A New Elsinoacea on Cordia Sellowiana Cham[1]).

A. A. Bitancourt and Anna E. Jenkins
(São Paulo, Brazil)

Elsinoë Petrakii n. spec.

Maculis maxima ex parte epiphyllis, sparsis vel in vastas areas coalescentibus, irregularibus, imprimis secus marginem vel in apice foliorum sitis, maculis parvis 0.1—3 mm. metientibus, albisque; maioribus brunneo-cinereis et, imprimis ad marginem, areis albidis inspersis.

Ascomatibus rotundatis, pulvinatis, brunneis, subcuticularibus vel intraepidermalibus e pseudoparenchymate hyalino compositis, epithecio e cellulis compressis obscuris bi-vel triserialibus composito tectis, 80—150 ⇌ 40 μ magnis, ascis repletis. Asci globosis, 20 μ diam., usque octosporis; sporis hyalinis 3-septatis interdum ad septum medianum constrictis, rectis vel curvulis, 13—15 ⇌ 5—7 μ magnis.

On living leaves of *Cordia sellowiana* Cham. (*Boraginaceae*), Shangri-La, viz. Repreza Nova, municipio de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, 11. I. 1946, leg. A. A. Bitancourt 994.

The leaf spots are mostly epiphyllous, a few are hypophyllous but they never extend to the other side of the leaf. They are scattered or coalesce into extensive, irregular areas, often along the margin or the apex to the leaf. The spots are small, 0.1—3 mm. in diameter, roundish to irregular, with well delimited, irregular or wavy margin. They are slightly raised and white when small, due to the drying and empying of the epidermal cells. These cells in the larger spots and in the coalesced areas, collapse and therefore do not show the white drying out effect, except for small, irregular areas, especially along the periphery, which results in a general drab gray color.

The ascomata are round, pulvinate, brown and subcuticular. They rest on top of the collapsed epidermal cells of the host, which are hardly penetrated by the fungus. The ascoma body, thus well delimited from the underlying, wound-gum filled cells of the mesophyll, is composed of a hyalin pseudoparenchyma reduced to narrow trabeculae between the asci and scant underlying stroma, covered with two or three layers of flattened brown cells forming an epithe-

---

1) This paper is no. 10 in the author's series "Studies in the Myriangiales". The authors are indebted to Dom. B. Pickel for the Latin translation of the diagnose.

ium. The ascomata are 80—150 μ in diameter and 40 μ thick. The sci are distributed in an irregular single layer under the epithecium nd are globose to ovoid, about 20 μ in diameter. They contain up to ascospores. The ascospores are hyalin, usually 3-septate transverally and occasionally have a longitudinal septum in one of the upper cells. They are straight or slightly curved and constricted at he middle septum. They are 13—15 μ long and 5—7 μ in breadth.

E. Petrakii has well defined ascomata with a typical epitheium instead of the effuse ascomata of the other two species of *lsinoë* on *Cordia,* viz. *E. Costai* on *C. sellowiana* from Brazil (Arq. nst. Biol. São Paulo **12**: 7. 1941) and *E. mayaguensis* on *Cordia* sp. rom Puerto Rico (Proc. Amer. Sci. Cong. 8th, Washington, 1940, : 165. 1942). These also have larger ascospores. The leaf spots or ankers produced by the three species are quite distinct from each ther.