



1, Pseudothecia on leaf of *Salix* sp., $\times 77$; 2, section through pseudothecium, $\times 375$; 3, ascus and ascospores, scale = $10\mu\text{m}$. 1-3, DAOM 74280.

Venturia minuta Barr, Can. J. Bot. 46: 815. 1968.

\equiv *Venturia microspora* Nüesch, Phytopath. Zeit. 39: 347, 1960, non Speg., F. Fuegiani 208, Bol. Acad. nac. Cienc. Cordoba 11: 208. 1887, nec (Sacc.) Trav., Fl. ital. cryptog. 1(11): 668. 1913.

PSEUDOTHECIA subepidermal, erumpent and becoming almost entirely superficial, usually hypophyllous, globose or nearly so, (60-)66-97 (-110) μm diam., dark brown to black, setose; ostiole 13-24 μm across. Pseudothecium wall thin, 7-13 μm thick and composed of 2(-3) layers of dark brown, thick-walled angular to prismatic cells, 7-13 \times 2-4 μm . SETAE around the ostiole, dark brown, straight or curved, thick-walled, nonseptate, up to 52 μm long, pointed, 4-5 μm wide near the base; bulbous base up to 10 μm wide. PSEUDOPARAPHYSES filiform, hyaline, sparingly septate, 1-2 μm wide, persisting. ASCI bitunicate, 8-spored, more or less cylindrical to obclavate, (35-)38-50(-55) \times 8.5-11 (-12) μm . ASCOSPORES pale green when young, becoming yellow-brown, obovoid, (9.5-)10-11.5 \times 3-4.5 μm , equilateral to slightly inequilateral, apex obtusely to acutely rounded, base acutely rounded, 1-septate just above the middle, slightly constricted at the septum; upper cell broader; lower cell usually tapering to base; wall smooth to finely echinulate at maturity; uniseriate above, biseriate below.

SUBSTRATE: Overwintered leaves of *Salix* sp.

DISTRIBUTION: Quebec.

COLLECTIONS: Que., Mt. Albert, 12 July 1957, DAOM 74280 (H.E. and M.E. Bigelow, M.E.B.B. 2041); Lake Munroe, Mt. Tremblant Pk., 24 July 1957, DAOM 178453 ex MASS (H.E. and M.E. Bigelow, M.E.B.B. 2094).

NOTES: In addition to the Quebec collections, M. E. Barr (op. cit.) cited a collection of *V. minuta* from

British Columbia (Barr 27a). This collection could not be located at the herbarium of the University of British Columbia (UBC). In DAOM 74280, many darker and perhaps more mature ascospores are finely echinulate. Echinulate ascospores were not seen in DAOM 178453. Nüesch (op. cit.), Barr (op. cit.) and Sivanesan (The taxonomy and pathology of *Venturia* species, Biblioth. Mycol. 59, p. 85. 1977) stated that no anamorph was found. Other species of *Venturia* occurring on *Salix* are *Venturia subcutanea* Dearn. (Fungi Canadenses No. 224) and *Venturia chlorospora* (Ces.) Karst. (Fungi Canadenses No. 225). *V. minuta* is distinguished from the above mentioned species by its much smaller ascospores.

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