

BOTANY SECTION

Compiled by Richard E. Weaver, Jr., Ph.D.

For this period, 89 specimens were submitted to the Botany Section for identification, and 795 were received from other sections for identification/name verification for a total of 884. Also during this period, 22 specimens were added to the herbarium. Some of the samples sent in for identification are discussed below.

Ardisia japonica (Thunb.) Bl. (A genus of approximately 250 species distributed through the tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions of the world except for Africa.) Myrsinaceae. **Japanese ardisia, marlberry.** This attractive plant is common in rich woods at low elevations throughout much of Japan, into Korea, eastern China and Taiwan. It spreads by means of woody underground stems and makes a rather dense cover. The woody aerial stems are erect, unbranched and reach a height of 30 cm. The glossy evergreen leaves are elliptic to oblong, acute at both ends, finely serrate along the margins and 6-10 cm in length; they are generally opposite, but are often clustered at the tips of the stems in an apparent whorl. Three to five white or pinkish star-shaped flowers about 1 cm across are borne in short-stalked, axillary umbels. These flowers are followed by bright red berries which persist over the winter. Two other exotic species of *Ardisia* (*A. crenata* Sims and *A. elliptica* Thunb.) have become serious pests in Florida, but this species is well-behaved in cultivation and is not invasive. Although several forms of Japanese ardisia with variegated leaves or compact habit are more popular in gardens than is the wild type, none are commonly cultivated in Florida, where they would be suitable only in the northern part of the state. (Gadsden County; B2005-78; Floyd J. McHenry; 13 February 2005.) (Mabberley 1997; Ohwi 1965.)

Asclepias curassavica L. (A genus of ca. 100 species native to North and Central America, mostly in the United States; a few species are naturalized in the Old World.) Asclepiadaceae. **Scarlet milkweed, bloodflower.** Native to South America, this familiar plant has become naturalized throughout the tropics and subtropics. In the United States, it is established in South and Central Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California, as well as in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It grows to more than a meter tall, becoming almost shrubby in frost-free areas. As far north as Gainesville, Florida, it is killed to the crown in winter, while in colder climates it is killed outright and must be grown as an annual. Like most milkweeds, it has opposite leaves and milky sap in most of its tissues. In this species, the leaves are lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, 8 – 16 cm long and only 1.5 – 3 cm broad. Also, like most other milkweeds, the flowers are borne in stalked, axillary umbels. The flowers themselves are quite complicated in their structure, with an inconspicuous calyx; a conspicuous corolla with five red, reflexed lobes; a central column (gynostegium) made up of the fused stamens and style; and a yellow corona, with five hood-like lobes, surrounding the gynostegium. The flowers of all milkweeds are attractive to butterflies, particularly the monarch and queen, and the foliage serves as the only larval food for these two species. *Asclepias curassavica* is one of the most brightly colored of the milkweeds, as well as one of the easiest to grow. Because of the increasing popularity of butterfly

gardening, it has become a popular ornamental plant. (Miami-Dade County; B2005-34; Misael E. Igarza; 21 January 2005.) (Mabberley 1997; Gilman 1999.)

Fumaria officinalis L. (A genus of 50 species native from Europe to Central Asia and the Himalayas, with an outlier in the high mountains of East Africa.) Fumariaceae. **Drug fumitory.** This delicate-appearing weed is native throughout most of Europe into western Siberia and western Asia and is widely naturalized in parts of all of the continents, except Antarctica, of course. In North America, it is scattered from Alaska through much of Canada and the United States, but not in the desert Southwest. In subtropical climates, it flowers year-round, but in northern Florida, it is a winter annual with the seeds germinating in the fall or early winter and plants maturing and flowering in the late winter or early spring. This attractive plant with sprawling stems and finely divided, fernlike, grayish foliage seldom grows more than 70 cm tall. The inflorescence is a raceme of 1 cm long, more or less tubular flowers, pink with darker tips. The name “fumitory” is derived from the Latin *fumus terrae*, or “smoke of the earth,” due supposedly to the smoke-like odor of some species or from the wispy grayish foliage, fancifully resembling a puff of smoke. The “drug” part of the common name alludes to the plant’s history of medicinal uses from treating arthritis, leprosy and digestive disorders to clearing the skin of unwanted freckles. Although not a noxious weed in this country, *Fumaria officinalis* is a serious pest in cereal crops around the world, as well as in flax fields in Argentina and sugar beet fields in Bulgaria. (Hillsborough County; B2005-42; Gay M. Fortier; 20 January 2005.) (http://www.wssa.net/photo/larrymitich_info/fumitory.html.)

