

BOTANY SECTION

Compiled by Richard E. Weaver, Jr., Ph.D., and Patti J. Anderson, Ph.D.

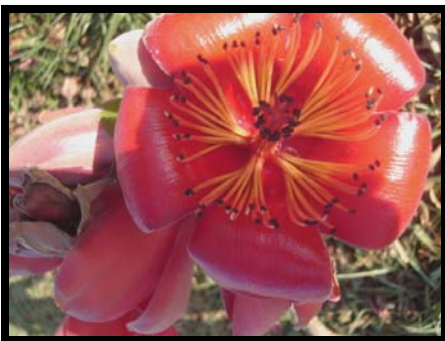
For this period, 102 specimens were submitted to the Botany Section for identification, and 1,047 were received from other sections for identification/name verification (total = 1,149). Some of the samples sent in for identification are discussed below:

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii (Griseb & H. Wendl.) H. Wendl. ex Becc. [pronunciation: ah-see-loe-RAY-fee RITE-ee-eye] (A genus of one species, widely distributed in the Caribbean, coastal Central America and South Florida.) Palmae or Arecaceae. **Paurotis palm, Everglades palm.** This Florida native palm has been described as “a saw palmetto on stilts” by observant naturalists. The clustering, slender stems (1 – 4 m tall and 5 – 15 cm diameter) of this palm are covered with fibers and remnants of old petiole bases. The petioles are armed with robust, reflexed spines and distinguished by an irregularly lobed, adaxial hastula. These petiolar spines are larger and more curved than those of the similar *Serenoa repens* (saw palmetto) and *Chamaerops humilis* (European fan palm). The palmately divided leaves, with induplicate plication and bifid tips, are deep green above with silvery scales below. Inflorescences, branched to four orders, arise within the leaf canopy, but exceed the leaves in length. Small, cream-colored flowers with three sepals, three petals, six stamens and three carpels are grouped along the inflorescence branches. Fruits turn from orange to black when ripe, creating an attractive, ornamental display. The common name, Everglades palm, suggests the habitat preference of this wetland palm, often seen growing in standing water or saturated soils. It is a good choice for waterfront landscapes or for beautification of storm water retention ponds. (Hillsborough County; B2007-11; Karyn L. Pippenger; 9 January 2007) (Henderson 1995; Mabberly 1997; Uhl and Dransfield 1987; <http://miami-dade.ifas.ufl.edu/Programs/fyn/publications/healthy-palms-healthy-landscapes.htm>; <http://www.plantapalm.com>)



Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
Photo courtesy of P. J. Anderson, DPI

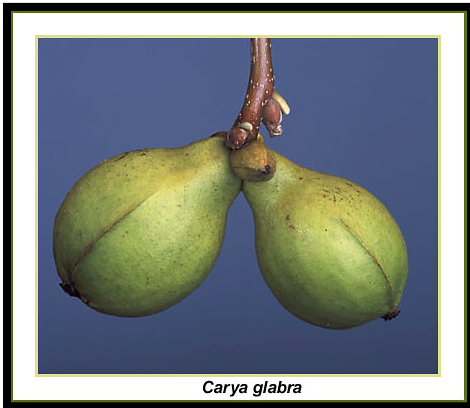
Bombax ceiba L. [pronunciation: BOM-bax SEE-ba] (A genus of about 20 species from the Old World tropics.) Bombacaceae. **Red silk-cotton tree, simul.** This deciduous tree is native to tropical Asia and eastward to New Guinea in seasonally dry areas. The eye-catching, spiny trunk of young trees becomes smoother and strongly buttressed with age. The leaves are alternate and palmately compound with five to seven lanceolate to oblong-ovate leaflets up to 25 cm in length, attached to a comparatively long, articulate petiole. Flowers appear near the end of the dry season, before the annual flush of new leaves. These striking, waxy red flowers have a five-lobed calyx, five petals (up to 10 cm long), and numerous stamens arranged in two whorls, the outer whorl fused at the base in groups of five. The fruit is a woody capsule with many small, black, wind-dispersed seeds attached to creamy-white floss



