

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.

***Elsinoe australis* (sweet orange scab-like disease)** has infected several *Citrus* species. First found in Florida in Broward County in November 2010, this organism is being referred to as a sweet orange scab-like disease because its identity has not been confirmed. During this period, 171 samples were submitted to test for this pathogen.



***Elsinoe australis* (sweet orange scab-like disease) on *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine)**
 Photograph from DPI Plant Pathology database



***Clerada apicicornis* (a blood-feeding lygaeid bug)**
 Photograph courtesy of Thomson M. Paris, [DPI](#)

***Clerada apicicornis*, a blood-feeding lygaeid bug, a Continental USA record.** A single specimen was found on *Passiflora foetida*, stinking passion flower, at a residence in Miami-Dade County. An extensive search failed to reveal any additional bug near the site.

***Ceratitis capitata*, Mediterranean fruit fly.** Two wild male flies were caught in a trimedlure trap in Broward County on 31 January. Since then, weekly bait spray applications have been made in a radius of approximately 200 m around the detection site, and fruit from potential host plants was stripped away. A regulated quarantine area of approximately 49 square miles was established to prevent the movement of potentially infested fruit out of the area.



***Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly)**
 Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, [DPI](#)

***Meloidogyne floridensis* (Handoo et al., 2004).** was initially thought to be primarily a pathogen of

Section Reports

Botany

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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. In fact, we have a new Florida policy that protects the state's agriculture industry and environment from invasive wood-boring insects.

During August 2010, the state adopted **Rule 5B-65 Firewood and Unprocessed Wood Products**, which established regulations to prevent the spread of these unwanted pests in Florida.

Firewood Rule Summary:

- Commercial shipments of regulated articles will be allowed entry into Florida with a permit. Uncertified or infested shipments or regulated articles shall be



***Meloidogyne floridensis* induced root galls on *Prunus persica* rootstock 'Flordaguard'**
Photography courtesy of Mariana P. Beckman and Janete A. Brito, [DPI](#)

peach, but it has been found reproducing on vegetables, ornamentals and a weed. To our knowledge, this nematode species has only been reported in Florida, where it has been identified in eight counties. A new county record of this nematode infecting *Cucumis sativus* L. (cucumber) was found in St. Johns County.

***Rosa palustris* Marsh. (swamp rose).** grows in wet areas throughout the eastern half of the United States and is found scattered and in North Central Florida and the Panhandle along stream banks, ponds and swamps. A sample of this lovely, perennial rose was collected in Flagler County.



***Rosa palustris* Marsh. (swamp rose) flower**
Photograph courtesy of Will Cook, Duke University

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.

quarantined, issued a Stop Sale and Hold Order, or denied entry into Florida.

- Non-commercial shipments of regulated articles entering the state through the Department's agricultural interdiction stations without certification will be allowed entry only when issued a Report of Non-Commercial (Homeowner) Plants or Firewood Certification in Transit from Other States.

- Commercial shipments of regulated articles moving intrastate are required to be accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

- Locally produced or harvested firewood and unprocessed wood products harvested or produced within a 50-mile radius of the distribution point and not moved more than 50 miles from the point of origin are exempted and may be transported from areas contiguous to Florida without a certificate of treatment if the articles are accompanied by a proper bill of lading, proof of origin and any applicable federal certificates for shipments originating from a USDA-regulated area.

- No locally produced firewood outside Miami-Dade County may enter Miami-Dade County unless treated and certified by the Department.

Rule Exemptions:

- Cut Christmas trees may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a federal certificate required for movement from regulated areas

of the United States or a certificate of inspected issued by the Department of Agriculture in the state of origin.

-Primary and secondary forest products originating from states contiguous to Florida and transported from processing at mills and plants may enter the state.

- Commercial shipments of processed mulch or processed wood chips for cooking destined for further distribution at retail outlets may enter the state.

- Locally produced or harvested firewood and unprocessed wood products harvested or produced within a 50-mile radius of the distribution point and not moved more than 50 miles from the point of origin are exempted and may be transported from areas contiguous to Florida without a certificate of treatment if the articles are accompanied by a proper bill of lading, proof of origin and any applicable federal certificates for shipments originating from a USDA-regulated area.

- No locally produced firewood outside Miami-Dade County may enter Miami-Dade County unless treated and certified by the Department.

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



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.