Koelreuteria elegans (Seeman) A.C. Smith (A genus of three species native from Korea through eastern China to Taiwan; one species naturalized in Japan.) Sapindaceae. **Flamegold, golden raintree.** This native of Taiwan and Fiji is the least hardy of the three species of golden raintrees. In the United States, it is suitable as an ornamental only in peninsular Florida and the warmer sections of Texas, Arizona and California. When mature, it forms a somewhat irregularly-shaped, evergreen tree about 10-12 m tall. The large alternate leaves are bipinnately compound, with lanceolate to narrowly elliptic leaflets that are 5-8 cm long, acuminate at the apex and uneven at the base, with serrate margins. Large loose, upright panicles of small, bright yellow flowers are borne during late summer into fall, when no other trees are blooming. The flowers are followed by papery, three-valved capsules that turn pink before maturity and are almost as showy as the flowers. Because of its late season interest, this is a popular ornamental although it often produces large numbers of spontaneous seedlings and has the potential to become invasive. (Flagler County; B2005-22; Shelley M. Wayte; 14 January 2005.) (Dirr 1990; Gilman and Watson 1993; Mabberley 1997.)

Nymphaea x daubenyana W.T. Baxter *ex* Daubeny. (A cosmopolitan genus of about 50 species.) Nymphaeaceae. **Tropical waterlily.** This is a garden hybrid between two African species, *N. caerulea* Savigny and *N. micrantha* Guill. & Perrier. It is almost exclusively represented in cultivation by the cultivar ‘Dauben.’ This has been called the “perfect” water lily. It is remarkably cold-hardy, surviving in USDA Zone 8b, and it thrives in artificial ponds of all sizes. In fact, it is one of the best tropical water lilies

for small ponds or tub gardens. The plants are viviparous, producing plantlets on the attractive brown-blotched leaves where the petiole is attached. The fragrant, smallish flowers have numerous pale blue petals and appear year-round here in north-central Florida if the winter is not too severe. This water lily has naturalized in four Florida counties, from Nassau to Lee. Since it is viviparous, it has the potential to become invasive. Growers should be very careful not to let it escape. (Lake County; B2005-53; Russell Adams; 29 January 2005.) (Huxley 1992; <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>.)

Rumohra adiantiformis (Forst.f.) Ching. (A genus of seven species, primarily in Madagascar, but one species widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere.) Dryopteridaceae. **Leatherleaf fern, iron fern.** This is a widespread fern, occurring mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, from New Zealand and Australia to New Guinea, Madagascar, South Africa and Chile, with extensions into northern South America, Central America and Bermuda. On the last island, it is extremely rare, the last native population consisting of about a half-dozen plants. It is not native in Florida, but it has become sparingly naturalized in five counties, Marion being the northernmost. As might be expected from such a widespread plant, this fern is variable, particularly in size, dissection of the fronds, and habit (being either epiphytic or terrestrial in nature). The plant grows from a creeping rhizome and makes an attractive ground cover. The leathery, glossy, broadly triangular fronds stand from 0.5-1.5 m tall and are either bi-pinnate or tri-pinnate. The width of the segments is variable. The large and conspicuous sori, covered by a peltate indusium, are borne on the veins on the undersides of the fronds. This attractive fern is frequently cultivated, primarily as a basket plant, but it does well in a shady spot in the garden, surviving temperatures as low as 20 degrees F. Its leathery fronds hold up well when cut, and as a result, it is probably the most extensively used fern in floral arrangements. (Flagler County; B2005-23; Shelly M. Wayte; 14 January 2005.) (Hoshizaki and Moran 2001; Jones 1987; Wunderlin and Hansen 2000.)

