

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

For this period, 121 specimens were submitted to the Botany Section for identification, and 1,069 were received from other sections for identification/name verification for a total of 1,190. Also during this period, 69 specimens were added to the herbarium. Some of the samples sent in for identification are discussed below.

Albizia julibrissin Durazz. (A genus of ca. 120 species distributed through the warmer parts of Africa, Asia and the Americas.) Leguminosae-Mimosoideae (Fabaceae-Mimosoideae).

Mimosa, silktree. This familiar tree, native to a variety of habitats in temperate Asia from Iran to China and Korea, is thought to have been introduced into the United States in the 1770s by André Michaux, the great French plant explorer. Now widely cultivated, with several clones being hardy as far north as Massachusetts, the tree has naturalized in the South to the extent that it often appears native. It is common throughout Florida, north of a line from Tampa to Orlando. Although an exceptionally graceful and ornamental plant with multiple, arching trunks, an umbrella-like crown, fine-textured foliage and powder-puff flower heads during the summer, this species is listed by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council as a Category I invasive. In cultivation, it can grow to 10 m tall and about as broad. The alternate, deciduous leaves are bipinnately compound, the blades 10-30 cm long, with numerous slender, lop-sided, sharp-pointed leaflets about 1 cm long. The flowers are individually small, with inconspicuous petals and sepals. These flowers are grouped into showy heads about 5 cm across, with the central one bisexual and the remainder staminate with long, very slender filaments usually colored pink above and white below. The numerous, conspicuous flat yellowish pods which follow grow to about 15 cm long. Large, well-shaped specimens of this tree are now rarely seen because the mimosa is susceptible to a fatal vascular wilt disease. (Orange County; B2005-425; Edward T. Putland; 16 July 2005) (Godfrey 1988; <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>)

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson. (A genus of 90 species native to the Old World tropics and subtropics.) Araceae. **Whitespot giant arum, elephant yam.**

Amorphophallus species (sometimes called devil's tongue or snake palm) are quite unusual plants, and as such, have become much prized by specialty gardeners around the world. In spite of their generally tropical origins, they are surprisingly cold-hardy, with several species surviving into North Carolina. Like most plants in the Arum family, the inflorescence is composed of a showy modified bract called a *spathe*, subtending a spike, called a *spadix*, that bears the inconspicuous flowers. *Amorphophallus titanum*, a Sumatran species with a spadix as much as 2.4 m tall, is usually considered to have the largest inflorescence among herbaceous plants. The species treated here is native from Madagascar throughout the Asian tropics to northern Australia, mostly in sunny, disturbed habitats. The plant grows from a large and heavy rounded tuber, as much as 30 cm in diameter, which may be edible if prepared properly. Opening to as much as 60 cm in diameter, the massive, fleshy spathe is pale green to dark brown with paler spots on the outside, and on the inside, purple above and white below. The equally massive, convoluted purple spadix may be as much as 70 cm tall and emits an overpowering stench to attract the flies that serve as pollinators. The solitary leaf appears after the inflorescence fades. It resembles a small tree, with the mottled, warty

petiole (“trunk”) to 2 m tall and 20 cm in diameter. The highly dissected leaf blade, with numerous leaflets, grows to 3 m across. This species will survive and bloom outdoors as far north as Alachua County in Florida. (Clay County; B2005-478; Karen G. Wilson; 13 August 2005) (Mabberley 1997; Hetterscheid and Ittenbach 1996)

Asimina incana (Bartr.) Exell. (A small genus of eight species native to eastern North America.)
Annonaceae. **Woolly pawpaw.** This is a stiffly upright shrub to 1.5 m. tall, native to old fields, pine flatwoods and scrub from southeastern Georgia to south central peninsular Florida. This shrub blooms in the early spring, and along with a close relative, is conspicuous in drier landscapes of northern Florida at that time. The alternate, coriaceous, narrowly obovate or oblong leaves are usually 5-7 cm long and 3-4 cm broad. The fragrant, showy flowers, with three inconspicuous sepals and two whorls of three white or cream-colored petals, appear from buds on the previous year’s growth as the new leaves expand. The drooping, outer petals are as long as 7 cm and are by far the more conspicuous. The inner petals are held tightly around the center of the flower and are only about a third the length of the outer ones. There are numerous stamens and three to ten simple and separate pistils. Several of the pistils in each flower develop into oblong, lumpy, leathery or pulpy fruits, each containing less than a dozen large seeds. This is a highly ornamental plant, but it is seldom cultivated, largely because of production problems. Although the seeds germinate readily when they are fresh, plants grow poorly in containers, and deep and thick roots make transplanting difficult. (Volusia County; B2005-486; Joe H. Young III; 18 August 2005) (Godfrey 1988).

