8. ***Sartorya stramenia*** (Novak and Raper) comb. nov.
   = *Aspergillus stramenius* Novak and Raper, *in* Raper and Fennell, 1965, *The Genus Aspergillus*, pp. 260–263, Fig. 61, A-D.
   Conidial state : *Aspergillus stramenius* Novak and Raper.

CHAETOSARTORYA genus novum ascomycetarum

Ascocarpi globosi vel subglobosi, protecti in hyphis laxe reticulatis. Peridium compositum ex uno strato cellularum irregulariter applanatum et habens hyphas steriles protrudentes. Asci globosi vel subglobosi, 8-sporati. Ascosporae lenticulares, fere sine colore, rugulosae et/vel crinitae. Status conidialis *Aspergillus*.

Ascocarps globose to subglobose, produced in a loose network of hyphae. Peridium composed of one layer of irregularly flattened cells and provided with projecting sterile hyphae. Asci globose to subglobose, 8-spored. Ascospores lenticular, colourless or nearly so, crested or furrowed or both.
Conidial state : *Aspergillus*.

Type species :

Chaetosartorya chrysella (Kwon and Fennell) comb. nov.
= *Aspergillus chrysellus* Kwon and Fennell in Raper and Fennell, 1965, *The Genus Aspergillus*, pp. 424–425, Fig. 87.

Type : isolated from forest soil, Province of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, WB 5084.
Conidial state : *Aspergillus chrysellus* Kwon and Fennell.

The generic name is from Gr, *chaite* = hair + *Sartorya*, and is suggestive of the appendaged ascocarps which are otherwise similar to those of *Sartorya*.

Other species :

Chaetosartorya cremea (Kwon and Fennell), comb. nov.
= *Aspergillus cremeus* Kwon and Fennell *in* Raper and Fennell, 1965, *The Genus Aspergillus*, pp. 418–420, Fig. 85.

Conidial state : *Aspergillus cremeus* Kwon and Fennell.

The designations of the conidial states for each of the species of the genera listed above have been indicated. The relationship of the various genera to the varicus "groups" of Aspergilli recognized by Raper and Fennell[6] is given below :

EUROTIUM, EDYUILLIA	*A. glaucus* group
SCLEROCLEISTA, HEMICARPENTELES, WARCUPIELLA	*A. ornatus* group
SARTORYA	*A. fumigatus* group
SYNCLEISTOSTROMA	*A. ochraceus* group
CHAETOSARTORYA	*A. cremeus* group
EMERICELLA	*A. nidulans* group

It is interesting to note that no one genus is associated with conidial states belonging to more than one "group" among the Aspergilli recognized by Raper and Fennell[6]. This can be construed as strengthening the concept and nomenclature of the perfect states that is the keynote of this contribution. However, the fact that species representative of the *A. glaucus* group have perfect states in two apparently unrelated genera (*Eurotium, Edyuillia*), and that those of the *A. ornatus* group have perfect states in three genera (*Sclerocleista, Hemicarpenteles* and *Warcupiella* of which the last is apparently not related to the former two), only proves that the classification of a form genus into groups, though extremely useful and suggestive of relationships sometimes, may not always be so. I hope this paper will stimulate further work on the developmental morphology and taxonomy of these fungi and lead to further modification or amplification of the ideas set forth here.

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