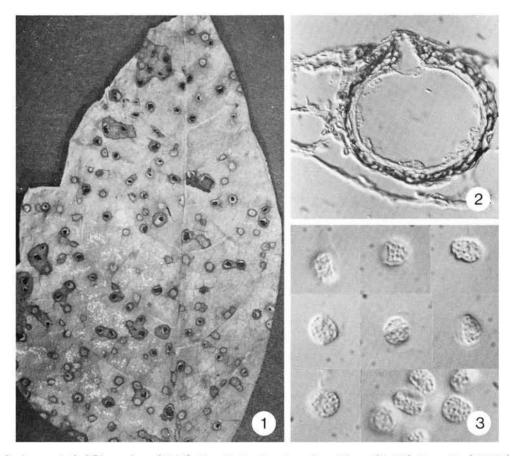
## PHYLLOSTICTA TOXICA



Lesions on leaf of Rhus radicans (× 1.5); 2, vertical section through conidioma (× 500); 3, conidia (× 1250).
2,3, interference contrast. All from DAOM 81917.

## Phyllosticta toxica Ell. & Martin, Am. Nat. 16: 1002, 1882.

LEAF SPOTS scattered, often numerous, subcircular or irregular in outline, up to 6 mm diam., reddish brown or buff colored, bordered by a distinct, dark reddish brown margin. STROMA subepidermal, prosenchymatous, very rudimentary, composed of septate, pale brownish hyphae with cells swollen up to  $6\mu$ m diam. CONIDIOMATA pycnidial, scattered, epiphyllous, immersed, dark brown, subepidermal, separate, unilocular, subglobose or somewhat depressed,  $60\text{-}120\mu\text{m}$  diam., papillate, with a subcircular ostiole  $8\text{-}13\mu\text{m}$  diam. Wall of conidioma  $4\text{-}24\mu\text{m}$  thick, composed of 2-7 layers of cells, the cells of the outer layers thick-walled, dark brown, irregularly rounded, thicker-walled and darker around the ostiole; those of the inner layers thin-walled, hyaline, flattened. CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS blastic, sessile, hyaline, short cylindrical or conoidal,  $6.6\text{-}13.2\times3.2\text{-}6.7\mu\text{m}$ . CONIDIA one-celled, hyaline, coarsely granular, ellipsoidal to subglobose, both ends broadly rounded,  $5.8\text{-}9.6\times4.5\text{-}7.8\mu\text{m}$  (av.  $7.8\times6.0\mu\text{m}$ ), enclosed by an irregular slime layer  $0.4\text{-}1.2\mu\text{m}$  thick; occasionally with a hyaline, short conoidal, mucilaginous, apical appendage,  $3\text{-}6\mu\text{m}$  long (not clear in herbarium material).

SUBSTRATE: leaves of Rhus radicans L.

DISTRIBUTION: Ontario.

COLLECTIONS: Ont.: Norfolk Co., 3.1 km north of Delhi, 2.VIII.1942, DAOM 81917 ex TRTC 18638 (R.F. Cain); Turkey Point, 27.VII.1940, DAOM 81918 (R.F.C.).

• NOTES: Rhus radicans is the only recorded host for Phyllosticta toxica, and the fungus was known previously only from the eastern United States. Phyllosticta anacardiacearum van der Aa (Stud. Mycol. 5: 31. 1973) also occurs on Anacardiaceae, but has larger, ellipsoidal conidia with a more distinctive appendage up to 12µm long.

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