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THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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The Office of Mycology and Disease Survey

Supplement 50

Diseases of Forest and Shade Trees, Ornamental and Miscellaneous
Plants in the United States in 1925.

December 1, 1926

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT DISEASE SURVEY

1925

List of collaborators of the Plant Disease Survey who have made the principal contribution to this section of the 1925 annual summary on plant diseases.

Alabama	Walter L. Blain	New Hampshire	O. R. Butler
California	Wm. T. Horne	New Jersey	Dept. Plant Path.
Connecticut	G. P. Clinton	New Mexico	R. E. Crawford
	W. R. Hunt	New York	Charles Chupp
	F. A. McCormick		E. L. Felix
	E. M. Stoddard		L. M. Massey
Delaware	J. F. Adams		A. L. Pierstorff
Florida	Arthur S. Rhoads	North Carolina	H. M. Curran
	L. S. Seal	Ohio	C. May
	Erdman West	Oregon	H. P. Barss
Georgia	O. C. Boyd	Pennsylvania	R. S. Kirby
Indiana	H. F. Dietz		W. A. McCubbin
	M. W. Gardner	Porto Rico	Mel T. Cook
	C. T. Gregory		C. M. Tucker
	E. B. Mains	South Carolina	L. M. Fenner
Iowa	Dept. Plant Path.		C. A. Ludwig
	M. H. Burns	South Dakota	A. T. Evans
Kansas	Richard F. White	Texas	J. J. Taubenhaus
Louisiana	C. W. Edgerton	Utah	B. L. Richards
	E. C. Tims	Virginia	F. P. McWhorter
Maine	D. Folsom		S. A. Wingard
Maryland	J. B. S. Norton	Washington	Dept. Plant Path.
Massachusetts	L. F. Prouty		Geo. L. Zundel
Michigan	Ray Nelson	Wisconsin	R. H. Colley
Minnesota	Div. Plant Path.		S. B. Fracker
Missouri	W. E. Maneval		R. E. Vaughan

DISEASES OF FOREST AND SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PLANTSIN THE UNITED STATES IN 1925Plant Disease Reporter
Supplement 50

December 1, 1926

Prepared by
G. Hamilton MartinCONTENTS

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FOREWORD

This summary of the diseases of forest and shade trees, ornamental and miscellaneous plants in the United States in 1925 follows the same general plan as those of the preceding years. The sources upon which the information is based are as follows: (1) collaborators, (2) specialists in the Office of Forest Pathology, (3) articles in botanical journals, and (4) special reporters.

Many reports of new occurrences were received for 1925 both for individual states and for the United States. In the accompanying summary these first occurrences have been noted by symbols before each individual report. Many occurrences are given which have been obtained from literature, from the Mycological herbarium of the Bureau of Plant Industry, or from past records of the Plant Disease Survey. Quite a number of diseases have been omitted due to their unimportance or to the fact that they have been reported in other years. It is not the object of this summary to enumerate all of the diseases that have been reported during the year, but to give facts concerning only some of the more important ones. "Standardized Plant Names" (American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature. Standardized Plant Names, 1-543. Salem, Mass. 1923) has been used as the source for the names of the hosts.

Where specimens are not indicated the report is based on the authority of the person cited. The date given is that of its earliest reported appearance in 1925. Reports of diseases from British Columbia are given because of their possible occurrence also in Washington and Idaho.

The following symbols are used: * indicates a specimen in the Mycological herbarium; + preceding disease indicates the first report of the disease to the Plant Disease Survey; + preceding state indicates the first report from the state to the Plant Disease Survey; P.r. indicates prior reports of the disease to the Plant Disease Survey.

References have been given and in some instances brief abstracts made of recent articles which may be of service to those who do not have access to all botanical journals. A list of collaborators is given on the first page. The names of the special reporters are as follows:

Boyce, J. S.	Foster, A. C.	Marshall, R. P.
Brierley, Philip	Gravatt, G. F.	Martin, J. F.
Conard, H. S.	Hahn, G. G.	Orton, C. R.
Collins, J. Franklin	Hartley, Carl	Waite, M. B.
Craighead, F. C.	Haskell, R. J.	Waterman, Alma
Drechsler, Charles	Jenkins, Anna E.	Weiss, Freeman

EFFECT OF DROUTH ON TREES AND SHRUBS IN 1925

The year 1925 was one of the driest in the history of the U. S. Weather Bureau. An outline of the seasonal weather conditions has already been given in this series of publications (Pl. Dis. Repr. 45: I and II, 47: 173-179, 48: 303.) The drouth was of unprecedented severity in the southern Appalachian region where wells dried up and trees and plants of many kinds lost their foliage and in many cases died. The following notes by Hartley and Craighead give some detail of the situation.

The drouth in parts of the Appalachians caused leaf death or shedding on many broad-leaved forest trees, and is said to have resulted in Dendroctonus beetle attack on pines. The real extent of the damage cannot be judged in most cases until the trees leaf out again. (C. Hartley)

A hardwood area on a north slope just opposite Bent Creek, North Carolina, is seriously affected by drouth. Much of the foliage has turned brown as in late fall and with some species it is entirely shed. Chestnut oak, chestnut, and white oak are most seriously affected, especially fire scarred and hollow trees. One of the black oaks, probably red oak, seemed more resistant, hickory most resistant. The under story of shrubby plants appears to be even more affected than the trees. Dogwood, sour wood, huckleberry, laurel, maple, and rhododendron all showed various degrees of leaf cast or browning in about the order named. The herbaceous growth and the ferns are also quite dry. At places where evidently a trickle of water occurred in normal seasons the alder had completely died and the wood was brown and dry. There is no possibility of these alders recovering. The worst injury seems to occur along the rock out-crops or where the soil is extremely thin. Many other such examples occur in surrounding country. (F. C. Craighead, Sept. 14)

WINTER KILLING OF TREES IN THE NORTHWEST

On my trip East I was amazed at the severity and extent of winter injury on conifers in northern Idaho and western Montana. The injury was apparent along the line of the Great Northern from Spokane, Washington, to the eastern edge of Glacier Park in Montana, a distance of 355 miles. How much farther east it extended I cannot say, because it became too dark to see.

The injury is most severe from just west of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to east of Columbia Falls, Montana.

Trees of all ages and sizes from seedlings to veterans are affected. Many of them seem to be in apparently protected situations at the bottoms of draws. Many trees were completely browned, but on those which are only partially damaged the younger needles were the most severely injured. Furthermore, the east side of the partially injured trees was most affected.

Western yellow pine was most severely injured, followed rather closely by western white pine and lodgepole pine. Western red cedar was next in susceptibility, while white fir, alpine fir, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce were practically free from any injury except for the slight reddening of the needles on an occasional tree.

Winter injury was widespread over eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, the entire timbered portion of Idaho, and the western half of Montana. It was most striking and catastrophic in appearance. It is the worst and most intensive that has come under my observation for the past 13 years. (J. S. Boyce, May 14)

Winter killing in the Bitterroot Valley

The extensive destruction of many species of plants throughout much of Idaho, western Montana, eastern Oregon, and Washington, as a result of the severe December freeze is very pronounced on yellow pine in the Bitterroot Valley. At this time the foliage is decidedly yellow or brown and presents a very characteristic appearance to the valley floor and surrounding hillsides. Among the conifers only yellow pine is affected in this vicinity, the injury extending to an elevation of 5500 feet, being quite light above 5000 feet. It is recorded by forest officers that in other regions Douglas fir, spruce, and many deciduous shrubs were severely injured. Many orchards in the valley were almost completely killed, particularly poor trees.

The most conspicuous feature is the extreme erraticness of the injury. Below 5000 feet elevation approximately 85 per cent of the yellow pine is more or less affected. In some cases extensive groups may be injured or again only a few trees within a clump or even single trees scattered here and there in the forest. The injury apparently bears no relation to rate of growth, situation, or exposure though at the bottoms of the deeper canyons there is apparently less injury.

This suggests an explanation based on the fact that the extremely warm weather preceding the fall of temperature activated certain individuals more than others and those that most readily responded were most seriously injured by the freeze. Observations on the opening of the buds in the spring of the year clearly show that all individuals do not respond alike. In the deeper canyons where the sunlight did not reach the trees, except for a few hours of the day, there would obviously be less response. This would also explain the severe injury to pear trees which start growth early in the spring.

Reproduction on the whole suffered more seriously than mature trees. It is quite likely that about 50 per cent of the trees had practically all the needles killed, resulting in complete defoliation. Some of these trees did not open the buds this spring and are now completely dead and infested with Ips. Possibly one per cent of the trees are in this condition. Others developed new growth on some buds which withered either before or after full development of the needles. Most of the trees put out new growth on at least 50 per cent of the terminal buds. In a few cases, practically all the buds have developed even though all the old needles were killed. A number of trees that were examined showed practically no annual layer of wood except for a very narrow band of spring wood which possibly might have been formed during the few warm days preceding the freeze. The new growth developing from the terminal buds, particularly those trees in which only 50 per cent or less of the buds have developed, has an unhealthy appearance. The foliage is lighter in color and the phloem is brown in spots. It is possible that many of these trees will die; in fact it would not surprise me if the total mortality within the next two or three years will exceed 25 per cent.

At this time detailed records of the change in temperature were not obtained but at Missoula, the nearest weather station, it is reported that on December 14 temperatures above 60 degrees were obtained late that afternoon and during the following night the thermometer dropped to 20 degrees below. (F. C. Craighead, July 24-26)

CEDAR BLIGHT CAUSED BY PHOMOPSIS JUNIPEROVORA IN 1925

By Glenn Gardner Hahn

Because of the particularly dry season cedar blight (Phomopsis juniperovora), which was so destructive in coniferous seedling beds in 1924, was very much reduced in the amount of damage which it produced in most localities in 1925. Several large nurseries which had suffered serious loss in the first named year experienced a loss in 1925 which was practicably negligible. Other nurseries still continued to experience loss.

The distribution of typical Phomopsis juniperovora, which occurs on species of Juniperus, Cupressus, Thuja, and Chamaecyparis (Retinospora), has been extended since the report of the fungus in 1924, (Pl. Dis. Repr. Suppl. 42: 316-319. Sept. 15, 1925) to include California, Connecticut, and Wisconsin. Strains of Phomopsis closely resembling P. juniperovora, regarded tentatively as strains of the latter fungus but for the sake of clearness kept separate until a definite determination can be made, are reported also from California and Washington.

Additional generic hosts, occurring naturally for strains of *Phomopsis* closely resembling *Phomopsis juniperovora*, other than *Cephalotaxus*, *Taxus*, *Taxodium*, *Cryptomeria*, and *Pseudotsuga* have been found. These include *Sequoia*, *Tsuga*, *Abies*, *Larix*, and *Thuja*.

Symptoms of disease caused by *Phomopsis juniperovora* are identical with those caused by the closely related *Phomopsis* strains. In both cases a typical blight and canker occur.

Diagnoses of the disease have been made from specimens of *Phomopsis juniperovora* and the closely related *Phomopsis* strains on certain of the genera listed above from the following states:

Connecticut: Cromwell, December 17, 1925. Large numbers of two-year old plants of *Juniperus virginiana* (grown from seed) reported affected on all types of soil. Collections made by Donald Ross and submitted by Prof. Orton L. Clark, Amherst, Mass.

District of Columbia: Department of Agriculture Grounds, July 31, 1925. Terminals and laterals of ornamental *Tsuga canadensis*. Collections made by G. G. Hahn.

California: Golden Gate Park; San Francisco, November 1925. Terminals and laterals of branches of *Sequoia sempervirens*; twig blight of *Abies homolepis*, (*A. brachyphylla*, Nikko fir); blight and canker of *Cupressus funebris*; twig blight of *Juniperus procumbens*; blight and canker of *Sequoia washingtoniana*; blight and canker of *Thuja dolobrata*, (*Hiba arbor-vitae*). Collections made by Eric Walther and G. G. Hahn.

Niles, November, 1925. Terminals and laterals of ornamental Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, Pacific Coast type. Collection made by G. G. Hahn.

Illinois: Dundee, September 21, 1925. Cedar blight heavy in the two-year old red cedar beds (*Juniperus virginiana*) due to the heavy infection present in the beds the year before.

Missouri: St. Joseph. Infected *Juniperus virginiana*. The wet season of 1925 produced more blight than usual, much of it in fine specimen trees 8 to 10 feet high. Serious in seed beds. Collections made July 14, 1925.

