

DPI's Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology (the botany section is included in this bureau) produces TRI-OLOGY six times a year, covering two months of activity in each issue. The report includes detection activities from nursery plant inspections, routine and emergency program surveys, and requests for identification of plants and pests from the public. Samples are also occasionally sent from other states or countries for identification or diagnosis.

Highlights

Following are a few of the notable entries from this volume of TRI-OLOGY. These entries are reports of interesting plants or unusual pests, some of which may be problematic. See Section Reports for complete information.

***Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, (Steiner & Buhner, 1934) Nickle, 1970, the pinewood nematode**, was found infecting the xylem of *Pinus elliotii* (slash pine). Usually this species does not damage plants, but recently, mortality of sawtimber-sized slash pine has been observed in the Catahoula Ranger District of the Kisatchie National Forest, Grant Parish, Louisiana. Wood samples submitted by USDA Forest Service to the DPI Nematology laboratory were found to be colonized by a large population of adult males, and females and juveniles of the pine wood nematodes.



***Pinus elliotii* (slash pine) showing decline symptoms induced by *B. xylophilus* infection.**
 Photograph courtesy of James R. Meeker, USDA Forest Service



***Planococcus minor* (the passionvine mealybug)**
 Photograph courtesy of Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

***Planococcus minor*, the passionvine mealybug**, was collected in South Florida, representing a new continental record. *Planococcus minor* has a host list in excess of 250 plant species, but it is no more than an occasional pest of several plant species in the Caribbean, where it is currently established.

***Bactrocera zonata*, the peach fruit fly, a new Florida record**, was captured in a fruit fly detection trap in South Miami. Despite its name, it is polyphagous and infests numerous host fruits including peach, guava, mango, apple, date palm, papaya, tropical almond and many others. See [DPI Pest Alert](#).



***Bactrocera zonata* (peach fruit fly)**
 Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, [DPI](#)

***Illinigena illinoensis*, a grape leafhopper**, was found for the first time in Florida on grape at a residence in Miami. This species has been reported from grape plants in other southeastern states.

Section Reports

Botany

Entomology

Nematology

Plant Pathology

Our Mission...getting it done

The mission of the Division of Plant Industry is to protect Florida's native and commercially grown plants and the State's apiary industry from harmful pests and diseases. Perhaps you'd be interested in some of the things we do to protect one of our state's most iconic native and commercially grown plant species, those in the palm family.

For many people, when Florida plants come to mind, palms swaying in soft breezes are among the first images that appear. Sadly, palms have come under attack by numerous pests recently. For example, the following pests are current threats to palms in Florida's landscape.

The giant palm weevils of the genus *Rhynchophorus* are

Syzygium paniculatum

Gaertn. (brush cherry, eugenia).

The genus *Syzygium* is closely related to *Eugenia*, and some species have been moved from one to the other, including this one. Now, the consensus is that *Syzygium* includes the old world species, and those native to the Americas are *Eugenia*.



***Syzygium paniculatum* (brush cherry)**

Photograph courtesy of Top Tropicals

This species, often referred to by the common name eugenia, is native to Australia where it can grow to become a large tree. In Florida, it is generally smaller and somewhat shrubby in habit.

Acknowledgements:

The editors would like to acknowledge the work of all those who contributed information and explanations by providing data, photographs or text and by carefully reading early drafts. We also thank Scott Weinberg for his skillful use of web authoring tools to produce this report.

among the worst palm pests in the world. Of particular concern is *R. ferrugineus*, known as the red palm weevil. It is a pest of coconut and other palms in its native range. Over the past three decades, its range has expanded into the Middle East, North Africa and Mediterranean Europe. It attacks many palm species, but is especially devastating on date palms and has been found on *Sabal palmetto* (our state tree). It recently became established in Curaçao in the Caribbean, placing it ever closer to Florida. In each case, it is suspected that the weevils travelled with imported palms (Dr. M.C.Thomas).

A second pest of recent concern is Texas Phoenix Palm Decline, a phytoplasma that is spread naturally to palms by sap-feeding insects, such as planthoppers. This pathogen was first detected in 2006 along the central west coast of Florida affecting *Phoenix* species (date palms). In 2008, it was detected on *Sabal palmetto* in Hillsborough and Manatee counties. Infected palms have now been found in 10 counties. This systemic disease kills palms quickly. Palms showing symptoms of more than 25 percent foliar discoloration or a dead spear leaf due to the disease should be removed immediately (Dr. S.E. Halbert).

