



1, Lesions on leaf of *Rhus radicans* ($\times 1.5$); 2, vertical section through conidioma ($\times 500$); 3, conidia ($\times 1250$). 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 $6\mu\text{m}$ 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, $6.6\text{--}13.2 \times 3.2\text{--}6.7\mu\text{m}$. CONIDIA one-celled, hyaline, coarsely granular, ellipsoidal to subglobose, both ends broadly rounded, $5.8\text{--}9.6 \times 4.5\text{--}7.8\mu\text{m}$ (av. $7.8 \times 6.0\mu\text{m}$), 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 12 μ m long.

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