

HISTORIC NOTES.

In 1873, B. Fränkel published for the first time in "*Medical Gazette of Berlin*," an article on the "Benignant mycosis of the pharynx," and immediately, in a microscopic examination, he has stated that the "leptothrix buccalis," found in the mycosic spots, was the cause of that disease.

This disease had never before been described.

In 1876, Baginski and Klebs published another case. Klebs found the "leptothrix buccalis," and confirms the distribution of the filaments in form of fascies, which, according to M. Charles Robin, is characteristic of that leptothrix.

In 1880, B. Fränkel published his second observation.

In 1882, E. Fränkel, of Hamburg, published in his turn, a case of tonsillary mycosis." The professor Sadebeck, who made an histological study of the subject, speaks of the filaments seen before by B. Fränkel, Baginski and Klebs, but he thinks that these are the products of a new organism, which he named according to its shape "bacillus fasciculatus."

Sadebeck considers as spores the numerous grains which are between the filaments, while E. Fränkel considers that spores and tipcats