New York: Peekskill, August 20, 1925. One-year old seedlings of *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, (Japanese yew) affected. Collections made by L. L. Lundquist.

Ohio: Wooster, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, *Larix leptolepis*, (Japanese larch). Dying in the station nursery reported July 11, 1917, by D. C. Babcock. Specimen of fungus determined as *Phoma* by Dr. A. S. Rhoads. Determined as *Phomopsis* by G. G. Hahn, January 26, 1926.

Pennsylvania: Lancaster, August, 1925. Twig blight of 15-year old trees of Douglas fir, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Rocky Mountain type, in an ornamental plantation. Infection slight. Collection made by R. P. Marshall and E. D. Ruth. September 3, 1925. Twig blight of P. taxifolia, Rocky Mountain type, and Larix europaea. Collections made by G. G. Hahn, Reading. January 23, 1926. Blight of rooted cuttings of Taxus canadensis. Collections made by W. J. Henning.

Washington: Stabler, October 15, 1925. Seedling blight of low altitude and high altitude one-year old Douglas fir, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Pacific Coast type. Collections made by W. F. Will and G. G. Hahn.

Wisconsin: Oconomowoc, July 30, 1925. Blight of native trees of Juniperus virginiana. Collections made by R. H. Colley.

Reports of the distribution of the Phomopsis juniperovora and closely related strains prior to 1925 include the following states: Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

Specimens of diseased nursery stock and ornamentals will be greatly appreciated for diagnosis in order to further determine the extent of the disease and its seriousness in different parts of the United States. To date 35 coniferous species representing 14 genera are known to be affected with Phomopsis. Our knowledge of the extent of the damage due to cedar blight in nurseries and ornamental plantings has in the past been somewhat confused due to the fact that disease caused by Phomopsis has been formerly attributed to frost, heat, drought, or transplanting injury.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND LAKE STATES

By J. F. Martin

The blister rust situation in the Middle Atlantic and Lake States differs materially from that in New England and New York. The southward advance of the disease into northern New Jersey and northeastern Pennsylvania has been comparatively slow. Wild Ribes are moderately abundant but the pine host is so scattered that field conditions are unfavorable for rapid local spread. Cooperative scouting in New Jersey during 1925 resulted in the finding of infected cultivated black currants in Monmouth, Passaic, Warren, and Sussex Counties. Similar scouting in Pennsylvania showed the rust present in Wayne County at Callicoon, Rileyville, and Damascus where it had occurred in former years and at Laurella, a new location. In two instances the disease was on cultivated black currants, in the third it was on pines and black currants and in the fourth on pines and wild gooseberries.

In the Lake States the rust has spread somewhat faster than it has to the south, but here again the scattered occurrence of white pine interspersed with large areas of agricultural land, has not favored rapid spread. Cooperative scouting in Michigan during 1925 gave negative results. In Wisconsin scouting showed the disease present in several of the old infection centers. It is now present in six counties in the state.

In Minnesota, pine infection was found in nearly all previously reported areas, as well as in many new ones. A large center of infection on pine and Ribes was discovered at Duluth where 54 out of 181 plantings of cultivated black currants were found diseased. The rust was found on Ribes at Cloquet and on pine at Two Harbors, about 25 miles north of Duluth. The pine infections were the first found in that part of the state. The rust was located on Ribes as far west as Morrison County. Ribes hudsonianum was found diseased at Duluth and this appears to be the first record of infection for this species in this country.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST IN THE WEST

By G. B. Posey

The season of 1924 showed practically no extension of the known distribution of the rust in the West. The summer season was dry and hot, with very little rain and these conditions were unfavorable for the spread of the rust. In many cases, localities and even actual Ribes bushes known to have harbored the disease in 1923 were found to be free from it in 1924. For this reason, the known distribution of the rust at the close of the 1924 season was practically identical with that at the end of 1923.

During 1925 two important developments in the spread of the rust were noted. First, western white pines were found to be infected at Nelson, British Columbia. This pine infection resulted from Ribes infection found at that point in 1923, and is significant in that it constitutes a focus from which Ribes infecting spores can be disseminated over long distances, thus greatly increasing the chance for initial infection of Ribes in northern Idaho. In March 1926, three additional pine infection centers were found on Kootenay Lake, near Procter and Crawfords Bay, British Columbia. Second, the disease was found on Ribes in the coast region of northwestern Oregon at Pacific City, Wheeler, and Knappa. This spread undoubtedly denotes the presence of infected pines in the Puget Sound region of Washington some distance south of the Canadian border. It constitutes a direct thrust of the disease toward the sugar pine regions of southwestern Oregon and California.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT (*ENDOTHIA PARASITICA* (MURR.) AND.)

By G. F. Gravatt and R. P. Marshall

Chestnut blight inspection by members of the Office of Forest Pathology was less extensive in 1925 than in 1924. A number of new counties in Kentucky and Ohio were covered by C. J. Humphrey; parts of Ohio and Tennessee which had not been visited in 1924 were inspected by P. V. Siggers and J. W. Doyton; other points in the Southern Appalachians were inspected in the course of other work by D. V. Baxter, R. B. Clapper, G. G. Hedgecock and the writers; the condition of chestnut in New England has been reported by J. F. Collins, J. R. Hansborough, and P. Spaulding.

Collaborators including numerous government and state officials and private parties have given many valuable notes on the prevalence of the blight in their respective localities. Their observations have been combined with those of the members of this office in the accompanying 1925 chestnut blight distribution map. (Figure 5.)

Table 93 shows the amount of blight now believed present in two hundred counties in the principal chestnut region of the Southern Appalachians. To the right of this table is appended the totals of a similar summary made in 1924 for these same counties. Upon comparing the 1924 and 1925 totals the increase in severity of the blight in the Southern Appalachians during the past year is evident. The past season's survey also indicates that the blight

is spreading rapidly through the chestnut stands of Ohio:

Reports from New England and northern New York indicate that the remaining chestnut growth on the outskirts of the northern range of the species has now passed into the heavily infected stage. This spread in a region where the distribution of the chestnut is scattering illustrates the ability of the causal fungus to disseminate itself long distances over areas where its host does not occur.

Charles Chupp states that it is difficult to find a chestnut tree in New York which is not affected with blight. Much the same condition is true for certain areas in Virginia and North Carolina. G. W. Fant reports the blight in the foothills near Statesville, North Carolina, at an altitude of about 1,000 feet.

A brief survey to locate blight resistant chestnut trees was made in parts of eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. Some exotic chestnuts observed were quite resistant to the blight. Native chestnut trees varied in their blight susceptibility, but none which exhibited a high degree of blight resistance were observed. It is planned to continue this survey in the spring of 1926. Grafts are being made from the most promising trees located. These will be subjected to further tests of blight resistance.



Fig. 5. Chestnut blight 1925.

Table 93. Summary of the 1925 chestnut blight survey for 200 counties in the Southern Appalachians. Totals for these same counties in 1924 are appended for comparison.

Degree of infection:	Number of counties inspected							1924	
	Ga.	Ky.	N.C.	S.C.	Tenn.	Va.	W.Va.	Totals	Totals
None	3	8	0	0	1	0	0	12	33
Less than 1%	3	14	0	0	14	5	4	40	63
1-9%	4	0	11	1	15	6	14	51	25
10-29%	3	0	5	0	1	4	20	33	27
30-79%	2	0	7	2	1	6	8	26	18
80-100%	0	0	1	1	0	27	9	38	34
Totals	15	22	24	4	32	48	55	200	200

DISEASES OF CONIFERS

CEDAR, CALIFORNIA INCENSE (*Libocedrus decurrens*)

Phoradendron libocedri Howell, mistletoe.

California - (Wagener, W. W. Mistletoe in the lower bole of incense cedar. *Phytopath.* 15: 614-616. Oct. 1925.)

CEDAR, RED - See Redcedar

CEDAR (*Thuja plicata*?)

Cetraria lacunosa Ach. var. *acharii* Dr.

+Washington - Thurlow Island; British Columbia, Alert Bay. (Du Rietz, Bot. Not. 1925: 9-10. 1925.)

CHAMAECYPARIS SP.

Gymnosporangium spp.

Rhode Island - Mass. (Collins). P.r.: Ala., Conn., *Del., Fla., *Mass., *N. J., *Oreg., *Pa., *R. I., *Wash.

CYPRESS, COMMON BALD (*Taxodium distichum*)

+*Polystictus versicolor* (L.) Fr. (*Polyporus versicolor* L.), woodrot.

Florida - Chiefland, Levy Co., June 21. (West)

FIR, BALSAM (*Abies balsamea*)

Melampsorella elatina (Alb. & Schw.) Arth., rust witches'-broom.

+District of Columbia - (Collins)

Poria subacida Pk., feather rot, and *Stereum sanguinolentum* (Alb. & Schw.) Fr., red heart rot.

McCallum, A. W. A study of decay in balsam fir. (Abstract) *Phytopath.* 15: 302. 1925. Reports two above fungi from Quebec, Canada.

FIR, SILVER (*Abies pectinata*)

Rehmiellopsis bohémica Bubak. (*Phoma bohémica* Bubak. & Kabat)

Scotland - on *A. pectinata*, *A. nobilis*, *A. pinsapo*, *A. pindrow*, *A. cephalonica*.

Wilson, Malcolm. A new disease of the silver fir in Scotland. Trans. Royal Scottish Arbor. Soc. 38: 114-118. Oct. 1924.

JUNIPER, JAPANESE (*Juniperus japonica*)

+*Bacterium tumefaciens* EFS. & Town., crown gall.

Florida - rooted cuttings showed characteristic galls although the organism was not isolated. (West)

JUNIPER, COLORADO (*Juniperus scopulorum*)

Gymnosporangium nelsoni Arth.

*Wyoming - Yellowstone Park, August 20. (Conard). P.r.: Colo., Mont., N. Dak., *Utah, *Wyo.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus* sp.)

Sunscorch

Connecticut - Yalesville, August 19. (Clinton)

PINE, JACK (*Pinus banksiana*, (*P. divaricata*))

Cronartium comptoniae Arth., rust.

Minnesota - doing some damage in Carleton Co. (Div. Plant Path.)
P.r.: Conn., Minn., Wis.

PINE, SLASH (*Pinus caribaea*)

Cronartium strobilinum (Arth.) Hedge. & Hahn, rust.

Florida - of widespread and frequent occurrence throughout a large part of the state and an extremely conspicuous disease when the cones are fruiting in late April and early May. In 1925 rusted pine cones were observed on longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) at Gainesville, Micanopy, and in the vicinity of DeLeon Springs and DeLand; and on slash pine (*Pinus caribaea*) at Gotha, Okeechobee City, Oslo, Melbourne, Eau Gallie, Rockledge, Cocoa, Merritt, Titusville, and LaGrange, thus indicating a wide distribution through the central part of the Peninsula and the East Coast. The distribution of this rust is much greater than the above mentioned localities would indicate. This rust is so abundant in some localities that the majority of the cones on many trees become rusted and aborted. This disease is quite obviously an extremely important factor in diminishing the reproduction of the host trees. (Rhoads).

P.r.: *Fla.

PINE, SAND (*Pinus clausa*)

+*Cronartium cerebrum* (Pk.) Hedge. & Long, rust.