***Elaeocarpus sylvestris* (Lour.) Poir. (Japanese blueberry tree)**, from a genus of about 350 species native to tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World, except for Africa, although eight species are found in Madagascar. Elaeocarpaceae. This species is a relatively new addition to our cultivated flora, and many nurseries confuse this species with *E. decipiens* Hemsl. ex Forbes & Hemsl. The two species can be distinguished by several characters. For example, *E. sylvestris* usually has obovate leaves with four or five lateral veins and flowers with petals divided into 10 segments and having 15 stamens. *E. decipiens* usually has lanceolate to narrowly oblong leaves with seven to nine lateral veins and flowers with petals divided into 14-16 segments and having 25-30 stamens. *E. sylvestris* is widespread in eastern Asia, from central Japan to Indochina, and is hardy in zones 8 to 11. Although this evergreen tree can reach 15 m in the wild, it is usually much smaller in cultivation. Its papery, alternate leaves are obovate or oblanceolate, 4-12 × 2-7 cm, with both surfaces glabrous and having shallowly crenate margins. The young leaves are bronze, but turn lustrous dark green, then finally red as they senesce. The small fragrant flowers hang in axillary racemes 4-6 cm long. The flowers are bisexual with five lanceolate sepals, five lacinate petals divided into 10-12 segments. The 15 stamens are about 3 mm long and without awns at their apices. The blue-black fruits are 2 cm long drupes. (Alachua County; B2011-27; Cheryl A. Jones; 18 January 2011.) (Gao and Tang 2006; Mabberley 2008; http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=610&taxon_id=200013550 accessed April 18, 2011.)

***Gossypium hirsutum* L. (upland cotton, wild cotton)**, from a genus of about 50 species native to warm temperate and tropical regions. Malvaceae. Upland cotton is the most important source of commercially grown cotton in the United States, but the wild plant is an endangered species in Florida. Although this shrub is perennial, it is cultivated as an annual, with the plants destroyed after the cotton has been picked. This species can grow to 1-2 m tall, but is usually kept to no more than 1.5 m in cultivation. It has two kinds of branches: those with only leaves (vegetative branches) and those that bear flowers (fruiting branches). The vegetative branches are straight and usually occur at the first five nodes of the stem; the fruiting branches have a zig-zag growth pattern and occur on the upper portion of the plant. The alternate leaves are palmately lobed, with five lobes on the vegetative branches and three lobes on the fruiting branches. The leaves have long petioles and a cordate blade with stipules 5-15 mm (occasionally 20 mm). The flower's reduced calyx has five teeth or may be truncate and is subtended by ovate, green bracts with three to 19 fringe-like lobes. The

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Samples submitted by other DPI sections	943	943
Samples submitted for botanical identification only	78	78
Total Samples Submitted	1,021	1,021
Specimens added to the herbarium	0	0



***Elaeocarpus sylvestris* (Japanese blueberry tree) flowers (top) and fruit (bottom)**

Photographs courtesy of KENPEI's photo, Wikimedia Commons

showy petals are up to 5 cm long, cream to pale yellow in color, sometimes with a dark splotch at the petal base, turning pink to red within a few days. The androecium is a staminal column of 100 or more fused stamens encircling the style, with the style lobes enclosed or only slightly exceeding the staminal column. The fruit is a capsule, 4–6 cm long, containing multiple seeds, covered with the long white fibers that make this species valued as an agricultural crop.

Upland cotton is sometimes confused with Sea Island cotton, *G. barbadense*, but that species is much less frequent in cultivation and is not known from the wild in Florida. The two species are similar, and hybrids are known to occur, but they are more likely when assisted by humans through cultivation or in laboratory conditions than in nature. *G. barbadense* differs from *G. hirsutum* in that it can grow to 3 m tall (if not pruned for ease of harvest), its leaves can have seven lobes on non-fruiting branches and the stipules can be 10-50 mm long. *G. barbadense* flowers have yellow petals with maroon at the base, orange (rather than cream colored) pollen and a stigma that extends above the androecium; in addition, the flowers open earlier in the day, making their pollen available during somewhat different hours. Inside the calyx is a nectar ring that is fringed by hairs in *G. hirsutum*, but the fringed hairs, which may be seen with a hand lens, are rarely found inside *G. barbadense* flowers. To locate these hairs, make a longitudinal slice through the flower and peel the calyx from the corolla. The hairs are appressed to the inside of the calyx, just above the nectar ring. Fossil evidence and more recent studies have found these hairs present in *G. hirsutum*. Still, given the overlap in characters, distinguishing the two species can be a challenge.