For more information about these threats to palms, see the pest alerts:

[Giant Palm Weevils](#)

[Texas Phoenix Palm Decline](#)

[Red palm weevil](#)

[Red Palm Mite Infestation Identified in Palm Gardens](#)

and the [USDA Resource for Pests and Diseases of Cultivated Palms](#)

We welcome your suggestions for improvement of TRI-OLOGY. Please feel free to contact [me](#) or [Dr. Patti Anderson](#) with your comments.

[Dr. Wayne N. Dixon](#), editor
Director, DPI

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Botany Section

Compiled by [Patti J. Anderson, Ph.D.](#)

This section identifies plants for the Division of Plant Industry, as well as for other governmental agencies and private individuals. The Botany Section maintains a reference herbarium with over 10,000 plants and nearly 1,400 vials of seeds.

***Basella alba* L. (Malabar, Ceylon or Indian spinach)**, from a genus of five tropical species. Basellaceae. This herbaceous climber grows from a perennial rhizome with a fleshy, twining, reddish stem. The mucilaginous leaves are thick, oblong to ovate with a cordate base, and have a pleasant, spinach-like flavor. The rather inconspicuous flowers grow in axillary spikes with a perianth that may be white, red or pinkish purple. Fruits are glossy and black to purplish-black. In the tropics, this plant is used as a salad or cooked like spinach and is valued because it thrives in temperatures that make temperate spinach bolt. In cooler areas, it can be grown as an annual. The leaves are sold as a vegetable in Asian markets, but Malabar spinach can be grown as an edible ornamental in home gardens from seeds or cuttings, with leaves from sown seeds ready for harvest from 60 - 90 days after planting. Planting on a trellis is recommended. The cultivar "Rubra" has fuchsia to red stems, petioles and flowers and is quite decorative. Unfortunately, the red color is usually lost when the pot herb is cooked. (Miami-Dade County; 2010-753; Olga Garcia; 8 December 2010.) (Mabberley 1997; Huxley 1992; <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/proceedings1999/v4-388.html> accessed February 14, 2011.)

***Centratherum punctatum* Cass. (larkdaisy, Brazilian buttons)**, from a genus of two tropical species. Compositae/Asteraceae. Native to tropical America, *Centratherum punctatum* is now found around the globe in warm areas as a cultivated plant or a weed. This herbaceous species grows to 50 cm tall and can become woody at the base with age. The alternate leaves are simple, with prominent veins and more or less coarsely serrate teeth on the margins. The leaf blade is ovate to oblanceolate, 2.5-8 cm long, with a winged petiole. The showy, purplish flower heads are single or in groups of two to three. Each head has numerous disc florets, with long florets surrounding shorter ones in the center. There are four to eight whorls of glabrous or sparsely hairy bracts, with the outermost green and leaf-like; the inner ones, purple. Flowering continues throughout most of the year. The fruit is an achene with upward-pointing bristles. As a weed, it can be found in disturbed areas, and in cultivation, sunny, dry conditions are optimal for this plant. (Duval County; B2010-765; Lisa M. Hassell; 9 December 2010.) (Staples and Herbst 2005; http://www.hear.org/pier/species/centratherum_punctatum.htm, accessed January 26, 2011.)

***Symplocos tinctoria* (L.) L'Hér. (horse-sugar, sweetleaf)**, from a genus of 250 tropical and warm American and eastern Old World species.

