the inconspicuous porus. – **A.** 50–55 × 6–8 μ, oblong, sessile, moderately thick-walled; i. p. dense and cohaerent, occasionally nearly paraphysoid with ca. 1.5 μ thick filaments, mostly small-celled and non-paraphysoid with 2–4 μ large, thin-walled cells. – **Sp.** 1–2-seriate, 11–13 × 3–4 μ, 4-celled when well developed, constricted at all septa, generally inaequilateral, light olive-brownish; 1-celled, 2-celled, and 3-celled, full-coloured spores occur frequently.

On living *Abies* spp. (10–20 years old trees in too dense culture). Noxious to the trees. – Found in several localities.

LIND (1913: 190 sub *Herpotrichia parasitica*) writes that the spores of this fungus are two-celled. This is not correct, as stated above. – The fungus has nothing to do with the coarse-fruited, black-tomentous *Herpotrichiae*.

Melanomma FUCK.

Lignicolous; pseudothecia free, gregarious, glabrous; papilla with a ± distinct periphysoid tissue in the porus. Asci narrow, cylindric; interascicular tissue paraphysoid. Spores greyish yellow, transversally septate.

Maybe the genus ought to be considered monotypic for *Melanomma pulvis pyrius*.

Melanomma pulvis-pyrius (PERS.) FUCK. Fig. 166

Ps. generally densely gregarious, often growing in thick crusts, free, 250–500 μ diam., black, glabrous, dull or somewhat shining, surface often

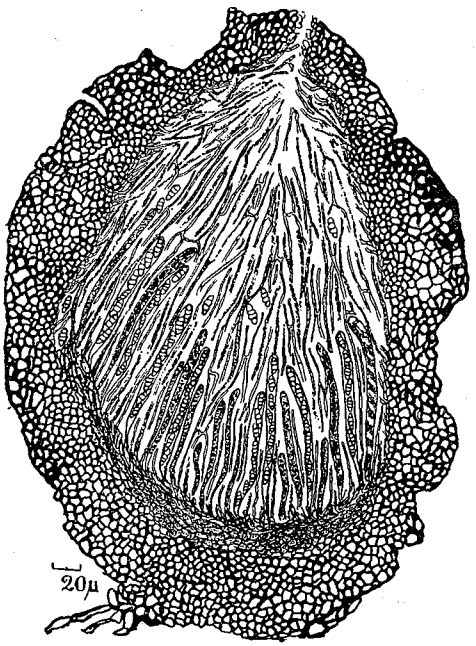

Fig. 166. *Melanomma pulvis-pyrius*. Pseudothecium. – CHESTERS 1938.

somewhat rugged. – **Perid.** 35–60 μ thick, opaque black, carbonaceous, cells 7–9 μ diam., in the outer $\frac{2}{3}$ almost without lumen, with very thick, dark brown cell-walls. – **A.** 80–110(–130) × 6–8 μ, almost sessile, strictly cylindric, rounded above, rather thick-walled; i. p. dense, paraphysoid. – **Sp.** strictly or somewhat obliquely 1-seriate, 14–20 × 4–6 μ, 4-celled, somewhat constricted, especially at the middle septum, end-cells parabolical; generally an oil-drop in each cell; colour light olive-greyish.

Extremely common on wood and thick bark of frondose as well as coniferous trees, all the year round.

Melomastia NKE.

Pseudothecia ± immersed, later on free, subspheric with a conspicuous conical papilla. Peridium very hard, black, coaly, glabrous. Asci cylindric, interascicular tissue very dense, paraphysoid. Spores 1-seriate, typically 3-celled, hyaline.

Maybe the genus ought to be considered monotypic for *Melomastia mastoidea.*

Melomastia mastoidea (FR.) SCHROETER Fig. 167a

Syn. vide WINTER 1887 sub. *Trematosphaeria.*

Ps. 500–800 μ diam., at first immersed, later on ± free, spheric, papilla ± concave-conical; black, glabrous. – **Perid.** ca. 50–60 μ thick, hard, carbonaceous, opaque; cells not distinct in the sections made. – **A.** strictly cylindric, 110–130 p. sp. × 6–7 μ, short-stipitate, firmly held together in dense layers by the abundant paraphysoid i. p. – **Sp.** 14–17 × 4½–6 μ, hyaline, 3-celled, the middle cell slightly larger than the end-cells, slightly constricted, rounded at the ends; in each cell an oil-drop.

Apparently common; found on wood of various trees *(Cornus sanguinea, Fraxinus, Lonicera periclymenum, Lonicera xylosteum, Populus tremula, Sambucus nigra, Symphoricarpus, Syringa, Viburnum opulus).*

A very distinct species.

Trematosphaeria FUCK. sensu formale

A form-genus comprising ± immersed, lignicolous *Pleosporaceae* with transversally septate, coloured spores. The natural affinities of the species remain to be made clear.

Trematosphaeria pertusa (PERS.) FUCK. Fig. 167c

Ps. 350–600 μ diam., half or $\frac{2}{3}$ immersed, spheric or obtusely conical in the free part, with a small papilla, which is perforated by a 30–40 μ wide porus. – **Perid.** black, ca. 50 μ thick, opaque black all through, carbonaceous, not distinctly cellular in my sections. – **A.** cylindric, 110–140 × 12–15 μ, stipitate; i. p. paraphysoid. – **Sp.** irregularly 2-seriate,