The Division of Plant Industry regulates the planting of cotton in Florida due to boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*, which is a major pest of cotton. These regulations prohibit the noncommercial propagation, planting and growing of any species of *Gossypium* in Florida except under FDACS special permit, and this includes wild cotton. In addition, upland cotton is listed as an endangered plant in Florida and should not be removed from the wild. (Broward County; B2011-76; Karolynne M. Griffiths; 24 February 2011.) (Stephens 1970, 1974; <http://www.cottoninc.com/ClassificationofCotton/?Pg=2#Nature> (accessed 20 April 2011); <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/plantinsp/bw.html> (accessed 20 April 2011); http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/duke_energy/gossypium_hirsutum.html (accessed 20 April 2011); [http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/content/cotton-3/\\$FILE/biologycotton08.pdf](http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/content/cotton-3/$FILE/biologycotton08.pdf) (accessed 20 April 2011).)

***Rosa palustris* Marsh. (swamp rose)**, from a genus of 150 species native to Northern temperate regions and tropical mountains. Rosaceae. Found throughout the eastern half of the United States in wet areas and scattered in North Central Florida and the Panhandle along stream banks, ponds and swamps, this shrubby, perennial rose grows to 2 m tall and forms underground runners. The stems are clothed with persistent, stout, hooked prickles. The alternate, compound leaves are odd-pinnate, usually with five to nine leaflets, but sometimes only three. Its terminal leaflet is typically larger than other leaflets, with the basal pair smallest. Leaflets range in size from 1-5 cm long and have serrate margins. Stipules are fused to the petiole for most of their length. The showy flowers, 5-8 cm across, are solitary or grouped in a small cluster with five persistent, gland-dotted



***Gossypium hirsutum* L. (upland cotton, wild cotton) whole plant with flower and fruit**

Photograph courtesy of Roger Hammer, *Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants*



***Gossypium hirsutum* L. (upland cotton, wild cotton) close view of open fruit with cotton fibers**

Photograph courtesy of Dennis Gerard, *Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants*



sepals, five pink petals, and numerous stamens. A large mass of dry fruits, or achenes, are enclosed in the floral tube and persistent calyx, together called a "rose hip," that turns bright red in winter. The rose hips are attractive to birds that eat and spread the seeds and are used as a source of Vitamin C by human consumers. The Cherokee people used the bark and roots of this species as a medicine, but not the plant known as Cherokee rose, *R. laevigata*, which is native to southern Asia. (Flagler County; B2011-68; Sol F. Looker; 10 February 2011.) (Austin 2004; Godfrey and Wooten 1981; Wunderlin and Hansen 2003.)



***Rosa palustris* Marsh. (swamp rose) flower (top) and thorns (bottom)**
Photographs courtesy of Will Cook
cwcook@duke.edu

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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.

***Clerada apicicornis*, a blood-feeding lygaeid bug, a Continental USA record.** A single specimen was found on *Passiflora foetida*, stinking passion flower, at a residence in Aventura, Florida. An extensive search failed to reveal any additional bug near the site. Most bugs in the family Lygaeidae are seed and plant feeders, although a few are predators. The family also includes a small group of blood-feeders, including this species. These bugs have been known to bite humans. Recent review literature suggests that this species could be a vector of trypanosomes (including the Chagas disease pathogen), but the experimental data for transmission are inconclusive. There is no field evidence for transmission of trypanosomes to humans by *Clerada apicicornis*. This bug originally is from the Old World tropics, but it has been established in the Caribbean Basin for over a century. (Miami-Dade County; E2010-609; Olga Garcia; 8 February 2011.) (Dr. Susan E. Halbert.)

***Ceratitis capitata*, Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly).** Two wild male flies were caught in a trimedlure trap in Pompano Beach on 31 January 2011. Since then, weekly bait spray applications have been made in a radius of approximately 200 m around the detection site, and fruits from potential host plants were stripped away. A regulated quarantine area of approximately 49 square miles was established to prevent the movement of potentially infested fruit out of the area. A delimitation survey of the surrounding 46 square miles, utilizing a total of 957 traps, failed to detect any additional Medfly during the month of February. Trapping and quarantine activities will continue for a minimum of 3 estimated life cycles, which is projected to continue until mid-May 2011. If no additional fly is found, eradication can be declared. A mid-winter detection of wild Medfly in Florida is very unusual, as most such detections occur during the late spring or summer months. It is not known if there is a connection between the current detection and the outbreak of wild Medfly that occurred in Boca Raton/Delray Beach in June-July 2010. Genetic data of limited resolution cannot distinguish between the current flies and those from last summer. There is no sure way to know if the current detection originated locally or represents a new introduction from a genetically similar population outside the United States (Broward County; E2011-601, Riccardo G. Tordi; 31 January 2011.) (Dr. Gary J. Steck.)

