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A New *Vibriothrix*.

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An organism has been recently isolated from human stool by me, the characters of which I will briefly describe.

*Morphology.*—In preparations made from the water condensation of recent glucose agar cultures the most diverse forms are seen: bacillus-like forms, curved vibrio-like forms, and very long spiral forms. In addition peculiar globular bodies of very different size, some very minute, others very large, being 3 or 4 microns in diameter, are present.

*Motility.*—The organism is motile.

*Staining Reactions.*—It is gram-negative, not acid-fast.

*Cultural Characters and Biochemical Reactions.*—Grows well on all ordinary laboratory media. On glucose agar and several other media the color of the growth is orange yellow. Serum is not liquefied. Gelatin seems to be very slowly liquefied. The organism does not produce gas in any sugar. In certain sugars it increases the alkalinity of the medium.

*Pathogenicity.*—The organism in all probability is not pathogenic. The subcutaneous inoculation into guinea pigs produces no symptoms.

*Classification.*—I believe this organism may be correctly placed in the genus *Vibriothrix*, a genus which I created in 1917 for an organism which I found in 1910 and which I described with various generic names, *Spirillum zeylanicum* 1910, *Vibrio zeylanicus* 1913,

VIBRIOTHRIX AURIANTICA.

Incubation period	Motility	Gram	Litmus Milk	Glucose	Levulose	Maltose	Galactose	Saccharose	Lactose	Mannitol	Glycerine	Inuline	Dulcitol	Rhamnose	Inositol	Adonitol	Arabinose	Amygdalin	Salicin	Sorbitol	Raffinose	Dextrin	Erythrite	Xylose	Indol	Gelatine	Serum		
7	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0 = negative reaction, viz., no liquefaction, no production of acidity.

*Bacillus zeylanicus*, *Spirobacillus zeylanicus*.<sup>1</sup> This genus, which might perhaps be placed in the family Nocardiaceae, is characterized by the following features: Mycelial articles thin, of very different shape, bacillary, vibrio-like, spirillum-like, at times club ended. Globular or pear-shaped bodies of very variable size may be present. Gram-negative, not acid-fast.

The new *Vibriothrix* I have described in this paper differs from *Vibriothrix zeylanica*, as the colonies of the latter are white. I propose for this new *Vibriothrix* the name *V. auriantica*.

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**Mannitol Agar in the Differentiation of the Fungi of the Type  
Blastomyces.**

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The mannitol medium used is ordinary agar to which 4% mannitol has been added. Large tubes are used, not the ordinary culture tubes employed for bacterial cultures. The tubes after inoculation are kept at 26° or in New Orleans at the temperature of the room for 3 weeks. Two to 3 weeks after inoculation certain blastomycoïdes fungi produce black pigmentation of the medium constantly, others occasionally, others never produce any pigmentation. To the first group belongs *Blastomycoïdes immitis*, to the second *Blastomycoïdes dermatitidis*, to the third *Blastomycoïdes tulanensis*.

## 4390

**A Mannitol Fermenting Monilia.**

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A large number of monilias have been described in recent years, in fact more than 30 species of the genus *Monilia* are known. None ferments mannitol. A few weeks ago from a specimen of sputum

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<sup>1</sup> Castellani and Chalmers, "Manual of Tropical Medicine," 3rd edition, Wood & Co., New York, p. 1068 (*Vibriothrix zeylanica* Castellani).