Bombax ceiba
Photo courtesy of www.infobibos.com

which has been used as kapok for stuffing pillows or life vests. The young flower buds and leaves are boiled and eaten as a vegetable in India. The tree's soft wood is used for making tea boxes and matches. Although the floral structure and heightened receptivity from midnight through early morning suggests bat pollination, birds seek the copious nectar reward of the flowers and have been found to be pollinators. Bats and bees also visit the flowers, but may damage them, rather than pollinate them, while robbing the nectar. (Palm Beach County; B2007-88; Alfred M. Levy; 18 January 2007) (Bhattacharya and Mandal 2000; Kunkel 1984; Mabberly 1997; Raju 2005; Staples and Herbst 2005; <http://www.bio.miami.edu/arboretum/Redsilkcottontree.html> (photo: available thanks to www.infobibos.com/Fichas/Bombax_ceiba/Index.htm)

Carya glabra (Mill.) Sweet. [KAIR-ee-uh GLAY-bruh] (A genus of about 15 species mainly in North and Central America, but a few species found in Asia.) Juglandaceae. **Pignut hickory.** This large deciduous, hardwood tree is native to North America and is found in most Florida counties north of Lake Okeechobee. The slightly tapering, gray trunk of *Carya glabra*, which commonly reaches a height of 30 – 40 m and diameter of up to 1 m, has furrows and ridges, but its bark is not shaggy (like the related shagbark hickory, *C. ovata*). The 15 – 60 cm long, alternate leaves are pinnately compound with dark yellowish-green upper surfaces (paler below). Each leaf has five to seven oblanceolate to obovate or lanceolate leaflets with serrate margins. This species is monoecious (having separate male and female inflorescences on the same tree) with staminate catkins 8 to 18 cm long and pistillate spikes about 6 mm long. Fruits are 2.5 – 5 cm long and enclosed in a thin husk. Husks are green until maturity when they turn brown to brownish-black and split away into four segments. The hickory nuts are said to be more astringent, so less preferred as a human food, than other species of *Carya*, including the pecan, *C. illinoensis*. (Highlands County; B2007-68; T. C.

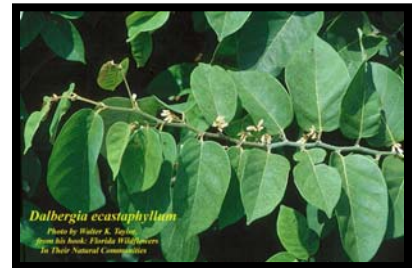


Carya glabra

Photo courtesy of L.Korhnaak, UF

MacRae; 30 March 2007) (Austin 2004; Huxley 1992; http://www.sfrc.ufl.edu/4h/Pignut_hickory/pignhick.htm (photo courtesy of L. Korhnaak); <http://www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/syllabucs/factsheet.cfm?ID=19>)

Dalbergia ecastaphyllum (L.) Taubert. [dahl-BER-gee-ah ek-aas-tah-FI-lum] (A genus of roughly 100 tropical species.) Leguminosae. **Coinvine.** The species is native to Florida, several Caribbean islands and coastal areas from Mexico to Brazil and tropical West Africa. This scrambling or climbing vine (sometimes becoming a shrub) has gray stems as large as 7 cm in diameter and 8 m in length. The alternate, unifoliate leaves, 5 – 15 cm long, are ovate to elliptic, glossy green and leathery. Coinvine has 1 cm long, white flowers arranged in panicles in the leaf axils. The fruits are coin-shaped, copper-colored pods, 2 – 3 cm long and contain a single brown seed. This salt-tolerant plant is found growing in coastal sand dunes and maritime hammocks as well as estuaries, mangrove swamps and nearby shell mounds. In Florida, it has been used as a fish poison, vermifuge and diuretic. (Pinellas County; B2007-82; Mark A. Spearman; 24 January 2007) (Austin 2004; Nelson 1996; <http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/pdf>)



Heliotropium curassavicum L. [hee-lee-oh-TRO-pee-um koor-ah-sa-VEE-kum] (A genus of about 250 tropical and 10 temperate European species.) Boraginaceae. **Seaside heliotrope, salt**



heliotrope. This prostrate, herbaceous plant has a woody tap root and somewhat succulent stems 15 – 50 cm in length. The alternate, blue-green or gray-green leaves are narrowly oblong or oblanceolate, 1 – 5 cm long. The five-parted white flowers are borne on one-sided, strongly recurved, 1 – 10 cm spikes. Fruits develop into four oblong nutlets. The plant has been recommended as a ground cover for wetland restoration projects in Hawaii. Although the leaves are reportedly eaten as a potherb and decoctions of roots, stems or leaves have been used to treat a range of ailments



