

BOTANY SECTION

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

For this period, 99 specimens were submitted to the Botany Section for identification, and 864 were received from other sections for identification/name verification for a total of 963. Also during this period, 22 specimens were added to the herbarium. Some of the samples sent in for identification are discussed below.

Alstonia macrophylla Wallich ex G. Don. (A genus of 43 species widely distributed in the Old World tropics, with three in Central America.) Apocynaceae. **Devil tree.** This is a spindly, sparsely branched tree to 15 m tall, native throughout most of Southeast Asia and the Philippines; it has naturalized in other areas, particularly Sri Lanka where it was widely used for reforestation. The large, thin-textured, oblanceolate to narrowly obovate leaves are arranged in whorls of three or four and may reach a length of 50 cm. The small greenish-white flowers are borne in panicles with verticillate rays and are not showy. In contrast, the fruits which follow are quite conspicuous. They are very slender, drooping follicles in dense clusters to 45 cm long. This plant contains numerous alkaloids, several of which have anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties. It is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental or curiosity in South Florida. (Miami-Dade County; B2004-738; Richard H. Stoll, 30 November 2004) (Dassanayake 1983; Mabberley 1997)

Amaranthus caudatus L. (A cosmopolitan genus of 60 species, many of which are widely naturalized weeds.) Amaranthaceae. **Love-lies-bleeding, tassel flower.** Now widely cultivated as a food crop and as an ornamental, this is probably native to the Andes of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. In the wild, it is a coarse, branched annual to 1.5 m tall with purple-tinged stems and alternate, green, ovate to ovate-oblong leaves 5-10 cm long. The very small, crimson, unisexual flowers are borne in large and dense, showy, drooping, tassel-like or catkin-like inflorescences. These mature into tiny, black, seedlike fruits (utricles). This and two closely related amaranth species were among the most important cultivated grains of the indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica and Andean South America in pre-Columbian times. The Incas cultivated *Amaranthus caudatus*, which they called "kiwicha." Although the fruits are only slightly larger than poppy seeds, they were ground into flour and made into breadstuffs or porridge. When heated, the fruits pop like popcorn and were used as a snack or a cold cereal. Amaranth plants are drought tolerant and relatively disease resistant, and the very nutritious grain requires minimal processing. In addition to a resurgence of popularity in their native regions, these plants are gradually becoming more widely cultivated around the world. This attractive as well as utilitarian species has become a popular garden ornamental, especially the cultivars with unusually large inflorescences and dark red leaves and stems. (Indian River County; B2004-744; Richard H. Stoll, 3 December 2004) (Huxley 1992; National Research Council 1989)

Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. & C. Fraser (A monotypic genus native to the east coast of Australia, as well as New Britain, New Caledonia, and Vanuatu; some authors include the New World *Alexa* Moq., with 12 species, in this genus.) Leguminosae (Fabaceae). **Moreton Bay**

chestnut, lucky bean. A native primarily of gallery forests (i.e., forests that form a corridor of trees along river systems), this handsome tree may grow as tall as 20 m in the wild, although in cultivation it is usually considerably shorter. It has odd-pinnate leaves, to 15 cm long, with 11-15 coriaceous leaflets. Appearing with the first flush of new leaves in crowded clusters on the old wood, the 4 cm long yellow pea-like flowers turn red as they age. The fruits are cylindrical pods, to 20 cm long, bearing three to five seeds, each weighing as much as 30 gr. These are poisonous while raw, but are edible upon roasting. The tree yields a valuable timber, and it is sometimes planted for shade or along streets in tropical regions. In the United States, at least, it is most familiar as a house plant, under the name "lucky bean." Several seeds are started in a pot, and the resulting seedlings are prized for their attractive foliage, but even more so for the large decorative, black cotyledons held at ground level. Unfortunately, the plant is a short term investment: the cotyledons soon wither, then the seedlings rapidly grow too large for their pot, and the trees are not cold hardy. (Lake County; B2004-694; Tom L. Phillips, 2 November 2004) (Huxley 1992; Mabberley 1997)

