Salmonella binza was first reported in the Belgian Congo from two adult Europeans suffering from a mild enteric disorder (Kauffmann, Vandepitte, and van Goethem, Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scand., 31, 431, 1952). Salmonella bredeney is apparently widespread in the United States and has been reported from dogs, swine, poultry, dehydrated dog meal, and man (Edwards, Bruner, and Moran, J. Infectious Diseases, 83, 220, 1948; Galton, Harless, and Hardy, J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc., 126, 57, 1955). Neither strain has previously been isolated from laboratory mice and therefore little is known of its pathogenicity for this host species.

During routine screening of fecal samples from mice for the purpose of eliminating salmonella carriers, several cultures were not identifiable as the usual Salmonella typhimurium. These cultures had the biochemical characteristics of salmonellae. They produced acid in xylose, rhamnose, maltose, mannitol, and dulcitol, with both acid and gas in glucose. No change was observed in lactose, sucrose, and salicin. Indole was not produced; charcoal gelatin was not liquefied, and urea was not hydrolyzed. They utilized citrate, produced H2S, reduced nitrates to nitrites, gave a positive reaction in Stern's glycerol phosphate broth, and a positive methyl red test. The Voges-Proskauer test was negative.

Polyvalent salmonella antiserum agglutinated these cultures but several belonging to the B group failed to agglutinate with flagellar i antiserum. These cultures and one which agglutinated with group E antiserum were serologically identified through the courtesy of the staff of the Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia as Salmonella bredeney and Salmonella binza, respectively.

S. bredeney was isolated from two inbred strains of mice, AKR/J and C57BR/cdJ. Concurrent infections with S. typhimurium and S. bredeney have since been found in inbred mice in this laboratory. S. binza was initially isolated from an A/J mouse and we have not been able to make additional isolations of this strain although some 15,000 mice have been sampled.

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