



1, Ascocarps on stroma of *Apiosporina morbosa* ($\times 5$); 2, ascocarp ($\times 75$); 3, cross section of ascocarp ($\times 125$); 4, asci ($\times 1500$); 5, paraphyses ($\times 1500$); 6, ascospores (in end view at bottom and in collapsed condition at second and third from bottom) ($\times 1500$). All figures of DAOM 150024.

Scopinella sphaerophila (Peck) comb. nov.

≡ *Periconia sphaerophila* Peck, Ann. Rep. N.Y. State Mus. 34: 50. 1880.

≡ *Sporocybe sphaerophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 4: 609. 1886.

≡ *Melanospora sphaerophila* (Peck) Sacc. ex Thaxter & Linder, Reliquiae Farlowianae 56. 1922.

≡ *Phaeostoma sphaerophila* (Peck) M.E. Barr, Rhodora 64: 134. 1962.

ASCOCARPS densely gregarious, produced on the surface of the host stroma, globose, with a long neck, glabrous, black by reflected light, nearly opaque, 260-400 μ in diameter. ASCOCARP NECK black, hyaline to orange at apex, composed of parallel hyphae, 460-700 \times 60-83 μ . ASCOCARP PERIDIUM composed of two tissue types: 1) an outer dark brown layer 30-50 μ thick, and 2) an inner hyaline layer 15-30 μ thick. Peridial cells isodiametric in surface view, thick-walled, 5-20 μ in diameter, flattened in cross section and about 3-10 μ thick. PARAPHYSES abundant, moniliform, lining the sides of the centrum wall and radiating toward the centre, 3.0-8.5 μ in diameter. ASCI lining the sides of the centrum wall at the base of the paraphyses, 2-spored, clavate, short-stipitate, early-evanescent, 11-18 \times 7-11 μ . ASCOSPORES barrel-shaped, with a dark brown thick-walled median band, hyaline and thin-walled at the ends, collapsing at the ends when dried and allowing the spore to become bilaterally compressed, smooth, 7.9-9.1 \times 5.1-6.5 μ . CONIDIA unknown.

SUBSTRATE: Parasitic on stromata of *Apiosporina morbosa* (see Fungi Canadenses No. 84).

DISTRIBUTION: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario.

COLLECTIONS: Nfld., near St. John's, 1909, DAOM 2338 (Güssow). N.S., Shelburne Co., Jordan Falls, 16.V.1961, DAOM 83805 (Harrington); 3 mi. S. of McGill Lake Brk., 7.VI.1962, DAOM 89438 (Harrington). Que., Gatineau Co., Gatineau Park, near Keogan Lodge, 13.X.1967, DAOM 117233 (Eriksson); Cantley, 2.VI.1971, DAOM 134178 (Ginns), and 26.III.1973, DAOM 143004 (Ginns and Malloch). Ont., Lanark Co., Franktown, 20.V.1963, DAOM 91589 (Shoemaker); Muskoka Dist., S. of Dorset, 1.XI.1969, DAOM 136881 (Malloch); Thunder Bay Dist., Black Sturgeon Lake, 14.IX.1973, DAOM 150024 (Malloch and Ginns).

NOTES: The genus *Scopinella*, as pointed out by Hawksworth (Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 64: 447-453. 1975), is typified by *S. barbata* (Pers. ex S.F. Gray) Lévillé ex Sacc., a species with long-necked perithecia and ascospores similar to those of *S. sphaerophila*. Although it has not been accepted by most authors, I agree with Hawksworth that *Scopinella* is a good genus, characterized by red-brown, long-necked perithecia and uniquely collapsible, cylindrical ascospores.

S. sphaerophila is similar to *S. caulicola* (Fuckel) Malloch and differs in having nearly black, subcarbonaceous perithecia, 2-spored asci, and in being restricted to stromata of *Apiosporina morbosa*. When very young, however, the perithecia are red-brown and quite similar to those of *S. caulicola*. The 2-spored asci are exceedingly delicate and difficult to observe but can be found in material collected in both spring and fall. The abundant moniliform paraphyses are characteristic of at least three species of *Scopinella* (see Fungi Canadenses No. 82) and are easily observed with phase contrast illumination.

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