Lamium amplexicaule L. (A genus of ca. 40 species native to Eurasia and North Africa, a few of which are widely naturalized weeds). Labiatae (Lamiaceae). **Henbit.** Native throughout Europe, this plant has become widely naturalized in temperate regions. In the United States, it is found in nearly every state, including Florida where it occurs as far south as Polk County. It is a winter annual in Florida, that is, the seeds germinate in the late fall or early winter and the plants begin to bloom four to six weeks later. Normally, the plant grows 15 – 25 cm tall, primarily in sunny disturbed habitats, such as fields, lawns and roadsides. The ruffled, opposite, kidney-shaped leaves with shallow lobes or blunt teeth are sessile (stalkless), and the bases of the opposing pairs closely abut. The flowers, purple with a white, purple-flecked throat 15 – 20 mm long, are borne in sessile, crowded clusters in the axils of the upper leaves. The flower has two distinct lips; the upper lip is hoodlike, while the tri-lobed lower lip is more spreading. Although undeniably a weed, the plant is seldom a serious problem and is actually quite attractive. It is also one of the first flowers to bloom in the new year. (Escambia County; B2004-737; Michael E. Meadows, 26 November 2004) (Fernald 1950)

Mimusops caffra E. Meyer ex A. DC. (A genus of ca. 40 species native to the Old World tropics.) Sapotaceae. **Coastal red milkwood.** This tree is the most important component of dune and coastal forests in its native South Africa and Mozambique, sometimes making up 75% of the vegetation. Although potentially growing as tall as 15 m, it is gnarled and stunted when exposed to wind and salt spray. The alternate, coriaceous leaves are obovate to oblanceolate, with rounded or retuse apices and revolute margins; they range from 2-7 cm in length. Two to four 20 mm white star-like flowers with eight narrow petals are born in the leaf axils. The flowers mature into red, 2 cm long, edible berries which are important food for monkeys and many kinds of birds. The common name is derived from the milky sap present in most tissues of this tree, as well as from the heavy and hard, pinkish-red wood. The tree is occasionally grown as an ornamental in South Florida, probably because of its salt tolerance, and is offered by a few wholesale nurseries. (Palm Beach County; B2004-726; Sallie H. Simmons, 16 November, 2004) (Kubicha 1983; Palmer and Pittman 1972)

Ophiopogon japonicus (L.f.) Ker Gawler. (A genus of ca. 20 species primarily distributed in temperate Asia from the Himalayas to Japan, with several tropical species in Indomalaysia.) Liliaceae (in the broad sense). **Mondo grass.** Native to shady woods and hardwood forests in Japan and Korea, this stoloniferous plant has become an important groundcover in warmer parts of the United States. The long, narrow, strap-like evergreen leaves are dark green above and below. They arise in two ranks from the short rhizome, although this may not be obvious in a mass planting. Small bell-shaped white or pinkish flowers are borne on short racemes but these are produced sparingly and are mostly hidden by the foliage. The beautiful dark blue, pea-sized berries are likewise seldom noticed. A number of cultivars have been selected, all of which are less vigorous than the wild-type plant, including dwarf forms which are confused in the trade. The most common of these, generally passing as 'Nanus,' has short, stiffly arching leaves, forming tussocks about 8 cm tall. It blooms and sets fruit better than the wild type, and the berries are conspicuous and attractive. It is vigorous enough to be used as a ground cover or an edging for small spaces. Some, such as 'Gyoku-ryu,' have leaves only a few centimeters long and are useful as accents. Mondo grass is similar to an even more important groundcover, *Liriope muscari* or monkey grass. This is a larger plant with broader leaves that are paler below. Its flowers are borne in conspicuous spikes or spike-like panicles, and they mature into black berries. (Columbia County; B2004-698; M. Janie Echols, 21 Oct. 2004) (Mabberley 1997)

Pittosporum pentandrum (Blanco) Merrill. (A genus of ca. 150 species widely distributed in the Old World, from Africa and the Arabian Peninsula to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands, including 12 in Hawaii.) Pittosporaceae. **Taiwanese cheesewood.** A shrub or small tree to 3 m tall, this species is native to Taiwan, the Philippines, and northern Sulawesi in Indonesia. It is rarely cultivated in Florida, but a relative, *Pittosporum tobira* Ait., is an extremely common and familiar ornamental throughout the state. The two are very different in appearance. The flowers of *P. pentandrum* are much smaller (5 mm across vs. 25 mm), but borne in larger panicles. The leaves are pointed at the tips and not crowded at the ends of the branches, and the bark is greenish white with conspicuous lenticels. It is an attractive plant that is used as a street tree in Hawaii. It has somewhat naturalized in South Florida. (Miami-Dade County; B2004-730; Michael Winterstein, USDA; 24 November 2004) (Li 1977)

