

The results from these trials show that sterilization by burning either antbed or wood is still the most effective method of seedbed treatment for tobacco. Methyl bromide fumigation, which gave good control of both nematodes and weeds, may prove a satisfactory substitute. The seedlings from methyl bromide treated plots, however, were inferior in size to those from the burnt plots. The economic significance of this difference is now being studied in related seedbed and field trials.

EDB at the rate used controlled nematodes but not weeds.

“Vapam 4-S” gave satisfactory weed control but did not control nematodes.

REFERENCES.

- HANEY, T. G. 1950. Chemicals for the control of weeds and nematodes in tobacco seedbeds. *J. Aust. Inst. Agric. Sci.* 16: 109.
- PONT, W. 1956. Tobacco diseases in Queensland. *Qd Agric. J.* 82: 635-640.
- SMITH, W. A. 1957. Root-knot nematode control investigations in tobacco in Queensland. *Qd J. Agric. Sci.* 14: 155-165.

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ERRATA.

“A Survey of the Incidence of Copper Deficiency in Dairy Cattle in Coastal Queensland South of Brisbane.”

Owing to misinterpretation of the legend of a map, an error appeared in the above paper published in Vol. 14, No. 1 of this Journal.

The first paragraph under “IV. Discussion” on page 25 should read as follows:—

“Skerman (1952) mapped the alluvia of streams in south-eastern Queensland. These are shown as rising in the tertiary basalts of the hinterland but the alluvium is highly siliceous, being derived mainly from old metamorphics, mesozoic sediments of sandstone type, or redistributed marine sands of recent age. These soils are periodically inundated by floods and drainage is a serious problem. Due to their origin they are generally of low fertility and acid to strongly acid in reaction. This, together with poor pasture management, has led to the invasion of sown pastures of paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) by narrow-leaved carpet grass (*Axonopus affinis*). White clover has persisted rather more than paspalum, but both are now dominated by the more aggressive carpet grass. This is particularly true in the alluvial areas towards the mouths of rivers, where drainage is a major problem.

“Toxicity of the Leaves of *Macrozamia* spp. for Cattle.”

Line 27 on page 51 of Vol. 14, No. 2, of this Journal should read:

“reported here the horn was not affected, and it is thought that in the field damage”.