Florida - City Point and Orange City, July 1. (West & Rhoads)

Witches'-broom - cause unknown

Florida - observed at Georgiana on Merritts Island. (Rhoads)

- PINE, NUT** (*Pinus edulis*)
Colcoosporium ribicola (Oke. & Ell.) Arth.
 New Mexico - in northern part of state; Taos Co., September. (Crawford)
 P.r.: *Colo., N. Mex.
- PINE, HIMALAYAN** (*Pinus excelsa*)
 +Winter injury
 Connecticut - the bark and wood at base of tree usually killed; trees appeared alright but died suddenly in early July; several reports; first reported from New Haven, July 8. (Clinton)
- PINE, LONGLEAF** (*Pinus palustris*)
Cronartium strobilinum (Arth.) Hedge. & Hahn, rust
 Florida - see *Pinus caribaea* on preceding page
 +Lightning injury
 Florida - Bithlo and Gainesville. (Rhoads)
 +Leaf drop
 Delaware - very severe in light soils. (Adams)
- PINE, WESTERN YELLOW** (*Pinus ponderosa*)
Cronartium harknessii (Moore) Meinecke, rust.
 Gill, L. S. *Peridermium harknessii* (Moore) E. P. Meinecke in western yellow pine tops. *Phytopath.* 15: 617. Oct. 1925. Occurrence reported in Stanislaus National Forest, California.
 P.r.: Calif., Idaho, Wash.
Polyporus schweinitzii Fr., red-brown butt-rot.
 Gill, L. S. Notes on sporophores of *Polyporus schweinitzii* Fr. on yellow pine in California. *Phytopath.* 15: 492-493. Aug. 1925.
 P.r.: Mont.
Razoumofskyia campylopoda (Engelm.) Piper, and *R. cryptopoda* (Engelm.) Coville, mistletoe
 Korstian, C. F. Coincidence between the ranges of forms of western yellow pine, bark beetles and mistletoe. *Science* n.s. 61: 448. 1925.
- PINE, RED** (*Pinus resinosa*)
 +*Diplodia pinea* Kick.
 District of Columbia - (Collins)
 +*Phytophthora pini* Leonian
 Minnesota - Leonian, L. H. Physiological studies on the genus *Phytophthora*. *Amer. Jour. Bot.* 12: 444-498. July 1925.
- PINE, WHITE** (*Pinus strobus*)
Cronartium ribicola Fisch., blister rust.
 See notes by J. F. Martin and G. B. Posey, pages 418-419.
 References:
 Colley, R. H. A biometric comparison of the urediniospores of *Cronartium ribicola* and *Cronartium occidentale*. *Jour. Agr. Res.* 30: 283-291. 1925.
 Collingwood, G. H. Farm forestry extension in relation to the control of white pine blister rust. *Proc. Ann. Blister Rust Conf.* 10: 137-143. 1925.
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- Snell, W. H. and A. Rathbun-Gravatt. Inoculation of Pinus strobus trees with sporidia of Cronartium ribicola. Phytopath. 15: 584-590. Oct. 1925.
- Spaulding, P. A partial explanation of the relative susceptibility of the white pines to the white pine blister rust (Cronartium ribicola Fischer). Phytopath. 15: 591-597. Oct. 1925.
- _____ Longevity of blister rust teliospores and sporidia. Proc. Ann. Blister Rust Conf. 10: 72-73. 1925.
- _____ and A. Rathbun-Gravatt. Conditions antecedent to the infection of white pines by Cronartium ribicola in the northeast United States. Phytopath. 15: 573-583. Oct. 1925.

PINE (Pinus sp.)

Cronartium strobilinum (Arth.) Hedgc. & Hahn, rust.

Florida - this was erroneously reported as Coleosporium delicatulum in the Plant Disease Reporter Supplement 42: 324. Sept. 15, 1924.

Damping off (undet.)

Wisconsin - good control obtained with sulfuric acid at Trout Lake Nursery; so far less successful on heavier soil at Sturgeon Bay. (Fracker)

Leaf scorch

New York - common; statewide in range; Warren Co., July 31. (Chupp)

REDCEDAR (Juniperus virginiana)

Phomopsis juniperovora Hahn, nursery blight, see pages 416-418.

REDWOOD (Sequoia sempervirens)

+Pestalozzia sp.

Florida - Tallahassee, Leon Co., August 2. (West)

RETINOSPORA, PLUME (Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa)

+Sphaeropsis juniperi Pk.

Florida - Pasadena, Hillsborough Co., July 22. (West)

SPRUCE, BLACK (Picea mariana)

Melampsoropsis cassandrae (Pk. & Clint.) Arth., and M. ledicola (Pk.) Arth., leaf blister rust.

Minnesota - fairly prevalent throughout state; in some cases 50 per cent of a tree may be defoliated. (Div. Plant Path.)

+Wisconsin - M. ledicola reported from Ladysmith swamp area, July 15. (Fracker)

Razoumofskya pusilla (Pk.) Kuntze, witches'-broom.

Michigan - White Cloud, most southern location reported for Michigan.
(Nelson)

SPRUCE (*Picea* sp.)

Spray injury

Connecticut - serious injury to tops of seedlings, which were just starting to grow, by spraying in the sunshine; Cheshire, July 13. (Stoddard)

DISEASES OF HARDWOODS

ALDER (*Alnus* sp.)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina - Society Hill and Aiken, May and June. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925.)

ASH, WHITE (*Fraxinus americana*)

+*Cylindrosporium fraxinicolum* Dearn. & House

New York - Bolton, Warren Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 92. June 1925)

Phyllosticta viridis Ell. & Kell., leafspot.

+Florida - common, not serious; Gainesville, Alachua Co., June 17. (West)
P.r.: Conn., Ill., Minn., N. Y., Va.

ASH, ARIZONA (*Fraxinus velutina*)

**Heterodera radicecola* (Greef) Muell., (*Caconema radicecola* (Greef) Cobb),
rootknot.

Arizona - on nursery seedlings; no evidence of infestation until seedlings were dug for shipping; soil is a typical river silt; Phoenix, Maricopa County, March 31, 1926. (George) This seems to be the first report of the ash as a host for *H. radicecola*.

ASH, MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus americana*)

+*Polystictus hirsutus* Fr., white saprot.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Sphaeropsis* sp., canker.

Michigan - (Collins)

ASH (*Fraxinus* sp.)

+*Dothiorella* sp.

District of Columbia - (Collins)

ASPEN - See Poplar

BANYAN (*Ficus brevifolia*)

+*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz., anthracnose.

Florida - Tropic, Brevard Co., January 9. (West)

BEECH, AMERICAN (*Fagus americana*)

Endothia gyrosa (Schw.) Fr.

Weir, J. R. Notes on the parasitism of *Endothia gyrosa* (Schw.) Fr.
Phytopath. 15: 489-491. Aug. 1925.

BEECH (*Fagus* sp.)

Diatrype virescens (Schw.) Curt.

+South Carolina - Clemson College, April 16, 1911. (Ludwig)

+*Nectria episphaeria* (Tode) Fr. var. *minor* Dearn. & House

New York - Morehouseville (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 69. June 1925.)

BIRCH, WHITE (*Betula alba*)

+*Diplosporium flavidum* Dearness & House

New York - Albany. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 94. June 1925.)

BIRCH, GREY (*Betula populifolia*)

+*Melanconium subviridis* Dearn. & House

New York - Gansevoort, Saratoga Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 81-82. June 1925.)

BIRCH (*Betula* sp.)

Canker (undet.)

New York - reported from three counties; Cayuga Co., August 15. (Chupp)

BOXELDER - See Maple, Boxelder

BUCKEYE, TEXAS (*Aesculus arguta*)

Guignardia aesculi (Pk.) V. B. Stewart, leafblotch.

+Missouri - Columbia, Boone Co., May 19. (Maneval) P.r.: *Kans.

BUCKTHORN, ALDER (*Rhamnus alnifolia*)

+*Sphaerographium niveum* Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 89-90. 1925.)

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinerea*)

Gnomonia leptostyla (Fr.) Ces. & DeNot., anthracnose.

New York - partly defoliates most trees in the state. (Chupp)

New Jersey - (Collins)

Michigan - average prevalence. (Nelson)

+*Macropodia juglandicola* Dearn. & House

New York - Albany. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 86. 1925.)

CATAIIPA (*Catalpa* sp.)

Macrosporium catalpae Ell. & Mart., leafspot.

Reported from *N. Y. and Conn. as of slight importance.

Microsphaera alni vaccinii (Schw.) Salm., powdery mildew.

Reported from N. Y., Conn., and Del., of moderate importance.

Phyllosticta catalpae Ell. & Mart., leafspot.

Reported from N. Y., N. J., Pa.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN (*Castanea dentata*)

Endothia parasitica (Murr.) P. J. and H. W. And., blight.

See article by G. F. Gravatt and Rush P. Marshall, pages 419-421.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea* sp.)

Blepharospora cambivora Petri, ink disease.

This disease does not occur in this country but on account of its importance in Europe the following references are given:

Dufrenoy, J. Les methodes de lutte contre la maladie du Châtaignier.

Office Agr. Reg. du Massif Central, Clermont-Ferrand Bul. 5: 1-27. 1925.

Maladie des chataigniers en Corse. Rev. Eaux et For. 63: 149-156. Apr. 1924.

Mangin, M. La reconstitution des chataigneraies détruites par l'"encre." Compt. Rend. Acad. Agr. France 11: 161-167. Feb. 1925.

Petri, L. Sur les conditions qui influencent la formation des zoospores chez la *Blepharospora cambivora*. Rev. Path. Vég. & Entom. Agr. 11: 259-261. Oct.-Dec. 1924.

+*Dothiorella* sp.

California - (Collins)

CHINABERRY (*Melia azedarach*)

Cercospora meliae Ell. & Ev., leafspot.

+Florida - Dade City, Dade Co., July 25. (West). P.r.: *La.

CHINABERRY (*Melia* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

South Carolina, Fort Mott; Florida, Lake City and Monticello. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

+*Phyalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

Georgia, Milledgeville; Florida, Madison and Monticello. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

COTTONWOOD - See Poplar

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING (*Cornus florida*)

+*Septoria floridae* Tehon & Daniels, leafspot.

Illinois - on leaves; Thebes, Alexander Co., August 17, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 244. 1925)

DOGWOOD, RED-OSIER (*Cornus stolonifera*)

+*Mycosphaerella cornicola* Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - in bark; Apple River Canyon, Jo Daviess Co., July 17, 1924.

"With this occurs a *Phoma*, so evidently associated as to suggest itself as the pycnidial form." (Mycol. 17: 240. 1925)

ELAEOAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA - See Russian olive

ELDER (*Sambucus* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Florida - Titusville. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

ELM, WINGED (*Ulmus alata*)

Uncinula macrospora Pk., powdery mildew.

+Florida - perithecia fall off soon after maturity; very common on plants around Gainesville, Alachua Co., August, September, and October. (West)

P.r.: *Ill., *Miss., *S. Car., *Texas.

EIM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus americana*)

Gnomonia ulmea (Sacc.) Thuem., blackspot.

+Michigan - common and general; many trees were noted as being heavily infected, but due to late development of the disease, defoliation did not occur early enough to cause much damage. (Nelson)

+Missouri - more or less common every year; Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)

+*Taphrina ulmi* (Fckl.) Johans., leaf blister.

*Missouri - Columbia, Boone Co., June 20. (Maneval)

EIM, SLIPPERY (*Ulmus fulva*)

Uncinula macrospora Pk., powdery mildew.

+Missouri - Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval). P.r.: *Ind.; *Va.

EIM, CHINESE (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Ozonium omnivorum Shear, rootrot.

+Texas - prevalent. (Taubenhaus). P.r.: Ariz.

EIM (*Ulmus* sp.)

Dothidella ulmi (Dur.) Wint.

+Florida - Tampa, Hillsboro Co., July 10. (West). P.r.: Ind., *Kans., Mass., Mich., Nebr., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., Vt.

Gnomonia ulmea (Schw.) Thuem., blackspot.

Reports not as general as in 1922 and 1923.

Sphaeropsis ulmicola Ell. & Ev., canker.

Wisconsin - major in nurseries; one nursery is budding on resistant stock quite successfully. (Fracker). P.r.: Md., Ohio, Pa., Wis.

EUCALYPTUS (*Eucalyptus* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Florida - Kissimmee. (Mycol. 17: 98. 1925)

GLIRICIDIA MACULATA

Corticium koleroga (Cke.) Hoehn, threadblight.

Porto Rico - (Tucker)

GROUNDSELBUSH (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

+*Eriosporangium pistoricum* Arth.

Florida - Goulds, Dade Co., September 11. (West)

+*Placosphaeria baccharidis* Dearn. & House

New York - Long Beach, Long Island. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 85. 1925.)

GUAMACHIL (*Pithecolobium dulce*)

+*Phomopsis* sp., twigblight.

Florida - local damage considerable; St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co., May 14. (West)

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)

Tubercularia sp.

Ohio - (Collins)

HAWTHORN, ENGLISH (*Crataegus oxyacantha*)

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., blight.

New York - twig blight and cankers on one tree caused considerable injury; only an occasional twig on surrounding trees attacked. (Orton)

P.r.: N. Y.; Wash.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus* sp.)

Fabraea maculata (Lév.) Atk. (*Entomosporium maculatum* Lév.), leafspot.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March and April. (West)

P.r.: Conn., Ga., *Mass., *Miss., *N. J., *N. Y., Wash., *Wis.