Podranea ricasoliana (Tanfani) Sprague. (Two species of vines native to tropical and southern Africa.) Bignoniaceae. **Port St. John's creeper, pink trumpet vine.** This is a vigorous twining vine restricted in the wild to a small area on the Eastern Cape coast of South Africa. However, it is widely cultivated around the world and has escaped and naturalized, particularly in Australia. The genus name is an anagram of *Pandorea* (after Pandora of Greek mythology), an Australian genus in which this species was once classified. Like most Bignoniaceae, the leaves are opposite and pinnately compound. They are made up of seven to eleven, 3-5 cm long, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate leaflets, with indistinctly toothed margins. The very showy, fragrant, 6-7 cm long trumpet-shaped flowers are borne in terminal panicles. They are lilac-pink, with darker lines in the throat. In bloom, this is a highly ornamental plant and is generally quite controllable, although it can survive considerable frost. (Pinellas County;

B2004-686; Thomas S. Lastrapes, 26 October, 2004)
(<http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm>)

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ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

Compiled by Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.

For the month of November, there were 401 samples, consisting of 18,472+ specimens. In December, there were 547 samples, consisting of 25,556+ specimens. Some of the samples are listed below:

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS AND PALMS:

Ardisia sp. (ardisia) -- *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, **spirea aphid**: A slight infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Islamorada (Monroe County; E2004-7272; Lynn D. Howerton; 27 October 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Dombeya sp. (dombeya) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found on one of two plants at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7454; Edward T. Putland; 10 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Malvaviscus penduliflorus (Turk's cap mallow) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Coral Gables (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7452; Haydee L. Escobar; 10 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Ficus sp. (fig) -- *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood, **chili thrips**: An infestation was found in Trinidad, West Indies (E2004-7513; Dr. Ronald Barrow, Caribbean Taxonomic Network; 2004). NEW NATIONAL RECORD.

Lagerstroemia speciosa (queen's crape myrtle, pride of India) -- *Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis* (Green), **trilobe scale**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8179; Haydee L. Escobar; 22 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Platyclusus orientalis (oriental arborvitae) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A slight infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8219; Olga Garcia; 27 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Acalypha wilkesiana (Jacob's-coat, copperleaf) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: An infestation was found at a nursery in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8216; Gwen H. Myres; 28 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Cycas revoluta (king sago, king sago-palm) -- *Aulacaspis yasumatsui* Takagi, **cycad aulacaspis scale**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Zolfo Springs (Hardee County; E2004-8057; Cecilia Carrero-Turnbull, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 13 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Amorophophallus sp. (corpse flower) -- *Aphis gossypii* Glover, **cotton/melon aphid**: A moderate infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7509; Edward T. Putland; 12 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Bougainvillea sp. (bougainvillea) -- *Aphis craccivora* Koch, **cowpea aphid**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8164; Haydee L. Escobar; 20 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (hibiscus) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found on 20 plants at a nursery in Okeechobee (Okeechobee County; E2004-7865; James E. Bennett; 8 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Lobelia sp. (lobelia) -- *Lehmannia poirieri* (Mabille), **a slug**: A slight infestation was found on plants intercepted from California in Oviedo (Seminole County; E2004-7419; Terrence D. Williams; 4 November 2004). This slug originates in Europe and was introduced many years ago to New York, Missouri, Arizona and California. It was first identified from the panhandle of Florida in the 1970s. So far, it has not dispersed into peninsular Florida. It is a plant feeder and is especially damaging to ornamentals and in greenhouses (Dr. Lionel A. Stange).

FOREST AND SHADE TREES:

Castanea sp. (chestnut) -- *Cydia splendana* (Hubner), **European chestnut nutborer**: Specimens were intercepted in a shipment of nuts from the former Soviet Republic of Georgia at a store in Carrollton, Ohio. The chestnuts had been shipped to Ohio from an import business in Gainesville, Florida (Alachua County; E2004-7656; Greg Miller, employee, Empire Chestnut Company, Carrollton, Ohio and Osmond O. Baron; 12 November 2004). This is a serious exotic chestnut pest (Dr. John B. Heppner).

Celtis laevigata (hackberry, sugarberry) -- *Myloccerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A moderate infestation was found on a tree at a nursery in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-6694; Olga Garcia; 23 September 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Pongamia pinnata (karum tree, poonga oil-tree, pongam) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found at a South Florida Water Management property in Weston (Broward County; E2004-7955; Nury M. Marrone and Frank A. Burgos; 10 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Quercus incana (bluejack oak) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8220; Haydee L. Escobar; 28 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

FOOD AND CROP PLANTS:

Psidium guajava (common guava) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7859; Javier del Hierro; 8 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

WEEDS AND GRASSES:

Amorphophallus sp. (corpse flower) -- *Aphis gossypii* Glover, **cotton/melon aphid**: A moderate infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7509; Edward T. Putland; 12 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD for a common pest.

