Hárságy, Eke levő gócor	2008.143.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 10) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LXI, Fig. 6, legend p. 144
Bodajk	2008.110.3	Helvetian Lower	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 11) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LX, Figs 1, 2, legend p. 144
Sokaszonygy	2008.150.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 12) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LX, Figs 3-5, legend p. 144
Homokbödöge	2008.152.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 13) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LX, Figs 7-9, legend p. 144
Homokbödöge	2008.153.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 13) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LX, Figs 7-9, legend p. 144
Homokbödöge, Kiküldomb	2008.154.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 13) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LX, Figs 7-9, legend p. 144
Selymár	2008.235.3	Oligocene	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 14) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LXI, Figs 7 and 8, legend p. 144
Páncsút, Körögyöri völgy	2008.221.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 15) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LXI, Figs 1-3, legend p. 144
Nagybátony	2008.196.3	Burdigalian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 17) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 71, Plate LXI, Figs 7-9, legend p. 143, Plate LXI, Figs 1-9, legend p. 145
Budapest, Alsó Mátyásföld	2008.114.3	Helvetian	Icacinoxylon sp. ? (No. 9) seu <i>Platanoxylon</i> sp.	AW, p. 70, Plate LXI, Figs 4, 5, legend p. 144
Bicske, homokbánya	2008.109.2	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Gézháza	2008.141.3	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Gyémény, Bagólyhegy	2008.142.4	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Körögyör, Szedics dombtól D-re	2008.169.1	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Lénárd-Daróc	2008.178.3	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Pestőrc, Sashegy, Kavicsbánya	2008.215.3	Pleistocene (revoked from Helvetian)	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none
Ugod, kiküldomb	2008.252.2	?	<i>Platanoxylon</i> / <i>Icacinoxylon</i>	none



1 – TS, Wood diffuse-porous with solitary vessels or in radial groups, scale bar 0.5 mm.
2 – TLS, 5-multiseriate rays, scale bar 0.5 mm.

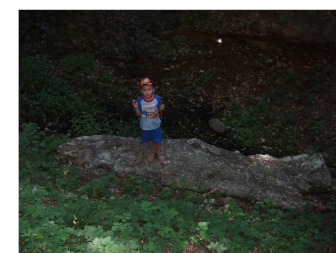
"Platanoxylon / Icacinoxylon"

Laurinoxylon müller-stollii Greguss emend. Süss



1 – TS, Wood diffuse-porous with solitary vessels or in radial groups 2-3, scale bar 0.4 mm.
2 – TLS, 1-3-seriate heterocellular rays with marginal oil cells or mucilage (white narrows), scale bar 0.16 mm.

Growth rings present. Wood diffuse-porous with solitary vessels or in radial groups of 2-3; perforation plates simple and sometimes scalariform in narrow vessels; intervacular pits dense alternate; tyloses present. Apotracheal and paratracheal axial parenchyma. 1-3-seriate heterocellular rays with marginal oil cells or mucilage (idioblasts) – see in Greguss (1969).



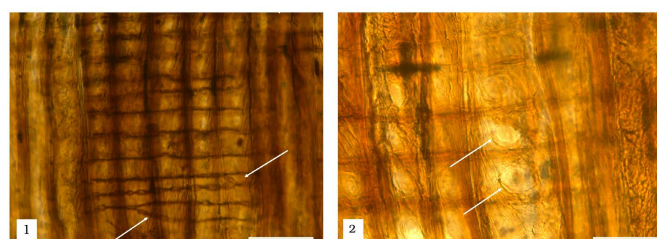
Trunk lying on the right side of the creek cut

Famous giant silicified pine trunk, originally discovered in 1836. The identification shows that two trunks (cellar and footprint site) can be two parts of the same tree.



PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE IN IPOLYTARNÓC

Pinuxylon tarnóciense (Tuzson) Greguss



1 – RLS, Ray tracheids with smooth walls (white narrows), scale bar 0.1 mm.
2 – RLS, Detail of cross-field, pinoid pits (white narrows), scale bar 0.05 mm.

Coniferous wood with distinct growth rings and abrupt transition from earlywood to latewood. Pits in radial tracheid walls 1-2-seriate, bordered, circular, biseriate pits with crassulae. Axial parenchyma absent. Vertical and horizontal resin ducts present. Rays uniseriate or rarely partially biseriate. Ray tracheids with smooth walls. Ray parenchyma cells with thin and smooth walls. Cross-field pits pinoid, 1-3 per field – see in Greguss (1967).

