L-forms were induced by penicillin in three strains of Listeria monocytogenes out of 20 strains. These were stabilised after 5 passages on solid medium and did not revert into the bacterial form during subsequent 60 passages on media without an antibiotic. The colonies possessed characteristic morphology of L-forms. They were osmotically labile, did not grow at NaCl concentration below 1.5%. They required at least 1% of native serum, the optimum concentration being 10%. All strains produced weak haemolysis in a blood-containing me-
diurn similary as original bacteria. In the liquid medium, the L-forms grew in the form of a fine sediment. The growth of colonies on solid medium was inhibited by antisera against Listeria monocytogenes. L-forms are highly resistant to antibodies influencing the synthesis of the cell wall, however, to antibodies, which inhibit proteosynthesis, they are more sensitive than bacterial forms.