***Coleosoma blandum*, a cobweb spider.** This species is considered cosmopolitan, but previous records are restricted to the Old World. It is a

Sample/Specimen Submissions

January

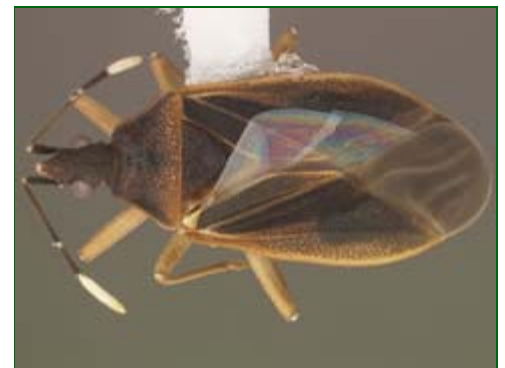
Samples Submitted	420
Specimens Identified	12,424

February

Samples Submitted	484
Specimens Identified	5,640

Year to Date

Samples Submitted	904
Specimens Identified	18,064



***Clerada apicicornis* (a blood-feeding lygaeid bug)**

Photograph courtesy of Thomson M. Paris, [DPI](#)

small spider (~2 mm in body length) and similar to the three other, probably introduced, species in the genus that occur commonly in the state. (Miami-Dade County; E2010-749; Olga Garcia; 15 February 2011.) (Dr. G.B. Edwards.)



Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly)

Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, [DPI](#)

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](#)

 [Download full spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel format](#)

Plant Species Name	Plant Common Name	Arthropod Species Name	Arthropod Common Name	County	New Records
<i>Acca sellowiana</i>	pineapple guava	<i>Zaprionus indianus</i>	a striped vinegar fly	St. Lucie	HOST
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Queensland bottle tree	<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lankan weevil	Pinellas	HOST
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	tangerine, mandarin	<i>Pelegrina tillandsiae</i>	a jumping spider	Volusia	COUNTY
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Tomoplagia obliqua</i>	picture-winged fly	Hendry	COUNTY
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	croton	<i>Phalacrocooccus howertoni</i>	croton scale	Suwannee	COUNTY
<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	tiplant	<i>Aleurodicus rugioperculatus</i>	a whitefly	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	princess palm, hurricane palm	<i>Pseudokermes vitreus</i>	glass Scale	Broward	HOST
<i>Echeveria</i> sp.	succulent plant	<i>Vryburgia brevicurvis</i>	short Legged Mealybug	Orange	HOST
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry; Cayenne cherry	<i>Pseudolynchia canariensis</i>	a louse fly	Miami-Dade	COUNTY
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	rubber tree	<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	Florida red scale	Polk	HOST

<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	mangosteen	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	red wax scale	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Garcinia prainiana</i>	cherapu; button mangosteen	<i>Saissetia coffeae</i>	hemispherical scale	Orange	HOST
<i>Pachira aquatica</i>	Guinea chestnut; water chestnut; money-tree; provision tree	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	pink hibiscus mealybug	Orange	HOST

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Nematology Section

Compiled by [Janete A. Brito, Ph.D.](#) and [Jason D. Stanley, M.S.](#)

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

***Meloidogyne floridensis* (Handoo *et al.*, 2004), also known as the peach root-knot nematode**, was first detected by R. H. Sharpe in 1966 in Gainesville, Florida, parasitizing the peach rootstock cultivars 'Nemaguard' and 'Okinawa.' This nematode has also been reported parasitizing 'Flordaguard,' 'Guardian' and 'Nemared' peach rootstocks, all of which are resistant to *M. incognita* and *M. javanica*. Based on host differential tests, *M. floridensis* was initially misidentified as *M. incognita* race 3. Further investigation, based on host range, morphology, and biochemical and molecular characterization of this nematode population, suggested that this was in fact a new *Meloidogyne* species. Although *M. floridensis* was initially thought to be primarily a pathogen of peach, it has been found reproducing on vegetables (cucumber, eggplant, tomato, snap bean and squash), ornamentals (*Dracena* sp. and *Hibiscus* sp.) and a weed (*Emilia sonchifolia*, lilac tasselflower). To our knowledge, this nematode species has only been reported in Florida, where it has been identified in eight counties.

Morphologically, *M. floridensis* resembles several nematode species also found in Florida, including *M. incognita*, *M. christiei* and *M. graminicola*, as well as the non-Florida species, *M. hispanica*. Additional research using light and scanning electron microscopes revealed that *M. floridensis* differs from these species either by body length, shape of the head, tail and tail terminus of the J2, body length and shape of spicules in males, distinctive perineal pattern and its unique esterase profile, which is different from all other known root-knot species.