from boils to dysentery to rheumatism, reports of liver toxicity from its pyrrolizidine alkaloids suggest caution might be warranted with this the plant. Insects have also found the plant useful as a chemical factory. Male butterflies (monarchs and their relatives) sequester the alkaloid, produce a courtship pheromone (danaidone) to advertise their chemical wealth and seduce the females, then donate the alkaloid to their mates. The females pass the chemical along to the eggs, in turn, to serve as a chemical defense against predators. (Broward County; B2007-31; William A. “Bill” Thiel; 23 January 2007) (Austin 2004; Dussourd *et al.* 1989; Kunkel 1984; Moore 1981; <http://www.calflora.net/bloomingplants/wildheliotrope.html>; <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Watershed/wqmsec6b.html>)

Ipomoea hederifolia L. [eye-poe-MEE-ah hed-er-ih-FOL-ee-ah] (A genus of roughly 650 tropical and warm temperate species.) Convolvulaceae. **Scarlet creeper, red star.** This twining,



herbaceous vine, to 3 m long, has alternate leaves with petioles to 6 cm and leaf blades with varying shapes. Typically, the 10 cm by 6 cm leaves have cordate bases and are three-lobed and glabrous to sparsely pubescent. The salverform flowers have sepals 1.5 – 3 mm long, excluding the sharply pointed tips. Corollas may be scarlet to orange-red and from 2 – 4.5 cm long. The fruit is a round capsule up to 8 mm in diameter. In bud, the corollas are twisted clockwise; when open, the fold lines become a good field identification character for the genus. Unlike its relative, the sweet potato (*I. batatas*), this species provides little value as a human food or medicine, but swallowtail and fritillary butterflies seek its nectar, as do ruby-throated hummingbirds. Growing throughout Florida, but concentrated in the panhandle and central peninsula, this plant is often found in wetlands and as a weed in agricultural fields. (Miami-Dade County; B2007-93; Olga Garcia; 30 January 2007) (Hall, *et al.* 1991; Wunderlin and Hansen 2003; Zomleffer 1994; <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>)

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) Beddome. [Ter-min-AL-ee-ah ar-JOO-na] (A genus of about 150 tropical species.) Combretaceae. **Arjun, kumbak, kahua.** This tree with smooth, gray bark, up to 25 m tall, has alternate or sub-opposite, oblong or elliptic leaves, 5 – 14 cm by 2 – 4.5 cm, often with crenulate margins. The petioles, with two characteristic glands at the apex, are 0.5 – 1.2 cm long. The flowers are small, with a five-lobed calyx, no petals and ten stamens. The woody fruit is 2.3 – 3.5 cm long and glabrous with five hard wings. In India, non-timber forest products from this species include medicines used in the Ayurvedic tradition, cosmetic oils and

tannins for leather, but *T. arjuna* is most valued as a food source for the silkworm, *Antheraea mylitta* D., in the tasar silk industry. Although tasar silk is less lustrous than silk from *Bombyx mori* L., the mulberry silkworm found in China, it has become an important source of income for forest-dwelling entrepreneurs. The wood of the tree is also used as timber, and its bark is said to contain heart-stimulating compounds. In Florida, this species and others in this genus have become invasive in natural areas. (Indian River County; B2007-2; Carlos Averrhof Chirino; 22 December 2006) (Hooker 1878; <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/WG209>; <http://www.efloras.org>; <http://www.fao.org>; <http://www.hort.purdue.edu>)

Xanthostemon chrysanthus (F. Muell.) Benth. [zanth-oh-STEM-on kris-AN-thus] (A genus of 45 species found across tropical northern Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Indonesia and



Xanthostemon chrysanthus
Photo courtesy of TopTropicals

the Philippines.) Myrtaceae. **Golden penda.** This rainforest tree, growing up to 20 m tall, has glossy green, alternate, lanceolate leaves to 15 cm by 5 cm. The flowers are arranged in rounded clusters, rather than the more familiar, elongated spike of the related bottlebrush, and appear near the ends of the branches with conspicuous bright yellow (rather than red) stamens. The name of this species comes from Greek *xanthos* = yellow, and *stemon* = a thread or stamen. Flowers are five-parted, but with numerous stamens. This highly ornamental flowering tree has been adopted as the floral emblem for the city of Cairns in its native Australia. Golden penda, which grows in full sun, has now entered the nursery trade in Florida. (Miami-Dade County;

