

When bovine peripheral leucocytes were used in a migration inhibition test to detect sensitization to *Theileria parva* antigens, 76% of cattle that were exposed to *T. parva* antigens yielded sensitive cells. The reaction was most efficiently induced by use of living *T. parva*. Migration of cells from control cattle was not inhibited. In some cattle the presence of sensitive cells in the peripheral circulation persisted for up to 8 months after exposure to experimental *T. parva* infection. The significance of cells that are sensitive to *T. parva* antigens in East Coast fever is not known.