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Population.

The large Mayan Indian population of Guatemala is classified by the 21 native languages still in use which comprise 7 major groups. Within each major language group, ten persons from each of 4 communities were studied. Among the 120 persons examined to date, the following phenotype frequencies were encountered: MMS .333, MNS .225, MNs .200, MMs .166, NNS .041, NNs .033; P+ .708, P- .291; Kell + (K+) 0.000, K- 1.000; Kidd (80 cases) + (JK^a+) .700; Jk^a- .300; Duffy + (Fy^a+) .816, Fy^a- .183; Diego + (Di^a+) .300; Di^a- 0.700. For the 40 in whom the A-B-O and Rh systems were determined, frequencies were as follows: A, B and AB .000, O 1.000; CDe/CDe .425, CDE/cde .200, cDE/cDE .175, CDE/CDE .100, CDe/cde .050, CDE/CDe .025, cDe/cDE .025. The phenotypes found with the greatest frequency were O, MMS, CDe/CDe. The prevalence of the Di^a+ is one of the highest reported.

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