Cryptomeria japonica (L.f.) D. Don. (A genus of one or two species native to China and Japan.)
Taxodiaceae. **Japanese cedar.** Two varieties are recognized, var. *japonica* and var. *sinensis*, based on characters of the needles and cones. Some authors consider these varieties to be sufficiently distinct to warrant their recognition as different species. This is one of the great trees of the North Temperate Zone, growing to enormous proportions in its native Japan and China. In the first country, where it is known as *sugi*, naturally occurring specimens reach heights of 65 m and girths of 3 m. In the eastern United States, cultivated trees seldom reach a height of 20 m. The tree is revered in Japan and is often planted around temples, most notably in Nikko. Historically, *sugi* was also Japan’s most important timber tree; therefore, natural stands of large trees are now very rare and zealously protected. Widely used for reforestation, the tree is grown in plantations throughout the temperate Far East. The trunk is straight, and the reddish-brown fibrous bark peels off in strips. The needles are dark green, spirally arranged, linear to subulate, straight or somewhat incurved and about a centimeter long. Seed cones, made up of 20-30 scales with conspicuous tooth-like projections, are terminal on the branchlets, more or less globose and about 2 cm in diameter. This tree, native to cooler climates, languishes in the Florida heat, but further north, it is an important ornamental with numerous named cultivars. (Pasco County; B2005-459; Helen A. Smith; 2 August 2005) (Gymnosperm Database URL: <http://www.conifers.org>)

Dioscorea floridana Bartlett. (A genus of more than 850 species widely distributed in the warmer parts of the world; two are native in the eastern United States). Dioscoreaceae.
Florida yam. Unlike two exotic species of this genus that are serious pests in parts of Florida, this native species is well-behaved. It is a slender, twining vine, growing from a

thick, branched horizontal rhizome. Climbing over and through shrubs and small trees to a height of about 2 m, the vine is found in mesic woods in the central Panhandle and western peninsular Florida and farther north through the Coastal Plain in Georgia and southeastern South Carolina. The heart-shaped or somewhat triangular leaves with acuminate tips and seven to nine arching longitudinal veins are typical for the genus; in this species, they range to 10 cm long, but are usually shorter. The tiny, unisexual six-parted flowers are usually borne on separate plants. The axillary inflorescences are spicate or paniculate and up to 25 cm long; those bearing pistillate flowers are solitary, while those bearing staminate flowers are two to five per node. The fruits, papery, three-winged capsules, persist on the plant long after the seeds have been shed. (Hernando County; B2005-405; Andrea Van Loan; 12 July 2005) (Raz 2002; <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>)

Magnolia x soulangiana Soul.-Bod. (A genus of ca. 100 species mostly in eastern Asia and the Himalayas, the remainder in eastern and tropical North America.) Magnoliaceae. **Saucer magnolia, Japanese magnolia.** This is a hybrid between two Chinese species (*Magnolia denudata* Desr. and *M. liliflora* Desr.); hence, the name “Japanese magnolia” is not exactly appropriate. The original tree appeared in 1826 as a chance seedling in the Paris garden of Etienne Soulangue-Bodin, after whom the hybrid is named. Since then, the cross has been deliberately repeated many times, and numerous cultivars with flowers of varying colors have been selected and named. The tree occasionally grows to 10 m tall, with attractive smooth silvery-gray bark and a broad, irregular crown at maturity. The alternate, deciduous, somewhat leathery leaves are typically broadly obovate and abruptly acuminate, to about 20 cm long and half as broad. Like most magnolias, the leaves seldom turn bright colors in the fall, even growing further north. The beautiful fragrant flowers open from large fuzzy buds, which themselves are ornamental during the winter. The flowers are at first chalice-shaped, but eventually open quite flat to about 15 cm across, giving rise to the other common name “saucer magnolia.” These flowers are made up of nine thick-textured, white to claret-colored tepals that appear in early spring before the leaves. The flowers are occasionally damaged by late frosts, although this is a more serious problem further north. The trees often re-bloom in the fall, a trait inherited from the parent *M. liliflora*. This is the most commonly planted magnolia in the eastern United States, and it performs well from New England to northern Florida. (Gilchrist County; B2005-499; W. Wayne Bailey; 24 August 2005) (Dehgan 1998)

