Research on the elk lungworm, Dictyocaulus sp., was conducted briefly during January, May and July of 1973.

Sampling techniques, modified during the 1972 season, were again followed in 1973. Sixty gram fecal samples were found to be near the optimum size for determining the presence of Dictyocaulus larvae in elk feces. During January and early February only about 15% of the elk on the refuge carried lungworm burdens. During late May and early June the "spring rise" in lungworm incidence was noted but that was only slightly above 50% positive. That level was about 24% less than the level reached in June 1972.

The past summer (1973) was the second consecutive summer that elk had been driven off the refuge in spring and the refuge was subsequently free of elk for the summer months.

Elk lung pathology associated with Dictyocaulus has been described by the writer and a journal manuscript will be submitted after research work in the spring and summer of 1974.

Big Game Ridge elk were carrying the same or slightly greater lungworm burden than during 1972.
Fig. 1 Per cent incidence of elk lungworm *Dictyocaulus* sp. in 60 g. fecal samples from Teton elk during 1972 (solid line) and 1973 (broken line).