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Deptt. of Botany

Class : Deg. I (Subs.)

Chapter : Fungi

Topic : Peziza

Lecture No. - 27

Date : 28/07/2020

Peziza : General characters

Systematic Position :

Division : Mycota

sub-division : Eumycotina

class : Ascomycetes

Sub-class : Euascomycetidae

Series : Hymenoascomycetes

sub-series : Discomycetes

Order : Pezizales

Genus : Peziza

Peziza is a saprophytic cup-shaped fungus, which is often coprophilous in habit.

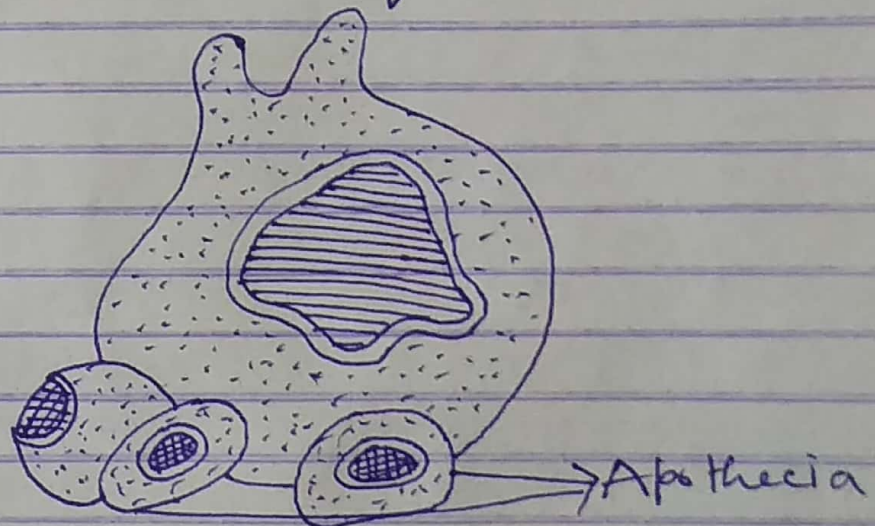
Peziza growing on dung-rotting wood and rich humus of forest soil.

Mycelium :

Mycelium of Peziza is well developed, frequently perennial and consists of a dense network of hyphae.

The hyphae are branched and septate.
 The cells are uninucleate.
 Hyphae ramify within the substratum.
 Hyphae form a complex system
 which extracts nourishment from the
 substratum.

- The fruiting bodies are apothecium,
 which are above from ground.



(Fig: structure of Periziza)

Apothecium of Periziza :

In Periziza, the interwoven hyphae are massed together, forming the aerial fleshy, cup-shaped reproductive or fruiting body, known as the Apothecium.

The apothecium may be variously coloured but often brownish, particularly on the inner surface.

- It is usually sessile or short stalked.
- It decays soon after the spores mature and shed.
 - The inner wall of the apothecium is lined with a continuous layer (hymenium) consisting of countless asci, intermixed with slender, sterile hyphal i.e., paraphysis.
 - Each ascus is a cylindrical body and contains 8-distinct, hyaline ascospores.
 - Ascospores arranged obliquely in a row (uniseriate).
 - When ascospores are mature, they are liberated from the ascus through a terminal pore.
 - Ascospores germinate under suitable conditions and in an appropriate medium, producing new mycelium.
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