Sesbania vesicaria (Jacq.) Ell. (A genus of 50 species native to the warm parts of the world.) Leguminosae/Fabaceae. **Bladderpod, bagpod.** This plant is often classified in its own genus, *Glottidium* Desv., distinguished from *Sesbania* on characteristics of the pod. It is native to the West Indies and along the Coastal Plain in the southeastern United States from North Carolina to Texas, and then to Oklahoma and Arkansas. It is found essentially throughout Florida, where it is a conspicuous component of the vegetation surrounding ponds, marshes and other wetlands. This annual herb, usually seen with an unbranched stem 2-3 m tall, has alternate even-pinnate leaves that are 10-15 cm long with 10 – 20 pairs of oblong leaflets 2-3 cm long. Small yellow flowers tinged with red are borne in axillary racemes or panicles in late summer. The flowers are followed by flattened, oblong or elliptic, 1-2 seeded pods which persist on the plants after the leaves have fallen. At least the seeds, but probably other portions of the plants as well, are quite poisonous to humans and livestock. Symptoms such as weakness, rapid pulse and difficult breathing appear about a day after ingestion, and death may follow. (Alachua County; B2005-18; Joseph S. Beckwith; 13 January 2005.) (Isely 1990; Perkins and Payne 1978; Wilbur 1963.)

Viola sororia Willd. (A genus of ca. 400 species nearly cosmopolitan in distribution, with a preponderance in the North Temperate Zone and in the Andes.) Violaceae.

Common blue violet, woolly blue violet. Few plants have had as tortuous a taxonomic and nomenclatural history as this beautiful little violet. In a recent revision of the stemless blue violets of North America, 32 synonyms were listed for this species, including *V. affinis* LeConte, *V. floridana* Brainerd and *V. papilionacea* Pursh. This is a very widespread plant, occurring in nearly every state in the United States (including Alaska), every Canadian province and sparingly in northern Mexico. It grows in a variety of habitats, from open woods to pastures, lawns, bogs and rocky lake shores. The plants usually grow from a superficial fleshy rhizome which can spread rapidly. The leaves are dark green and either triangular or heart-shaped. Flowers arise directly from the rhizome and are typical for a violet, with two erect upper petals; two lateral petals with tufts of hairs at their bases; and a somewhat enlarged lower petal, the base of which is usually white with dark purple veins. Color varies from deep violet to pale violet or white. At the end of the flowering season, usually late spring, the plants produce inconspicuous green flowers at their base. These cleistogamous flowers do not open, but are self-pollinating and produce abundant seeds; the resulting seedlings can be so abundant as to become pests. Despite its somewhat weedy nature, this plant is often cultivated in shady gardens. Several cultivars are known including 'Confederate' with pale violet flowers streaked with dark violet that appear grayish and 'Freckles' with pale flowers flecked with purple. (Sarasota County; B2005-77; Karen L. Etchells; 15 February 2005.) (McKinney 1992.)

REFERENCES

- Dirr, M. A. 1990. Manual of woody landscape plants, 4th edition. Stipes Publishing Company, Champaign, Illinois. 1,007 p.
- Gilman, E.F. and D.G. Watson. 1993. *Koelreuteria elegans*, flamegold. Fact Sheet ST-337, Department of Environmental Horticulture, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). Gainesville, Florida. 3 p.
- Gilman, E.F. 1999. *Asclepias curassavica*. Fact Sheet FPS-49, Department of Environmental Horticulture, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). Gainesville, Florida. 3 p.
- Hoshizaki, B.J. and R.C. Moran. 2001. Fern grower's manual. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. 604 p.
- Huxley, A.J. (editor). 1992. The new Royal Horticultural Society dictionary of gardening. 4 volumes. Macmillan Press. London, England. 3,240 p.
- Isely, D. 1990. Leguminosae. Vascular flora of the Southeastern United States, volume 3. The University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 258 p.
- Jones, D.L. 1987. Encyclopedia of ferns. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. 433 p.
- Mabberley, D.J. 1997. The plant book, 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, England. 858 p.
- McKinney, L.E. 1992. A taxonomic revision of the acaulescent blue violets (*Viola*) of North America. Sida, Botanical Miscellany, number 7. Botanical Research Institute of Texas. Ft. Worth, Texas. 60 p.
- Ohwi, J. 1965. Flora of Japan. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C. 1,067 p.

