Nematodes of many types are found abundantly in turf, apparently in all areas of the world. Many of the early nematologists, such as DeMan of Holland, reported prior to 1900 on the occurrence of nematodes, parasitic or otherwise, from meadow lands. Such species as *Pratylenchus pratensis* (De Man) Filipjev, and *Rotylenchus uniformis* (De Man) Filipjev, were described from meadow habitats. However, the early work was taxonomic, and only recently has attention been directed toward nematodes as pathogens of turfgrasses.

Research into the pathogenic capabilities of the so-called ectoparasitic nematodes by Christie et al. (1952, 1954), Christie and Perry (1951), and Perry (1953a) made possible an understanding of nematode damage to turfgrasses in Florida. Subsequently, the introduction of the relatively nonphytotoxic nematicides containing 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) and O-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)O,O-diethylphosphorothioate (V-C 13) provided nematologists with chemical tools for demonstrating the effects of nematodes through control. Numerous trial applications of these nematicides and others were made in Florida during the period 1952-55, and in most cases significant growth response was noted. Gradually the use of nematicides on golf greens and home lawns has become a standard practice in certain parts of Florida where high quality turf is desired.

For the most part, experimental tests to determine the type and extent of nematode damage to most grasses have not been conducted. However, the pathogenicity of a few parasites has been established on several major turfgrasses. Perry et al. (1959) proved that a spiral nematode, *Helicotylenchus digonicus* Perry, causes severe injury to Kentucky bluegrass in Wisconsin. Sledge (1962) and several subsequent workers have shown that the pseudo root-knot nematode, *Hypostrongylus graminis*, of turfgrasses is highly injurious to several grasses. DiEdwardo and Perry (1964) proved that the cyst nematode, *Heterodera lanceolata* DiEdwardo and Perry, is an important pathogen of St. Augustinegrass (Fig. 1). Similarity of symptoms produced on row crops with those on turfgrasses by such pests as the sting nematodes, *Belonolaimus longicaud-