



1, Conidiophores, from DAOM 75314; 2, conidia, from DAOM 75314; 3, ascus and portion of a pseudoparaphysis, from DAOM 34157; 4, ascospores, from DAOM 34157. Scales = 10 μ .

Venturia pirina Aderhold, Landwirtsch. Jahrb. 25: 875. 1896.

■ *Endostigme pirina* (Alderh.) H. Sydow, Ann. Myc. 21: 173. 1923.

Stat. conid.:

Fusicladium pyrurum (Lib.) Fuckel, Symb. Myc. p.357. 1870.

ASCOSTROMATA gregarious, immersed, hypophyllous, globose to conical, 100-190 μ in diameter, ostiolate with a distinct papilla. SETAE lacking or a few present, brown, 5-6 μ at base. PSEUDOPARAPHYSES septate, hyaline, 2 μ wide. ASCI bitunicate, oblong to clavate, 40-65 \times 9-12 μ . ASCOSPORES greenish yellow, ellipsoid to oblong, symmetrical, apex and base rounded, smooth, single septate with upper cell twice the length of lower cell, slightly constricted at the septum, uniseriate to overlapping biseriata, 12-18 \times 4-6.5 μ .

MYCELIUM producing conidial state, subcuticular on living leaves; hyphal cells at periphery of the subcuticular mycelium, lobed or denticulate. CONIDIOPHORES epiphyllous, originating from localized thickenings (stromata) of the subcuticular mycelium, brown, simple, erect, fasciculate, usually single-celled, occasionally one-septate near the base of the conidiophore, denticulate with prominent conidial scars, conidia arising singly as blown-out ends of successively produced sympodial proliferations, 18-50(-60) μ long. CONIDIA brown, ovoid, usually one-celled, rarely one-septate, 20-30 \times 5-7 μ .

HOST: Conidial state on living leaves, fruit and twigs of *Pyrus communis* L. Perfect state on overwintered leaves.

DISTRIBUTION: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia.

COLLECTIONS (selected): Ont., St. Catherines, 22 July 1958, DAOM 75314 (L. Cinq-Mars and G.C. Chamberlain), imperfect state only. B.C., Vancouver, 20 April 1952, DAOM 34157 (M.E. Barr), perfect state only.

NOTES: *Venturia pirina* and *Venturia inaequalis* are closely related species; the subcuticular mycelia and ascostromata of these species show considerable morphological similarity. They can be distinguished readily by host specificity, by their conidial states and by the morphology of the ascospores.

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