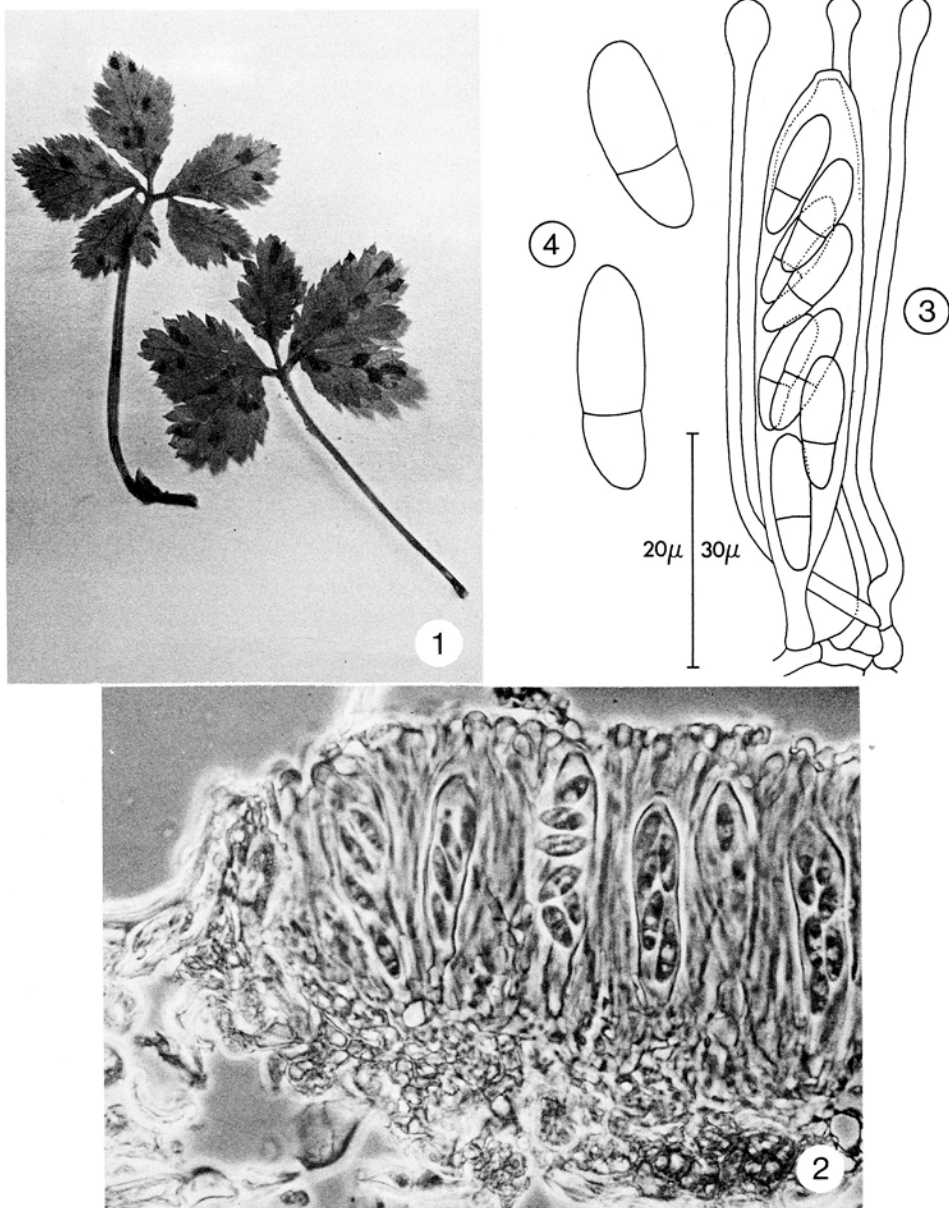


## FABRAEA CINCTA



1, Habit (ca  $\times$  1); 2, portion of apothecium, vertical section ( $\times$  60); 3, ascus and paraphyses; 4, ascospores. All from DAOM 148144.

*Fabraea cincta* Saccardo & Scalia *apud* Saccardo, Peck & Trelease, Harriman "Alaska" Ser., Smithsonian Inst., 5: 23. 1910.

SPOTS discrete, scattered, angular, limited by minor leaf veins, 1-3 mm diam., dark brown on the upper surface, pale brown below, on both leaf surfaces bordered by a wide, conspicuous, dark purple-

brown margin and dotted with punctiform, black apothecia. APOTHECIA epiphyllous, usually fewer than six on a leaf spot, circular, elliptical or irregular in outline, subepidermal, embedded in mesophyll and extending through the thickness of the leaf, at first closed by an overlying stromatic layer which splits and fragments irregularly to expose mature hymenium, up to  $500\mu$ , but usually  $200-350\mu$  diam. and  $80-110\mu$  deep. Excipulum  $20-30\mu$  thick, plectenchymatous, composed of brown, irregular, septate hyphae with cells  $6-10\mu$  wide. ASCI thin-walled, ellipsoid-cylindrical, short-stalked at the base and papillate-truncate at the apex,  $70-80 \times 12-15\mu$ , 8-spored, paraphysate. PARAPHYSES continuous, colourless, filiform, about  $2.5\mu$  wide, expanded at the apex into a clavate bulb  $4-7\mu$  wide, exceeding the asci in length by  $10-20\mu$  and forming above them a compact epithecium. ASCOSPORES hyaline when mature, pale brown when senescent, ellipsoid, thin- and smooth-walled,  $15-19 \times 5.5-6.5\mu$ , 1-septate towards the lower end.

**SUBSTRATE:** living leaves of *Rubus pedatus* S.E. Sm.

**DISTRIBUTION:** British Columbia.

**COLLECTION:** on *Rubus pedatus*, B.C., Masset, Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is., 23 May 1957, DAOM 148144 (J.A. Calder, D.B.O. Savile & R.L. Taylor no. 20856).

**NOTES:** Until now, this species appears to have been known only from the two original collections made by W. Trelease on "fading leaves of *Rubus*" in Yakutat Bay and Orca (Cordova), Alaska. It also appears to be confined to the cordilleran *R. pedatus*. I have not examined either of the original specimens, but Saccardo and Scalia's habit illustration is of a leaf of this particular host species.

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