Chenopodium ambrosioides (Mexican tea, wormseed, epazote) -- *Aphis gossypii* Glover, **cotton/melon aphid**: An infestation was found on a plant at a nursery in North Fort Myers (Lee County; E2004-7772; Reuben E. Sibert; 30 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Pouzolzia zeylanica (Pouzolz's bush) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8201; Haydee L. Escobar; 28 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Ruellia brittoniana (Mexican petunia) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A severe infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8031; Olga Garcia; 14 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Ruta graveolens (common rue) -- *Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli* (Cooley), **magnolia white scale**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Kissimmee (Osceola County; E2004-7808; Terrence D. Williams; 30 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree; Florida holly; Christmas berry) -- *Milviscutulus mangiferae* (Green), **mango shield scale**: A slight infestation was found in Bonita Springs (Lee County; E2004-8019; Michael J. Meisenburg, IFAS, Agronomy Department, University of Florida, Gainesville; 15 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Tridax procumbens (coat buttons) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found on a weed beneath a suspect hibiscus in Key Largo (Monroe County; E2004-8235; Mario Jose Hernandez; 28 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

NATIVE AND NATURALIZED PLANTS:

Euthamia caroliniana (slender flattop goldenrod) -- *Craspedolepta* sp., **a psyllid**: A slight infestation was found 15 miles east of Arcadia on a roadside (DeSoto County; E2004-7522; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 8 November 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This is probably an undescribed species. (Dr. Daniel Burckhardt, Naturhistorisches Museum Augustinerstrasse, Basel).

Hypelate trifoliata (inkwood, white ironwood) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-8094; Edward T. Putland; 18 December 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Myrica cerifera (wax myrtle, southern bayberry) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A severe infestation was found at Jungle Trail in Orchid (Indian River County; E2004-7985; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 13 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Salvia coccinea (tropical sage) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A slight infestation was found on a road side in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7706; Olga Garcia; 29 November 2004). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

FEDERAL AND STATE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PROGRAMS:

Nemesia sp. (nemesia) -- *Helix aspersa* Müller, **brown garden snail**: Live snails were found on plants from a California homeowner. The snails were intercepted in Cape Coral (Lee County; E2004-7623; Richard L. Blaney; 22 November 2004).

INSECT DETECTION:

Chlorotettix capensis Sanders & DeLong, **a leafhopper**: A specimen was found in a sweep sample taken at Al Lopez Park in Tampa (Hillsborough County; E2004-7673; Amy R. Simington and James R. Martin; 23 November 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Curtara insularis (Caldwell), **ringspot leafhopper**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap at a residence in Lake Mary (Seminole County; E2004-8005; Eugene M. Monaghan, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 14 December 2004). Another specimen was found in a *Spodoptera* trap at a nursery in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7753; Eduardo M. Varona, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 29 November 2004). Both finds are NEW DPI COUNTY RECORDS.

Mastophora cornigera (Hentz), **a bolas spider**: A specimen was found on *Cycas revoluta* (king sago, king sago-palm) at a nursery in Palmetto (Manatee County; E2004-7413; Mark L. Runnals; 1 November 2004). NEW DPI STATE RECORD. Previous records of this species in Florida were misidentifications as other species. The specimen was identified by Mark K. Stowe, a resident of Gainesville, Florida, who is a recognized authority on bolas spiders (Dr. G.B. Edwards).

Mimetus nelsoni Archer, **pirate spider**: A specimen was found at Seabranh State Park in Port Salerno (Martin County; E2004-7929; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 9 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Orchestina nadleri Chickering, **a spider**: A specimen was found on *Tabebuia* sp. at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2004-7346; Haydee L. Escobar and Frederick J. Hubbard; 2 November 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This is only the fourth record and second female known for this species (Dr. G.B. Edwards).

Paramaevia hobbsae (Barnes), **a spider**: A specimen was found under fallen palm fronds at Seabranh State Park in Port Salerno (Martin County; E2004-7929; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 9 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Sobarocephala quadrimaculata Soós, **a fly**: a specimen was collected in a multi-lure trap in *Citrus x paradisi* (grapefruit) at a residence in Orlando (Orange County; E2004-8143; Angel Arce, USDA; 21 December 2004). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

NEMATOLOGY SECTION

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

A total of 4,044 samples (3,016 for morphological and 1,028 for molecular identifications) were processed in November and December 2004. Details are shown below:

