



Conidiophores, conidia, and base of conidiophore, from DAOM 60140c. (The occasional 2-septate conidia are of *Bispora betulina*). Scales = 10μ .

***Spadicoides canadensis* sp. nov.**

COLONIAE atrobrunneae, effusae. MYCELIUM semi-immersum vel immersum, ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, pallide brunneis vel brunneis, $1.8-3.6\mu$ crassis compositum. CONIDIOPHORA dispersa, simplicia, septata, recta vel curvata, plus minusve cylindrica, $45-205\mu$ longa, $2.8-3.6\mu$ lata, crasso-tunicata, brunnea vel atrobrunnea, cellulis $10-19\mu$ longis. Cellulae 3-4 superiores conidiogenae, poris conidiferis (ad 6) dispersis vel sub septis plus minusve aggregatis praeditae. CONIDIA ellipsoidea, 1-septata, aliquando ad medias constricta, laevia, brunnea vel atrobrunnea, crasso-tunicata (ad 1μ), $9-12.6 \times 5.2-6.3\mu$.

In ligno putrido *Populo*, Canada (Ont.).

Typus in Herb. DAOM 60140c praeservanda: in ligno *Populo*, Constance Lake, prope South March, Ont., 22.X.1958 (S.J.H.).

COLONIES dark, thin, extensive. MYCELIUM semi-immersed or immersed, composed of

branched, septate, subhyaline to brown hyphae 1.5-3.6 μ wide. CONIDIOPHORES scattered, arising solitarily or in small tufts, simple, 45-205 μ long, straight or curved, more or less cylindrical, 2.8-3.6 μ wide, thick-walled, brown to dark brown throughout, sometimes very slightly paler toward the apex: conidiophore cells 10-19 μ long, usually progressively shorter toward the apex, the apical cell being cylindrical or distantly swollen and up to 5.2 μ wide. The upper three or occasionally four cells are conidiogenous, the place of attachment of fallen conidia being indicated by pores. Up to six pores may be found in a single cell, two to four often being arranged toward the apex of the cell, the others being scattered. CONIDIA are borne singly at the apex and laterally in the position of the pores which are evident following secession of the conidia. They are ellipsoidal, 1-septate at maturity and often submedially so, sometimes waisted in the middle, smooth, pale brown to very dark brown and thick-walled (up to 1 μ), and 9-12.6 \times 5.2-6.3 μ .

SUBSTRATE: On decaying wood of *Populus*.

DISTRIBUTION: Ontario.

COLLECTION: Ont., near South March, X.1958, DAOM 60140c (S.J.H.).

NOTES: *Spadicoides canadensis* has appreciably larger conidia and each conidiophore has fewer conidiogenous cells than *S. bina* (Fungi Canadenses No. 4). Furthermore, the septum in the conidia of *S. canadensis* is generally submedial and at maturity this is scarcely obscured by a narrow darker band of colour in the wall.

S. J. Hughes