- Perkins, K.D. and W.W. Payne. 1978. Guide to the poisonous and irritant plants of Florida. Circular 441, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). Gainesville, Florida. 88 p.
- Wilbur, R. L. 1963. The leguminous plants of North Carolina. Technical Bulletin #151. North Carolina Experiment Station. Raleigh, North Carolina. 294 p.
- Wunderlin, R.P. and B.F. Hansen. 2000. Flora of Florida, volume 1: pteridophytes and gymnosperms University Press of Florida. Gainesville, Florida. 365 p.

ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

Compiled by Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.

For the month of January, there were 631 samples, consisting of 20,893+ specimens. In February, there were 377 samples, consisting of 17,068+ specimens. Some of the samples are listed below:

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Cuphea hyssopifolia (false heather) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A severe infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-93; Olga Garcia; 3 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Brunfelsia sp. (yesterday, today, and tomorrow) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-531; Hevys Guerrero; 28 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Camellia japonica (camellia) -- *Lepidosaphes camelliae* Hoke, **camellia scale**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Jacksonville (Duval County; E2005-464; John A. Smith, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 25 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Cestrum nocturnum (night-blooming jasmine) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-403; Haydee L. Escobar; 21 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (hibiscus) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green) -- **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-126; Leslie J. Wilber; 6 January 2005). A slight infestation was found at a discount store in Kissimmee (Osceola County; E2005-921; Terrence D. Williams; 17 February 2005). Both finds are NEW DPI COUNTY RECORDS.

Petrea volubilis (purple wreath, queen's wreath) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-6390; Haydee L. Escobar; 9 September 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

FOREST AND SHADE TREES:

Ficus aurea (Florida strangler fig) -- *Tetraleurodes fici* Quaintance & Baker, **a whitefly**: A slight infestation was found at a nursery in Moore Haven (Glades County; E2005-386; Lori A. Richards; 19 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Juniperus sp. (juniper) -- *Carulaspis juniperi* (Bouche), **juniper scale**: A moderate infestation was found at a nursery in Quincy (Gadsden County; E2005-512; Ben Cecil, University of Florida, IFAS, North Florida Research and Education Center; 13 January 2005). NEW DPI STATE RECORD. This juniper scale is more common in northern states and neighboring southeastern states than in Florida, where it is likely to be only a minor pest. Morphologically, it is very similar to minute cypress scale (*C. minima*). (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

CITRUS:

Citrus sp. (citrus) -- *Paraleyrodes minei* Iaccarino, a **whitefly**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Altamonte Springs (Seminole County; E2005-786; Oscar Orta, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 14 February 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This whitefly was detected in Florida in 1991 and is considered to be a potential pest of citrus and tropical fruit trees. Parasitoids for this whitefly are established and generally keep populations suppressed (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

WEEDS AND GRASSES:

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (carrotwood, tuckeroo tree) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Tamarac (Broward County; E2005-378; Olga L. Izaguirre; 13 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Ficus microcarpa (Cuban laurel, Indian laurel, Chinese banyan, laurel rubber) -- *Greenidea ficicola* Takahashi, **an Asian ficus aphid**: A slight infestation was found on a plant at Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens in Delray Beach (Palm Beach County; E2005-976; Julieta Brambila, USDA/APHIS/PPQ and Soo Suh, visiting Korean scholar; 27 February 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Ricinus communis (castorbean) -- *Astiosoma flaveolum* Coquillet, **an asteid fly**: A specimen was collected at an IFAS unit in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-165; Michael E. Meadows, DPI/CAPS; 6 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. Although this fly has been reported earlier in Florida, this is the first Florida specimen of this genus and species in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

NATIVE AND NATURALIZED PLANTS:

Avicennia germinans (black mangrove) -- *Planicoccus citri* (Risso), **citrus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found along Rickenbacker Causeway in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-469; Keith J. Richardson; 26 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Chrysophyllum oliviforme (satin leaf) -- *Mylloceris undatus* Marshall, a **weevil**: A slight infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-374; Olga Garcia; 19 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Myrica cerifera (wax myrtle, southern bayberry) -- *Inglisia vitrea* Cockerell, **glassy scale**: A severe infestation was found on plants in Everglades National Park (Monroe County; E2005-338; Olga Garcia and Edward T. Putland; 16 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This species is somewhat common on wax myrtles in Central Florida. Usually, plants can support a rather large population of this scale (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

