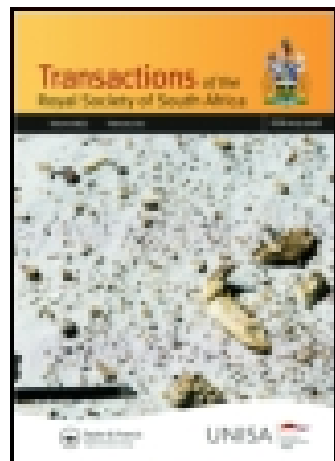


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MYCOLOGICAL NOTES.—I

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MYCOLOGICAL NOTES.—I.

BY ETHEL M. DOIDGE.

(Read July 17, 1918.)

Asterodothis solaris Kalch & Cke.

In 'Grevillea,' vol. ix, p. 33, *Asterina solaris* K. & Cke. was described as occurring on *Olea verrucosa*, from a specimen collected by MacOwan. Theissen (Ann. Myc. x, p. 179) has recently shown that this fungus is identical with *Lembosia Albersii* P. Henn (Bot. Jahrb. xxviii, p. 39) on *Elaeodendron* sp. collected in East Africa, and with *Seynesia elegantula* Syd. (Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 1910, p. 263; Massai-Hochland, Afrika) collected on *Xymalos* sp. He has also pointed out that the fungus cannot be placed on the *Microthyriaceae*, as the stroma originates under the epidermis; and he describes the new genus *Asterodothis* as belonging to the Dothideaceae.

This specimen, collected by MacOwan on *Olea verrucosa*, therefore becomes *Asterodothis solaris* (K. & Cke.) Th. Judging by the number of collections in the Union Government Herbarium this fungus occurs very commonly and is very wide-spread in South Africa. It has been found not only on various species of *Olea*, but also on one of the hosts on which it was found in East Africa.

The following is a list of the material collected up to the present:

On *Olea verrucosa* leg. MacOwan (3991), Wellington, C.P., E. M. Doidge (1032); Barberton, Transvaal, 22/2/15, G. Thorncroft (8826); Port Elizabeth, 17/10/07, Miss E. West (1870).

On *Olea laurifolia*, 10/3/15, Fort Cunningham (8896).

On *Olea Woodiana*, 24/11/17, East London, E. M. Doidge (10902); Victoria East, P. v. d. Bijl (9464).

On *Olea exasperata*, Belmont Valley, Grahamstown, 15/11/17, E. M. Doidge (10955).

On *Olea* sp., Hogg's Back, 15/1/18, J. & M. Henderson (11339).

On *Eugenia* sp., Paddock, Natal, 22/12/13, P. v. d. Bijl (8375).

On *Myrsine melanophleos*, Claridge, Natal, 31/5/15, E. M. Doidge (8995) East London, 24/11/17, E. M. Doidge (10908).

On *Elaeodendron capense*, Grahamstown, 13/12/11, J. Burt-Davy (2070).

On *Elaeodendron croceum* Knysna, 3/6/12, P. J. Pienaar (2435).

The genus *Asterodothis* is described by Theissen as "affine *Dothidasteromellae* v. Höhn." The latter genus is represented in this country by a species described by Sydow ('Ann. Myc.' x, p. 41), *Dothidasteromella orbiculata* Syd. on the leaves of *Olea verrucosa* (1031).

A nearly related species has now been collected in the Cape forests on the leaves of *Trichocladius ellipticus*.

Dothidasteromella contorta Doidge n. sp.

Stromatibus epiphyllis, sparsis, orbicularibus v. irregularibus, atris, carbonaceis, 2-3 mm. diam., erumpenti superficialibus; hyphis, aliis longiusculis, radiantibus, fuscis, 3-3.5 μ crassis, hyphopodiis alternis v. unilateralibus, sub-globosis, continuis, 6-7 μ diam., aliis pallidioribus, torulosis, copiose ramosis anastomosantibus-que, dense intertextis cum hyphis radiantibus; peritheciis numerosis, opacis, superne poro medio dehiscentibus; ascis paraphysatis; ellipsoideis v. ovatis, brevissime stipitatis, rectis v. curvatis, 55-80 \times 20-25 μ ; paraphysibus numerosis, linearibus, flexuosis v. rugosis; sporidiis distichis v. conglobatis, medio 1-septatis, fuscis, leniter constrictis loculo-superiore latiore, 16-20 \times 8-10 μ .

Hab. in foliis *Trichocladi elliptici*, Branders High Forest, Victoria East, C.P. leg. P. v. d. Bijl (9462).

Spegazzinia melirolae A. Zimm.

Centralb. f. Bakt. II Abt., Bd. viii, 1902, p. 221.

Syll. Fung. xviii, p. 690.

This fungus, which was described as parasitic on *Meliola* sp. from Java, has not previously been recorded from this country. It is commonly found parasitic on various species of *Meliola*, and there is a heavy infection recorded on *Meliola claviculata* on *Oncoba* sp. Quelimane, Port. East Africa, 8/9/13, I. B. Pole Evans (10002).

Phaeosphaerella senniana Sacc.

Ann. Myc. viii, 1910, p. 337.

Sacc. Syll. Fung. xxii, p. 169.

The type specimen is on dying leaves of *Protea abyssinica* collected in Erythraea, North Africa. In the South African collections the perithecia are slightly larger than called for, but otherwise they agree exactly with the description. I can find no previous record of the occurrence of this fungus in South Africa. It has been collected from several localities and on three different species of *Protea* as follows:

On dying leaves of *Protea mellaleuca*, Wellington, C.P., 10/11/10, E. M. Doidge (1034); 22/2/12 (2062).

On dying leaves of *Protea acaulis*, Wellington, C.P., 12/11/10, E. M. Doidge (1022).

On dying leaves of *Protea abyssinica*, The Willows, Pretoria, 11/1/13, P. v. d. Bijl (5590).

An ascomycete collected on the stem of one of the large *Euphorbias*, growing along the river bank of the Amanzintoti, appears to be an undescribed species of *Glioniella*. The ascospores are 15-septate; I have therefore named the fungus *Glioniella multiseptata*.

Glioniella multiseptata Doidge n. sp.

Peritheciis atris, carbonaceis, gregariis, erumpento-superficialibus linearibus-ellipsoideis, utrinque attenuatis, rotundatisque, rectis v. varie curvatis, 1-5 mm. \times .25-.3 mm., rima longitudinali tenuissima percursis; ascis sub-clavatis v. cuneatis, rectis v. curvatis, paraphysatis, stipitatis, 8-sporis, 80-87 \times 17-20 μ ; paraphysibus numerosis, linearibus, ascos superantibus; sporidiis parallelis, anguste ellipsoideis v. sub-clavatis hyalinis, 15-septatis, rectis v. cub-clavatis 50-70 \times 6-8 μ .

In caulis *Euphorbiae triangularis*, Amanzintoti, Natal, 20/5/13, E. M. Doidge (5624).

Isariopsis griseola Sacc.

This fungus, which is widely distributed in Europe, and which is reported from America as causing a leaf spot of the French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), recently made its appearance in some experimental plots; it forms large dry brown areas on the leaves and causes them to drop prematurely. So far as I am aware this is the first time this fungus has been observed in S. Africa. It is chiefly interesting as one of the few plant parasites belonging to the group *Stilbaceae*, which consists for the most part of saprophytic and entomogenous fungi.

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