been retitrated for their specific carbohydrate fraction by the Lancefield technic. Control tests were run with 2 human (C 203 and K 96) and 2 veterinary (P 454 and K 158 E) strains kindly furnished by Dr. Lancefield. The results of these titrations are summarized in Table I.

Within the limits of the experimental error, there is an exact correlation between the Tillett-Garner specific fibrinolytic titer of *S. hemolyticus* and their Lancefield human-diagnostic carbohydrate titer by the ring test.

7553 C

Immunological Types of Fibrinolytic Streptococci.*

J. K. VAN DEVENTER. (Introduced by W. H. Manwaring.)

From the Laboratory of Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology, Stanford University, California.

In order to test the possibility of there being more than one immunological type of fibrinolytic streptococci, 40 local strains of *Streptococcus hemolyticus* were titrated against various specimens of normal and immune human plasma-clot. To make these titrations parallel Tillett-Garner tests[1] were run with 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, and 1:16 dilutions of 24-hour broth filtrates of the strains in question. The maximum dilution giving distinct fibrinolysis by the end of 24 hours was recorded as approximate lytic titer for a given blood sample. A preliminary series of duplicate tests showed that the experimental error in such titrations is not greater than one dilution either way from the recorded titer.

Data from 2 typical titrations are recorded in Table I. The 2 immune plasmas here recorded were drawn from convalescent cases, one of 90 days', the other of 12 months' duration.

Adopting the plasma-clot Van. as the arbitrary standard, the table shows a normal range of fibrinolytic susceptibility of human blood varying from 4 times to 0.6 of the arbitrary standard.

There is apparently but one fibrinolytic type among the 40 streptococcus strains tested. The immune plasmas are consistently re-

* Work supported in part by the Rockefeller Fluid Research Fund of Stanford University School of Medicine.

1 Tillett, W. S., and Garner, R. L., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1933, **58**, 485. VanDeventer, J. K., and Reich, T., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1934, **31**, 821. Madison, R. R., *Ibid.*, 1934, **31**, 1018.

TABLE I.

Fibrinolytic titration of *S. hemolyticus.*

The table records the highest dilution of the 24-hour Chamberland filtrate giving distinct fibrinolysis.

Strain No.	Fibrinolytic titer with normal plasma-clots			Immune plasma-clots	
	Rach.	Rei.	Van.	Con.	Sim.
135	16	8	2	0	0
10	8	4	4	1	0
28	8	4	4	0	0
95	8	4	1	0	0
93	4	2	1	0	0
46	4	4	0	0	0
168	1	0	0	0	0
175	1	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0
Average titer	5.5	3	1.3	0.1	0
Relative susceptibility	4	2.3	(1)	0.1	0

Strain No.	Fibrinolytic titer with normal plasma-clots				Immune plasma-clot
	Muel.	Van.	Mad.	Till.	Sim.
30	16*	16*	16*	16	0
3	16*	16*	16	4	0
91	8	2	1	1	0
22	8	2	1	0	0
4	4	4	1	1	0
61	4	2	1	1	0
94	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
Average titer	7	5	4.5	3	0
Relative susceptibility	1.4	(1)	0.9	0.6	0

*Dilutions above 1:16 not tested.

sistant to all strains. Within the limits of the experimental error (one dilution, plus or minus) all normal plasmas are consistently susceptible.

7554 P

Intranuclear Inclusions in Brain of Chick Embryo after Inoculation of Egg with Virus of Equine Encephalomyelitis.

W. P. COVELL. (Introduced by K. F. Meyer.)

From the George Williams Hooper Foundation, University of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Recently intranuclear inclusions have been described by Hurst[1] in the nerve cells of animals suffering from equine encephalomyelitis.

[1] Hurst, E. W., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1934, **59**, 529.