



1, Habit, showing fresh basidiocarps (ca  $\times 1.5$ ); 2, drawings of basidia (left), dendrohyphidia (centre) and three basidiospores, from DAOM 148738.

**Exidia recisa** (S.F. Gray) Fr., Syst. Mycol. 2: 223. 1822.

**BASIDIOCARPS** generally gregarious, erumpent, usually separated by several centimeters, when fresh inflated, somewhat flabelliform in vertical section, the surface wavy to cerebriform, soft-gelatinous, centrally attached, substipitate, about 0.4 cm high and up to 1 cm in diameter. **HYMENIUM** pale liver-brown, drying blackish and with distinct folds, glabrous. **ABHYMENIAL SURFACE** in color similar to the hymenium, when dry dull and pruinose. In vertical sections (from dried specimens) there is an external layer 15 to  $30\mu$  thick, impregnated with a yellow-brown, resin-like substance, and comprised of rather closely arranged dendrohyphidia (similar to those in the hymenium). **CONTEXT**, microscopically, of hyaline, thin-walled hyphae  $1.5-3.5\mu$  in diameter, with clamp connections and having some segments with a roughened surface due to minute, amorphous deposits. These hyphae are loosely woven and imbedded in a gelatinous matrix. **HYMENIUM** about  $30\mu$  thick of immature and mature basidia, and hyaline dendrohyphidia. **BASIDIA** sessile (not short stipitate), with a basal clamp, narrowly clavate when mature, the younger stages broadly ovoid, ellipsoid or narrowly clavate,  $(14-17-19 \times 8-9\mu)$ , longitudinally and cruciately septate, with four elongated sterigmata (epibasidia). **SPORES** cylindrical with broadly rounded ends (in face view), in profile somewhat curved,  $9-14 \times 3.5-4(-5)\mu$ ; the wall hyaline, pale yellow in Melzer's, thin, smooth.

SUBSTRATE: Saprophytic on woody, broad-leaved species, especially *Quercus*.

DISTRIBUTION: Nova Scotia, Quebec.

COLLECTIONS (selected): N.S.: Kentville, 3.V.1928, DAOM 95719 (K.A. Harrison). Que.: Duchesnay Forestry Station (near Quebec City), 3.IX.1959, 53609 (L.K. Weresub); Waterloo (near Sherbrooke), 14.V.1938, F8114 (Bro. Anselm); Cantley (near Hull), 6.XI.1974, 148738 (J. Ginns 2883).

NOTES: There are four other species of *Exidia* which are more or less common in eastern North America. They generally can be distinguished as follows: *E. spiculosa* (S.F. Gray) Sommerf. has prominent hymenial warts; *E. saccharina* Fr. is the only species occurring on coniferous wood; *E. repanda* Fr. is pezizoid in shape with a thick margin; and *E. nucleata* (Schw.) Burt has pale yellow seed-like accretions (to 0.5 mm in diameter) in the jelly. Martin (The Tremellales of the North Central U.S. and Adjacent Canada. Univ. Iowa Studies Nat. Hist. 18, No. 3. 1944) believed that four of the five were "recognizable in the field at a glance by those who are familiar with them". I have not seen all these species in the field and cannot provide any further details of their field characters.

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