Pathological Conditions from which the Organism has been Isolated. I have found the organism for some years in certain cases of chronic condition clinically resembling a streptothricosis, the skin being thickened and showing several nodules and also sinuses. In the open lesions staphylococci and many other organisms are found. In the lesions which have not opened only *Micrococcus myceticus* is found.

Pathogenicity of Micrococcus myceticus. In a volunteer the subcutaneous injection in the leg of one-third cc. saline emulsion of the strain of *Micrococcus myceticus* isolated from the patient produced within a few hours a rather painful round red patch the size of a 5 cent piece, with fever, maximum 102° F., which lasted for 24 hours. The patch slowly increased in size, becoming a dark red color until it became more like a rather flat nodule, the center of which slowly softened and spontaneously opened 4 weeks after the injection, a small sinus formed which took 2 months to heal. The subcutaneous injection in rabbits in the abdominal region slowly produces a localized nodule which later on—2 to 4 weeks after the inoculation—softens and becomes open with discharge of pus.

This coccus differs from the usual streptococci in some cultural characteristics (grows at first only on certain special media, etc.) and in the peculiar lesions it produces in man closely resembling mycotic lesions.

I shall be pleased to supply workers interested in the subject with cultures of the micrococcus I have briefly described.

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Some New Micrococci: M. Levulosinertis, M. Viscidus, M. Enteroideus, M. Afermentans.

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Micrococcus levulosinertis Castellani. Isolated by me a few weeks ago from a case of stomititis. Pathogenicity not proved. This coccus is interesting as it ferments glucose (acidity only), but not levulose. As a rule when an organism ferments glucose it will always ferment also levulose. In fact this is the first bacterial organism I have come across that does not do so. Litmus-milk is decolorized but the reaction is alkaline. The principal characters of the organism are collected in Table I.

TABLE I.

Action of micrococcus levulosinertis on Fehling reducing sugars.

	Glucose	Levulose	Maltose	Galactose	Lactose	Pentose Arabinose	Xylose	Rhamnose
Micrococcus levulosinertis	A	—	—	A	—	A	A	0

Botanical Position. The fact that the organism ferments glucose but not levulose differentiates this coccus from any other bacterium I know of.

Use of M. levulosinertis in the Identification of Levulose. It is sufficient here to state that if a Fehling reducing sugar is not fermented by *M. levulosinertis* but is fermented by *Bacillus morgani* or *B. canalensis* it must be in all probability levulose.

B. canalensis (or *B. morgani*) + *M. levulosinertis* — } = levulose

Micrococcus viscidus Castellani. Isolated from a case of recurrent severe inflammation of the upper lip. It is gram positive, grows well on all ordinary media, especially well on casein agar. Does not liquefy either serum or gelatine (period of observation, 2 weeks). Its principal characteristic is the following: on agar the growth is viscid and firmly adherent to the medium; if from agar it is transplanted on glucose agar the growth becomes softer and is not in the least adherent to the medium; on transplanting it from glucose on to ordinary agar again the growth becomes again viscid and very adherent to the medium.

Micrococcus enteroideus Castellani. This organism has been isolated by me from stools. The cocci are often arranged in chains and may be elongated, in this way the organism taking at times the appearance of a strepto-bacillus rather than a streptococcus. The organism is usually gram-positive, but not rarely many individual organisms remain decolorized. The growth on agar is very delicate. It does not liquefy either serum or gelatine. The organism is serologically different from any strain of intestinal streptococci or enterococci I have experimented with, and temporarily at least might be considered a new species.

Micrococcus afermentans Castellani. This coccus was isolated from an ulcerative lesion of the skin. Is gram-negative, grows well on ordinary agar, does not liquefy serum. It is characterized by not fermenting any sugar.

I shall be pleased to supply workers interested in the subject with cultures of the cocci I have briefly described in this paper.