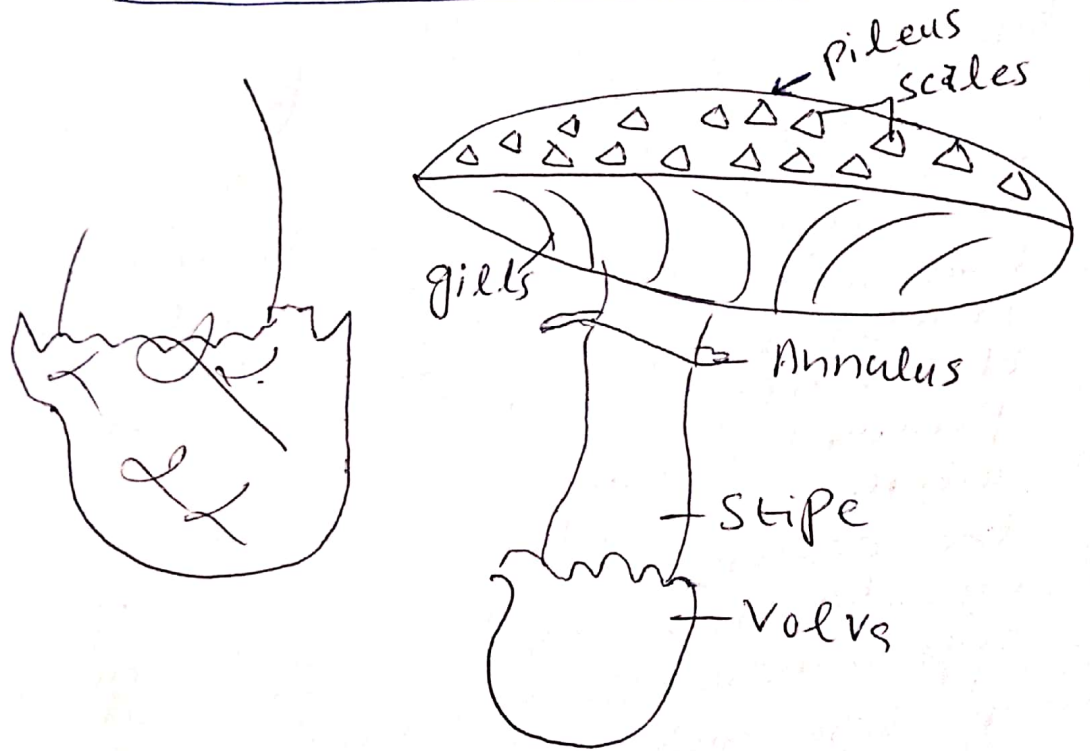


Basidiocarp development



General body of mushroom

Basidiospores:-

The basidia of most agarics bear four spores each. At the maturity the spores are discharged forcibly and then fall below the pileus under the influence of gravity. In still air, they become deposited in a mass, forming a spore point. Such deposits are important for

determining spore colour, a practical taxonomic character in Agaricales. To make spore print, the stipe of a fresh specimen should be cut off squarely with the edge of the gill and the pileus placed down on a piece of paper. It is best to use pure white paper so the pale spores can be distinguished from white, although it is also possible to place the cap so that half of it rests on white paper and half on black paper. The pileus is then covered with a bell jar or similar cover to prevent it from drying out too quickly. After a few hours the pileus is lifted and the mass of spores, which has been deposited on the paper in the form of spore print, is examined and ^{the} colour is determined. Basidiospores come in variety of colours and shades. A total of seven different colour groups - black, brown, gray and light violet - are designated as green, pink, yellow, lilac. In addition to colour, the size, shape and surface features of basidiospores are important taxonomic collg.

classification

Agarics have (17) families, and three hundred genera.

Ch-20

Poisonous Mushroom: Death Cap ^{OR} Green Death Cap

Following characters may be helpful for the identification of Amanita spp. — The death causing. These characters are;

- Pileus is olive-green
- Pileus is up to 12cm wide.
- Stipe, gills, volva will be of white colour

→ The volva is often hidden in the soil.

These species are toxic because these contain cyclic peptides i.e. amatoxins and phallotoxins.

The End