

^{Wright}
Deadrodium argillaceum, n. sp. var.

Gregarious, firm, orbicular, tubercular, sometimes confluent, clayey-brown, rather large but variable in size from 2 mm. to 1 cm. in dia.

Gonidiophores densely compacted, collectively dark-brown, individually almost hyaline, straight, septate, repeatedly laterally branched, in a tri-radiate manner, contents finely granular, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ μ broad.

Gonidia produced terminally, pale yellowish to colorless, ^{contiguous} elongated-oval to ovate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - 11 $\times$ 4 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

Young tubercles are of firm consistency & black in section, but magnified the sections show light & dark-coloured layers, old tubercles crack & the contents partially or almost entirely break up into black firm variously sized & shaped sclerotoid bodies which are squeezed out. The sclerotoid bodies are usually elongated with irregular outlines & when crushed are seen to consist of a dense mass of brown or yellowish-brown, septate, intertwisted hyphae, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ μ in thickness but varying from 4 - $7\frac{1}{2}$ μ .
On bark of *Arvicornia officinalis* L. February.
Ballina, N. S. W.

In the large size of the tubercles & the production of sclerotoid bodies by the breaking up of the inner substance, this species is distinct. The fate of these bodies has not yet been followed but they seem to be firm aggregates of hyphae capable of spreading the fungus.