Sample Submissions

	Sep/ Oct	Year to Date
Samples submitted by other DPI sections	976	7,140
Samples submitted for botanical identification only	128	757
Total Samples Submitted	1,104	7,897
Specimens added to the herbarium	0	85



***Basella alba* L. (Ceylon spinach). Inset with ripe fruit.**

Photograph courtesy of Top Tropicals

Symplocaceae. This species, found along the east coast of the United States from New York and Delaware south to Florida and westward to Texas and Oklahoma, is a shrub or small tree usually growing to 8 – 12 m tall, but the national champion in Chesapeake, Virginia, is 20 m tall (measured in 1986). In Florida, William Bartram first reported seeing this species bordering the St. Mary's River in 1773. It is now known from the Panhandle to Hillsborough County. The simple, alternate, oblong to narrowly elliptical leaves (5-15 cm by 3-5 cm) have entire margins. They are usually shiny green above and yellow-green on the underside. The sweet taste of the leaves gives this species its common name. This species is deciduous, but loses its leaves very late in winter, and has clusters of small white flowers that appear before new leaves. The grayish to brown trunk of the tree is initially smooth, but develops ridges and warty lenticels with age. The reddish brown twigs have chambered pith. The leaves, bark and fruit have been used as a yellow dye, and the sweet leaves are eaten by wildlife and farm animals. The roots have been brewed to make a tea used as a beverage and as a tonic. Although research on the chemical constituents of this species are limited, the genus has been found to contain terpenoids, flavonoids, alkaloids, and a number of other plant chemicals that are biologically active. (Submitted by members of the general public; Alachua County; 4 November 2010; Taylor County; 23 November 2010.) (Austin 2004; Mabberley 1997; Miller and Miller 2005; www.americanforests.org/resources/bigtrees/register.php?details=3414; plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=SYTL, both accessed February 14, 2011.)

***Syzygium paniculatum* Gaertn. (brush cherry, eugenia)**, from a genus of about 500 Old World tropical species. Myrtaceae. The genus *Syzygium* is closely related to *Eugenia*, and some species have been moved from one to the other, including this one. Now, the consensus is that *Syzygium* includes the old world species and those native to the Americas are *Eugenia*. This species, often referred to by the common name eugenia, is native to Australia where it can grow to become a large tree. In Florida, it is generally smaller and somewhat shrubby in habit. The flaky bark forms a mosaic-like pattern of peeling cream, pale brown or pink patches. The twigs are rounded to slightly 4-angled. The opposite, gland-dotted leaves are 4.5 - 9 cm long, 1.5- 3 cm broad and lanceolate to slightly obovate with acuminate tips. The cymose, or sometimes paniculate, inflorescence consists of creamy white flowers with showy stamens. The fruit is globular to ovoid, and magenta, dark purple, red, pink or even white in color. Perhaps best known for its wide use as a hedge in Florida and California, the dwarf form can also be a successful bonsai plant with careful pruning and wiring and repotting with root pruning every two years. Unfortunately, this species is susceptible to infestations of scale insects, mealy bugs, aphids and other pests. (Sarasota County; 2010-714; Karen 'Lea' Etchells; 18 November 2010.) (Huxley 1992; <http://www.bonsai-bci.com/species/eugenia.html>, accessed February 16, 2011.)

References

- Austin, D. F. 2004.** Florida Ethnobotany. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 909 p.
- Huxley, A.J. (editor). 1992.** The new Royal Horticultural Society



***Centratherum punctatum* (larkdaisy, Brazilian buttons)**

Photograph courtesy of Forest and Kim Starr



***Symplocos tinctoria* (horse-sugar, sweetleaf)**

Photograph courtesy of Michael Drummond, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)



dictionary of gardening. 4 volumes. Macmillan Press, London, England. 3,240 p.

Mabberley, D.J. 1997. The plant-book, 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. 858 p.

Miller, J.H. and K.V. Miller. 2005. Forest plants of the southeast and their wildlife uses, revised edition. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 454 p.

Staples, G.W. and D.R. Herbst. 2005. A tropical garden flora: plants cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and other tropical places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. 908 p.



***Syzygium paniculatum* Gaertn. (brush cherry)**

Photographs courtesy of Top Tropicals

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Entomology Section

Compiled by [Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.](#)

This section provides the division's plant protection specialists and other customers with accurate identifications of arthropods. The entomology section also builds and maintains the arthropod reference and research collection (the Florida State Collection of Arthropods - with over 9 million specimens), and investigates the biology, biological control and taxonomy of arthropods.

