

America: Distribution of Blood Groups in Guatemalan Indians. --- The distribution of blood groups was studied with the expectation that they might be of assistance in interpreting the observed differences among racial and cultural groups in Central America. The complexity of the origin and history of the Indians of Guatemala is indicated by the 21 languages which are still in use and which comprise 7 major language groups.--- The seven arbitrary regions based on the major language groups were sampled to determine the blood types of culturally and linguistically distinct Indian groups. Three to four villages were included from each region and approximately 10 individuals were studied from each village. ---The differences in the frequencies of the genes studied were negligibly small among both the villages and the language groups. Consequently all data were pooled and the over-all frequencies calculated.--- Among 237 cases studied the frequencies of the O, A and B genes were 0.96, 0.03 and 0.01 respectively. Out of the 86 cases studied for M and N genes the frequencies were 0.78 and 0.22 respectively. From 235 cases analysed for the C, D and E loci the following chromosome frequencies were obtained: R_1 (CD ϕ) 0.48, R_2 (cDE) 0.28, R_z (CDE) 0.07, R_o (cDe) 0.06, r(cde) 0.06 and R (Cde) 0.05. These results show a predominance of the O, M, R_1 and R_2 genes in the Guatemalan Indian population.