Fomes pomaceus Pers. *f. crataegi* Baxter

Michigan - (Baxter, *Am. Jour. Bot.* 12: 563. Nov. 1925)

Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme (Jacq.) DC., rust was erroneously reported from Connecticut, in Supplement 42 (*Pl. Dis. Rep. Suppl.* 42: 331. 1925)
It should have read *Gymnosporangium globosum* Parl.

Gymnosporangium globosum Parl., rust.

Connecticut - little injury. (Clinton)

+*Monochaetia* sp.

Florida - Citra, Marion Co., August 30. (West)

Phyllactinia corylea (Pers.) Karst., powdery mildew.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: Ala., *Fla., Ind., Iowa, *N. Y., *Wash.

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina - Aiken. (*Mycol.* 17: 99. 1925)

HAZELNUT, AMERICAN (*Corylus americana*)

Taphrina coryli Nishida

Martin, E. M. Cytological studies of *Taphrina coryli* Nishida on *Corylus americana*. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci.* 21: 345-356. 1924.

HICKORY, WATER (*Hicoria aquatica*)

+*Fusicladium effusum* Wint., scab.

Florida - Wewahitchka, Calhoun Co., March 14. (West)

HICKORY, PIGNUT (*Hicoria glabra*)

+*Gnomonia setacea* (Pers.) Ces. & De Not. var. *caryae* Dearn. & House

New York - Greenbush, Rensselaer Co. (Dearness & House, *New York St. Mus. Bull.* 266: 76. 1925.

Microstroma juglandis (Bereng.) Sacc., witches' broom.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 20. (West). P.r.: *Ala., Wis.

HICKORY (*Hicoria* sp.)

+*Marasmius musicola* McDougall

Illinois - near Urbana. (McDougall, *Trans. Ill. St. Acad. Sci.* 17: 84. 1925)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina, Aiken and Monks Corners; Florida, St. Lucie and High Springs. (*Mycol.* 17: 99. 1925)

+*Sphaeropsis caryae* Cke. & Ell., canker.

*Missouri - Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)

HOPTREE, COMMON (*Ptelea trifoliata*)

+Phyllosticta pteleicola Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Starved Rock, La Salle Co. (Tehon & Daniels, Mycol. 17: 241.
Nov.-Dec. 1925).HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Colletotrichum sp.

+New York - (Collins). P.r.: N. J.

Guignardia aesculi (Pk.) V. B. Stewart, leafblotch.

More severe than in 1924 in Connecticut and Wisconsin; less severe in
New York and New Jersey; locally severe in Delaware and Michigan.

Always the important disease of this host in all localities.

Frost causing leaf injury

Washington - King and Whitman Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Sunscauld

+Delaware - more than the average amount; a prolonged drought period
caused a severe burning of leaves. (Adams)HORSE-TAIL TREE (*Casuarina equisetifolia*)

+Clitocybe tabescens Scop., rootrot.

Florida - responsible for the death of several large trees; Okeechobee,
Okeechobee Co., May 13. (West)JOINTFIR (*Ephedra* sp.)

Peridermium ephedrae Cke., rust

+New Mexico - Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro Counties. (Crawford)

P.r.: *Ariz.

JUNEBERRY - See Shadblow

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Tilia americana*)

Leafblotch - bacterial

New York - possibly statewide; produced large black blotches on the
leaves; caused defoliation; considerable defoliation about Ithaca,
Tompkins Co., September. (Chupp)LOCUST, COMMON HONEY (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)

+Melasmia hypophylla (B. & Rav.) Sacc.

*South Carolina - Clemson College, October 20. (Ludwig)

MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

+Heterosporium sp.

Florida - Macclenny, Baker Co., May 8. (West)

MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia* sp.)

+Physalospora malorum (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina - Aiken. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

MANGROVE (*Rhizophora mangle*)

Black canker - cause undetermined

Florida - many black cankers observed on plants growing near the road to
Cape Sable; mostly on the trunks and larger branches; Flamingo Bay,
Roe Co., May 10. (West)

- MAPLE, BOXELDER (*Acer negundo*)
- +*Coniothyrium negundinis* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - Urbana, Champaign Co., June 3, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 243. 1925)
 - Fusarium negundi* Sherb., redstain.
+Wisconsin - (Hubert, Jour. Agr. Res. 26: 451-452. 1923)
 - +*Leptothyrium maximum* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - on twigs; Urbana, Champaign Co., June 3, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 245. 1925)
 - +*Phacidium negundinis* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - on twigs; Urbana, Champaign Co., June 3, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 240. 1925)
 - +*Sphaeropsis negundinis* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - on twigs; Urbana, Champaign Co., June 3, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 242-243. 1925)
- MAPLE, JAPANESE (*Acer palmatum*)
- +*Verticillium* sp., wilt.
Massachusetts - Springfield, Hampden Co., August 19. (Prouty)
- MAPLE, STRIPED (*Acer pennsylvanicum*)
- +*Helminthosporium phomatae* Dearn. & House
New York - Catskill Mountains. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 96-97. 1925)
- MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer platanoides*)
- Gloeosporium* sp.
+Ohio - (Collins). P.r.: Conn., Me., *N. Y., Va.
 - Phyllosticta* sp.
+Ohio - (Collins). P.r.: Mo., *N. J., Va.
- MAPLE, RED (*Acer rubrum*)
- Phyllosticta minima* (Berk. & Curt.) Ell. & Ev., leafspot.
Massachusetts - (Collins)
 - Rhytisma acerinum* (Pers.) Fr., tar-spot.
+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., December 11. (West)
P.r.: Ala., *Conn., Del., *D. C., Ind., *Me., *Md., *Mass., *Miss., *N. J., *N. Y., *Vt., *Va., *W. Va.
 - +*Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.) Pat.
Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., December 11. (West)
 - Uncinula circinata* Cke. & Pk., powdery mildew.
+Delaware - Wilmington, October 8. (Adams)
+Missouri - more common on this host than on *A. saccharum*; Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)
- MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*)
- Uncinula circinata* Cke. & Pk., powdery mildew.
+Missouri - found every year; Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)
P.r.: *Ind., Iowa, N. Y.
 - Verticillium* sp., wilt.
*+Massachusetts - Springfield, Hampden Co., August 19. (Prouty)
- Sun scorch
- +Missouri - considerable defoliation from scorching of leaves in hot and dry weather following the late frosts in May; Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)

MAPLE, SYCAMORE (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)

+*Nectria cinnabarina* Fr., canker.

MAPLE, MOUNTAIN (*Acer spicatum*)

+*Acrospermum cuneolium* Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 67. 1925)

+*Cenangium griseum* Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 62. 1925)

+*Leptothyrella aceris* Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 90. 1925)

+*Ombrophila setulata* Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 60. 1925)

MAPLE (*Acer* sp.)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

North Carolina, Southern Pines; South Carolina, St. Stephen, Charleston, Aiken; Florida, Orlando. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

Rhytisma acerinum (Pers.) Fr., tar spot.

Jones, A. G. Life history and cytology of *Rhytisma acerinum* (Pers.) Fr. Ann. Bot. 39: 41-75. Jan. 1925.

+*Septoria pseudoplatani* Rab. & Desm.

Idaho - Chatcolet. (Wash. Dept. Plant Path.)

Verticillium sp., wilt.

Connecticut - (Clinton)

Chlorosis - excess of lime

Texas - prevalent in limestone regions. (Taubenhaus)

Sun or leaf scorch, leaf scald.

Connecticut - less than average year. (Clinton)

New York - statewide, June 16. (Chupp)

Delaware - very prevalent during July, especially in Sussex and Kent Counties. (Adams)

Michigan - very common and the cause of considerable damage to a wide variety of plants; hot drying winds of June and July followed by prolonged drought was apparently responsible for the large amount of scorch. (Nelson)

MONKEYPUZZLE (*Araucaria imbricata*)

+*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.

Florida - not serious; St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co., July 14. (West)

OAK, WHITE (*Quercus alba*)

Armillaria mellea (Vahl.) Quel., rootrot.

+Maryland - (Collins)

+*Microstroma album* (Desm.) Sacc., frosty mildew.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., April 8. (West). P.r.: W. Va.

OAK, SAND BLACKJACK (*Quercus catesbaei*)

+*Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Wint., powdery mildew.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 17. (West)

OAK, EVERGREEN (*Quercus engelmannii*)

- +*Cronartium strobilinum* (Arth.) Hedge. & Hahn, rust.
Florida - Fort Pierce Farms. (West)

OAK, LAUREL (*Quercus laurifolia*)

- +*Cronartium strobilinum* (Arth.) Hedge. & Hahn, rust.
Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 30. (Rhoads & West)

OAK, BURR (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

- Polyporus dryophilus* Berk.
*Minnesota - not very prevalent. (Div. Plant Path.). P.r.: Nebr., Wis.

OAK, WATER (*Quercus nigra*)

- +*Cronartium strobilinum* (Arth.) Hedge. & Hahn, rust.
Florida - Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie Co., May 7. (West)
Taphrina coerulescens (Mont. & Desm.) Tul., leaf blister.
*Florida - Deland, March 23. (Jenkins). Reported several times from central and northern sections. (West)
South Carolina - unimportant in 1925; found in Sandhill and Piedmont regions; slight. Due West, April 17. (Fenner)
P.r.: *Ala., Fla., *Miss., *S. Car.
Leafburn - cause unknown
South Carolina - Clemson College, May 27. (Fenner)

OAK, BLACK (*Quercus velutina*)

- Endothia gyrosa* (Schw.) Fr., (Weir, James R., Notes on the parasitism of *Endothia gyrosa* (Schw.) Fr. Phytopath. 15: 489-491. 1925)
+*Rhizoctonia* sp., threadblight.
Indiana - on a small sapling the mycelium grew up along stem out along the leaf petioles, spreading over the lower epidermis, killing the leaf tissues; LaFayette, October 17. (Gardner)
Taphrina coerulescens (Mont. & Desm.) Tul., leafblister.
*Virginia - (Collins). P.r.: D. C., *Md., *Mass., *N. Y., *Pa.

OAK, LIVE (*Quercus virginiana*)

- +*Gloeosporium* sp.
Mississippi - (Collins)

OAK (*Quercus* sp.)

- +*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.
Florida - Lake City. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)
Gnomonia veneta (Sacc. & Speg.) Kleb., anthracnose.
New York - Suffolk Co., July 17. (Chupp)
New Jersey - more than in average year; severe in some localities; some twigs almost defoliated; Woodbury, May 15. (Dept. Plant Path.)
Michigan - general; less than average year; not important. (Nelson)
Hypoxyylon marginatum (Schw.) Berk.
**South Carolina - Clemson College, April 16, 1911. (Ludwig). P.r.: Ala., Ind.
Phyllosticta sp., leafspot.
New Jersey - New Brunswick, June 29. (Dept. Plant Path.)
+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear
North Carolina, Southern Pines; South Carolina, Ft. Mott and Aiken; Georgia, Macon; Florida, St. Cloud and Lake Alfred. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura pomifera*)Hydnum omnivorum Shear (*Ozonium omnivorum* Shear)

Texas - near Paris in 1903. (Shear, Jour. Agr. Res. 30: 476-477. 1925)

PERSIMMON (*Diospyros* sp.)+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

Georgia - Rochelle. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

PEPPER TREE, CALIFORNIA (*Schinus molle*)*Ozonium omnivorum* Shear; Texas rootrot.

+Arizona - reported to have killed a young tree in an infested district near Phoenix. (Ariz. News Letter St. Comm. Agr. & Hort. 3: 7. Aug. 31, 1925). P.r.: *Texas.

PHYSICNUT, FRENCH (*Jatropha curcas*)+*Colletotrichum* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Dade City, Dade Co., July 25. (West)

PISTACHE, CHINESE (*Pistacia chinensis*)+*Corticium stevensii* (Noack) Burt.

Florida - caused defoliation of infected trees, Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 8. (West)

PLANETREE, SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)*Gnomonia veneta* (Sacc. & Speg.) Kleb., anthracnose.

