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Actinobacillosis in cattle due to *Actinobacillosis lignierersi* has not been reported from Sri Lanka previously. This paper presents the results of a detailed clinical and bacteriological study of two outbreaks of Actinobacillosis in two large cattle farms in the dry zone of Sri Lanka (Oyamaduwa Farm at Anuradhapura and Livestock Farm at Nikaweratiya). The herd at Oyamaduwa farm consisted of about 850 cattle of Sindhi, Sahiwal and Sinhala breeds. Nikaweratiya farm had about 1,000 heads of Khillari cattle. Both farms had cattle of all age groups (suckling calves to pregnant cows).

On clinical examination about 25% of the cattle at Oyamaduwa farm and a similar percentage at Nikaweratiya farm were found to be affected. The principal lesions were abscesses on lymph nodes. Mostly the sub maxillary, sub mandibular, cervical, prescapular and prefemoral lymph nodes were affected. At the initial stages, the lymph nodes were hypertrophied and could be observed as raised, circumscribed nodules having the size of a nutmeg. Those eventually enlarged to the size of a tennis ball and developed into abscesses. The abscesses extruded a copious amount of thick creamy, non foetid, finely granular pus when incised. No lesions were observed on the tongue or on any other organs except that three animals which died at Nikaweratiya farm had multiple open and encapsulated abscesses on the lungs and liver. The general body condition of the animals at Oyamaduwa farm was average to poor and the animals at Nikaweratiya farm were in poor condition.

Actinobacillosis lignierersi organism was isolated from the pus by culturing on blood agar. Sugar reactions of several isolates from both farms showed that all isolates were identical. Treatment with sodium iodide to one group and with a combination of Penicillin and Streptomycin to another group showed that the latter treatment was more effective and economical.