Morrenia odorata (Hook. & Arn.) Lindl. (A genus of two species native to southern South America, one of these widely naturalized in Florida.) Asclepiadaceae. **Milkweed vine, latex plant.** This native of Paraguay and Argentina was first reported to be naturalized in Florida in 1957. Since then, it has spread widely and has become a pest in citrus groves as far north as Marion County. This vigorous perennial vine rapidly covers citrus and other trees, often stunting the hosts in the process. The opposite leaves are gray-green in color and as much as 10 cm long. They are variable in shape, with those growing in the shade being broad and heart-shaped with a cordate base, while those exposed to sunlight most of the day are narrower and hastate, with a truncate base. The otherwise inconspicuous whitish or greenish flowers, borne in dense axillary cymes, are strongly fragrant of vanilla and are complicated in structure like most flowers of the milkweed family. The fruits which follow are follicles about the size and shape of a peach, with a groove down one side. When mature, the fruits turn brownish and split open, releasing the black seeds that are dispersed by the wind,

buoyed by the attached coma of long, fine hairs. (Okeechobee County; B2005-410; Christine J. Frere; 12 July 2005) (Langdon 1976)

Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz. (A single species distributed from India through Southeast Asia to the Philippines and Indonesia.). Bignoniaceae. **Midnight horror, broken bones tree.** An oddity by anyone's definition, this species is native to lowland, often disturbed, habitats throughout much of the Asian tropics. This ungainly, sparsely branched tree to 20 m tall is largely deciduous during the dry season in its native habitat. The twice or thrice-pinnate leaves are clustered at the ends of the branches and are huge, growing to 2 m in length and almost half as wide. The numerous leaflets are ovate to oblong, acuminate at the apex, mostly oblique at the base, and 4-10 cm long. The leaves fall piece-by-piece, with the thick leafstalks and their branches accumulating under the tree like disarticulated limbs, suggesting one of the common names "broken bones tree." Like those of many bat-pollinated species, the large brown, pink and yellow flowers are thick-textured and born on tall, erect racemes that reach well above the foliage. Opening at night, these flowers emit an overpowering fox-like stench, leading to another colorful common name "midnight horror." The fruits are pendent, woody, flattened, fusiform capsules, as much as 1.2 m long, that persist conspicuously during the dry season, when the tree is leafless. This plant is more odd than ornamental and is seldom cultivated. (Miami-Dade Co; B2005-451; Rita E. Duncan; 29 July 2005) (Van Steenis 1977)

REFERENCES

- Dehgan, B. 1998. Landscape plants for subtropical climates. University of Florida Press. Gainesville, Florida. 638 p.
- Godfrey, R.K. 1988. Trees, shrubs and woody vines of northern Florida and adjacent Georgia and Alabama. University of Georgia Press. Athens, Georgia. 734 p.
- Hettterscheid, W.L.A. and S. Ittenbach. 1996. Everything you always wanted to know about *Amorphophallus* but were afraid to stick your nose into. *Aroideana* 19: 7-131).
- Langdon, K.R. 1976. Milkweed vine, *Morrenia odorata* – an identification aid. Nematology (Botany) Circular Number 15. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, Gainesville, Florida. 2 p.
- Mabberley, D.J. 1997. The plant book. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, England. 858 p.
- Raz, L. 2002. Dioscoreaceae. *Flora of North America* 26: 479-485.
- Van Steenis, C.G.G.J. 1977. Bignoniaceae. *Flora Malesiana* 8(2): 114-186.

ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

Compiled by Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.

