

SPECIES REPORTED ON OTHER SUBSTRATA

- SPORORMIA FASCICULATA Jensen, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. **315**:473. 1912. Isolated from soil, Ithaca, N.Y. and Manitoba.
- SPORORMIA LEGUMINOSA Fairman, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. **4**:216. 1906. On wood of *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, Lyndonville, N.Y.
- SPORORMIA LEPTOSPHAERIOIDES Speg., *Michelia* **1**:459. 1879. On dung, Italy and South America. Reported by Fairman (1921) on nuts of hickory and black walnut, Lyndonville, N.Y.
- SPORORMIA OURASCA Fairman, Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. **6**:128. 1922. On pine plank, Lyndonville, N.Y.

7. PLEOPHRAGMIA

- PLEOPHRAGMIA Fuckel, *Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* **23-24**:243. 1869.

Perithecia, asci and paraphyses similar to those of *Sporormia*. Spores divided by transverse and longitudinal walls, dark brown, surrounded by a hyaline gelatinous sheath.

Von Hoehnel (1920, p. 163) has combined *Pleophragmia* with *Pleospora*. Species of the latter genus appear to have no hyaline sheath around the spores. It is doubtful whether this character is of sufficient importance for generic separation. There seems to be some doubt, however, as to whether the two genera should be combined. It appears advisable to retain *Pleophragmia* as a separate genus until a more detailed comparison of the species of the two genera is made.

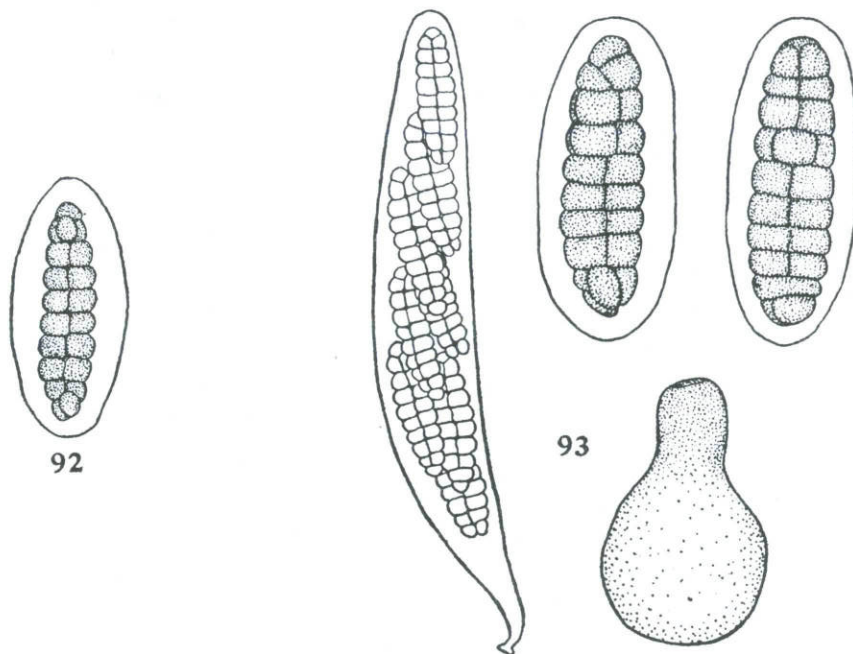
KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PLEOPHRAGMIA

- Spores with 9 transverse walls.
 Spores less than 50 μ long92. *P. Leporum*
 Spores over 50 μ long93. *P. ontariensis*
 Spores with 7 transverse walls. *P. pleospora*

SPECIES FOUND IN ONTARIO

- *92. PLEOPHRAGMIA LEPORUM Fuckel, *Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* **23-24**:243. 1869.
Pleospora leporum v. Hoehnel, *Sitzungsab. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl.)* **129**:163. 1920.

Perithecia scattered or in small clusters, immersed, subglobose, $400-500 \times 300-400 \mu$, thin, membranaceous, dark brown to black and opaque, smooth, bare; neck small, papilliform, bare, black. Asci 8-spored, oblong-cylindrical, $190-220 \times 20-22 \mu$, narrowed and rounded above, tapering below into a stipe $20-25 \mu$ long. Paraphyses filiform, septate, slightly longer than the asci. Spores biserial, oblong-fusiform, $43-46 \times 10-11 \mu$, broadly rounded at the ends, with nine transverse

92. *Pleophragmia leporum*93. *Pleophragmia ontariensis*

septa and three or four longitudinal septa forming transverse plates consisting of three or four cells except at the ends where there are only one or two, becoming dark brown, surrounded by a broad hyaline gelatinous sheath.

On dung of porcupine and rabbit. Districts of Muskoka and Timiskaming. Rare.

*93. ***Pleophragmia ontariensis*** sp. nov.

Peritheciis immersis, sparsis, piriformibus, $500-600 \times 310-350 \mu$, tenuis, membranaceis, pallide brunneis, semitranslucidis, denudatis, collo minuto, papilliformi, circa $200 \times 100 \mu$, denudato, nigro donatis. Ascis octosporis, cylindræis, $240-280 \times 35-40 \mu$, extensis dein 400μ longis, superne late rotun-

dati, breve stipitatis. Paraphysibus filiformibus, septatis, ascos superantibus. Ascosporis 2-seriatis, oblongis, 55-68x15-19 μ , utrinque angustatis et late rotundatis, transverse 9-septatis, longitudinaliter 2-septatis, cum uno loculo ad utrumque extremum, ad septa constrictis, olivaceis dein atrobrunneis opacisque, strato mucoso hyalino, lato, in aqua diffuente obductis.

In fimo equino, ex Melissa, Ontario, Canada.

Perithecia immersed, scattered, pyriform, 500-600x310-350 μ , thin, membranaceous, light brown, semitransparent, smooth, bare; neck small, papilliform, bare, black, measuring about 200x100 μ . Asci 8-spored, cylindrical, 240-280x35-40 μ , elongating to 400 μ , broadly rounded above, contracted below into a short stout stipe measuring 15-20 μ in length. Paraphyses filiform, septate, slightly longer than the asci and mixed with them. Spores biseriata, oblong, 55-68x15-19 μ , narrowed and broadly rounded at the ends, with nine cross-walls and two longitudinal ones placed at right angles, forming plates of four cells, except at the end where there is a single cell, constricted at the septa, hyaline at first, ranging through olivaceous to dark brown and opaque, surrounded by a rather broad hyaline sheath which swells considerably in water.

Type—developed in laboratory on horse dung from Melissa, Muskoka District, Ontario (Univ. of Toronto Herb. 5323). Also developed in laboratory on horse dung from Bala, Muskoka, and on rabbit dung from Oakwood, Victoria County.

8. HYPOCOPRA

HYPOCOPRA Fries, Summa Veget. Scand. 2:397. 1849.

The perithecia are situated beneath or are sometimes entirely enclosed in a black or purplish, coriaceous stroma. The necks of the perithecia, which are usually papilliform, project through the upper part. The asci are 8-spored, cylindrical or clavate and contain an apical structure which stains, usually blue, with iodine. The spores are one-celled, ellipsoid, dark brown, and surrounded by a prominent, hyaline, gelatinous sheath. There is an elongated, lateral germ slit. The stroma, apical structure in the asci and elon-