<p>Certification and Regulatory Samples:</p> <p>Multi-state Certification for National and International Export2062 California Certification511 Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)251 Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications) 37</p>	<p>Other Samples:</p> <p>Plant Problems..... 33 Intrastate Survey, Random 122</p> <p>Molecular Identifications* 1,028</p> <p><small>*The majority of these analyses involved root-knot nematode species.</small></p>
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Nematodes of Special Interest

Nematodes of special interest detected and/or identified in November-December 2004:

Citrullus lanatus (watermelon) - *Melodogyne mayaguensis* Rammah and Hirschmann, 1988, a **root-knot nematode** was found infecting the roots of this horticultural crop (Hendry County, N04-00728, Matthew W. Brodie, 7 May 2004). This is the first occurrence of *M. mayaguensis* infection on watermelon in Florida (DPI HOST RECORD).

Phoenix dactylifera (date palm) - *Longidorus africanus* Merny, 1966, a **needle nematode** was found in soil around the roots of date palms imported from Southern California (Palm Beach County, N04-01564, Ellen J. Tannehill, 1 November 2004). *Longidorus africanus* is an endemic needle nematode found on palm trees in Southern California where it was introduced from the Middle East. It is a common practice in California date palm orchards to replant young palms among old palms. When young trees begin to bear dates the older trees are sold for landscaping. The movement of needle nematodes from California into Florida with the trade of these large date palms has been monitored during the last five years.

COLLECTORS SUBMITTING FIVE OR MORE SAMPLES THAT WERE PROCESSED FOR NEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2004:

Anderson, James L 325	Phillips, Tom L 15
Bailey, W. Wayne 5	Podris, Flewellyn W 10
Beidler, Steven 8	Qiao, Ping 157
Brodie, Matthew W 6	Robinson, William L 9
LeBoutillier, Karen W 170	Salisbury, Thomas L 180
McHenry, Floyd J 43	Sellers, Mary C 7
Ochoa, Ana L 285	Stone, Carrie S 122
Pate, Jo Ann 130	Vanderbleek, R 8

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Compiled by: Robert M. Leahy

For this period, the Plant Pathology Section received and processed 6,088 specimens. These included 1,098 pathology, eight miscellaneous and seven soil samples. Full pathogenicity tests for citrus canker were performed on 39 samples. Visual inspections for citrus canker were completed on 3,472 samples from Southeast Florida, 437 from Southwest Gulf Coast Florida, 146 from Central Gulf Coast Florida, 473 from Central Florida and 408 from North Florida.

ORNAMENTAL, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Plectranthus scutellarioides (coleus) -- *Impatiens* necrotic spot tospovirus, **virus**:

Collected at a store in Jacksonville, Duval County (2 December 2004, Flewellyn W. Podris, P2004-5246). NEW HOST RECORD.

ORNAMENTAL, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Adenium obesum (desert rose) -- tomato spotted wilt tospovirus, **virus**: Collected by USDA, ARS, USHRL at a dooryard in Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County (20 November 2004; Scott T. Adkins, USDA; P2004-5043). NEW HOST RECORD.

Euphorbia milii (crown of thorns) -- *Thielaviopsis basicola* (Berk. & Br.) Ferraris, **root rot**: Collected at a nursery in Winter Garden, Orange County (15 November 2004, George A. Warden, P2004-4816).

Petunia x hybrida (petunia) -- *Thielaviopsis basicola* (Berk. & Br.) Ferraris, **root rot**: Collected at a nursery in Tampa, Hillsborough County (17 November 2004, Alan R. Haynes, P2004-4992).

FOOD OR CROP PLANTS:

Glycine max (soybean) -- *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* H. & P. Sydow, **Asian soybean rust**:

Collected from dooryards, field plots and roadsides in four counties in November: Escambia, Madison, Walton and Washington (23, 24 and 27 November 2004, Michael E. Meadows, James Walker, Steven P. Beidler and Larry W. Smith).

WEED AND GRASSES:

Cyperus sp. (sedge) -- *Duosporium cyperi* Thind & Rawla, **leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Apopka, Orange County (29 December 2005, Lance A. Brown, P2005-0047). NEW UNITED STATES RECORD.

Pueraria lobata (kudzu) -- *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* H. & P. Sydow, **Asian soybean rust**: Collected from dooryards and roadsides in eight counties in November: Calhoun, Gadsden, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, Manatee, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa counties (16, 17, 22, 23 and 30 November 2004, Hank Dankers, University of Florida, Larry W. Smith, Brian Saunders, Steven P. Beidler, James Walker and William L. Robinson).

Note: Asian soybean rust has been found in seventeen different counties throughout Florida since it was first detected in early November 2004.