***Meloidogyne floridensis* (Handoo *et al.*, 2004), a root-knot nematode**, was found infecting the roots of a *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch 'Flordaguard' peach tree. (Marion County; N11-00110; Donald W. Dickson, University of Florida; 2 February 2011.)

***Meloidogyne floridensis* (Handoo *et al.*, 2004), a root-knot nematode**, was found infecting the roots of *Cucumis sativus* L. (cucumber). (St. Johns County; N10-00407; Jacque Breman; 4 April 2010.) New County Record.

Collectors submitting five or more samples that were

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Morphological Identifications	2,034	2,034
Molecular Identifications	58	58
Total Samples Submitted	2,092	2,092

Certification and Regulatory Samples

Multistate Certification for National and International Export	1,458	1,458
California Certification	332	332
Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)	74	74
Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications)	50	50

Other Samples

Identifications (invertebrate)	4	4
Plant Problems	19	19
Intrastate Survey, Random	97	97
Molecular Identifications*	58	58

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

processed for nematological analysis in January - February 2011

Anderson, James L.	137
Averhoff-Chirino, Carlos	10
Bailey, Wayne W.	8
Burgos, Frank A.	178
Edenfield, Carrie S.	84
Hassel, Lisa M.	17
LeBoutillier, Karen W.	116
Looker, Sol F.	9
Ochoa, Ana L.	45
Pate, Jo Ann	30
Qiao, Ping	163
Smith, Larry W.	11
Spriggs, Charles L.	176
Tannehill, Ellen J.	10



Peach (*Prunus persica*) rootstock 'Flordaguard' showing root galling induced by *Meloidogyne floridensis* infection.

Photograph courtesy of Mariana Beckman and Janete A. Brito, DPI.

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Plant Pathology Section

Compiled by [David A. Davison](#)

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.

***Raffaelea lauricola* sp. nov. T.C. Harr. Fraedrich & Aghayeva (laurel wilt)** was found on *Persea palustris* (swamp bay) for the first time in Miami-Dade County. This is a deadly pest of species in the Lauraceae family, which includes avocado. See the pest alert

<http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/enpp/ento/x.glabratus.html> and Save the Guac <http://www.savetheguac.com/>. (Miami-Dade County; P2011-44288; Andrew I. Derksen, USDA/CAPS; Julio Garcia, DPI; Orlando Doy, South Florida Water Management District; 20 January 2011.)

***Elsinoe australis* Bitanc. & Jenkins, (1936) (sweet orange scab-like disease)** on several *Citrus* spp. First found in Florida in Broward County, this organism is being referred to as a sweet orange scab-like disease. Little is known about the biology of this pathogen, but studies to determine its pathogenicity are underway in Texas and Florida. Its PCR product did not match the recently found isolate in Texas, nor is it identical to the sweet orange scab pathotype of *E. australis*. Tests are ongoing. (Broward County; P2010-41664; Miguel Justiz and Heather Russell, USDA; 2 November 2010)

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Pathology	407	407
Bee	12	12
Soil	8	8
Citrus Canker	407	407
Citrus Greening	1,021	1,021
Sweet orange scab-like disease	171	171
Miscellaneous	18	18
Total Samples Submitted	1,637	1,637

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 table is organized alphabetically by plant host.



***Elsinoe australis* (sweet orange scab-like disease) on *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine)**
Photograph from DPI Plant Pathology database (P2010-42790; 15 December 2010.)

Plant Species	Plant Common Name	Causal Agent	Disease Name	Location Type	County	Sample Number	Collector	Date	New Records
<i>Citrus limon</i>	lemon	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Palm Beach	3-Feb-11	Kathlyn Herbes, USDA	44808	County
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like	Dooryard	Hillsborough	1-Feb-11	Terri Hills, Zachary G. Opitz	44631	County

			disease						
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	grapefruit	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Osceola	1-Feb-11	Pamela McDermott, USDA	44633	County
<i>Citrus x nobilis</i>	temple orange	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Charlotte	24-Jan-11	Steven Bonstedt, USDA	44545	County
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	tangerine	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Manatee	20-Jan-11	Justin J. Schmidt, USDA	44308	County
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	sweet orange	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Orange	1-Feb-11	Rosalyna Hernandez, USDA	44637	County
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	sweet orange	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	sweet orange scab-like disease	Dooryard	Pinellas	7-Jan-11	Deborah L. Simmons, DPI	43858	County
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	Laurel wilt	Dooryard	Miami-Dade	20-Jan-11	Andrew I. Derksen, USDA; Julio Garcia, DPI; Orlando Doy, SFWMD	44288	County
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	<i>Sphaceloma</i> sp.	scab/spot anthracnose	Dooryard	Alachua	1-Feb-11	homeowner	44745	Host

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