***Bactrocera zonata*, the peach fruit fly, a new Florida record**, was captured in a fruit fly detection trap in South Miami. Its native range is South and Southeast Asia. It has been established in the Arabian Peninsula since at least 1982 and in Egypt since the late 1990s. It has been detected numerous times in California since 1984 and as recently as August 2010, but is not established there. Despite its name, it is polyphagous and infests numerous host fruits including peach, guava, mango, apple, date palm, papaya, tropical almond and many others. See DPI Pest Alert http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/pest_alerts/pdf/peach-fruit-fly-pest-alert.pdf. (Dr. Gary J. Steck.) (Miami-Dade County; E-2010-7005; Carmen Laureano, USDA; 10 November 2010.)

***Illinigina illinoensis*, a grape leafhopper**, was found for the first time in Florida on grape at a residence in Miami. This species has been reported from grape plants in other southeastern states. At least one nymph was present in the sample, confirming the host. This is probably a native species. (Dr. Dyrana N. Russell.) (Miami-Dade County; E-2010-6412; Olga Garcia; 20 October 2010.)

***Macrosiphoniella subterranea*, a daisy aphid**, was found on Shasta daisies in New York. This species does not occur in Florida, but is widely distributed in Europe, where it is native. There are specimens from Pennsylvania in the United States National Museum collected in 1948 (Footitt *et al.* 2006), and there is a report by Quednau of its presence in Quebec in 1966 (Quednau 1966). Apparently, this is the first record for New York. The aphids live on the leaves, not underground as implied by the name. (Dr. Susan E. Halbert.) (Suffolk County, New York; E-2010-7114; Daniel O. Gilrein, Cornell University; 15 November 2010.)

***Planococcus minor*, the passionvine mealybug**, was collected in South Florida, representing a new continental record. *Planococcus minor* has a host list in excess of 250 plant species, but it is no more than an occasional pest of several plant species in the Caribbean, where it is currently established. Identifying *P. minor* is not easy, as it is nearly identical to *P. citri*, the citrus mealybug. In Florida, this mealybug is not expected to become more of a problem than *P. citri*, because field studies in the Caribbean have shown that predators and parasitoids of *P. citri* find *P. minor* to be suitable prey or host. Nonetheless, since *P. minor* is currently regarded by the USDA as a quarantinable pest, plans are being developed to perform field surveys to determine how widely established *P. minor* has

Sample/Specimen Submissions

November

Samples Submitted	723
Specimens Identified	12,254

December

Samples Submitted	478
Specimens Identified	5,251

Year to Date

Samples Submitted	7,840
Specimens Identified	211,294



***Bactrocera zonata* (the peach fruit fly)**
Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, [DPI](#)

become. (Dr. Ian C. Stocks.) (Miami-Dade County; E-2010-7292; Marilyn R. Griffiths, Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden; 18 November 2010.)

References

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Adventive aphids (Hemiptera: Aphididae) of America north of Mexico. Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington 108: 583-610.

Quednau, F.W. 1966. A list of the species of aphids from Quebec with descriptions of two new species (Homoptera: Aphididae). Canadian Entomologist 98: 415-430.

Entomology Specimen Report

Following are tables with entries for records of new hosts or new geographical areas for samples identified in the current volume's time period as well as samples of special interest. An abbreviated table, with all the new records, but less detail about them, is presented in the body of this web page and another version with more complete data is downloadable as a PDF or an Excel spreadsheet.

The tables are organized alphabetically by plant host if the specimen has a plant host. Some arthropod specimens are not collected on plants and are not necessarily plant pests. In the table below, those entries that have no plant information included are organized by arthropod name.

 [Download full spreadsheet in PDF format](#)

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***Macrosiphoniella subterranean* (a daisy aphid)**
Photograph courtesy of Dr. Daniel O. Gilrein, Cornell University, Long Island Horticulture Research and Education Center



***Planococcus minor* (the passionvine mealybug)**
Photograph courtesy of Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida Department of Entomology and Nematology

Plant Species Name	Plant Common Name	Arthropod Species Name	Arthropod Common Name	County	New Records
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser's fir, balsam fir	<i>Chionaspis pinifoliae</i>	pine needle scale	Suwanee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Abies procera</i>	noble fir	<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	gray garden slug	Suwanee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Indian bael; Bengal quince; golden apple	<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lankan leaf notcher	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	<i>Aleurodicus rugioperculatus</i>	a whitefly	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	cabbage, head cabbage, savoy cabbage	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	sweetpotato whitefly	Liberty	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	pepper	<i>Dendrocoris contaminatus</i>	a stink bug	Suwanee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	night-blooming jasmine	<i>Neopulvinaria innumerabilis</i>	cottony maple scale	Charlotte	HOST
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea	<i>Crypticerya genistae</i>	a scale insect	Palm Beach	HOST