Pluchea carolinensis (cure for all) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A moderate infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-187; Walter G. Ceballos; 11 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Thalia geniculata (bent alligator-flag, fire-flag) -- *Oligonychus grypus* Baker & Pritchard, a **spider mite**: A moderate infestation was found on one of three plants at the DPI Biological Control Laboratory in Ft. Pierce (St. Lucie County; E2005-740; Phillip C.

Lake; 10 February 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD. This is a recently discovered exotic species, usually found on grasses and considered a pest of sugarcane (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn).

Magnolia virginiana (sweet bay) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A severe infestation was found in Everglades National Park (Monroe County; E2005-336; Olga Garcia and Edward T. Putland; 16 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Pinus taeda (loblolly pine) -- *Setoptus strobilus* Keifer, **an eriophyid mite**: A slight infestation was found on five of 35 plants at a nursery in Jacksonville (Duval County; E2004-7357; Flewellyn W. Podris; 28 October 2004). NEW DPI STATE RECORD for the genus. This species causes "rusting" of the needles and is known previously from Michigan and West Virginia (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn).

Quercus sp. (oak) -- *Coptotermes gestroi* (Wasmann), **Asian subterranean termite**: An infestation was found at a residence in Ft. Lauderdale (Broward County; E2005-959; William A. Thiel; 23 February 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

FOOD AND CROP PLANTS:

Cajanus cajan (pigeonpea, gandules, Congo bean, gungo bean) -- *Melanagromyza obtusa* (Malloch), **pigeonpea pod fly**: A slight infestation was found in Wauchula (Hardee County; E2005-305; Cecilia Carrero, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 12 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Garcinia mangostana (mangosteen) -- *Velataspis anasterias* nr. Ferris, **an armored scale**: An infestation was found at Bal Harbour (Miami-Dade County; E2005-529; Carlos M. Pelegrin; 28 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Lactuca sativa (lettuce, Romaine lettuce, leaf lettuce) -- *Amauromyza maculosa* (Malloch), **a leafminer fly**: Adults were reared from an infestation found at a commercial experimental farm in Vero Beach (Indian River County; E2005-583; Kathleen Lovelace, farm employee; 29 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD; NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This fly is widespread in the eastern USA, the Caribbean and into Central and South America. It has many previously recorded Asteraceae hosts, but not *Lactuca* (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

Mangifera indica (mango) -- *Tegonotus mangiferae* (Keifer) and *Diptilomiopus pamithus* (Boczek & Chandrapatya), **eriophyid mites**: A moderate infestation was found on two of two plants at an IFAS unit in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7821; Rita Duncan, University of Florida, IFAS, Tropical Research and Education Center; 7 December 2004). Both mites are NEW DPI STATE RECORDS. *Tegonotus mangiferae* was described originally from Hawaii. It is reported to cause "rust" on the undersides of leaves. *Diptilomiopus pamithus* is also a NEW USA RECORD. It was described originally from Thailand (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn).

Manilkara roxburghiana (manilkara) -- *Vinsonia stellifera* (Westwood), **stellate scale** and *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A moderate infestation was found in Miami Beach (Miami-Dade County; E2005-508; Olga Garcia; 24 January 2005). Both records are NEW DPI HOST RECORDS.

Oncoba spinosa (oncoba, fried-egg tree) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A severe infestation was found at the DPI office in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-6428; Haydee L. Escobar; 14 September 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Pouteria sapota (mamey sapote, mamey colorado, mamme sapote) -- *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell), **woolly whitefly**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Punta Gorda (Charlotte County; E2005-387; David L. Renz; USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 21 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Solanum tuberosum (potato, Irish potato, papa, patata) -- *Ferrisia virgata* (Cockerell), **striped mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-315; Frederick J. Hubbard; 14 January 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD. This is a common mealybug usually associated with ornamentals, but it is quite polyphagous (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

INSECT DETECTION:

