NOVAK argued that quite different yeasts are capable of giving similar fermentation patterns, and a truer idea of what constitutes a species in yeasts depends on analysis of enzyme combinations. Elaboration on this concept of speciation was given in another paper by Drs. NOVAK and J. ZSOLT on chlamydospore forming yeasts. There were several other papers on the physiology of yeasts.

The use of radiation on *Aspergillus niger* for increased yields of metabolites was presented by Dr. A. A. IMSHENETSKI of Moscow. Of 364 morphologic mutants obtained, 6% had a greater yield of citric acid than the parent strain. The tolerance of radiation by yeasts in foodstuff was the subject of a communication by Dr. J. FARKAS et al. of Budapest. The authors concluded that a combination of heat and radiation should be further investigated as a preventative of yeast multiplication in tinned foods.

The final paper in the Mycology section was by Dr. A. PUSKAS of Budapest. The author demonstrated the specificity of proteinases from different mold species. Enzymes of mold origin had greater versatility of linkages split than comparable animal enzymes, and enzymes from diffrent species within the same genus released peptides of different terminal amino acids.

JOHN W. RIPPON

Department of Medicine (Dermatology)
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Corrigendum

THE PRECIPITIN TEST IN HUMAN SYSTEMIC ASPERGILLOSIS

by

F. C. STALLYBRASS

Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata, 1963, **21**: 272—278

For "μ/ml" on page 274 *read* "μg/ml"