

ABSTRACT

An infective agent isolated from a sheep with pulmonary adenomatosis (jaagziekte) was identified as *Chlamydia psittaci*. There was no evidence that the agent was of primary significance for pulmonary adenomatosis. There was an extremely wide distribuion of chlamydial antibodies which apparently were not related to jaagziekte as determined by serological examination of flocks of Kenya sheep with or without naturally occurring or experimentally induced disease