Acanthocephala femorata (Fabricius), **biglegged bug**: A specimen was found on a palm tree at a nursery in Moore Haven (Glades County; E2005-734; Lori A. Richards and Jo Ann Pate; 9 February 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Chondrocerca laticornis Laporte, **a leaffooted bug**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap in Auburndale (Polk County; E2005-564; Nick D. Szanyi, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 31 January 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Curtara insularis (Caldwell), **ringspot leafhopper**: A specimen was collected in a Jackson trap in Sarasota (Sarasota County; E2005-162; Frank B. Williams, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 6 January 2005). Another specimen was collected in a sweep sample in a vacant lot in Pompano Beach (Broward County; E2005-630; Eduardo M. Varona and Joseph S. Beckwith; 3 February 2005). Both finds are NEW DPI COUNTY RECORDS.

Geocoris floridanus Blatchley, **a bigeyed bug**: Specimens were found in weeds near a tile warehouse in Pompano Beach (Broward County; E2005-650; Eduardo M. Varona and Joseph S. Beckwith; 3 February 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Latrodectus hasselti Thorell, **redback widow**: A specimen was collected in Ft. Lauderdale from a yacht built in Perth, Australia (Broward County; E2005-178; owner; November 2004). INTERCEPTION. This species occurs from Southeast Asia to Australia and New Zealand. It produces venom that is comparable to that of the native black widow (Dr. G.B. Edwards).

Lyctoxylon sp., **a bostrichid beetle**: Specimens were found in bamboo plant stakes imported from China in Lee (Madison County; E2005-106; Stephen P. Beidler; 4 January 2005). Another specimen was found in a Lindgren funnel trap inside the warehouse of a bamboo importer in Lakeland (Polk County; E2005-207; Michael Patterson, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 20 December 2004). These finds are both INTERCEPTIONS. This genus is not established in the United States, but it has been intercepted in the past (Dr. Michael C. Thomas).

Rhagoletis osmanthi Bush, **a tephritid fly**: A specimen was collected in a Jackson trap in Winter Springs (Seminole County; E2005-14; Eugene M. Monaghan, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 27 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This species is rarely collected. The host is *Osmanthus americanus* fruit (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

Tomoplagia obliqua (Say), **a tephritid fly**: A specimen was collected in a Jackson trap in grapefruit in Punta Gorda (Charlotte County; E2005-118; Cecilia E. Beamish, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 30 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

NEMATODOLOGY SECTION
Compiled by Janete A. Brito, Ph.D. and Renato, N. Inserra, Ph.D.

A total of 3,434 samples (3,079 for morphological and 355 for molecular identifications) were processed in January and February 2005. Details are shown below:

<p>Certification and Regulatory Samples:</p> <p>Multi-state Certification for National and International Export.....2,205 California Certification606 Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)88 Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications) 59</p>	<p>Other Samples:</p> <p>Plant Problems..... 24 Intrastate Survey, Random 97</p> <p>Molecular Identifications* 355</p> <p><small>*The majority of these analyses involved root-knot nematode species.</small></p>
--	---

Nematodes of Special Interest

Nematodes of special interest detected and/or identified in January and February 2005:

Gossypium sp. (cotton) - *Hoplolaimus seinhorsti* Luc, 1958, **a lance nematode** was found infecting roots of this agricultural crop growing in a greenhouse (Gadsden County, N05-00241, Jim R. Rich, University of Florida, IFAS, North Florida Research and Education Center, 18 February 2005). *Hoplolaimus seinhorsti* is an established nematode pest of crops in north Florida. However, it is less common than *H. galeatus*, which is a damaging pest of turf and corn in Florida. The distribution and damaging effects of *H. seinhorsti* on cotton in Florida are not known.

Salix x sepulcralis (golden weeping willow) - *Meloidogyne mayaguensis* Rammah and Hirschmann, 1988, **a root-knot nematode**, was found infecting the roots of this plant (Alachua County, N04-00721, Christine A. Zamora, 5 May 2004). Egg masses collected from the females nematodes were transferred to tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) seedlings in a bioassay test in order to obtain suitable material for nematode identification. This finding is a NEW HOST RECORD.

