



1, Leafspots on *Rumex obtusifolius* L., $\times 4$; 2, necrotic centre of leafspot and immersed pseudothecia, $\times 20$; 3, vertical section through pseudothecium, $\times 315$; 4, ascus and ascospores, scale = $10\mu\text{m}$. 1-4, from DAOM 164908.

Venturia rumicis (Desm.) Winter, Rabenhorst's Krypt.-Fl., Aufl. 2, Bd. 1, Abt. 2: 435. 1885.

≡ *Sphaeria rumicis* Desm., Ann. Sci. nat., sér. 2, 19: 361. 1843.

≡ *Sphaerella rumicis* (Desm.) M.C. Cooke, J. Bot. 4: 251. 1866.

≡ *Sphaerella rumicis* (Desm.) Fuckel, Jahrb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 24: 103. 1870.

≡ *Stigmatea rumicis* (Desm.) Schroeter, Cohn's Krypt.-Fl. Schlesien 3(2): 332. 1894.

≡ *Spilosticta rumicis* (Desm.) H. Sydow, Ann. Mycol. 21: 172. 1923.

≡ *Mycosphaerella rumicis* (Desm.) Grove, J. Bot. 71: 253. 1933.

= *Mycosphaerella stromatoidea* Dearness, Mycologia 18: 245. 1926.

PSEUDOTHECIUM subepidermal in living or dying leaves, in brown necrotic spots often surrounded by a reddish purple margin, few to numerous, grouped concentrically at the centre of leafspot or in several irregularly concentric rings, occasionally two confluent to form bilocular pseudothecium, black, glabrous, globose to subglobose, $82\text{--}175\mu\text{m}$ wide \times $97\text{--}165\mu\text{m}$ high; erumpent, ostiole $17\text{--}23\mu\text{m}$ wide. Pseudothecium wall $8\text{--}15\mu\text{m}$ thick, consisting of 2-3 layers of angular to somewhat rounded cells, $4\text{--}6\mu\text{m}$ wide; wall cells light to medium brown at the sides and base of pseudothecium, cells dark brown and thicker-walled at the top. **PSEUDOPARAPHYSES** hyaline, filiform, septate, $1.5\text{--}3.0\mu\text{m}$ wide, persisting. **ASCI** bitunicate, oblong, approaching clavate or even cylindrical but generally widest at the middle or below, $45\text{--}76 \times 10.5\text{--}17.5\mu\text{m}$. **ASCOSPORES** pale green when young, greenish-yellow to olivaceous brown,

obovoid, 14.5-18 × 5-7 μm, equilateral to inequilateral, apex and base rounded, septate below the middle, constricted to barely constricted at the septum; upper cell wider and 1.3-1.7 times longer than lower cell; wall smooth; biseriate in the ascus.

ANAMORPH unknown.

HOST: Leaves of *Rumex obtusifolius* L.

DISTRIBUTION: Newfoundland, Quebec, British Columbia.

COLLECTIONS: Nfld., Random Is., Trinity, 26 Aug. 1956, DAOM 177556 ex MASS (J. Rouleau 4228). Que., Rivière du Loup Co., 24 Sept. 1949, 23759 (D. Leblond). B.C., Langley, 6 July 1977, 164908 (Z.K. Punja).

NOTES: Extralimital collections of *V. rumicis* were also examined: Ellis and Ev., Fungi Columbiani 230 (DAOM 37213), on *Rumex salicifolius* Hook. (= *Rumex mexicanus* Meisn.), from California; DAOM 57372, as *Mycosphaerella stromatoidea*, on *Rumex occidentalis* Wats., from California; Dearness no. 5668 (in DAOM), type of *M. stromatoidea*, on *R. occidentalis*, from Idaho; IMI 86732 (DAOM 88395), as *Spilosticta rumicis*, on *R. obtusifolius*, from U.K.; DAOM 92098, on *Rumex* sp., from Switzerland.

J.E. Kerr (Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 44: 465-486. 1961) described the morphology and life cycle of *V. rumicis*. Descriptions and taxonomic discussion are given by M.E. Barr (Can. J. Bot. 46: 799-864. 1968) and A. Sivanesan (The taxonomy and pathology of *Venturia* species. Biblioth. Mycol. 59, pp. 100-102. 1977).

V. rumicis forms conspicuous leafspots on living leaves of *Rumex* species. No anamorph has yet been found. The pseudothecia of this species are nonsetose on the collections examined although Kerr (1961, op. cit.) stated that setose pseudothecia are produced in culture.

Another species of *Venturia*, *V. canadensis* Barr (Barr 1968, op. cit.) (Fungi Canadenses no. 182), occurs on overwintered stalks and leaves of *Rumex acetosella* L. *Venturia canadensis* is distinguished from *V. rumicis* by the consistently setose and almost entirely erumpent pseudothecia and by the smaller asci and ascospores of the former.

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