B2007-94; Rosamaria M. Quinones; 18 January 2007) (<http://asgap.org.au/x-chr.html>; http://www.cairns.qld.gov.au/tourism/floral_emblem.htm; <http://farrer.csu.edu.au>; <http://toptropicals.com> (photo)

REFERENCES

- Austin, D.F. 2004. Florida Ethnobotany. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 909 p.
- Bhattacharya, A. and S. Mandal. 2000. Pollination biology in *Bombax ceiba* L. Current Science 79: 1706-1712.
- Dussourd, D.E., C.A. Harvis, J. Meinwald and T. Eisner. 1989. Paternal allocation of sequestered plant pyrrolizidine alkaloid to eggs in the danaine butterfly, *Danaus gilippus*. Journal Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences 45: 896-898.
- Hall, David W., V.V. Vandiver and J.A. Ferrell. 1991. Scarlet morning glory, *Ipomoea hederifolia*: Weeds in Florida, SP 37, a publication of the Agronomy Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Gainesville, Florida. 2 p.
- Henderson, A., G. Galeano and R. Bernal. 1995. Field guide to the palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 353 p.
- Hooker, J.D. 1878. Flora of British India. Volume II: Sabiaceae to Gornaceae. L. Reeve and Company, London. 792 p.
- Huxley, A.J. (editor). 1992. Royal Horticultural Society dictionary of gardening. 4 volumes. Macmillan Press, London. 3,240 p.
- Mabberley, D.J. 1997. The plant book, 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 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.
- Morton, J.F. 1981. Atlas of medicinal plants of Middle America: Bahamas to Yucatan. C.C. Thomas Books, Springfield, Illinois. 1,420 p.
- Raju, A.J.S., S.P. Rao and K. Rangaiah. 2005. Pollination by bats and birds in the obligate outcrosser *Bombax ceiba* L. (Bombacaceae), a tropical dry season flowering tree species in the Eastern Ghats forests of India. Ornithological Science 4: 81-87.
- Uhl, N.W. and J. Dransfield. 1987. Genera Palmerum: a classification of palms. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 610 p.
- Zomlefer, W.B. 1994. Guide to flowering plant families. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 430 p.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs generously provided by the Institute for Systematic Botany, Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants: <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>.

ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

Compiled by Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.

For the month of January, there were 743 samples, consisting of 26,290+ specimens. In February, there were 1,400 samples, consisting of 49,397+ specimens. Some of the samples are listed below:

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS, AND PALMS:

Chamaerops (a fan palm) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight infestation on one of 200 plants was found at a nursery in Belleview (Marion County; E2007-244; Cheryl A. Jones; 11 January 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD, NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Ligustrum sp. (privet) -- *Drapetes plagiatus* (Boheman), **a click beetle**: Specimens were found in a sweep sample at Port Everglades (Broward County; E2007-90; David C. Ziesk, Scott Shea, and William A. Thiel; 5 January 2007). NEW USA CONTINENTAL RECORD. This is a neotropical species known from Belize to Brazil. The likelihood that this beetle will become a pest is low (Dr. Michael C. Thomas).

Murraya paniculata (orange jasmine, orange-jessamine, Chinese box orange) -- *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, **Asian citrus psyllid**: An infestation was discovered in Roseau, Commonwealth of Dominica (E2007-566; Naomi Commodore; 23 January 2007). NEW COUNTRY RECORD.

Phoenix roebelenii (pygmy date palm) -- *Adraneothrips decorus* Hood, **a thrips**: A slight infestation was found on two plants at an IFAS unit in Fort Pierce (St. Lucie County; E2007-1066; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 21 February 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Rhaphiolepis umbellata (yedda hawthorn) -- *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood, **chili thrips**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in rural Manatee County (E2006-9155; Peggy DeSaint, homeowner; 7 December 2006). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.



Maconellicoccus hirsutus
Photo courtesy of Avas Hamon, DPI

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Bambusa (bamboo) -- *Palmicultor lumpurensis* (Takahashi) -- **a mealybug**: A moderate infestation was found on plants at a nursery in Parrish (Manatee County; E2007-243; Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology, Gainesville and nursery employee; 3 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Scirpus sp. (bulrush) -- Pyralidae, **a snout moth**: A moderate infestation was found on aquatic plants at a nursery in Myakka (Manatee County; E2007-718; Justin Sklaroff, employee, and Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology, Gainesville; 30 January 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD. There are no prior records of pyralid moths known from *Scirpus* (Dr. John B. Heppner).



