The conclusions reached by Aragão in his paper published in 1919 are the following:
1. The true microbe of granuloma venereum is the one described in 1905 by Donovan to which the name *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* Aragão and Vianna 1912 had been given, on account of its morphology, staining properties, mode of reproduction and parasitism.

2. *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* had not yet been cultivated.

3. The microbes isolated from cases of granuloma venereum are not identical with the ones seen inside the cells in granuloma lesions, although similar to them in their morphology and staining properties.

4. The cultures obtained from cases of granuloma venereum are from capsulated bacteria of the Friedländer group which are commonly found in the human body and do not produce lesions like those produced by *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*.

5. It seems highly probable that the bacteria cultivated from cases of rhinoscleroma are also not identical with the characteristic microbes seen in the tissues in cases of that disease. The capsulated bacteria easily isolated from ozena cases also do not seem to be the agents of this disease.

It was clear to Dr. Aragão in 1918 that the name *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* should be applied only to the Donovan bodies and not to the accessory *Klebsiella*-like organisms which had been isolated from granuloma lesions.

In spite of the clearness of these statements, Bergey in the first edition of Bergey's Manual (5) describes the encapsulated bacterium found by Aragão and Vianna in lesions of granuloma venereum under the name *Encapsulatus inguinalis*. Unfortunately *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* A. and V. was given as a synonym. This confusion was further increased in the second edition where the name of the Friedländer-like organism isolated was changed to *Klebsiella granulomatis* with *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* A. and V. still listed as a synonym.
Aragão, in 1933 (6,7), criticizes this ascription and wisely suggests the recognition of 2 genera in the tribe *Klebsielleae*, the genus *Klebsiella* to include Friedländer's bacillus, and the genus *Calymmatobacterium*. The latter is to be reserved for intracellular parasites united in zoogloealike masses, not cultivable, producing cutaneous and mucous ulceration such as in granuloma venereum. These statements were not, however, taken into consideration by Chapman who prepared the section covering the granuloma venereum organism in the last (6th) edition of Bergey's Manual (8). In this he suppressed all descriptions of species of *Klebsiella* except that of Friedländer's bacillus, merely listing other described species in an Appendix to the genus under the caption "The evidence for differentiating them into distinct species is so meager that for the present it may be better to consider them as varieties of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

In this Appendix *Klebsiella granulomatis* Bergey et al. is still listed as a synonym of *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* A. and V. and the organism is listed as in previous editions as isolated "from granuloma inguinale". The new name given to Donovan bodies by Anderson, De Monbreun and Goodpasture (9) - *Donovania granulomatis* - is used and the organism is placed in the genus *Donovania* in an appendix to the tribe *Pasteurelleae*.

Thus *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* A. and V. is made to appear as if this species was based on the cultures that they isolated and cultured from lesions of granuloma venereum, although as indicated above Aragão and Vianna differentiated between the organisms found intracellularly (Donovan bodies) and the cultured organisms that resembled Friedländer's bacillus. There is no doubt in my mind that the species name *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* A. and V. has priority.

The inclusion of this species in an appendix to the tribe *Pasteurelleae* also appears unjustified, so much more so since the work of Rake et al. (10,11) shows by means of the electron microscope, not only the morphological similarity between Donovan bodies and Friedländer's ba-
cillus but also the antigenic relationship between them.

Summary and Conclusions

Evidence is presented showing that *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis* Aragão and Vianna, 1913 is the correct name for the agent of granuloma venereum. The genus *Calymmatobacterium* Aragão and Vianna should be listed as a genus coordinate with *Klebsiella* Trevisan in the Tribe *Klebsielleae* of the family *Enterobacteriaceae*.

Acknowledgment. The kind interest shown by Dr. R. S. Breed in the preparation of this paper is gratefully acknowledged.

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