TABLE I

EMERGENCE OF *Contarinia Oregonensis* LARVAE FROM DOUGLAS-FIR CONE SCALES UNDER DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE CONDITIONS

Temperature (°C.)	Moisture*	No. of larvae		
		Total	Emerged	
			No.	%
0	1	49	0	0
	2	46	2	4.3
	3	89	74	64.2
	4	61	51	82.0
5	1	45	0	0
	2	24	5	20.8
	3	67	60	89.5
	4	73	65	88.0
10	1	61	0	0
	2	43	10	23.2
	3	54	46	85.2
	4	45	43	95.5
15	1	24	0	0
	2	39	16	41.0
	3	39	22	56.4
	4	43	30	69.8
20	1	42	0	0
	2	29	1	3.4
	3	33	11	33.3
	4	57	27	47.4

* 1. Dry; 2. Moist; 3. Wet; 4. Saturated.

TABLE II

COMPARISON OF EMERGENCE AT FOUR MOISTURE LEVELS

Moisture level	1	2	3	4
Per cent emerged	0	18.5	65.7	76.5

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF EMERGENCE AT FIVE TEMPERATURES

Temperature (0°C.)	0	5	10	15	20
Per cent emerged	37.6	49.6	51.0	41.8	21.0

Nematode Assays of some Forest and Nursery Soils in British Columbia.—In a project conducted by the Plant Pathology Laboratory at Saanichton and the Forest Pathology Unit in Victoria, soil samples from forest nurseries at Campbell River, Duncan, New Westminster, and Cranbrook, and from the West Kootenay forest region were examined in 1958 for the presence of plant-parasitic nematodes.

Twenty-one sites in the West Kootenay region were sampled five times at monthly intervals. Small populations of ring nematodes, *Criconemoides* spp. (pathogenic), were found in 65 of 104 samples, representing 20 sites. Saprogenous nematodes included species of the following genera: *Alaimus, Aphelenchoides, Cephalobus, Cervidellus, Chiloplacus, Diplogaster, Dorylaimus, Mononchus, Pungentus, Rhabditis, Tylenchus,* and *Wilsonema.*

Duncan, Campbell River, New Westminster, and Cranbrook nurseries were sampled only once during the summer. Trace populations of *Xiphinema* sp. (pathogenic), were found in one sample from Duncan and in one sample from Campbell River. No plant-parasitic nematodes were found in samples from New Westminster or Cranbrook. Saprogenous nematodes from forest nurseries included the following genera: *Aphelenchus, Aphelenchoides, Cervidellus, Chiloplacus, Diplogaster, Dorylaimus, Mononchus, Rhabditis,* and *Tylenchus.*

In all the samples, nematodes of both parasitic and saprogenous genera were much less numerous than in agricultural soils. The results suggest that plant-parasitic nematodes are not a disturbance factor in the areas examined.—P. J. Salisbury, Victoria Forest Biology Laboratory, and J. E. Bosher, Saanichton Plant Pathology Laboratory.

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