For the month of July, there were 490 samples, consisting of 27,988+ specimens. In August, there were 829 samples, consisting of 51,695+ specimens. Some of the samples are listed below:

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS AND PALMS:

- Acmena smithii* (lilly pilly) -- *Aphis gossypii* Glover, **cotton/melon aphid**: A moderate infestation was found at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-4211; Katherine A. Gonzalez; 28 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD for a common aphid.
- Jatropha integerrima* (peregrina) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: An infestation was found at a residence in Kendall (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4693; Gwen H. Myres; 23 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.
- Oroxylum indicum* (midnight horror, broken bones tree) -- *Aphis spiraeicola* Patch, **spirea aphid**: A moderate infestation was found at the University of Florida/IFAS Tropical Research and Education Center in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-3533; Dr. Jorge E. Peña and Rita E. Duncan, University of Florida, IFAS; 18 May 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD for a common aphid.
- Palmae (palm) -- *Nipaecoccus floridensis* Beardsley, **false coconut mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found on 20 of 30 plants at a nursery in Sanford (Seminole County; E2005-4484; Leslie J. Wilber; 8 August 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.
- Viburnum suspensum* (viburnum) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Palm Harbor (Pinellas County; E2005-4625; Thomas S. Lastrapes; 18 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

- Crassula* sp. (pygmyweed, stonecrop) -- *Vryburgia brevicruris* (McKenzie), **a short-legged mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found on all of over 300 plants from California at a discount store in Orange Park (Clay County; E2005-4456; Stacey S. Simmons and Sol F. Looker; 10 August 2005). This mealybug is not established in Florida and could become a pest of succulents here (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).
- Dracaena* sp. (dracaena, corn plant) -- *Tetranychus peircei* McGregor, **spider mite**: A severe infestation was found on all of 39 plants at a nursery in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4493; Edward T. Putland and Eduardo G. Camero; 11 August 2005). NEW CONTINENTAL RECORD, NEW HOST RECORD. This mite has a host list of over 30 plants and could be a serious plant pest if it becomes established (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn).
- Gymnocalycium* sp. (chin cactus, cap cactus) -- *Hypogeococcus spinosus* Ferris, **a mealybug**: A moderate infestation on five of 20 plants was found at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-3870; Leslie J. Wilber; 14 July 2005). This is an invasive species that is known from Texas, New Mexico and Mexico. It is not established in Florida and occurs only on cacti. We intercepted this mealybug previously in 1976 and 1988 (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

- Helianthus annuus* (sunflower) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Homosassa (Citrus County; E2005-3798; Robert W. Dudley; 8 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (hibiscus) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**:

A moderate infestation was found on five of 32 plants at a nursery in Sanford (Seminole County; E2005-3934; Tirzah M. Lyons; 18 July 2005). Another severe infestation on five plants was found at a residence in Archer (Levy County; E2005-4929; W. Wayne Bailey; 6 September 2005). Both finds are NEW DPI COUNTY RECORDS.

Poinsettia pulcherrima (poinsettia) -- *Paracoccus marginatus* Williams & Granara de Willink, **papaya mealybug**: A slight infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Palm Harbor (Pinellas County; E2005-4744; Thomas S. Lastrapes; 24 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

FOREST AND SHADE TREES:

Cercis canadensis (eastern redbud) -- *Trialeurodes fernaldi* (Morrill), **a whitefly**: A severe infestation was found at a park in Orange Park (Clay County; E2005-3941; Christine A. Zamora; 18 July 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. There are not many records of this whitefly in the whitefly database, but all seem to be from the southeastern United States. This is probably a native species that is rarely encountered (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

Quercus hemisphaerica (Darlington's oak, laurel oak) -- *Paratachardina lobata* (Chamberlin), **lobate lac scale**: A severe infestation was found on a plant at a park in South Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4323; Frederick J. Hubbard and Raul A. Santillan; 3 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Swietenia macrophylla (Honduras mahogany) -- *Conchaspis cordiae* Mamet, **West Indies mahogany scale**: A slight infestation was found on three plants at the University of Florida/IFAS Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center in Davie (Broward County; E2005-3598; Sergio A. Gallo and Bryan Steinberg, University of Florida, IFAS; 24 June 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Taxodium distichum (bald cypress) -- *Crisicoccus taxodii* Kosztarab, **baldcypress mealybug**: A slight infestation was found at the University of Florida in Gainesville (Alachua County; E2005-4596; Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology; 16 August 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This mealybug is listed in SCALENET as occurring in Florida. It is probably a native species, but it is not common, and is restricted to *Taxodium* spp. (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

FOOD AND CROP PLANTS:

