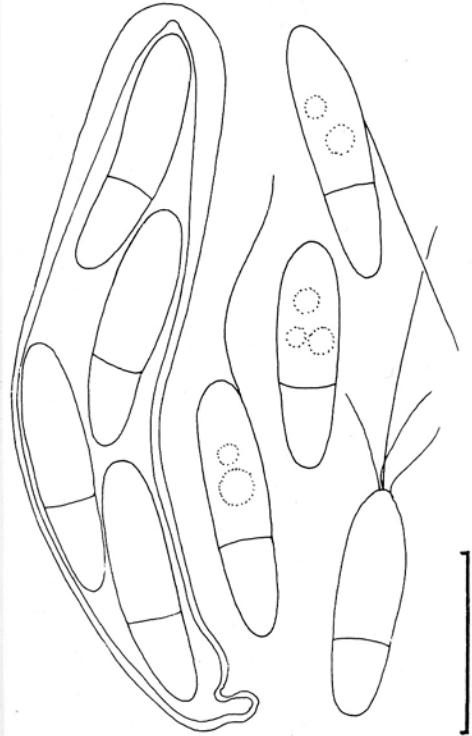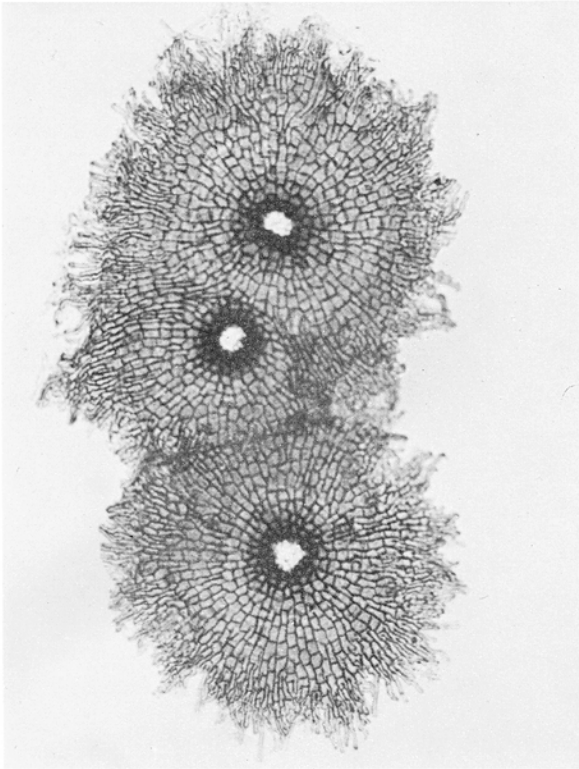# MICROTHYRIUM MACROSPORUM

Thyriothecia (surface view), ascus and ascospores from Dearness 4473 in DAOM.

Microthyrium macrosporum (Sacc.) Hoehn., Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien 128: 544. 1919.
≡ *Microthyrium microscopicum* Desm. var. *macrospora* Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 663. 1883.

THYRIOTHECIA amphigenous, superficial, scutelliform, discrete and circular in outline, or gregarious and partly fused with each other, 100-150 μ diam., composed of radial files of cells about 7 × 4 μ, pale olive-brown, darker around central pore, margin fimbriate. ASCI bitunicate, obpyriform to clavate, 35-45 × 8-10 μ, 4-spored. ASCOSPORES hyaline, 12-17 × 3.5-4.2 μ, narrowly obovoid, almost ellipsoidal, divided by a single septum into a smaller lower cell and a larger, guttulate upper cell which bears an apical or subapical tuft of usually 4 delicate cilia up to 20 μ long, and 1-4 lateral cilia arising just above the septum.

SUBSTRATE: dead, fallen leaves of *Buxus sempervirens* L.

DISTRIBUTION: Ontario.

COLLECTIONS: Ont., London, 20.X.1930 (J. Dearness herb. no. 4473 in DAOM sub "*Microthyrium microscopicum* v. *Buxi*" nom. herb.).

Notes: The Canadian specimen is identical with European material collected on the same host and distributed by Rehm (Ascomyceten no. 1494 in DAOM), Jaap (F. sel. exsicc. no. 610 in DAOM) and Petrak (Mycoth. gen. no. 184 in DAOM).
   M. macrosporum closely resembles *M. microscopicum* Desm. in structure of thyriothecia, but differs

in shape, size, septation and ciliation of ascospores and in having consistently 4-spored asci (Gremmen, J. & M. de Kam, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr. 85(2): 205-211. 1969). *M. microscopicum* - which is so common in the temperate regions of Europe - has not yet been found in Canada, and although recorded from the United States (Ellis, J.B. & B.M. Everhart, The North American Pyrenomycetes, Newfield, N.J., 1892), its presence there remains to be confirmed. Canadian specimens deposited under that name in DAOM proved to be misdeterminations.

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November, 1973