



1. Habit (ca  $\times$  1) from DAOM 46708; 2. conidiogenous cells and macro- and microconidia from DAOM 46708; 3, conidia from DAOM 1121 and 4, from DAOM 138632.

**Marssonina populi** (Lib.) Magn., Hedwigia 45: 89. 1906.

≡ *Leptothyrium populi* Lib., Pl. Crypt. Ard. no. 257. 1834.

SPOTS orange to chestnut-brown and dotted with greyish white acervuli on the upper side, diffuse, greenish and inconspicuous below, rounded or irregular, 2-5 mm diam., usually coalescing into vein-limited blotches. ACERVULI epiphyllous, intraepidermal, 200-400  $\mu$  diam. with accumulated conidia lifting host cuticle to form greyish blisters. CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS phialidic, sometimes proliferated percurrently, cylindrical, ovoid or ampulliform, 7.5-12  $\times$  3.5-5.5  $\mu$ . CONIDIA hyaline, broadly obovoid to pyriform, usually curved, divided by a single septum into a smaller lower cell bearing a flat scar at the base and a larger, rounded upper cell, eguttulate or containing one or more irregular guttules in one (usually the upper) or both cells, (16.5-)18.5-24.5(-27)  $\times$  (7.5-)8.5-10.5(-13)  $\mu$ .

Associated microconidia 1-celled, colourless, ellipsoid to obovoid, somewhat flattened at the base, 3.6-4.8  $\times$  1.7-2.2  $\mu$ , produced from ampulliform phialides 6-10  $\times$  2.5-4  $\mu$ .

**SUBSTRATE:** living leaves of *Populus balsamifera* L., *P. deltoides* Bartr., *P. tremuloides* Michx. and *P. trichocarpa* Torr. & Gray.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia.

**COLLECTIONS:** on *Populus balsamifera*, Que., Emileville, 28.VIII.1931, DAOM 1121 (I.L. Connors & H.N. Racicot); Ont., Lake Timagami, 25.VIII.1931, DAOM 81786 (G.E. Thompson); on *P. deltoides*, Ont., Lake Timagami, 1.IX.1930, DAOM 1573 (I.L. Connors); on *P. tremuloides*, B.C., Moyie, 18.VII.1961, DAOM 88060 (R.J. Andrews), Isle Pierre, 28.VIII.1954, DAOM 46708 (J. Grant); on *P. trichocarpa*, B.C., Queen Charlotte City, Q. Ch. I., 14.VIII.1957, DAOM 62281 (N.E. Alexander), Ta Ta Creek, 30.VII.1969, DAOM 138632 (C.S. Wood).

**NOTES:** The full synonymy of *M. populi* is given by Rimpau (Phytopath. Z. 43: 284-285. 1962). The perfect state, *Drepanopeziza populorum* (Desm.) Höhn., develops on overwintered leaves in Europe, but

I have neither seen any North American material of this discomycete nor am I aware of any records of such collections in the literature. As appears to be the case with other members of this genus (vide Fungi Canad. No. 13 and 14) attacking North American poplars, this state of affairs probably reflects the lack of suitably timed specimens rather than the absence of the ascigerous states on this continent.

*M. populi* has been reported as occurring on diverse poplars in many areas of Canada and the United States, but in view of the past confusion involving the three species commonly occurring on *Populus*, the reports need verification. Such Canadian records include the following: on *P. balsamea* in Alberta (McArthur, Inform. Rept. 4-X-4, 191 pp. Can. Dept. For. Rural Dev. 1966; Laurence & Hiratsuka, Inform. Rept. NOR-X-20, 9 pp. Can. Forestry Service. 1972), and on *P. canadensis* in Nova Scotia (Wehmeyer, The Fungi of N.B., N.S., & P.E.I. Ottawa, 1950). The record of *M. populi* on *Salix* in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island (Wehmeyer, op. cit.; Magasi, Inform. Rept. M-X-7, Part 1, 127 pp. Can. Dept. For. 1966) is very doubtful.

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