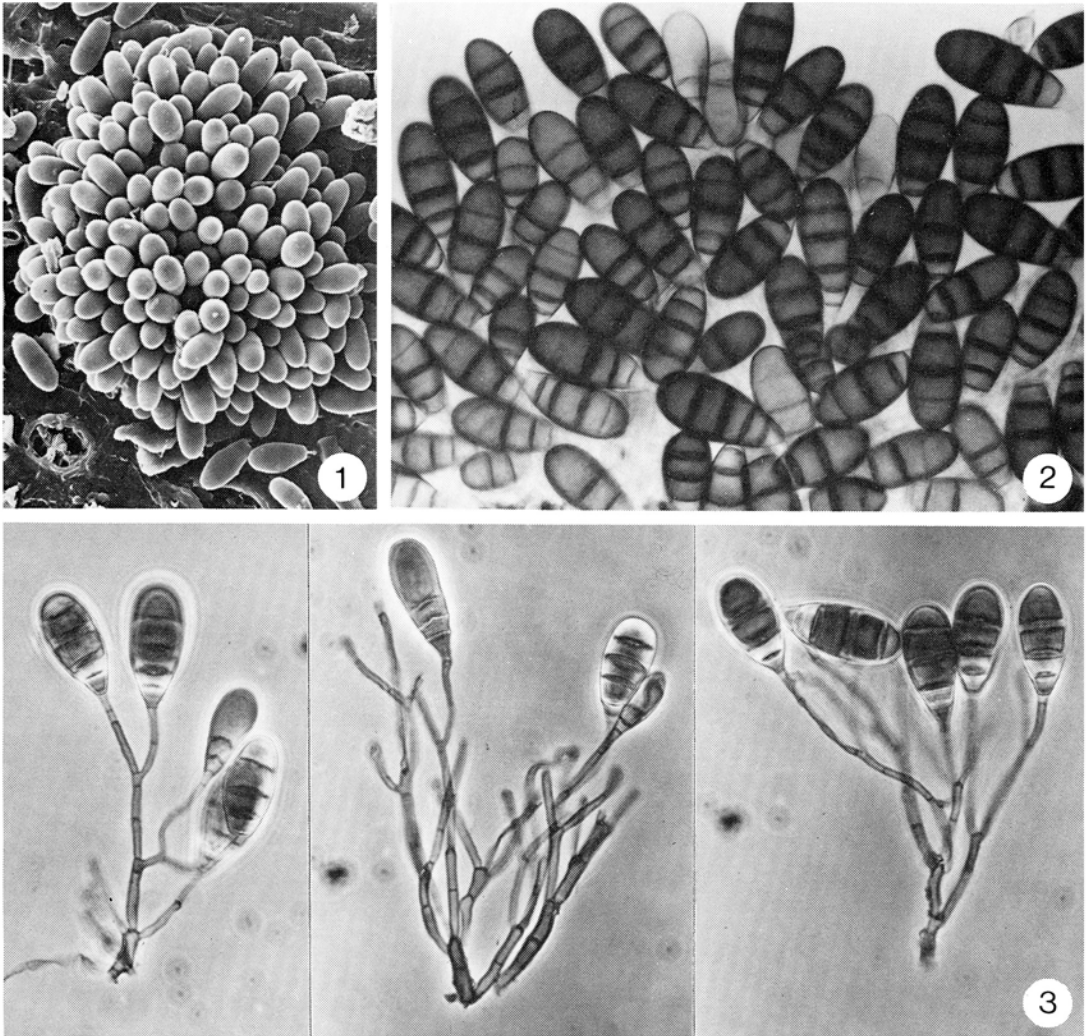


BACTRODESMIUM TRAVERSIANUM



1, Conidioma, $\times 500$ (SEM); 2, conidia; 3, conidiophores and attached conidia. From DAOM 182044. 2,3, $\times 640$.

Bactrodesmium traversianum (Peyr.) M.B. Ellis, Mycol. Papers 72: 12. 1959.

≡ *Clasterosporium traversianum* Peyronel, Mem. R. Accad. Torino Ser. 2, 66: 44. 1916.

CONIDIOMATA pulvinate, crowded, black, shining, punctiform to elongated and up to 1 mm long. **MYCELIUM** mostly immersed, composed of subhyaline to brown, cylindrical to irregular, septate hyphae 1-4 μ m wide, here and there forming superficial pseudostromata of tightly compacted, closely septate, anastomosing hyphae up to 7 μ m wide, occasionally mixed with host tissue. **CONIDIOPHORES** crowded, arising from pseudostromata, up to 110 μ m long, compoundly branched with primary and secondary branches solitary or paired; basal cells are subhyaline to pale brown and swollen up to 5.5 μ m wide and distal cells are hyaline, cylindrical and 1.6-2 μ m wide. Conidiophores and their branches terminate in an integrated, cylindrical to distally slightly expanded **CONIDIOGENOUS CELL** 2.8-7.2 μ m long which bears a solitary terminal conidium. **CONIDIA** blastic, clavate to ellipsoidal, straight,

rounded at the apex, truncate at the base, smooth, brown to dark brown, (3-)4- or 5(-6)-septate with 1 or seldom 2 basal cells subhyaline to very pale brown and thin-walled, the distal cells with thick lateral walls (up to $3\mu\text{m}$) and the septa slightly thinner, the lumen of each cell being much reduced and somewhat oblong to rounded in outline; the interface between each cell is brown to dark brown. Conidia are $20\text{-}28 \times 10.5\text{-}12.6\text{-}(14)\mu\text{m}$ (3-septate), $24\text{-}32.5 \times 10\text{-}12.6\mu\text{m}$ (4-septate), $28\text{-}32.5 \times 10.8\text{-}12.6\mu\text{m}$ (5-septate), $32\text{-}34 \times 12.6\text{-}14.4\mu\text{m}$ (6-septate) and $1.6\text{-}2.8\mu\text{m}$ wide at the basal scar which usually has a minute frill of wall. Conidium septation is acropetal.

SUBSTRATE: Decorticated branches of *Salix* sp.

DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia.

COLLECTION: B.C., Rogers Pass, Glacier National Park, 14.IX.1980, DAOM 182044 (S.A. Redhead).

NOTES: Peyronel (op. cit.) described his species on corticated and partially decorticated dead branches of *Acer pseudoplatanus* which he collected on two occasions ('Sept. 1911' and 'Aug. 1913') in North Italy 'Riclioretto (loco dicto Las Eibergia, 1400 m. alt.) in Vallibus Valdensibus Pedemontii'. M.B. Ellis (op. cit.) redescribed the species from a collection, identified by B. Peyronel and collected by him in the same locality but dated 28.IV.1916.

We have examined the preparation made from this collection. M.B. Ellis described the conidiophores as up to $35\mu\text{m}$ long and conidia as 3-6-septate and $20\text{-}37 \times 8\text{-}12\mu$. Conidiophores are longer in the Canadian collection on *Salix* but the conidia fall into the range of the authenticated collection. The same species has also been collected by J.W. Groves on *Salix lapponum* at Storlien, Sweden, 24.VII.1950 (DAOM 40072).

The black conidiomata and dark brown conidia with abruptly paler basal cell(s) of *B. traversianum* distinguishes this species from *B. spilomeum* (Fungi Canadenses No. 257).

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