Palmicultor lumpurensis
Photo courtesy of Jeff Lotz, DPI

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Hibiscus sabdariffa (roselle) -- *Myllocerus undatus* Marshall, **a weevil**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2007-13; Olga Garcia; 29 December 2006). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

FOREST AND SHADE TREES:

Eucalyptus sp. (eucalyptus, gum tree) -- *Glycaspis brimblecombei* Moore, **red gum lerp psyllid**: A slight infestation was found on a tree in a business landscape in Sebring (Highlands County; E2007-901; David L. Renz, USDA/APHIS/PPQ, Erik D. Ottoson and Jeffrey L. Hewitt, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 13 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Pinus clausa (sand pine) -- *Toumeyella virginiana* Williams & Kosztarab, **Virginia pine scale**: An infestation was found on a plant in a wildlife refuge in Lake Placid (Highlands County; E2007-1118; Julieta Brambila, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 22 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina laurelcherry, cherry laurel) -- *Aleuroplatus myricae* Quaintance & Baker, **a whitefly**: A slight infestation was found on three plants in the Natural Area Teaching Laboratory, University of Florida Campus, Gainesville (Alachua County; E2007-412; Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology, Gainesville; 18 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

FOOD AND CROP PLANTS:

Carica papaya (papaya) -- *Zaprionus indianus* Gupta, **a fruit fly**: Specimens were reared from ripe fruit picked from trees at Normandy Beach Park in Fort Pierce (St. Lucie County; E2007-130; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 19 December 2006). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Lycopersicon esculentum (garden tomato, tomate, ajitomate) -- *Leptoglossus zonatus* (Dallas), **a leaffooted bug**: A slight infestation was found at a residence in Lynn Haven (Bay County; E2007-411; Janet Pskiogios, homeowner and Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology; 16 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Vitis rotundifolia (muscadine) -- *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), **pink hibiscus mealybug**: A slight to moderate infestation was found at a residence in Homestead (Miami-Dade County; E2007-231; Lynn D. Howerton; 11 January 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

CITRUS:

Citrus sp. (citrus) -- *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama, **Asian citrus psyllid**: An infestation was found on plants at a hotel in St. Johns, Antigua, West Indies (E2007-601; Robert E. Woodruff; 7 March 2006). NEW COUNTRY RECORD. *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood, **chili thrips**: A slight infestation was found at a discount store in Kissimmee (Osceola County; E2006-8429; Jesse M. Krok and Anthony Puppelo; 7 November 2006). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

WEEDS AND GRASSES:

Muhlenbergia sp. (a grass) -- *Stemmatomerinx acircula* Howell & Miller, **a mealybug**: A slight to moderate infestation was found on two plants at a residence in Nokomis (Sarasota County; E2007-605; K. Lea Etchells; 30 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Phyla nodiflora (capeweed, matchsticks) -- *Icerya genistae* Hempel, **a margarodid scale**: A severe infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2007-626; Olga Garcia; 31 January 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

Smilax laurifolia (bamboo vine, greenbrier, laurel green) -- *Acrolepiopsis incertella* (Chambers), **a moth**: Adults were reared from fruit collected at St. Lucie River Preserve State Park in Port St. Lucie (St. Lucie County; E2007-317; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 5 December 2006). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.



Icerya genistae
Photo courtesy of Brian Weingarten, UF

Tribulus cistoides (puncture vine, burnut, Jamaica feverplant) -- *Icerya genistae* Hempel, a **margarodid scale**: A moderate infestation was found at a residence in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2007-456; 23 January 2007). NEW DPI HOST RECORD.

NATIVE AND NATURALIZED PLANTS:

Coccoloba diversifolia (pigeon plum, tietongue) -- *Ceroplastes nakaharai* Gimpel, a **wax scale**: A slight infestation was found on plants at a residence in Davie (Broward County; E2007-426; Lisa A. Charlton, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 20 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

FEDERAL AND STATE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PROGRAMS:

Citrus reticulata (tangerine, mandarin) -- *Ceratitidis capitata* (Wiedemann), **Mediterranean fruit fly, medfly**: Five dead larvae were intercepted in a shipment of clementines from Spain at a grocery store in Opa-Locka (Miami-Dade County; E2006-9294; Rebecca Sanders; 15 December 2006). Fifteen live larvae were found in a tangerine from Spain purchased at a grocery store in Miami (Miami-Dade County; E2007-1177; Olga Garcia; 1 March 2007).