COLLECTORS SUBMITTING FIVE OR MORE SAMPLES THAT WERE PROCESSED FOR NEMATODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 2005:

Anderson, James L. 289	Ochoa, Ana L. 153
Bailey, W. Wayne 29	Pate, Jo Ann 76
Beidler, Steven. 149	Phillips, Tom L. 13
Jarrett, Raymond C. 7	Qiao, Ping..... 138
LeBoutillier, Karen W. 325	Robinson, William L. 96
Morrison, Harry L. 5	Salisbury, Thomas L. 153
	Stone, Carrie S. 81

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Compiled by: Robert Leahy

For this period, the Plant Pathology Section received and processed 1,166 specimens. These included 649 pathology, 11 miscellaneous, 19 soil, and 23 bee samples. Full pathogenicity tests for citrus canker were performed on 15 samples. Visual inspection for citrus canker was conducted on 43 samples from Southeast Florida, 100 from Southwest Gulf Coast Florida, 40 from Central Gulf Coast Florida, 262 from Central Florida, and four from North Florida.

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS AND PALMS:

- Ixora coccinea* (ixora) -- *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *maculifoliigardeniae*, **bacterial leaf spot**: Collected at a dooryard in Lake Worth (Palm Beach County, 28 February 2005, Thomas S. Everett, P2005-00777).
- Jatropha* sp. (jatropha) -- *Phakopsora jatrophiicola*, **leaf rust**: Collected at a dooryard in Lantana (Palm Beach County, 4 February 2005, James C. Lee, P2005-00399).
- Plumeria* sp. (plumeria) -- *Coleosporium plumeriae*, **leaf rust**: Collected at a seed company in Orange Park (Clay County, 12 January 2005, Sol F. Looker and Joseph S. Beckwith, P2005-00125).
- Codiaeum variegatum* (croton) -- *Kutilakesa pironii*, **fungal stem gall**: Collected at a greenhouse in Apopka (Orange County, 6 January 2005, Tirzah M. Lyons, P2005-00109).
- Viburnum odoratissimum* (sweet viburnum) -- *Botrytis cinerea* & *Plasmopara viburni*, **gray mold** and **downy mildew**: Collected at a landscape company in Gainesville (Alachua County, 17 February 2005, company employee, P2005-00487). NEW HOST RECORD.
- Viburnum* sp. (viburnum) -- *Plasmopara viburni*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a nursery in Dade City (Pasco County, 7 February 2005, C. Thornhill and John P. Tice, P2005-00396).
- Viburnum suspensum* (viburnum) -- *Plasmopara viburni*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a nursery in MacClenny (Baker County, 25 January 2005, M. Janie Echols, P2005-00337).
- Prunus caroliniana* (cherry laurel) -- *Phloeosporella padi*, **fungal leaf spot**: Collected on the roadside in Tampa (Hillsborough County, 17 February 2005, Amy R. Simington and Jim R. Martin, P2005-00506).
- Hibiscus* sp. (hibiscus) -- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *malvacearum*, **bacterial blight**: Collected at a garden in Rockledge (Baker County, 8 February 2005, Christine J. Frere and J. Brooks Shelly, P2005-00419).
- Chamaedorea cataractarum* (cat palm) -- *Sclerotium rolfsii*, **Southern blight**: Collected at a seed supply store in Lake Worth (Palm Beach County, 3 February 2005, Thomas S. Everett, P2005-00339).
- Nerium oleander* (oleander) -- *Pseudocercospora neriella*, **fungal leaf spot**: Collected in an urban forest (Orange County, 31 January 2005, Uday Yadav, P2005-00224).

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Antirrhinum majus (snapdragon) -- *Peronospora antirrhini*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a nursery in Atlantic Beach (Duval County, 28 February 2005, company employee, P2005-00646).

Cyperus sp. (sedge) -- *Duosporium cyperi* Thind & Rawla, **fungal leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County, 29 December 2004, Lance A. Brown, P2005-00047). NEW USA RECORD.

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Schlumbergera sp. (Christmas cactus) -- *Bipolaris cactivora*, **fungal leaf blight**:

Collected at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County, 1 February 2005, Kathy A. Gonzalez, P2005-00316).