Reported as less prevalent than in 1924 in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, and more prevalent in Iowa and +Utah-(great numbers will be moved because of the disease. (Richards); *Washington - in most cases reported as severe; Spokane Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Ostropa mellea* Dearn. & House :

Vermont - Charlotte. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 67. 1925)

Lightning

Schaffner, J. H. Effect of lightning on trunk of *Platanus occidentalis*. Bot. Gaz. 80: 226-227. Oct. 1925.PLANETREE, ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*)+*Gnomonia veneta* (Sacc. & Speg.) Kleb., anthracnose.

New Jersey - less prevalent than average year; Mercer, June 21. (Dept. Plant Path.)

PLANETREE (*Platanus* sp.)+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina - St. Stephen. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

POPLAR, BALSAM (*Populus balsamifera*)+*Leptosphaeria borealis* Ell. & Ev. var. *populi* Dearn. & House

New York - North Elba, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 74. 1925)

POPLAR, SOUTHERN COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*)*Cylindrosporium* sp.

+New York - (Collins)

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus eugenei*)

Cytospora sp., canker.

+Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Ohio.

Crown gall - undet.

Arizona - on a ranch near Phoenix, June. (St. Comm. Agr. & Hort. News Letter 3: 4. June 30, 1925)

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus nigra italica*)

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

+Florida - Live Oak, Suwanee Co., October 20. (West). P.r.: Ala.

+Septoria sp.

Maryland - (Collins)

POPLAR, QUAKING ASPEN (*Populus tremuloides*)

Marssonina populi (Lib.) Sacc.

Wyoming - Yellowstone Park, August 22. (Conard). P.r.: *Ida., S. Dak.,

*Wash., *Wis.

Marssonina sp., anthracnose.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Ida., S. Dak., *Utah, *Wash., *Wis.

POPLAR or ASPEN (*Populus* spp.)+*Armillaria mellea* (Vahl) Quel., rootrot.Minnesota - does a considerable amount of damage on most of the poplar areas in Minnesota; often found in connection with Fomes igniarius (L.) Fr. (Div. Plant Path.)*Bacterium tumefaciens* EPS. & Town., crown gall.

+Texas - slightly important. (Taubenhaus). (P.r.: Conn., Kans., Minn., N. J., Utah, Wyo.)

Dothichiza populea Sacc. & H. Briard, canker.

Connecticut - average amount; 28 reports; a moderate to considerable amount of injury; reported chiefly from nurseries; Cromwell, July 17. (Hunt): P.r.: Conn., D. C., Ill., Ind., Md., Mass., Minn., N. J., *N. Mex., *N. Y., Ohio, *Pa., R. I., Wis.

Fomes igniarius (L.) Fr., white heartrot.

Minnesota - attacks large areas of poplars; severe; on some as high as 80 or 90 per cent of the trees are damaged; all ages of host are attacked. (Div. Plant Path.)

Gloeosporium sp.

Texas - unimportant. (Taubenhaus)

Hypoxylon pruina (Klotzsche) Cke., canker.Maine - (Schreiner, E. J. Preliminary survey of *Hypoxylon* poplar canker in Oxford Co., Maine. Mycol. 17: 218-220, 1925)

P.r.: Me., Mich., N. Y.

Marssonina populi (Lib.) Magn., leafspot.

+Michigan - common locally and probably statewide in its distribution.

(Nelson). P.r.: Calif., *D. C., *Ida., *Md., Mich., *Nebr., *N. Y., S. Dak., *Va., *Wash., *Wis.

Melampsora sp., rust.

New Mexico - common; produces some damage; Mesilla Valley. (Crawford)

Phoradendron flavescens macrophyllum Engelm., mistletoe.

New Mexico - of considerable importance; so common on cottonwoods that it causes their death in a few years by reducing vigor of tree attacked; Mesilla Valley. (Crawford)

+ PRUINATUM

Taphrina aurea Fr., yellow leaf blister.

Washington - (Collins). P.r.: *Calif., *Iowa, *Me., *Mass., *N. J.,
*N. Y., *Oreg., *Wash..

Diseases

Baker, F. S. Aspen in the central Rocky Mountain region. U. S. Dept.
Agr. Bull. 1291. 1925. Diseases mentioned are *Fomes igniarius*
(heartrot); *Fomes applanatus* (buttrot); canker (organism unknown);
Cytospora chrysosperma (canker); *Uncinula salicis* (powdery mildew);
Sclerotium bifrons (leaf fungus).

REDBUD (*Cercis* sp.)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear
Florida - Madison. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

RUSSIAN-OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

+*Coniothyrium* sp.
Colorado - (Collins)

SASSAFRAS, COMMON (*Sassafras variifolium*) (*S. officinale*)

Phyllosticta sp., leafspot.
New Jersey - New Brunswick. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear
South Carolina, Ft. Mott; Georgia, Andersonville. (Mycol. 17: 99. May-June
1925)

SERVICEBERRY - See Shadblow

SHADBLOW, SERVICEBERRY, JUNE BERRY (*Amelanchier* sp.)

+*Apiosporina collinsii* (Schw.) Hoehn., witches'-broom.
Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme (Jacq.) DC., rust.

+Washington - Okanogan Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Colo., Del., *Mass., *Mich., *Nebr., N. H., *Utah, Vt., Wis., Wyo.

Gymnosporangium nelsoni Arth., rust.

*Wyoming - Yellowstone Park. August 20. (Conard). P.r.: *Colo., *Mont.,
*Nebr., *N. Mex., Utah, *Wyo.

SOAPBERRY, CHINESE (*Sapindus mukorossi carinatus*)

+*Corticium stevensii* (Noack) Burt.

Florida - defoliates the branches attacked; Gainesville, Alachua Co.,
August 22. (West)

SWEETGUM (*Liquidambar* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Georgia, Macon; Florida, Kissimmee. (Mycol. 17: 98. 1925)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina, Aiken; Georgia, Thomasville; Florida, Madison. (Mycol.
17: 98. 1925)

SWEETLEAF, COMMON (*Symplocos tinctoria*)

Exobasidium symploci Ell. & Mart., bud gall.

+Georgia - (Collins). P.r.: *Ala., Fla., Ind., Miss.

SYCAMORE - See Planetree

TULIPTREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Georgia, Andersonville. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

+*Myxosporium liriodendri* Dearn. & House

New York - on the shoots; Oneida, Madison Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 92. 1925)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

South Carolina, Aiker. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

WALNUT, HINDS (*Juglans hindsii*)

+*Pythiacystis* sp., crown canker.

California - Smith, R. E. and E. H. Smith. Further studies on Pythiaceus infection of deciduous fruit trees in California. Phytopath. 15: 389-404. 1925

WALNUT, BLACK (*Juglans nigra*)

Gnomonia leptostyla (Fr.) Ces. & DeNot., anthracnose.

Delaware - Georgetown, July 9. (Adams)

WALNUT, JAPANESE (*Juglans sieboldiana*)

Rosette - physiological

**South Carolina - St. George, Dorchester Co., September 1. (Ludwig)

P.r.: Dela., *Mo.

WALNUT (*Juglans* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Delaware - Seton. (Mycol. 17: 98. 1925)

Gnomonia leptostyla (Fr.) Ces. & DeNot., anthracnose.

New Jersey - Middlesex, Somerset and Warren Counties, August 1. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Marasmius musicola* McDougall

Illinois - near Urbana. (McDougall, Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci. 17: 84. 1925)

+*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Romeo, Marion Co., October 10. (West)

WILLOW, PEACHLEAF (*Salix amygdaloides*)

+*Paracytophora salicis* Petr.

South Dakota - on the branch; Northville. (Petraik, Ann. Myc. 23: 82-83. 1925)

WILLOW (*Salix longipes*) (*S. amphibia*)

Melampsora salicina capreae (Pers.) Wint., rust.

+Florida - Homestead, Dade Co., December 11. (West)

WILLOW, SHINING (*Salix lucida*)

+*Helicodesmus albus* Linder

Massachusetts - Cambridge. (Linder, Amer. Jour. Bot. 12: 267. 1925)

+ MUSICOLA

WILLOW, SILKY (*Salix sericea*)+*Septomyxa* Dearn. & HouseNew York - New London, Oneida Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus.
Bull. 266: 93. 1925)WILLOW (*Salix* sp.)*Bacterium tumefaciens* EPS. & Town., crown gall.

Connecticut - Hartford, August 8. (Hunt). P.r.: Conn., Texas.

+*Cuscuta* sp., dodder.

Washington - Walla Walla Co. (Dept. Pl. Path.)

+*Macrophoma* sp.

Kentucky - (Collins)

+*Phyllosticta salicicola* Thuem., leafspot.

Connecticut - (Collins)

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear

Florida - Vero, Pampano, St. Cloud. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

+*Stysanus* sp.

Pennsylvania - (Collins)

Witches'-broom - undet.

Washington - Asotin and Walla Walla Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

WOOD-OIL TREE, JAPAN (*Aleurites cordata*)+*Colletotrichum* sp., anthracnose.

Florida - Dade City, Pasco Co., July. (West)

WOOD-OIL TREE, CHINA (*Aleurites fordii*)+*Alternaria* sp., leafspot.

Florida - common but unimportant; attacks the older leaves, particularly near the margins; Gainesville, Alachua Co., July. (West)

+*Cercospora* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August and November. (West)

+*Colletotrichum* sp., anthracnose.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., July. (West)

+*Corticium stevensii* (Noack) Burt.

Florida - uncommon; causes defoliation when present; attacks stems, leaves, and fruits while green; Gainesville, Alachua Co., July, August. (West)

+*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.

Florida - produces dark brown or blackish spots, 5-15 mm. in diameter on the older leaves; Gainesville, Alachua Co., July. (West)

+*Phyllosticta* sp., leafspot.Florida - an unidentified species of *Phyllosticta* was the cause of large red-brown spots or blotches which frequently involved 25 per cent of the leaf surface of the tree; the spots appear as minute specks on the half grown leaves and spread as the leaf grows older until in many cases the entire leaf is killed; Gainesville, Alachua Co., July-September. (West)

+Chlorosis - lime injury.

Florida - a severe chlorosis follows the planting of the host in limed soil in some sections; Gainesville, Alachua Co., September. (West)

+ STYSANUS

Recent literature on general forest disease subjects

- Anon. Forest diseases and losses, with figures to demonstrate the toll of fungi and diseases. *Timberman* 26: 225-226. 1925.
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 "Fomes" *ellisianus*, *F. fraxinophilus*, *F. pomaceus* f. *crataegi* f. nov.
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DISEASES OF ORNAMENTALS

AGERATUM (*Ageratum* sp.)

**Puccinia conoclinii* Seym., rust.

North Carolina - Raleigh, October 2. (Curran)

ALTHEA, SHRUB (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

+*Choanephora conjuncta* Couch

North Carolina - Chapel Hill. (Couch, Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 41: 143-144. Sept. 1925)

AMARYLLIS, HOUSE (*Hippeastrum equestre*)

+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., stemrot.

Florida - caused a very serious loss in seedbeds; Sanford, Seminole Co., September 2. (West)

AMPELOPSIS, VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)+*Corticium stevensii* (Noack) Burt.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 22. (West)

AMPELOPSIS, BOSTON IVY, JAPANESE CREEPER (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*)*Plasmopara viticola* (Berk. & Curt.) Berl. & DeToni, downy mildewDucomet, V. *Plasmopara viticola* sur *Ampelopsis veitchii*. Rev. Path. Vég. & Entom. Agr. 12: 129-130. 1925.Muth, F. Zum Auftreten der *Plasmopara viticola* auf *Ampelopsis veitchii*. Nachrichtenbl. Deut. Pflanzenschutzd. 5: 30-31. 1925.

Winter injury

Connecticut - often killed the horizontal branches especially the bark and wood on the upper side; leaves died suddenly in early summer. (Clinton)

AMPELOPSIS (*Ampelopsis* sp.)*Peronospora* sp.

Trinchieri, G. "Peronospora" e ampelopsis. Ital. Vinic. 15: 422-423. July 5, 1925.

ARROWROOT, BERMUDA (*Maranta arundinacea variegata*)+*Gloeosporium* sp., leafspot.ASPARAGUS-BEAN (*Vigna sesquipedalis*)+*Cladosporium vignae* Gardner

Indiana - Lafayette. (Gardner, Phytopath. 15: 457. Aug. 1925)

ASPARAGUS FERN (*Asparagus plumosus*)+*Cladosporium* sp.

Florida - caused spotting of the branches, particularly at the nodes, and yellowing of the entire frond; Spring Garden, Volusia Co., June 5. (West)

+*Colletotrichum* sp.

