Gram-positive facultatively anaerobic cocci
Enterococci, staphylococci, and streptococci
Aerococcus urinae

Gram-positive cocci in small clusters on a heart valve of a patient who died from endocarditis (Gram stain).
Aerococcus urinae

Catalase-negative Gram-positive cocci in small clusters (tetrads) from a culture (Gram stain).
Enterococcus faecalis

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci forming also short chains in vaginal mucus (Gram stain).
Enterococcus faecalis

Gram-positive cocci in culture (Gram stain).
*Gemella haemolysans*

Cocci of *G. haemolysans* in culture, often staining Gram-variable (Gram stain).
*Staphylococcus aureus*

Pus from a furuncle. Gram-positive cocci in small clusters, surrounded by neutrophil granulocytes and fibrin (Gram stain).
*Staphylococcus aureus*

Pus from a furuncle. Gram-positive cocci in small clusters, surrounded by numerous neutrophil granulocytes (Gram stain).
**Staphylococcus aureus**

Gram-positive cocci in small clusters in sputum (Gram stain).
Large numbers of Gram-positive cocci in faeces are usually *Staphylococcus aureus*. The diagnosis should be confirmed by culture on a selective medium (Gram stain).
Staphylococcus aureus

Inducible (induced by erythromycin) clindamycin resistance (MLS$_B$ type) detected by the D-zone test.
*Staphylococcus epidermidis*

These cocci are located within a leukocyte in a thin blood smear (May-Grünwald-Giemsa stain).
*Staphylococcus epidermidis*

Gram-positive cocci in clusters from a culture (Gram staining).
Staphylococcus saprophyticus

Gram-positive cocci from a culture (Gram staining).
Streptococcus agalactiae

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci (Lancefield group B) in vaginal mucus. Morphologically indistinguishable from other streptococci and enterococci (Gram stain).
*Streptococcus agalactiae*

Medium-sized Gram-positive cocci (Lancefield group B) forming short chains in vaginal mucus (Gram stain).
**Streptococcus group G**

Small Gram-positive cocci in culture on blood agar (Gram stain).
Streptococcus milleri (anginosus)

Gram-positive cocci in short chains in pus from a breast abscess (Gram stain).
*Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in purulent sputum (Gram stain).
Streptococcus pneumoniae

Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in purulent sputum (Gram stain).
Streptococcus pneumoniae

Encapsulated Gram-positive diplococci in sputum, also forming short chains (Gram stain).
*Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Many Gram-positive diplococci and two polymnuclear leukocytes in cerebrospinal fluid (Gram stain).
The majority of the *S. pneumoniae* strains are inhibited by optochin. The optochin disk is applied on a blood agar plate incubated overnight in 5% CO$_2$. 
Streptococcus pyogenes

Cocci in pus from a tropical ulcus of the leg (Methyleneblue stain).
Streptococcus pyogenes

Cocci in pus (Gram stain).
**Streptococcus pyogenes**

Grampositive cocci in pus from a throat (Gram stain).
Streptococcus pyogenes

Grampositive cocci in pus from a throat (Gram stain).
Streptococcus pyogenes

Grampositive cocci in sputum (Gram stain).
The majority of the *S. pyogenes* strains are inhibited by bacitracin. The bactracin disk is applied on a blood agar plate incubated overnight in 5% CO$_2$. 

*Streptococcus pyogenes*
Streptococcus sanguis

Gram-positive cocci in short chains in an hemoculture in a case of endocarditis (Gram stain).
Streptococcus “viridans”

Gram-positive cocci in long chains in an «old» sputum (Gram stain).
*Streptococcus* “viridans”

Gram-positive cocci in long chains in an «old» sputum (Gram stain).