Annona squamosa (custard apple, anona, bullock's-heart, corazon, nona, pawpaw, sugar apple) -- *Dysmicoccus grassii* (Leonardi), **a mealybug**: An infestation was found at a farm in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4754; Yen M. Dao and Greg S. Hodges; 24 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD. This mealybug is common in South Florida and is reported in the literature as occurring on this host, but it has not previously been reported on *Annona* in Florida (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

Capsicum chinense (habanero pepper) -- *Aleurotrachelus trachoides* (Back), **a whitefly**: A severe infestation was found at a USDA research facility in Ft. Pierce (St. Lucie County; E2005-4577; David G. Hall, USDA/ARS; 17 August 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. This whitefly is encountered routinely in South Florida on *Solanum* and *Capsicum*. Populations indicate that it may be a pest of concern (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

Cocos nucifera (coconut palm) -- *Aleurotrachelus atratus* Hempel, **a whitefly**: A moderate infestation was found at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-4770; Katherine A. Gonzalez; 24 August 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Cucurbita moschata (pumpkin, winter crookneck squash, winter squash, calabaza, Cuban pumpkin) -- *Dysmicoccus brevipes* (Cockerell), **pineapple mealybug**: A severe infestation was found on roots of one plant at a residence in Micco (Brevard County; E2005-3704; Christine J. Frere; 4 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Diospyros digyna (black sapote, chocolate pudding tree) -- *Eucalymnatus tessellatus* (Signoret), **tessellated scale**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Ft. Myers (Lee County; E2005-4008; Reuben E. Sibert, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 20 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Glycine max (soybean) -- *Pseudocneorhinus bifasciata* Roelofs, **a weevil**: An infestation was found on 23 acres of soybeans in Chipley (Washington County; E2005-4174; Michael E. Meadows, CAPS; 13 July 2005). NEW DPI STATE RECORD. This is an exotic weevil that has been spreading south from New England for 90 years, but it is not known previously from Florida. It is a pest of many plants (Dr. Michael C. Thomas).

Pouteria campechiana (canistel, eggfruit, sapote amarillo) -- *Patara albida* Caldwell nec Westwood, **a derbid planthopper**: A male specimen was found at a park in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-2471; Susan E. Halbert, David C. Ziesk, Edward T. Putland, Greg S. Hodges, and Yen M. Dao; 12 May 2005). NEW USA RECORD. This specimen matches a species described from Puerto Rico by Caldwell. Nothing is known about its biology (Dr. Stephen W. Wilson, Central Missouri State University). (See also entry below under *Rheedia*.)

Rheedia brasiliensis (bakupari, a tropical fruit) -- *Patara albida* Caldwell nec Westwood, **a derbid planthopper**: A female specimen was found at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Coral Gables (Miami-Dade County; E2005-2465; Gwen H. Myres, David C. Ziesk, Susan E. Halbert, Greg S. Hodges, Yen M. Dao, and Richard E. Weaver, Jr.; 11 May 2005). NEW USA RECORD. This female specimen matches a male found on *Pouteria* (please see above) and identified by Dr. Stephen W. Wilson, Central Missouri State University.

Saccharum sp. (sugarcane) -- *Duplachionaspis divergens* Green, **an armored scale**: A slight infestation was found in a 76.3 acre sugarcane field near LaBelle (Hendry County; E2005-4135; Michael Patterson, USDA/APHIS/PPQ and Douglas A. Restom-Gaskill; 21 July 2005). This is the first find in a sugarcane field. Previous finds have been on other grasses or in a greenhouse environment (Dr. Greg S. Hodges). Please see pest alert at <http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enppd.divergens.html>.

CITRUS:

Citrus sp. (citrus) -- *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, **Asian citrus psyllid**: An infestation was found in a citrus grove in Stan Creek District, Belize (E2005-4268; Veronica Manzanero Majil; 26 July 2005). NEW NATIONAL RECORD FOR BELIZE.

WEEDS AND GRASSES:

Chenopodium ambrosioides (Mexican tea, wormseed, epazote) -- *Acalitus* sp., **an eriophyid mite**: A slight infestation was found on plants at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-4055; Leslie J. Wilber; 21 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD. This probably is an undescribed species (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn).