Florida - Central section; October and December. (West)

+*Helminthosporium* sp.

Florida - Altamonte Springs, Seminole Co., December 11. (West)

ASPIDISTRA, COMMON (*Aspidistra lurida*)*Colletotrichum omnivorum* Hals.Campanile, Guilia. Attacco e diffusione in Italia del *Colletotrichum um omnivorum* Hals. sull' *Aspidistra lurida*. (Attack and dissemination in Italy of *Colletotrichum omnivorum* Hals. on *Aspidistra lurida*.) Boll. Mensile R. Staz. Pat. Veg. 5: 60-66. 1924.ASTER, CHINA (*Callistephus chinensis*)*Coleosporium solidaginis* (Schw.) Thuem., rust.

Minnesota - Elgin, September 30. (Div. Plant Path.)

New Mexico - of some importance; more than in 1924; severe, causing death of plants; Mesilla Valley, Las Cruces, Dona Ana Co. (Crawford)

Coleosporium sonchi-arvensis (Pers.) Lev., rust.

Kansas - locally prevalent; importance slight; Manhattan, August. (White)

Fusarium conglutinans callistephi Beach, wilt.

New York - considerable loss experienced by growers; general in distribution. (Chupp)

Indiana - worse than in 1924; high temperatures in May and especially in July; Allen, Marion, and St. Joseph Co. (Gardner)

Michigan - mostly in southern part of state; warm dry temperature, not especially favorable; not so apparent as usual; rotation is being more generally practiced by the commercial growers; seed treatment used. (Nelson)

Minnesota - was of considerable importance; Minneapolis, June 30. (Div. Plant Path.)

Kansas - of slight importance; Manhattan. (White)

Fusarium sp., wilt, rootrot.

Connecticut - two reports; New Haven, July 2. (McCormick)

New York - abundant on muck; common throughout state; a *Fusarium* differing somewhat from *F. conglutinans callistephi* was isolated; Genesee and Orleans Co. (Felix)

Found in vascular system, also on external portions. (Div. Plant Path.)

*+District of Columbia - Department of Agriculture greenhouse, July 24. (Brierley)

*+Illinois - Chicago, July 13. (Brierley)

Wisconsin - more prevalent; statewide; of major importance when associated with yellows; Madison, July 1. (Vaughan)

Iowa - general; severe locally. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Idaho - fairly common. (Hungerford)

Rose, R. C. Suggestions on control of aster wilt. Minn. Hort. 53: 149-150. May 1925.

+Phomopsis callistephi Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - on stems; Shelbyville, Shelby Co., September 20, 1924. (Mycol. 17: 242. 1925)

Yellows - undet.

Connecticut - Wethersfield Co., July 28. (Clinton)

New York - common in home gardens; Genesee, Orleans, Westchester Counties, (Felix)

New Jersey - Summit, Union Co., Sept. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Delaware - more prevalent; Bellevue, July 25. (Adams)

*+District of Columbia - Department of Agriculture greenhouse, July 24. (Brierley)

Virginia - Norfolk, September. (McWhorter)

Indiana - practically of no importance in 1925 while in 1924 it was exceedingly destructive. (Gardner)

+Ohio - considerable loss. (May)

Michigan - much more than of average year; 75 to 90 per cent of the plantings were infested; loss 50 to 75 per cent throughout state; by far the most destructive and widespread disease of ornamentals; resulted in almost a complete failure of the majority of the plantings. (Nelson)

Wisconsin - more prevalent; statewide; Madison, July 20. (Vaughan)

Minnesota - it is becoming almost impossible to raise good asters around the Twin Cities; in some beds 70 to 90 per cent of the plants were worthless because of yellows by the end of the season. (Div. Plant Path.)

+Iowa - 20 per cent reduction. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Kansas - severe; Manhattan. (White)

Kunkel, L. O. Incubation period of aster yellows in its insect host.
(Abstract) *Phytopath.* 16: 67. Jan. 1926.

Insect transmission and host range of aster yellows.
Science n.s. 62: 524. 1925. (Abstract of paper presented at Nat.
Acad. Sci. Madison. 1925)

Diseases

Loucks, Kenneth W. Asters, how to grow them. *Florida Fruits & Flowers* 3
(2): 44-45; (3): 64. 1925.

Weiss, F. Diseases of the china aster. *Am. Flor.* 44: 269-270. Feb. 28,
1925. (Stemrot or wilt, damping-off, yellows)

AZALEA (*Azalea* sp.)

Exobasidium vaccinii (Fckl.) Wor., gall. (*E. azaleae* Pk.)

Connecticut - Westville, June 2. (Clinton)

Delaware - very prevalent with ornamental varieties in greenhouses;
Wilmington, May 8. (Adams)

Phyllosticta sp.

+Pennsylvania - (Collins). P.r.: Ala.

BAMBOO, FEATHER (*Bambusa vulgaris*)

+*Puccinia melanocephala* Syd., rust.

Florida - Brooksville, Hernando Co., November 12. (West)

BAMBOO (*Bambusa* sp.)

Helminthosporium sp.

Florida - causes discoloration and dropping of foliage, St. Petersburg,
Pinellas Co., July 19. (West)

+*Melanconium bambusae* Turconi

Florida - causes black spots on the stems, Ft. Myers, Lee Co., May 23.
(West)

BEAUTYBERRY, AMERICAN (*Callicarpa americana*)

+*Meliola inermis* Kalchbr. & Cke.

Florida - *M. inermis* parasitized by *Arthrosporium parasiticum* Wint.;
an interesting collection; Boardman, Marion Co., December 1. (West)

BEGONIA (*Begonia* sp.)

*+*Aphelenchus olesistus* Ritzema Bos, nematode.

Pennsylvania - greenhouse; Beaver, March 16. (McCubbin)

Aphelenchus ormerodis Ritzema Bos, nematode.

*New York - greenhouse; Flushing, Long Island, November 12, 1924.

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

*+Georgia - caused heavy spotting in one greenhouse; a premature defoliation and yellowing of leaf; Savannah, November 23. (Boyd)

P.r.: *Texas.

Leafspot and tipburn caused by water on foliage and exposure to intense light.

*West Virginia - Elbert, June. (Weiss)

*Virginia - spots appear as water drop burns, Norfolk, May. (Weiss)

Intumescence

Connecticut - unfavorable moisture conditions in greenhouse made many
of the plants of little value; Norwalk, October 8. (Clinton)

BELFLOWER - See *Campanula* sp.

BOUGAINVILLEA, GREAT (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*)

+Mosaic - undet.

Florida - St. Cloud, Osceola Co., June 13. (West)

BOWSTRING HEMP (*Sansevieria zeylanica*)

+*Fusarium* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Jupiter, Palm Beach Co., October 29. (West)

BOX, COMMON (*Buxus sempervirens*)

Phyllosticta sp.

+Virginia - (Collins). P.r.: N. J., *N. Y.

BUTTERFLY-PEA (*Clitoria ternatea*)

+*Cercospora cruenta* Sacc., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., October 26. (West)

BUTTONBUSH, COMMON (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

+*Typhania cephalanthi* Dearn. & House

New York - Karner, Albany Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 63-64. 1925)

CALENDULA (*Calendula officinalis*)

+*Botrytis* sp., leaf blight.

Missouri - Greenhouse, Columbia, May 1. (Maneval)

+*Fumago* sp.

Missouri - caused considerable damage in greenhouse at Columbia, November. (Maneval)

Puccinia emiliae Henn., rust.

**Missouri - plants rather heavily infected in a greenhouse, Columbia, about October 1. (Maneval)

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

CAMELLIA, COMMON (*Camellia japonica*)

+*Phyllosticta* sp., leafspot.

Georgia - (Collins)

Florida - Federal Point, Putnam Co., December 31. (West)

Leafspot - undet.

Georgia - quite important locally; peculiar purplish blister spots on underside of leaf; develops most rapidly during cool wet weather - fall, winter, spring; observed only in Thomas Co., Thomasville, February 9.

(Boyd)

CAMPANULA SP.

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) Mass.

Rees, J. A new disease of cultivated Campanulas due to *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Lib.) Mass. Welsh Jour. Agr. 1: 183-190. 1925. The disease abated in drier weather and was controlled by removing and burning diseased stems and by soil sterilization.

CANNA (*Canna indica*)

Puccinia carnae (Wint.) Hem., rust.
Florida - Oneco, Manatee Co., December 11. (West)

CAPE-MARIGOLD (African Daisy) (*Dimorphotheca annua*)

+*Fusarium* sp., wilt.
Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

CARNATION (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

*+*Cladosporium* sp., leafspot.
Maryland - Washington Grove, September 25. (Weiss)

Corticium vagum Berk. & Curt., stemrot.
New York - local; Yonkers, Westchester Co., August. (Massey)

+Kansas - slight; Edson, July 3. (White)

+Oregon - general in Oregon greenhouses; presence requires special consideration in management of plants in greenhouse. (Barss)

Heterosporium echinulatum (Berk.) Cke., leafspot.

*+Maryland - Washington Grove, September 25. (Weiss)

P.r.: Calif., Conn., *N. Y., Oreg.

Pythium debaryanum Hesse, damping-off.

Pape, H. Ueber eine durch *Pythium debaryanum* Hesse verursachte Stecklingskrankheit der Nelken. (A disease of carnation cuttings caused by *Pythium debaryanum* Hesse). Die Kranke Pflanze 2: 64-68. 1925.

Septogloeum sp.

Van Poeteren, N. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1924. (Report of the activities of the Phytopathological Service in the year 1924). Versl. en Meded. Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst te Wageningen 41: 62. 1925.

Sporotrichum poae Pk., budrot.

*+Virginia - Richmond, Henrico Co., January. (Weiss)

P.r.: Mass., Nebr., N. J., Pa.

Uromyces caryophyllinus (Schrank) Wint., rust.

General in distribution in greenhouses throughout country; very prevalent on Laddie variety (Delaware); first report from *Virginia; also found in some field plantings (South Carolina); controlled by dip and spray of liver of sulfur (K_2S_1) 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water (Michigan).

Diseases

Svec, F. Choroby a skucei karafiáru. Ochrana Rostl. 5: 37-41. 1925.

CASTOR-BEAN (*Ricinus communis*)

Ozonium omnivorum Shear, rootrot.

Texas - prevalent; 1 per cent loss. (Taubenhaus)

Damping-off

Arizona - two cases where host had been planted for shade purposes; no appreciable damage as only the weaker plants were killed. (Ariz. News Letter 3: 7. Apr. 30, 1925)

CASTOR-BEAN (*Ricinus* sp.)

+*Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Florida - St. Lucie. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave americana*)+*Coniothyrium agaves* (Mont.) Sacc.

*Virginia - Montross, Westmoreland Co., January. (Wingard)

CHRISTMASBERRY (*Photinia arbutifolia*)+*Fusicladium photinicola* McClain, scab.California - (McClain, *Phytopath.* 15: 171-182. Mar. 1925).CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum* sp.)*Aphelenchus olesistus* Ritzema Bos, nematode.Schenk, P. J. Aaltjesziekte der chrysanten. *Floralia* 46: 772-773. Dec. 4, 1925.*Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC., powdery mildew.

Reported from several states, general.

+*Fuligo* sp., slimemold.

Missouri - probably in manure; all over the beds and plants; plants disfigured and injured; in a greenhouse, Kansas City, July. (Maneval)

Fusarium sp., damping-off.

Florida - rooted cuttings affected; Tampa, Hillsborough Co., July 24. (West)

Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze, rust.

Virginia - Norfolk region, September. (McWhorter)

+*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Lib.) Mass., stemrot.

Michigan - caused some damage to stock plants in one large greenhouse. (Nelson)

Septoria chrysanthemella Cav., leafspot.

+Virginia - not common; severe when found; Norfolk region; September. (McWhorter)

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., July 9. (West)

Verticillium sp., wilt.

New Jersey - Rutherford, May 8. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+Michigan - of considerable importance; more than in average year; caused severe losses in some greenhouses; loss was greatly decreased by attention to sanitation and sterilization of potting soil. (Nelson)

Yellows - undet.

+New Jersey - New Brunswick, November. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+Michigan - present in greenhouses; affecting a good many varieties; increasing; identical with aster yellows. (Nelson). P.r.: Pa.

Nelson, R. *Chrysanthemum* yellows: A new disease in the greenhouse.