ARTHROPOD DETECTION:

Leucophenga maculosa (Coquillett), a **drosophilid fly**: A specimen was found in a multilure trap in a grapefruit tree at a residence in Tampa (Hillsborough County; E2007-535; Ruben S. Cliatt, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 18 January 2007). Another six specimens were found in a Jackson trap in a grapefruit tree at a residence in Lakeland (Polk County; E2007-1244; Robert Longtin, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 27 February 2007). Both finds are NEW DPI COUNTY RECORDS.

Ocyptamus jactator (Loew), a **flower fly**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap in an avocado tree at a residence in Lake Park (Palm Beach County; E2007-917; Alfred M. Levy, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 15 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Ocyptamus parvicornis (Loew), a **flower fly**: A specimen was found in a multi-lure trap in a sweet orange tree at a residence in Kissimmee (Osceola County; E2007-460; Samantha T. Tran, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 17 January 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Paramyiolia rhino (Steyskal), a **fruit fly**: A specimen was found in a McPhail trap in a cattley guava tree at a city park in Port St. Lucie (St. Lucie County; E2007-1179; Michelle Maille; 28 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Parastenopa limata (Coquillett), a **fruit fly**: Two adults were found in a multi-lure trap in a grapefruit tree at a residence in Kissimmee (Osceola County; E2007-1061; Samantha T. Tran, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 6 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

Sobarocephala atrifacies Sabrosky & Steyskal, a **clusiid fly**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap in a grapefruit tree at a residence in Marco (Collier County; E2006-9222; Scott D. Krueger; 6 December 2006). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD. A male specimen presumed to be of this species was collected in a fruit fly multi-lure trap in a sweet orange tree in Jupiter (Palm Beach County; E2007-1212; Thomas G. Wilson, USDA/APHIS/PPQ; 23 February 2007). Females of this species are occasionally collected in such traps. The male was unknown at the time of the original species description in 1974. To our knowledge, the male is still not described. This specimen is presumed to be the same species because it has a nearly identical color pattern to the unique pattern of the female (Dr. Gary J. Steck).

Xanthaciura chrysur (Thomson), a **fruit fly**: A specimen was found in a Jackson trap at a residence in Marco (Collier County; E2007-883; Scott D. Krueger; 7 February 2007). NEW DPI COUNTY RECORD.

NEMATOTOLOGY SECTION
Compiled by Janete A. Brito, Ph.D.

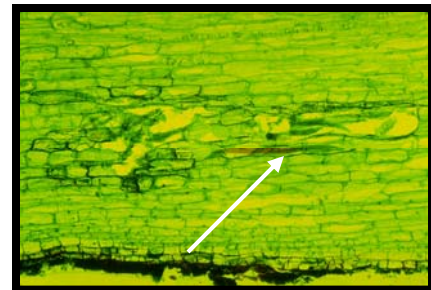
A total of 3,536 samples (3,054 for morphological and 482 for molecular identifications) were processed in January and February 2007. Details are shown below:

<p>Certification and Regulatory Samples: Multi-state Certification for National and International Export 2167 California Certification 569 Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification) ... 101 Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications) 46</p>	<p>Other Samples: Plant Problems 11 Out of State Survey (via FL interception)..... 4 Intrastate Survey, Random..... 156</p> <p>Molecular Identifications* 482</p> <p><small>*The majority of these analyses involved root-knot nematode species.</small></p>
---	--

Nematodes of Special Interest

Nematodes of special interest detected and/or identified in January – February 2007:

Rosa sp. (rosa) - Pratylenchus vulnus (Allen & Jensen, 1951), the **walnut lesion nematode**, was found infecting the roots of this ornamental plant (Palm Beach County; N06-1462; Ellen J. Tannehill; 12 December 2006). This nematode is a damaging pathogen of ornamental and fruit trees; however, it is not widely distributed in Florida. (The image to the right is a longitudinal section of *Rosa sp.* root with the walnut lesion nematode.)