<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	satin leaf	<i>Aleurodicus rugioeperculatus</i>	a whitefly	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Sobarocephala flaviseta</i>	a clusiid fly	Orange	COUNTY
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Syneches simplex</i>	a dance fly	Highlands	COUNTY
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm	<i>Rapiella indica</i>	red palm mite	Saint Lucie	COUNTY

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Nematology Section

Compiled by [Jason D. Stanley, M.S.](#), [Renato N. Inserra, Ph.D.](#), J. R. Meeker Ph.D., and [Janete A. Brito, Ph.D.](#)

This section analyzes soil and plant samples for nematodes, conducts pest detection surveys and provides diagnosis of plant problems, in addition to completing identification of plant parasitic nematodes involved in regulatory and certification programs. State of Florida statutes and rules mandate the principal part of the regulatory activity of the section. Analyses of plant and soil samples include those from in-state programs, plant shipments originating in Florida destined for other states and countries, as well as samples intercepted in Florida from outside the United States.

Nematodes of Special Interest

***Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, (Steiner & Buhner, 1934) Nickle, 1970, the pinewood nematode**, was found infecting the xylem of *Pinus elliottii* (slash pine). (Grant Parish, LA; N10-01471; James R. Meeker; 7 December 2010.)

Bursaphelenchus species nematodes are usually fungal feeders that can be transported long distance by bark beetles. Most of the time, they do not damage plants. However, some *Bursaphelenchus* species, such as the pinewood nematode, *B. xylophilus*, are able to colonize, damage and occlude the vascular tissues (xylem) of pines causing pine wilt disease. The pinewood nematode is native to North America where it is vectored by beetles of the genus *Monochamus* such as *M. titillatus* and *M. caroliniensis*. The damage to pines in North America is usually negligible and only occasionally does it cause the death of pines. Typically, death only occurs if the trees are stressed by drought or other adverse climatic and agronomic conditions.

As a consequence of the log and wood chip trade, the pinewood nematode was introduced into the Far East (Japan, People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan) where the nematode became associated with a local beetle vector, *Monochamus alternatus*, which does not occur in North America. The association of the pinewood nematode with this beetle increased the virulence of the nematode which now causes a devastating decline of local pines in the Far East.

Recently, mortality of sawtimber-sized slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) has been observed in the Catahoula Ranger District of the Kisatchie National Forest, Grant Parish, Louisiana. Wood samples submitted by Dr. James Meeker (USDA, Forest Service) to the DPI Nematology laboratory were found to be colonized by a large population of adult males, and females and juveniles of the pine wood nematodes.

Collectors submitting five or more samples that were processed for nematological analysis in November - December 2010

Sample Submissions

	Sep/ Oct	Year to Date
Morphological Identifications	1,738	13,442
Molecular Identifications	228	899
Total Samples Submitted	1,966	14,341

Certification and Regulatory Samples

Multistate Certification for National and International Export	1,209	9,902
California Certification	372	2,276
Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)	54	252
Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications)	16	226

Other Samples

Identifications (invertebrate)	1	10
Plant Problems	9	146
Intrastate Survey, Random	77	630
Molecular Identifications*	228	899

*The majority of these analyses involved root-knot nematode species

Anderson, James L.	10
Burgos, Frank A.	60
Edenfield, Carrie S.	114
LeBoutillier, Karen W.	125
Ochoa, Ana L.	184
Pate, Jo Ann	24
Qiao, Ping	154
Spriggs, Charles L.	187
Toral, Angelina M.	10



Pinus elliottii (slash pine) showing decline symptoms induced by *B. xylophilus* infection.

Photograph courtesy of James R. Meeker, USDA Forest Service

References

Duncan, L.W. and Moens, M. 2006. Migratory endoparasitic nematodes, pp. 123-152. *In* R. N. Perry and M. Moens, (eds.), Plant Nematology. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom.



Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, male. Posterior body portion showing unique spicules as well as bursa enveloping tail tip.

Photograph courtesy of Jason D. Stanley, [DPI](#)



Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, female. Vulva area. Note anterior vulval lip transformed into a distinct overlapping flap.

Photograph courtesy of Jason D. Stanley, [DPI](#)

Plant Pathology Section

Compiled by [Robert M. Leahy](#)

This section provides plant disease diagnostic services and conducts a citrus germplasm introduction program. The agency-wide goal of protecting Florida agriculture very often begins with accurate diagnosis of plant problems. Disease management recommendations are offered where appropriate and available. Our plant pathologists are dedicated to keeping informed about plant diseases outside Florida in order to be prepared for potential introductions of new pathogens.

Plant Pathology Sample Report

Following is a table with entries for records of new hosts or new geographical areas for samples identified in the current volume's time period as well as samples of special interest. The tables are organized alphabetically by plant host.

***Phakopsora gossypii* (leaf rust)** is rarely reported in Florida, but it was found on *Gossypium* sp. (cotton) at a nursery in South Florida. (Miami-Dade County; P2010-41410; Susan E. Halbert, DPI, and Andrew I. Derksen, CAPS; 25 October 2010.)

***Pseudocercospora capsellae* (white spot fungus)** was found on *Brassica rupestris* (mustard) in a nursery. This is a serious leaf spotter on cool season leafy greens. (Polk County; P2010-42775; Albert L. Wright; 7 December 2010.)

Sample Submissions

	Nov/ Dec	Year to Date
Pathology	477	2,470
Bee	2	44
Soil	3	103
Citrus Canker	382	2,093
Citrus Greening	859	8,580
Citrus Black Spot	0	100
Miscellaneous	9	67
Total Samples Submitted	1,732	13,457

Plant Species	Plant Common Name	Causal Agent	Disease Name	Location Type	County	Sample Number	Collector	Date	New Records
<i>Brassica rupestris</i>	mustard	<i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i>	white spot	Nursery	Polk	42775	Albert L. Wright	7-Dec-10	
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	sour orange	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	scab-like disease of citrus	Dooryard	Broward	41664	Miguel Justiz, Heather Russell	2-Nov-10	State
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	scab-like disease of citrus	Dooryard	Polk	42716	David N. Szanyi	9-Dec-10	County
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	tangerine	<i>Huanglongbing Liberibacter asiaticus</i>	citrus greening	Dooryard	Flagler	41894	P. Karen Coffey	16-Nov-10	County
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	tangerine	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	scab-like disease of citrus	Dooryard	Sarasota	42790	Dan Robl	15-Dec-10	County
<i>Dracaena</i> sp.	dracaena	<i>Chalara paradoxa</i>	cane rot	Nursery	Palm Beach	41947	Ellen J. Tannehill	12-Nov-10	

<i>Gossypium</i> sp.	cotton	<i>Phakopsora gossypii</i>	leaf rust	Nursery	Miami-Dade	41410	Susan E. Halbert; Andrew I. Derksen, CAPS	25-Oct-10	
<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	passion vine	<i>Potyvirus Passion fruit woodiness</i>	virus	Nursery	Alachua	43022	Cheryl A. Jones	22-Dec-10	County
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	St. Lucie	42526	Jorge E. Pena, UF; Rita E. Duncan, UF	6-Dec-10	County
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	St. Lucie	42713	Carlos Averhoff-Chirino	7-Dec-10	
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	St. Lucie	42526	Jorge E. Pena, Rita E. Duncan	21-Dec-10	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	red bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Ocala National Forest	Lake	42910	Jeffrey M. Eickwort, DOF	21-Dec-10	County
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	red bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	Indian River	42712	Carlos Averhoff-Chirino	7-Dec-10	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	red bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	Polk	41406	Carrie F. Kotal, DOF	27-Oct-10	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	red bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	Seminole	41593	Jeffrey M. Eickwort, DOF	1-Nov-10	
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	pygmy date palm	<i>Phytoplasma</i>	Phytoplasma disease	Nursery	Hillsborough	42555	Susan E. Halbert; Robert E. Davis, USDA; Nigel A. Harrison, UF; Rafael A. Gonzalez, UF	29-Nov-10	Host

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