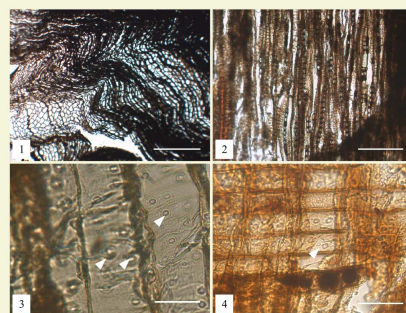
FOSSIL STUMPS FROM BÜKKÁBRÁNY

Description of five fossil trunks from Bükkábrány newly installed in the visitor centre of the Ipolytarnóc Fossils Nature Reserve

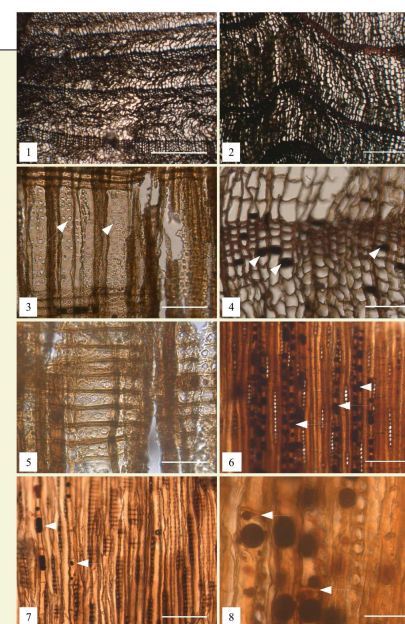
Glyptostroboxylon rudolphii Dolezych & Van der Burgh

Sample no. 1

Coniferous wood with distinct growth rings and gradual transition from earlywood to latewood. Axial parenchyma present. Radial tracheid walls with loosely spaced pits in 1-2 (less commonly 3) vertical rows, crassulae sometimes present. Ray parenchyma cells with thin and smooth walls. 1-3 "glyptostroboid" cross-field pits per field, sometimes also taxodioid or rare cupressoid – see in Gryc & Sakala (2010)



1 – TS, gradual transition between early and late wood, scale bar 0.5 mm.
2 – TLS, uniseriate rays, scale bar 0.2 mm.
3 – RLS, uni- and biseriate pits (white arrows) on radial wall of tracheids, scale bar 0.05 mm.
4 – RLS, glyptostroboid or cupressoid cross field pits (white arrows), scale bar 0.05 mm.

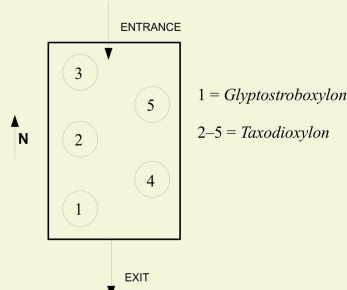


1 – TS, sample BÜ 03, abrupt transition between early and late wood, scale bar 0.5 mm.
2 – TS, sample BÜ 04, abrupt transition between early and late wood, scale bar 0.5 mm.
3 – RLS, sample BÜ 03, bi-triseriate bordered pits on radial wall of tracheids with frequent crassulae (white arrows), scale bar 0.1 mm.
4 – TS, sample BÜ 04, diffuse axial parenchyma (white arrows), scale bar 0.1 mm.
5 – RLS, sample BÜ 03, taxodioid cross field pits, scale bar 0.05 mm.
6 – TLS, sample BÜ 04, axial parenchyma (white arrows), scale bar 0.2 mm.
7 – TLS, sample BÜ 03, axial parenchyma with dark resin substance (white arrows), scale bar 0.2 mm.
8 – TLS, sample BÜ 04, smooth transverse end walls of axial parenchyma cells (white arrows), scale bar 0.05 mm.

Taxodioxylon germanicum (Greguss) Van der Burgh

Samples no. BÜ 2-5

Coniferous wood with distinct growth rings and abrupt transition from earlywood to latewood. Axial parenchyma present with smooth transverse end walls. Pits in radial tracheid walls 1-3-seriate, bordered, circular with frequent crassulae. Ray parenchyma cells with thin and smooth walls. 1-3 taxodioid cross-field pits per field, arranged mostly in one horizontal row – see in Gryc & Sakala (2010).



Position of five stumps in the wooden house, entrance is from the area in front of the Visitor Centre (N points roughly to the north); circles are not proportional to the diameter of the stems.

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Lilla Hably (Budapest), Imre Szarvas (Ipolytarnóc) and Martina Dolezych (Dresden) are gratefully acknowledged for their friendship, help and support. The research was financially supported by the grants MSM0021620855, MSM6215648902 and GA205/08/0643.

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