

Fifty sera from zebu foetal calves were examined by sodium sulphite turbidity test, agar gel double diffusion, immunoelectrophoresis and radial immunodiffusion procedures for gamma-globulin, and by an inhibition test for J antigen. Only 6% of the sera were positive for gamma-globulin, whereas 86% showed the presence of J antigen or J-inhibiting substance. It is suggested that these substances are not responsible for the toxicity associated with some batches of pooled foetal calf sera against lymphoblast tissue culture cells infected with *T. parva*.