Michigan Sta. Quart. Bull. 7: 157-160. 1925.

Diseases

Chabanne, G. Culture des chrysanthèmes à la grande fleur, augmenté d'une notice sur la fécondation des chrysanthèmes par M. Gerard et d'une autre sur les Maladies et parasites par M. J. Chifflet. 12 ed. rev. et mise à jour par Ph. Rivoire Lyon (1924?).

Chifflet, J. Maladies et parasites des chrysanthèmes. Observations faites de November 1923 à November 1924. *Chrysanthème* 28: 596-598. 1925.CLOCKVINE, BENGAL (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)+*Bacterium tumefaciens* EFS. & Town., crown gall.

Florida - occasional but unimportant; Winter Park, Orange Co., June 23. (West)

+Nematode - undet.

Florida - Eustis, Lake Co., November 13. (West)

CLOCKVINE, LAUREL (*Thunbergia laurifolia*)

+*Bacterium tumefaciens* EFS. & Town., crown gall.

Florida - Palm Beach; Palm Beach Co., May 9. (West)

COMBINE, AMERICAN (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

+*Phyllosticta aquilegiae* Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Marion, Williamson Co. (Tehon & Daniels, Mycol. 17: 241. 1925)

Mosaic - undet.

Iowa - See Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bul. 82: 66. 1925.

CORNFLOWER (*Centaurea cyanus*)

Puccinia cyani (Schl.) Pass., rust.

Connecticut - local; Westville, July 5. (Clinton)

*Washington - Pullman, Whitman Co., June 21. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Conn., *D. C., *Mass., *Oreg., *Pa., *Va., *Wash.

+*Pythium* sp., damping-off.

New Jersey - Summit, July 7. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Sclerotium* sp., rootrot.

*District of Columbia - Chevy Chase, July 18. (Brierley)

COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster* sp.)

***Bacteria* - undet.

Minnesota - similar to fireblight of apples; very important; twigs blighted killed several two year old hedges to the ground; local in southern part of state; first time reported; abundant moisture in June favored plant growth, Steele Co., June 5. (Sect. Plant Path.)

CRAPEMYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia* sp.)

Uncinula australiana McAlp.?, oidial stage, powdery mildew.

**+South Carolina - on *L. indica*; unimportant; Charleston, May 27. (Ludwig)

**+Georgia - on *L. parviflora*; local; quite severe; Valdosta, July 1. (Boyd)

+Florida - the *Oidium* stage was very common; caused defoliation and dropping of flowers; perfect stage not found; Gainesville, Alachua Co., April 7. (West)

**+Alabama - Auburn, Lee Co., June 29. (Blair)

**+Louisiana - common in southern part of state during the spring, continuing into the early part of July; first report for state. (Edgerton)

Texas - traces. (Taubenhaus)

CROTON (*Codiaeum variegatum*)

Gloeosporium sp., anthracnose.

Florida - Lantana, Palm Beach Co., June 25. (West). P.r.: Fla., N. J.

+*Macrophoma* sp.

Virginia - (Collins)

CROWNBEARD (*Verbesina virginica*)

+*Coleosporium verbesinae* Diet. & Holw., rust.

Florida - of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Cocoa and on Merritts Island; both uredinial and telial stages occurring. (Rhoads)

CYCLAMEN (*Cyclamen* sp.)

Heterodera radicicola (Greef) Muell., nematode.

Butcher, R. W. *Cyclamen* wilt disease. Ann. Rep. Exp. & Res. Stat. Nursery & Mark. Gard. Industr. Devel. Soc. 10: 69-72. 1925. Primary cause *Heterodera radicicola* followed by an organism closely related to *Bacillus mesentericus* and *B. vulgatus*.

Ramularia sp.

+Delaware - a dying of leaves with conspicuous lesions at base; fungus found associated was a species of *Ramularia*; Wilmington, February. (Adams)

Bacterial rot

Munck, H. Knollenfaule der Cyklamen. Gartenw. 29: 704. 1925.

DAHLIA (*Dahlia* sp.)

Botrytis sp.

New Jersey - New Brunswick, August 24. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Mich., N. J.

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

Florida - on *D. pinnata*; Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 5. (West)

+*Choanephora americana* Moll., blossom blight.

Florida - frequent; serious; local; Gainesville, Alachua Co., August. (West)

Cortium vagum Berk. & Curt., stemrot.

+Washington - Pierce Co. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Md.

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

Connecticut - Westport, September 14. (Clinton)

+Delaware - Wilmington, September 17. (Adams)

+New Mexico - more prevalent; of some importance; Mesilla Park, Dona Ana Co., September. (Crawford)

Erysiphe sp., powdery mildew.

+Washington - Pierce Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) Mass., stemrot.

+Maine - Orono, Penobscot Co., September 16. (Weiss). P.r.: Calif.

Leafspot - undet.

New York - Columbia Co., August 31. (Chupp)

Mosaic - undet.

Connecticut - Bridgeport, July 2. (Clinton)

+New Jersey - Woodstown, September 14. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Conn., Del.

Powdery mildew - undet.

Florida - on *D. pinnata*; Gainesville, Alachua Co., September 30. (West)

Stunt, Dwarf, Leafcurl - undet.

+Delaware - above names used by growers to describe symptoms which are identical with mosaic and leafroll symptoms on potato; more prevalent; a limiting factor in production. (Adams)

Maryland - I have had dahlia stunt under observation for several years, but have not attempted to isolate any organism or to transmit the disease by inoculation. At least those that I have attempted have not been successful. I find a number of conditions which cause dahlias to make little growth and few flowers that might all be included by various people under the name of "stunt". Sucking insect attacks, red spiders, bad weather conditions are responsible for some of the so-called "stunt", and the plants which are so affected do not produce stunted plants the following year. Anything which will interfere with the terminal growth, allowing side branches to develop will give a stunted bushy condition...

But there is a distinct disease carried over from year to year with the clump and its division which causes a bushy condition with few late flowers. The plants with this disease are of a peculiar yellowish green. The leaves are much reduced in size and the flower is poor or absent. Apparently sometimes good plants will be produced from some of these poor clumps. Occasionally there are gardens where a great many plants are infected, but in general this disease does not seem to spread rapidly from plant to plant, and affected clumps are not apt to live overwinter in a great percentage. I have observed it for a number of years and have advised discarding any stunted clumps unless they are quite valuable varieties, in which case I would carry them over to see if the disease was continued next year. In that case discard them, but since there are so many dwarf conditions which are not carried over; a great many valuable plants could be saved by trying them the second year, without much danger of spreading the trouble.

There is no doubt that certain insects cause a great deal of stunt, especially in late summer, and it seems probable that some insects carry the stunt from plant to plant, so that any method of destroying sucking insects will aid in controlling both forms of stunt. (Norton)

Howe, M. A. So-called stunt in dahlias. Bull. Amer. Dahlia Soc. Ser. VI, No. 34: 22. Oct. 1925.

Dahlias and their culture. Jour. New York Bot. Gard. 24: 169-187. Sept. 1923. "Stunt", p. 181-183. Reprinted in Flower Grower 11: 129-131; 172-174. Apr. & May, 1924.

Dahlias and their cultivation. Massachusetts Hort. Soc. Yearbook 1925: 83-96. 1925. "Stunt", p. 92-93. Practically same as preceding article.

The leafhopper as an enemy of the Dahlia. Bull. Amer. Dahlia Soc. Ser. III, No. 22: 18, 26. Jan. 1922.

Diseases

Schenk, P. J. Plagen van dahlias. Floralia 46: 758-759. Nov. 1925.

DAISY, SHASTA (*Chrysanthemum maximum*)

+*Pythium* sp., damping-off.

New Jersey - Summit, July 7. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Lib.) Mass., stemrot.

Washington - Pierce County. (Dept. Plant Path.)

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS - See Wahoo

FERN, SPLEENWORT (*Asplenium* sp.)

+*Cercospora* sp., leafspot.

Florida - not serious; Gainesville, Alachua Co., September 23. (West)

FERN, SWORD (*Nephrolepis* sp.)

Rust - undet.

South Carolina - unimportant; Greenville, May 25. (Fenner)

FLOWERING CRAB, CHINESE (*Malus spectabilis* hort. var.)

+*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* Schw., rust (*Roestelia pyrata* Thaxt.)

Connecticut - 17 reports; chiefly in nurseries; Cromwell, July 16. (Hunt)

GERANIUM (*Pelargonium* sp.)

- Bacterium erodii* Lewis, bacterial leafspot.
 Connecticut - Westport, October 8. (Clinton)
 Indiana - LaFayette, March 11. (Gardner)
 *Michigan - did considerable injury to beds of geraniums in Lansing City parks. (Nelson)
- +*Bacterium tumefaciens* EFS. & Town., crown gall.
 Ohio - Springfield, June 22. (Weiss)
- Botrytis* sp., grey mold.
 *Minnesota - found in two greenhouses causing a loss of about 10 per cent of the cuttings; Minneapolis, October 13. (Div. Plant Path.)
 Kansas - of slight importance; largely greenhouse trouble; *B. cinerea* type. (White). P.r.: Conn., Kans., *Fla., *La., Md., Mich., Ohio.
- Cercospora brunckii* Ell. & Gall., leafspot.
 Florida - on rose geranium (*P. graveolens*); Gainesville, Alachua Co., July 29. (West). P.r.: Ala., *Miss., Texas.
- Macrosporium* sp., leafspot.
 *Florida - Milton, Santa Rosa Co., September 14. (West).
 P.r.: *Calif., *La., Mass.
- Pythium* spp. - *P. debaryanum* Hesse, *P. debaryanum pelargonii* Braun, and *P. splendens* Braun, stemrot.
 District of Columbia - in greenhouse. (Braun, H. Comparative studies of *Pythium debaryanum* and two related species of geranium. Jour. Agr. Res. 30: 1043-1062. 1925)
- +Mosaic - undet.
 Indiana - LaFayette, October 8. (Gregory)
 Minnesota - local in a greenhouse; Minneapolis, October 6. (Div. Plant Path.)
- Droopy - physiological
 **Louisiana - excessive soil water; Opelousas, June 1. (Weiss). P.r.: Ohio.

GLADIOLUS (*Gladiolus* sp.)

- Bacterium gummosudans* McC., bacterial blight.
 Ohio - in northern part of state. (May)
 Michigan - widespread and in many cases destructive. War, Anna Eberius and similar varieties generally very affected and unprofitable. (Nelson)
 Minnesota - found only in three places, St. Paul, White Bear, and Hopkins; Van Fleet very heavily infected; University Farm, July 23. (Div. Plant Path.)
- Bacterium marginatum* McC., stemrot, scab.
 *New York - probably wherever gladioli are grown in state; not very severe in any New York plantings examined. (Massey)
 *Delaware - more prevalent than during last or average year; generally found in garden plantings; common in greenhouse on Alice Tiplady variety, Wilmington, May 8. (Adams)
 Florida - caused considerable loss of young plants in propagation beds and severe scabbing of marketable corms; Jacksonville, Duval Co., May to August. (West)
- *Indiana - all over state; serious. (Dietz)
 *Ohio - in case reported one acre almost a total loss; variety Magra not affected; Schwaben and J. P. Shaylor only slightly affected. (May)

*Minnesota - less than in 1924 and of very little importance; found only around Twin Cities; very dry from July 1 to August 4 which, together with heat during same period, checked the disease to some extent. During the rainy period of latter part of September some infection of corms occurred, but for the most part the lesions did not go through the sheaths; corms were very badly scarred when planted in the spring; University Farm, July 22. (Div. Plant Path.)

*Cladosporium sp.

*Maryland - found fruiting on the tips of the floral bracts which were bleached and withered; the part of the fungus in causing the condition was doubted. (Weiss)

Fusarium sp., rot.

*Maine - reported from western edge of state. (Folsom)

New York - very common on variety Fire King; Long Island. (Massey)

*Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., September 11. (West)

*Kansas - Manhattan, June 5. (White)

Penicillium sp., dry rot of corms.

*Florida - not common or important; Ft. Pierce, St. Lucia Co., August 29. (West). P.r.: Colo., Miss., W. Va.

Septoria gladioli Pass., hardrot, leafspot.

New York - more severe than usual; general; causes a decay of corm in storage and a premature decay of planted corms, leaf stock, foliage, seedlings, and cormel stock; wet weather. (Massey)

New Jersey - less than usual; severe in some plantings. (Dept. Plant Path.)

