

Bacillus zeylanicus, *Spirobacillus zeylanicus*.¹ This genus, which might perhaps be placed in the family Nocardaceae, 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 blastomycoides fungi produce black pigmentation of the medium constantly, others occasionally, others never produce any pigmentation. To the first group belongs *Blastomycoides immitis*, to the second *Blastomycoides dermatitidis*, to the third *Blastomycoides tulaneensis*.

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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

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