Since 1966, the Subcommittee on Streptococci and Pneumococci engaged in several studies proposed at the meetings in Moscow (Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 17:281–314). Progress on these studies is described below.

**New provisional M-types of Streptococcus pyogenes Group A.** Provisional M-types 52 through 61 were assigned to strains of Group A streptococci submitted for confirmation. Streptococcal reference centers in London, Atlanta, Prague, and New York City participated in laboratory studies and agreed that criteria for provisional designation of new M-types were fulfilled. Studies were extended to demonstrate the feasibility of producing specific absorbed M-antisera for each new type and to recognize their occurrence in different geographic areas and clinical situations.

**Second International Streptococcal Type Distribution Survey.** The Second International Streptococcal Type Distribution Survey was conducted under the direction of W. Köhler. Fifteen countries participated. Representative strains of Group A streptococci collected from cases of pharyngitis, scarlet fever, and other streptococcal illnesses in each country were serotyped by T-agglutination and, if possible, M-precipitin tests. The distribution of types in relation to geographic areas and kind of illness was determined.

**Cooperative study of national reference laboratories in Streptococcus typing.** J. Rotta, Director of the World Health Organization's International Reference Centre for *Streptococcus* Typing, coordinated a study in which 15 reference laboratories typed and exchanged strains of Group A streptococci representing many serotypes. The purpose of the study was to compare the typing reactions obtained for identical strains in different laboratories.

**Streptococcal strains for producing grouping antisera.** Streptococcal strains used in various laboratories for producing antisera for groups B, C, D, G, and N were studied to determine which strains might be recommended for the routine production of antiserum to obtain uniformity of grouping reactions among streptococcus laboratories.

**Classification of nonhemolytic streptococci.** Several investigators studied strains of *Streptococcus mutans* and a variety of viridans and nonhemolytic streptococci to develop improved schema for identifying and classifying these organisms.

**Pneumococcal types in Denmark.** Information on pneumococcal types isolated from blood, spinal fluid, and pleural exudate during 1954–1969 in Denmark was compiled.

Max D. Moody, Secretary
R. E. O. Williams, Chairman