Pratylenchus vulnus
Photo courtesy of Renato N. Inserra, DPI

COLLECTORS SUBMITTING FIVE OR MORE SAMPLES THAT WERE PROCESSED FOR NEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 2007:

Anderson, James L. 226	Qiao, Ping210
Bailey, Wayne W 17	Salisbury, Thomas L.... 157
Bentley, Michael A..... 14	Smith, Larry W.10
Edenfield, Carrie S. 13	Spriggs, Charles L.....323
LeBoutillier, Karen W. 184	Stone, Carrie S.55
Ochoa, Ana L. 212	Toral, Angelina M10
Pate, Jo Ann 47	

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Compiled by: Robert M. Leahy

For this period, the Plant Pathology Section received and processed 1,280 specimens. These included 427 pathology, 16 miscellaneous, 10 soil, 416 citrus greening, and 27 bee samples. Full pathogenicity tests for citrus canker were performed on 11 samples as well as visual identification of citrus canker on 40 regular samples from southeast Florida, 116 from southwest Gulf Coast Florida, 93 from central Gulf Coast Florida, 117 from central Florida, and 7 from north Florida.

ORNAMENTALS, WOODY PLANTS AND PALMS:

Buxus microphylla (boxwood) -- *Volutella buxi*, **stem blight**: Collected at a nursery in Gainesville, Alachua County (02 January 2007, Mr. Harold, P2007-00009).

Camellia japonica (camellia) -- *Phytophthora ramorum*, **ramorum blight**: Collected at a nursery in Tallahassee, Leon County (19 January 2007, Michael A. Bentley, Christine A. Zamora, David A. Davison, Mary J. Echols, Steven A. Hildebrant, P2007-00139, 00140, 00202, 00203, 00204, 00207, 00208, 00211) and in Havana, Gadsden County (19 January 2007, Michael A. Bentley, Christine A. Zamora, David A. Davison, Mary J. Echols, Steven A. Hildebrant, P2007-00449).

Forestiera segregata (Florida privet) -- *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, **crown gall**: Collected at a nursery in Miami, Miami-Dade County (18 January 2007, Maria C. Acosta, P2007-00135) and in Homestead, Miami-Dade County (11 January 2007, Lynn D. Howerton, P2007-00085).

Loropetalum chinense (loropetalum) -- *Pseudocercospora* sp., **leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Longwood, Seminole County (14 February 2007, Mr. Klinger, P2007-00340).

Myrica cerifera (wax myrtle) -- *Septoria myricae*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Bradenton, Manatee County (14 February 2007, Karen L. Etchells, P2007-00349).

Phoenix dactylifera (date palm) -- *Ceratocystis radicola*, **rhizosis**: Collected at a nursery in Groveland, Lake County (16 January 2007, James R. Holm, P2007-00118, 00119).

Rhapis excelsa (lady palm) -- *Pseudocercospora rhapsicola*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a dooryard in Ocoee, Orange County (23 January 2007, Mr. Rivera, P2007-00185).

Thuja occidentalis (arborvitae) -- *Cercosporidium sequoiae*, **twig/needle blight**: Collected at a nursery in Callahan, Nassau County (23 January 2007, Flewellyn W. Podris, P2007-00169).

Viburnum sp. (viburnum) -- *Plasmopara viburni*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a nursery in Vero Beach, Indian River County (9 February 2007, Carlos M. Chirino Averhoff, P2007-00281) and in Bradenton, Manatee County (14 February 2007, Karen L. Etchells, P2007-00350).

ORNAMENTALS, FOLIAGE PLANTS:

Epipremnum pinnatum (pothos) -- *Ralstonia* sp., **bacterial wilt**: Collected at a nursery in Mt. Dora, Lake County (1 February 2007, Mary C. Sellers, P2007-00248).

Epipremnum pinnatum (pothos) -- *Ralstonia* sp., **bacterial wilt**: Collected at a nursery in Umatilla, Lake County (27 February 2007, Mary C. Sellers, P2007-00460).

Ficus benjamina (fig) -- *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, **crown gall**: Collected at a nursery in Miami, Miami-Dade County (10 January 2007, RosaMaria M. Quinones, P2007-00098), in Homestead, Miami-Dade County (8 January 2007, Cheryl L. Lichkai, P2007-00082) and at Home Depot in Hollywood, Broward County (29 December 2006, William A. Thiel, P2007-00001).

