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**B.Sc. PART- I**  
**(BOTANY SUBSIDIARY).**  
**[GROUP- A]**

**(i) STRUCTURE OF PEZIZA.**

Group 'A'

Structure of Peziza

Classification

Division → Cryptogam

Sub-division → Thallophyta

Group → Fungi

Class → Ascomycetes

Order → Pezizales

Family → Pezizaceae

Genus → Peziza

Species →  
P. vesiculosa, Bull  
P. repanda, Pers  
P. fuckelina, Axt  
P. multiguttulata, Kar & Pe  
P. sub-capsularis, Rohmn  
P. succosa, Berk

Occurrence → Species of Peziza grow on or beside rotting wood; on the ground, even on burnt soil, on animal dung, some partly buried in sand and other mostly on soil in woods, fields and gardens. It includes about 16 species out of which only 13 species have

been reported from India. (2)

Structure → The mycelium is much branched and ramifies extensively on the substrate on which it lives. The hyphae are branched and septate. The cells are uninucleated and multinucleated. The mycelium develops inside the substratum but it gives rise to many cup or saucer shaped fruiting bodies on the surface, called apothecia and hence it is called cup fungus. The apothecia are fleshy, smooth whitish or pale brown in colour found in crowds. Some are brilliantly coloured, especially in shades of red and orange. Apothecia measure 5 cm or more in diameter. Apothecia are sessile or very short stalked.



Figure. Apothecia of Peziza.

The fleshy part of the apothecium which supports the hypothecium and hymenium is the excipulum. The excipulum consists of two parts

- (i) Ectal excipulum → It forms the outer layer of apothecium.
- (ii) Medullary excipulum → It forms the inner portion of apothecium.

Koef (1958) defined in detail the types of tissues found in excipulum. According to him the ectal excipulum is short celled in which the individual hyphae are not recognizable and the medullary excipulum is with long cells, in which the components hyphae are visible. The short celled tissue is divided into texture globulosa (cells globose and intercellular spaces present.)

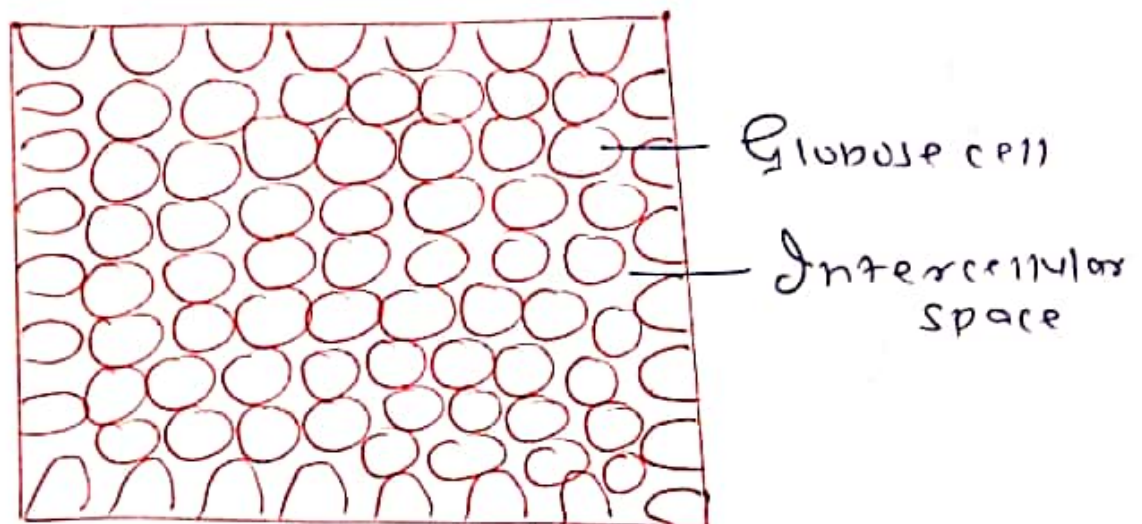


Figure. Texture globulosa



Long cell tissue of medu-<sup>(4)</sup>  
Many excipulum may have texture in-  
tricata (hyphal wall not united, usually  
with distinct interhyphal spaces).

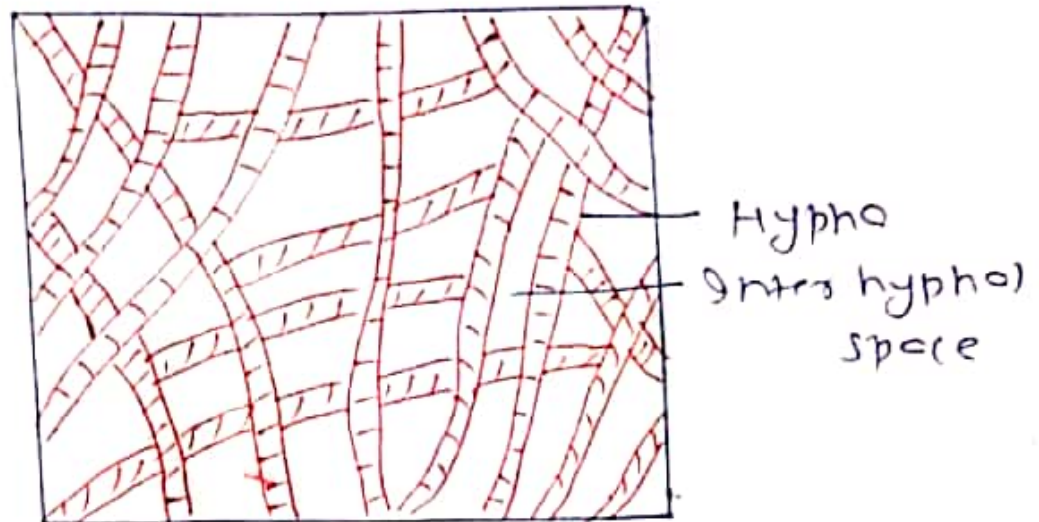


Figure- Texture intricata

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