Leguminosae (a weedy legume) -- *Icerya rileyi* nr. Cockerell, **a margarodid scale**: An infestation was found on weedy legumes at Port Everglades in Hollywood (Broward County; E2005-3743; Margarita A. Lahens and Heather N. Hursh, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 7 July 2005). NEW DPI STATE RECORD. This species is likely an invasive. It is listed as occurring in New Mexico and Mexico on Leguminosae hosts. There is much variation within this species, and it may be a species complex that will be differentiated at a later date (Dr. Greg S. Hodges).

Ludwigia leptocarpa (anglestem primrose-willow) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found at a nursery in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4902; Eduardo G. Camero and Edward T. Putland; 2 September 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Pilea microphylla (rockweed, artillery plant) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found at a nursery in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4897; Eduardo G. Camero and Edward T. Putland; 2 September 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Solanum americanum (American black nightshade) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found at a nursery in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4899; Eduardo G. Camero and Edward T. Putland; 2 September 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Urochloa texana (Texas signalgrass) -- *Rhopalosiphum maidis* (Fitch), **corn leaf aphid**: A moderate infestation was found on grass at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-4213; Leslie J. Wilber; 28 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

NATIVE AND NATURALIZED PLANTS:

Cephalanthus occidentalis (common buttonbush) -- *Planococcus citri* (Risso), **citrus mealybug**: A slight infestation was found at Oxbow Eco-Center in Port St. Lucie (St. Lucie County; E2005-4759; Richard E. Weaver, Jr., Kenneth L. Hibbard and Greg S. Hodges; 25 August 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Cissus verticillata (possum-grape, seasonvine) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A severe infestation was found at a nursery in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2005-4898; Eduardo G. Camero and Edward T. Putland; 2 September 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Chromolaena odorata (Jack-in-the-bush) -- *Aphis spiraecola* Patch, **spirea aphid**: An infestation was found on a roadside in Davie (Broward County; E2005-4212; David T. Benner, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 28 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD for a common species.

Heliotropium polyphyllum (pineland heliotrope) -- *Brevipalpus butcheri* Prichard & Baker, **a false spider mite**: A moderate infestation was found on a plant at a residence in Lehigh Acres (Lee County; E2005-2881; David L. Renz, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 26 May 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia creeper) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A severe infestation was found on all of 50 plants at a residence in West Palm Beach (Palm Beach County; E2005-4267; James C. Lee; 26 July 2005). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

ARTHROPOD DETECTION:

Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius), **a long-horned beetle**: Several specimens were found in a spider web at a bamboo warehouse in Lakeland (Polk County; E2005-3976; Brian D.

Saunders, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 14 July 2005). Several more specimens were found in bamboo stakes at the warehouse (Polk County; E2005-4427; Dean Delgado and Brian Saunders, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 5 August 2005). This is an exotic long-horned beetle that has been intercepted before in Florida, but is not known to be established in the environment (Julieta Brambila, USDA/APHIS/PPQ, and Dr. Michael C. Thomas).

Helix aspersa Müller, **brown garden snail**: A specimen was found near plants originating in California at a nursery in Jacksonville (Duval County; E2005-4149; Sol F. Looker; 27 July 2005).

Hoshihanomia inflammata (LeConte), **a beetle**: A specimen was collected on a sticky board at a nursery in Apopka (Orange County; E2005-4494; Katherine A. Gonzalez; 10 August 2005). This is a rarely collected beetle (Dr. Michael C. Thomas).

Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found on a plant (maybe *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*) at a nursery in Punta Gorda (Charlotte County; E2005-4591; Richard L. Blaney; 17 August 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Myllocerus undatus Marshall, **a weevil**: Specimens were found feeding on leaves of many plants at a residence in Sarasota (Sarasota County; E2005-4662; homeowner; 23 July 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Ocyptamus jactator (Loew), **a syrphid fly**: A specimen was caught in a McPhail trap in Ft. Pierce (St. Lucie County; E2005-4351; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 26 July 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Odinia conspicua Sabrosky, **an odiniid fly**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap in Orlando (Orange County; E2005-3304; Nermaret Canales-Guardiola, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 13 June 2005). This fly is rarely collected (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

Rhagoletotrypeta rohweri Foote, **a fruit fly**: Ten specimens, all female, were collected in a multilure trap in Holiday (Pasco County; E2005-4865; Daniel Merced and Victor L. Reaume; 2 August 2005). NEW DPI STATE RECORD. This is a rarely collected fly, previously known only from New Jersey and Illinois. The presumed host is *Celtis* (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

