



FIG. 8. SECTION THROUGH BLADDER-PLUM.  $\times 500$ .  
 (a) Ascii; (d) immature ascus; (e) cells of epidermis.

FIG. 9. ASCI AND ASCOSPORES.  $\times 1,000$ .  
 Empty ascus on right.

FIG. 10. ASCOSPORES GERMINATING.  $\times 1,000$ .  
 A. Ascospores producing conidia (buds). B. Ascospores producing hyphæ.  
 [Original.]

cuticle being raised; this becomes ruptured, and the asci are seen closely packed together (Fig. 8). A mature ascus is cylindrical in shape, is flattened at the apex (Fig. 9), and contains eight one-celled colourless spores (Fig. 9).

Finally the ascus becomes ruptured at the apex and the spores are liberated. On germination, these ascospores may either produce