

**SALMONELLA TYPES ISOLATED IN MARYLAND
BETWEEN 1936 AND 1943**

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Close identification of *Salmonella*-like bacteria has not been possible until the development by Kauffmann, by White, and by Edwards of a method of antigenic analysis. (For references, see Univ. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta., Circ. 54.) During recent years all cultures routinely isolated and identified as belonging to the *Salmonella* group have been preserved by the lyophilic process. These cultures, therefore, afforded an opportunity to check the older method of identification and to give information on the types of *Salmonella* which had been found in Maryland.

TABLE 1
Identification and source of Salmonella cultures

SALMONELLA TYPE	GROUP	SOURCE OF CULTURE		
		Feces	Blood	Other
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	B	20	2	pus 1
<i>S. paratyphi</i> B.....	B	15	6	
<i>S. derby</i>	B	6		
<i>S. montevideo</i>	C-1	5		
<i>S. oranienburg</i>	C-1		3	sp. fl. 1
<i>S. cholerae-suis</i>	C-1		2	
<i>S. newport</i>	C-2	3	1	
<i>S. oregon</i>	C-2	1		
<i>S. panama</i>	D	12	4	
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	D			G. P. spleen 1
<i>S. anatum</i>	E	1		
<i>S. poona</i>	Further	1		
<i>S. huttingfoss</i>	Further	1		
Total.....		65	18	3

Of 101 *Salmonella* cultures in the collection, 9 were found to be dead. Six were found to be paracolon organisms. The rest were *Salmonella* species according to the Kauffmann-White schema.

The identification of the 86 *Salmonella* strains and the sources from which they were obtained is given in table 1.

One strain of *Salmonella paratyphi* B was found to be anaerogenic. Altogether only 13 types of a group of nearly 150 known types were found.