Philodendron sp. (philodendron) -- *Dactylaria humicola*, **leaf spot**: Collected at a nursery in Ft. Myers, Lee County (22 January 2007, Walter W. Golden, P2007-00175).

Schefflera sp. (schefflera) -- *Alternaria panax*, **leaf blight**: Collected at a nursery in Mt. Dora, Lake County (24 January 2007, Mary C. Sellers, P2007-00193).

Scindapsus pictum (satin pothos) -- *Ralstonia* sp., **bacterial wilt**: Collected at a nursery in Cassia, Lake County (16 February 2007, Mary C. Sellers, P2007-00397).

ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERING PLANTS:

Arachis glabrata (perennial peanut) -- *Peanut Stunt Cucumovirus*, **virus**: Collected at a North Florida Research and Education Center in Marianna, Jackson County (18 January 2007 and 8 February 2007, Ann R. Blount, P2007-00155, 00156, 00160, 00165, 00167, 00306, 00309, 00310, 00313, 00314, 00315, 00316, 00318).

Coreopsis sp. (coreopsis) -- *Plasmopara halstedii*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a nursery in Gainesville, Alachua County (4 January 2007, Christina A. Zamora, P2007-00025).

Gladiolus x hortulanus (gladiolus) -- *Uromyces transversalis*, **gladiolus rust**: Collected at a nursery in Bradenton, Manatee County (15, 26, 27 February 2007, Dave M. Mooney, Robert M. Leahy, Jodi L. Hansen, Mr. Young, Mr. Wolf, Warren J. Dowling, Albert L. Wright, Lynn E. Zellers and Mark L. Runnals, P2007-00381, 00414, 00417 thru 00422, 00425, 00426, 00427, 00454, 00455).

Hemerocallis sp. (daylily) -- *Puccinia hemerocallidis*, **daylily rust**: Collected at a nursery in Pinellas Park, Pinellas County (14 February 2007, Mark A. Spearman, P2007-00374) and a garden center in Arcadia, Desoto County (23 February 2007, Susan C. Griego, P2007-00405).

Hippeastrum sp. (amaryllis) -- *Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus*, **virus**: Collected at a nursery in Gainesville, Alachua County (04 January 2007, Christina A. Zamora, P2007-00023). **NEW RECORD: HOST**

Phalaenopsis sp. (moth orchid) -- *Impatiens Necrotic Ringspot*, **virus**: Collected at a nursery in Arcadia, Desoto County (6 December 2006, Robert Palm, P2007-00441).

Phalaenopsis sp. (moth orchid) -- *Tomato Spotted Wilt Tospovirus*, **virus**: Collected in Sorrento, Lake County (4 January 2007, Mary C. Sellers, P2007-00043). **NEW RECORD: HOST**

Schlumbergera truncata (Christmas cactus) -- *Bipolaris cactivora*, **fungus**: Collected at a nursery in Apopka, Orange County (9 January 2007, Kathy A. Gonzalez, P2007-00079).

FOOD OR CROP PLANTS:

Ammi majus (bishop's weed) -- *Clover Yellow Vein Potyvirus*, **virus**: Collected in Hobe Sound, Martin County, (3, 4 January 2007 Scott T. Adkins (USDA) and M.S. Irey, (US Sugar Corporation), P2007-00036, 00037, 00038 and in Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County (7 February 2007, Scott T. Adkins (USDA) and M.S. Irey, (US Sugar Corporation), P2007-00273, 00274).

Cucurbita moschata (Cuban pumpkin) -- *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, **downy mildew**: Collected at a USDA, ARS, Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie County (3 January 2007, Kenneth L. Hibbard, P2007-00027).

Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato) -- *Phytophthora infestans*, **late blight**: Collected at a seed company in Naples, Collier County (5 February 2007, Scott D. Krueger, P2007-00264).

Vaccinium corymbosum (blueberry) -- *Pucciniastrum vaccinii*, **leaf rust**: Collected a nursery in Hawthorne, Putnam County (5 February 2007, Christina A. Zamora, P2007-00254).

Vitis sp. (grape) -- *Physopella ampelopsidis*, **leaf rust**: Collected at a nursery in Homestead, Dade County (11 January 2007, Lynn D. Howerton, P2007-00088).

WEED AND GRASSES:

Bidens alba (beggarticks) -- *Entoloma polysporum*, **leaf smut**: Collected at a nursery in Ocala, Marion County (24 January 2007, Cheryl A. Jones, P2007-00179).