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Identity of Culture Producing Antibiotic PA 1008 (PA 108)

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In U.S. Patent 3,214,339, issued 26 October 1965 to inventors Fred W. Tanner, Jr., and John B. Routien, a strain producing the antibiotic PA 1008 was described as a new species and named *Streptomyces griseofaciens*. The culture was deposited at the American Type Culture Collection as ATCC 13179.

Recently the culture began to produce a layer of bluish spores that had never been seen before. This led to further work to reidentify the organism after we verified that the culture still produced the antibiotic described.

Preliminary tests led to a comparison of ATCC 13179 and *S. bellus* ATCC 14925, the type culture. The media used were those given in the paper by W. H. Trejo and R. E. Bennett (J. Bacteriol. **85**:676, 1963) plus those given by E. Küster and S. T. Williams (Appl. Microbiol. **12**:46, 1964) for the study of H_2S production from various sulfur sources.

The two cultures gave identical results on the media listed in Table 2 of Trejo and Bennett's paper. The chains of spores were the same for the two strains, and the spores of both were found to be spiny by electron microscopy. In addition, both produced H_2S from peptone-iron-agar slants when lead acetate strips were used for the detection of H_2S.

The culture producing PA 1008 showed certain differences from ATCC 14925. Sometimes it produced only spots of blue sporulation that caused it at first glance to look different from ATCC 14925, but the spore color, even when scant, was like that of the type culture. A second difference was that the vegetative mycelium of our strain ATCC 13179 varied from cream-colored or yellow to yellowish-brown on different media, whereas ATCC 14925 on several media had the cherry-red to lavendar color described by Trejo and Bennett, and also had a pink soluble pigment on some media that was demonstrated only rarely by our culture. In shake flasks, our strain produced H_2S weakly from peptone, tryptone and proteose-peptone in 3 days, whereas ATCC 14925 was negative; neither produced H_2S from $Na_2S_2O_3$. After 6 days, ATCC 14925 had produced H_2S from tryptone and $Na_2S_2O_3$. In spite of these differences, it seems wisest to consider our strain to be a representative of *S. bellus*. *S. griseofaciens* ATCC 13179 is, therefore, reduced to synonymy with *S. bellus*.

ERRATUM

Survival of Poliovirus in Flowing Turbid Seawater Treated with Ultraviolet Light

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Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 533, col. 2, Materials and Methods, in line 2 of the section *UV treatment unit:* Change "two 30 amp UV bulbs" to "two 30 watt UV bulbs."