Crossandra infundibuliformis (firecracker flower) -- *Alternanthera Mosaic Potexvirus*, **virus**: Collected at a nursery in Hawthorne (Alachua County, 7 January 2005, Christine A. Zamora, P2005-00081). NEW STATE RECORD.

Hemerocallis sp. (daylily) -- *Puccinia hemerocallis*, **daylily rust**: Collected at a dooryard in Safety Harbor (Pinellas County, 17 January 2005, homeowner, P2005-00197). Collected at a nursery in Fruitland Park, Lake County (11 February 2005, Mary C. Sellers, P2005-00440). Collected at a nursery in Green Cove Springs (Clay County, 3 February 2005, M. Janie Echols and Laura L. Ooms, P2005-00329).

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (porterweed) -- *Puccinia urbaniana*, **rust**: Collected at a dooryard in Naples (Collier County, 15 January 2005, Scott D. Krueger, P2005-00166).

FOREST AND SHADE TREES:

Pinus elliotii (slash pine) -- *Lophodermium* sp., **needle cast**: Collected in an urban forest (Orange County, 31 January 2005, Uday Yadav, P2005-00223).

FOOD OR CROP PLANTS:

Rubus sp. (blackberry) -- *Pseudocercospora pufferi*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a berry farm in Ocala (Marion County, 20 January 2005, Floyd J. McHenry, P2005-00199).

Eriobotrya japonica (loquat) -- *Entomosporium mespili*, **fungal leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in McAlpin (Suwannee County, 29 December 2004, W. Wayne Bailey, P2005-00026).

Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato) -- *Phytophthora infestans*, **late blight**: Collected at a discount store in Jacksonville (Duval County, 23 February 2005, Flewellyn W. Podris, P2005-00615).

Anacardium occidentale (cashew) -- *Oidium* sp., **powdery mildew**: Collected at a dooryard in Hialeah (Dade County, 17 February 2005, Hevys Guerrero, P2005-00518). NEW HOST RECORD.

Annona reticulata (custard apple) -- *Phakopsora cherimoliae*, **rust**: Collected at a dooryard in Royal Palm Beach (Palm Beach County, 26 January 2005, Michael L. Cartrett, P2005-00345).

WEEDS AND GRASSES:

Muhlenbergia sp. (muhly grass) -- *Puccinia schedonnardi*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a landscape business in Gainesville (Alachua County, 7 February 2005, Christine A. Zamora and Laura L. Ooms, P2005-00389).

OTHER DETECTIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST:

Melaleuca sp. (melaleuca) -- *Puccinia psidii*, **fungus**: Collected at nursery in Brooksville (Hernando County, 6 January 2005, Robert W. Dudley, P2005-00085). Collected at nursery in Dade City (Pasco County, 6 January 2005, Helen A. Smith, P2005-00067). Collected at a nursery in Miami (Miami-Dade County, 27 January 2005, Eduardo G. Camero, P2005-00211). These collections provide further evidence of increased *Puccinia psidii* incidence on *Myrtaceae*.

Legume rusts and leaf spots discovered while surveying for soybean rust:

Vicia faba (broad bean) -- *Uromyces* sp., **rust**: Collected at University of Florida Student Gardens, Gainesville (Alachua County, 28 February 2005, Christine A. Zamora, P2005-00639). NEW HOST RECORD.

Pueraria lobata (kudzu) -- *Pseudocercospora puerariicola*, **leaf spot**: Collected at University of Florida, IFAS, Tropical Research and Education Center, Homestead (Miami-Dade County, 25 January 2005, Michael E. Meadows, DPI/CAPS, P2005-00261).

Medicago lupulina (black medick) -- *Uromyces striatus*, **rust**: Collected on a road side in Point Washington (Walton County, 18 February 2005, Michael E. Meadows, DPI/CAPS, P2005-00515).

Albizia lebbek (woman's tongue) -- *Sphaerophragmium acaciae*, **rust**: Collected on a farm in Homestead (Miami-Dade County, 10 February 2005, Michael E. Meadows, DPI/CAPS, P2005-00457). Collected on a road side in Cape Coral (Lee County, 28 January 2005, Michael E. Meadows, DPI/CAPS, P2005-00290).