

TABLE 5
QUALITATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF NEMATODES IN FIVE TYPICAL MACQUARIE I. SOILS

Species	Species Occurring in Samples				
	Bog Soil Upland Herbfield	Peat. <i>Poa</i> Association Coast	Peat. Upland Herbfield	Peat. <i>Poa</i> Association Slopes	Bog Peat Lowland Herbfield
<i>Dorylaimus carteri</i> ..	×		×	×	
<i>Monhystera vulgaris</i> ..	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Monhystera filiformis</i> ? ..			×		
<i>Prismatolaimus dolichurus</i> ..	×		×	×	×
<i>Rhabditis</i> sp.	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Plectus cirratus</i>	×			×	
<i>Dorylaimus</i> sp.	×				
<i>Dorylaimus</i> sp.				×	
<i>Monhystera</i> sp.				×	
<i>Teratocephalus terrestris</i> ..	×				
<i>Cephalobus</i> sp.	×				
<i>Tylenchus</i> sp.			×	×	×
<i>Alaimus</i> sp.			×	×	
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> sp. ..				×	
Undetermined spp. (12)					

Although only 94 individuals were examined, they give some idea of the qualitative character and quantitative distribution of the species of nematodes in five typical Macquarie I. soils. These findings are presented in Table 5. The common species were *Dorylaimus carteri* Bastian, *Monhystera vulgaris* De Man, *Prismatolaimus dolichurus* De Man, *Rhabditis* sp., and *Dorylaimus* sp. Seven of the species were found in only one soil and only two species were common to every locality. Seven of the 10 listed genera have been recorded by other workers as probable bacterial feeders and all the dominant species belong to this group except *Dorylaimus carteri*, which is a suspected algal feeder. It is clear that the quantitative distribution may be largely dependent upon the character of the microflora in any given environment.