Sphecomyiella valida (Harris), **a pyrgotid fly**: A specimen was collected in a Jackson trap in Belleair (Pinellas County; E2005-3250; William J. Salway; 14 June 2005). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

NEMATODOLOGY SECTION

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

A total of 2,810 samples (2,339 for morphological and 471 for molecular identifications) were processed in July and August 2005. Details are shown below:

Certification and Regulatory Samples:	Other Samples:
Multi-state Certification for National and International Export.....1,680	Plant Problems..... 37
California Certification348	Intrastate Survey, Random 184
Burrowing nematodes8	Molecular Identifications* 471
Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)62	*The majority of these analyses involved root-knot nematode species.
Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications).....20	

Nematodes of Special Interest

Ficus sp. (fig tree) -- *Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid & White, 1919) Chitwood, 1949, the **Southern root-knot nematode** was extracted from roots of this ornamental plant (Palm Beach; N05-00953; Ellen J. Tannehill; 24 June 2005). Young fig plants were imported into Florida from China.

Rudbeckia sp. (coneflower) -- *Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie, 1942, **rice white-tip nematode** was extracted from leaves of this flowering ornamental plant (Alachua County; N05-01063; Gregory A. Brown; 26 July 2005). Infected leaves show discolored and brownish spots that become necrotic in time.

Saccharum sp. (sugarcane) -- *Pratylenchus zaeae* Graham, 1951, **a lesion nematode** was extracted from the roots of this industrial crop (Hendry County; N05-01056; Douglas A. Restom-Gaskill and Michael Patterson; 21 July 2005). *Pratylenchus zaeae* is a common pest of sugarcane in many sugarcane growing areas of the world.

COLLECTORS SUBMITTING FIVE OR MORE SAMPLES THAT WERE PROCESSED FOR NEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DURING JULY AND AUGUST 2005:

Anderson, James L..... 55	Robinson, William L..... 62
Bailey, W. Wayne 19	Salisbury, Thomas L 87
Beidler, Steven A. 5	Simmons, Stacey S..... 10
LeBoutillier, Karen W..... 234	Spriggs, Charlie L 249
Ochoa, Ana L 100	Stone, Carrie S. 140
Pate, JoAnn..... 22	Whitaker, Scott 12
Qiao, Ping..... 112	Zamora, Christine A..... 12

PLANT PATHOLOGY SECTION
Complied by Robert M. Leahy

For the period, the Plant Pathology Section received and processed 4,056 specimens. These included 588 pathology, 12 miscellaneous, six soil, 17 bee and 20 citrus greening samples. Full pathogenicity tests for citrus canker were performed on 55 samples. Visual inspections for citrus canker were also carried out on 1,810 samples from Southeast Florida, 616 from Southwest Gulf Coast Florida, 268 from Central Gulf Coast Florida, 355 from Central Florida and 309 North Florida.

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS AND PALMS:

Breyntia sp. (snowbush) -- *Corynespora cassicola*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Eustis, Lake County (8 August 2005, Katherine A. Gonzalez, P2005-03022). NEW HOST RECORD.

Coccoloba uvifera (seagrape) -- *Mycocleptodiscus indicus*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a dooryard in Miami, Miami-Dade County (10 August 2005, Eduardo G. Camero, P2005-03009). NEW HOST RECORD.

Sphagneticola trilobata (creeping oxeye; wedelia) -- *Sphaceloma* sp., **scab/spot anthracnose**: Collected on an empty lot in Largo, Pinellas County (7 July 2005, Edward L. Barnard, P2005-02699). NEW HOST RECORD.

FOOD OR CROPS PLANTS:

Citrus maxima (pummelo) -- *Candidatus liberibacter asiaticus*, **citrus greening**: Collected at a nursery in Homestead, Miami-Dade County, (24 August 2005; Susan E. Halbert, Greg S. Hodges, Yen M. Dao, Richard E. Weaver, Jr., Eduardo Varona; P2005-03125). NEW UNITED STATES RECORD.

Prunus armeniaca (apricot) -- *Xanthomonas pruni*, **bacterial leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Gainesville, Alachua County (19 August 2005, Jose X. Chaparro (University of Florida), P2005-03085). NEW HOST RECORD.