*Ohio - one report. (May)

Minnesota - slight so far as observed; University Farm. (Div. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Ind., *Mich., Minn., Miss., *N. J., N. Y.

Pape, H. Die Harträule-Krankheit der Gladiolen und ihre Bekämpfung. Gartenw. 29: 676-680. 1925.

Hardrot - fungus undetermined.

Washington - Kitsap and Spokane Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Disinfection

Lobner. Uspulun zum Beizen erkrankter Gladiolenzwiebeln. (Uspulun for the disinfection of diseased gladiolus bulbs.) Reprinted from Nachr. Landw. Abteil. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co. Leverkusen bei Köln-am-Rhein, in Gartenflora 74: 157. 1925.

GOLDENCHAIN (*Laburnum vulgare*)

*Sporonema sp.

New York - (Collins).

GOLDENGLOW (*Rudbeckia laciniata*)

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

*Delaware - more prevalent than usual; becoming more so in the fall.

(Adams). P.r.: *Conn., Ind., *Md., *N. Y., *Ohio, W. Va.

*Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc., stemrot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., September 8. (West)

GOURD, CALABASH (*Lagenaria leucantha*) (*L. vulgaris*)

Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals., anthracnose.

*Connecticut - Fairfield, July 20. (Clinton). P.r.: Minn.

Pseudoperonospora cubensis (Berk. & Curt.) Rostew., downy mildew.

*Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., May 25. (West). P.r.: Conn.

HAW, BLACK (*Viburnum prunifolium*)

Hendersonia foliorum Fckl. var. *viburni* Sacc., leafspot.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., Aug. 29. (West). P.r.: *Tex.

HELIOTROPE (*Heliotropium* sp.)

Heterodera raditicola (Greef) Muell., nematode.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+Tipburn

Pennsylvania - associated with leafhoppers, aphids; flea beetle injury also present; August. (Weiss)

HIBISCUS, CHINESE (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

+Mosaic - undet.

Florida - specimens showed characteristic symptoms and considerable dwarfing, St. Cloud, Osceola Co., June 13. (West)

HIBISCUS, ROSELLE (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)

Phyllosticta sp., leafspot.

Palm, B. T. and S. C. J. Jochems. Een bladziekte van Roselle (*Phyllosticta* sp. on *H. sabdariffa*.) (A leaf disease of Roselle.) Indische Culturen 10: 391-393. July 1925.

HIBISCUS SP.

Heterodera raditicola (Greef) Muell., nematode.

Texas - trace. (Taubenhaus)

Phyllosticta sp.

+Florida - (Collins)

Root disease - undet.

Porto Rico - (Tucker)

HOLLY, AMERICAN (*Ilex opaca*)

Rhytisma curtisii Berk. & Rav., tarspot.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 17. (West)

P.r.: *Ala., *Md., *S. Car., *Tex.

HOLLYGRAPE, CREEPING (*Mahonia repens*)

Uropyxis sanguinea (Pk.) Arth., rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Ariz., *Calif., *Colo., *Mont., N. Mex., *Oreg., *Utah, *Wash.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea rosea*)

Alternaria sp., leafspot.

+New York - Warwick, July 17. (Brierley). P.r.: Del., *Nebr.

Ascochyta althaeina Sacc. & Bizz., leafspot.

New York - Tompkins and Warwick, July 17. (Chupp) (Brierley)

+*Heterodera raditicola* (Greef) Muell., nematode.

Kansas - of slight importance; El Dorado; March 23. (White)

Puccinia malvacearum C. C. Bertero, rust.

New Mexico - common at State College; did considerable damage. (Crawford)

General throughout U. S. each year.

HYACINTH, COMMON (*Hyacinthus orientalis*)

Tylenchus dipsaci (Kuehn) Bast., stem and bulb nematode.

Has to date been reported only from Washington on this host.

HYDRANGEA, SMOOTH (*Hydrangea arborescens*)

+*Cercospora arborescentis* Tehon. & Daniels, leafspot.

Illinois - Thebes, Alexander Co., August 17, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 246. 1925)

IRIS, COPPER (*Iris fulva*)

***Puccinia iridis* (DC.) Rabh., rust.

Indiana - Bluffton, Wells Co., September 8. (Weiss)

IRIS, GERMAN (*Iris germanica*)

Didymellina iridis (Desm.) Hoehn., leafspot.

+Oregon - Corvallis, May. (Barss)

IRIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN (*Iris missouriensis*)

+*Puccinia iridis* (DC.) Rabh., rust.

Washington - Kittitas Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

IRIS, BLUEFLAG (*Iris versicolor*)

Didymellina iridis (Desm.) Hoehn., leafspot.

**Virginia - Norfolk, May 13. (McWhorter). P.r.: Ind.

IRIS, SPANISH (*Iris xiphium*)

**Hardrot - undet.

Pennsylvania - Encountered several times this season. Affected bulbs are hard, almost bony in texture and where decay has been advanced, the bulb is readily crumbled. The decayed material was permeated with *Penicillium*. The outer surface shows scab like lesions, suggestive of insect or mechanical injury; interior of bulbs often showed insect burrows; Philadelphia, October 20. (Weiss)

IRIS (*Iris* sp.)

Bacillus carotovorus Jones, softrot.

New York - more prevalent than usual; severe in certain plantings;

Tompkins and Westchester Counties, August. (Massey)

Minnesota - St. Paul, June. (Div. Plant Path.)

Corticium vagum Berk. & Curt., (*Rhizoctonia solani*), stemrot.

+Pennsylvania - (White)

+Kansas - locally severe; cortex decays, central stele sound; also found in Wichita in some roots just shipped in from an eastern state;

Manhattan, Riley Co.; May 11. (White). P.r.: Wash.

Didymellina iridis (Desm.) Hoehn., leafspot.

New York - wherever iris is grown in state; Westchester Co., August. (Massey)

Connecticut - Fairfield, July 20. (Clinton)

*Indiana - worse than usual; LaFayette, May 8. (Gardner)

Wisconsin - case reported severe; as a control would recommend for

Wisconsin the removal of dead leaves in the spring; Waupaca, August 13. (Drechsler)

Minnesota - Hutchinson, July 25. (Div. Plant Path.)

Washington - Lewis, Pierce and Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Didymellina macrospora Kleb.

Klebahn, H. Über drei auf Iris gefundene Perithezien und die Zugehörigen Konidienpilze. Berichte Deutsche. Bot. Gesellsch. 42: 60-71. Apr.

1925. Differs from *D. iridis* by having larger spores.

Guignardia pullulans Kleb. (*Sporotrichum pullulans*)

Klebahn, H. See *Didymellina macrospora*.

Pleospora alternariae (Gibelli & Griffini) Kleb.

Klebahn, H. See *Didymellina macrospora*.

+*Pythium* sp., rootrot.

Connecticut - Wetherfield, July 9. (Clinton)

Sclerotium sp., crownrot.

Indiana - worst disease of the iris. (Gardner)

Diseases

Hoare, A. H. Iris diseases. Jour. Min. Agr. Great Britain 32: 454-458.

Aug. 1925. Lists *Didymellina iridis*, *Bacillus omnivorus*, *Puccinia iridis*.

Toedt, S. Problems of iris grower. Prevention of rootrot. Lime is effective. Flor. Rev. 56: 33-34. 1925.

IVY, ENGLISH (*Hedera helix*)+*Guignardia* sp.

Virginia - (Collins)

Phyllosticta concentrica Sacc., leafspot.

South Carolina - unimportant; local in two counties; Clemson College, May 1. (Fenner)

Phyllosticta hederacola Dur. & Mont., leafspot.

New York - common; probably statewide. (Chupp)

JASMINE, ARABIAN (*Jasminum sambac*)+*Choanephora infundibulifera* (Curry) Sacc., blossom blight.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 18. (West)

JASMINE (*Jasminum* sp.)+*Gloeosporium* sp.

Florida - Miami, Dade Co., May 9. (West)

JERUSALEM CHERRY (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*)+*Heterodera radicum* (Greef) Muell., rootknot.

Oregon - on a number of potted plants at Eugene; both seed and soil in which plants were grown came from Eugene, April. (Barss)

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN - See *Kalmia*LACEFLOWER (*Trachymene caerulea*)

Bacterial - undet.

Florida - Oneco, Manatee Co., January 17. (West)

LARKSPUR, ROCKET (*Delphinium ajacis*)+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., stemrot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 21. (West)

LARKSPUR, SIBERIAN (*Delphinium grandiflorum*)+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., stemrot.Florida - does considerable damage to this host; Daytona, Volusia Co.,
March 31. (West)LARKSPUR (*Delphinium menziesii*)*Puccinia clematidis* (DC.) Lagh., rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Heald)

LARKSPUR, WILD (*Delphinium troliifolium*)*Tylenchus dipsaci* (Kuehn) Bast., stem nematode.

"The wild larkspur infestation was first found March 24 in a wood lot subject to overflow on the banks of Marys river a mile southwest of Corvallis. A week or two later I found another similar area about two miles farther upstream, same river. The infestation on the larkspur, *Delphinium troliifolium*, results in a host reaction similar to that produced in other hosts, a dwarfing with hypertrophy and dark decomposition of stems at the crown which causes easy breaking at this point. Infestation was found within leaves as well as stems but no infestation of floral parts has been seen. As this plant is now mature no infestation can be located at the present time. I have collected seed which I have sent in for Doctor Steiner's use as he intends keeping the nema from this source alive for further investigation." (Bailey, May 22)

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium* sp.)*Bacterium delphini* (EPS.) Bryan, blackspot.

Connecticut - Westville, June 2. (Clinton)

Erysiphe polygoni DC., powdery mildew.

+Washington - on a cultivated variety; King Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Conn., *Me., Minn., *N. Y., *Pa., Wis.

+*Pythium* sp., damping-off.

New Jersey - Summit, July 7. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Sclerotium delphini D. S. Welsh, crownrot.

*New York - annual variety; Hempstead, Long Island; June. (Weiss)

**Maryland - Chevy Chase, August. (Weiss). P.r.: Ind., N. J., N. Y., Pa.

Sclerotium sp., crownrot.

**Virginia - Greenwood, Albemarle Co., July 1. (Brierley)

Damping-off - undet.

Wisconsin - more prevalent than usual; major in early planting; causes a collapse at the collar of the seedlings; Maiden Rock, July 10.
(Vaughan)

Mosaic or black blight - undet.

New York - reported several times. (Chupp)

Powdery mildew - undet.

Minnesota - Duluth, August 14. (Div. Plant Path.)

Rootrot - undet.

Maryland - probably due to bad soil conditions; Chevy Chase, May. (Weiss)

LAUREL, ENGLISH CHERRY (*Laurocerasus officinalis*)

Canker - undet.

Georgia - less than usual; southernmost counties in Coastal Plain; a disease of twig and shrub, causing many members to die outright; always associated with shot-hole; Thomas Co., September. (Boyd)

Shot-hole - undet.

*Georgia - probably bacterial; important locally; in southern part of state; always makes headway during the wet fall and winter months; Thomasville, June. (Boyd)

LILAC, COMMON (*Syringa vulgaris*)

Microsphaera alni (Wallr.) Wint., powdery mildew.

Reported from N. Y., Conn.; N. J., Dela., Mo., Miss., Iowa, N. Mex.

Phyllosticta halstedii Ell. & Ev.

New York - (Grier, N. M. Unreported plants from Long Island, New York.

Torreyia 25: 33. Mar.-Apr. 1925.)

LILY, EASTER (*Lilium longiflorum*)

Mosaic - undet.

Florida - generally distributed throughout the state and serious; the worst disease of this host in the state. (West)

LILY, FALSE TIGER (*Lilium maximowiczii*)

Cercosporallose

Hiura, M. On a cercosporallose of the cultivated lily. Ann. Phytopath. Soc. Japan 1: 20-50. 1925. (Japanese with English summary.)

LILY, CHINESE SACRED (*Narcissus tazetta orientalis*)

**Fusarium* sp., bulbrot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., May 6. (West)

KALMIA (*Kalmia latifolia*)

Cercospora kalmiae Ell. & Ev., leafspot.

New Jersey - Middlesex Co., July. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: Conn., *Pa.

Leafspot - undet.

South Carolina - Oconee Co., April 19. (Ludwig)

MARIGOLD, CAPE - See Cape-Marigold

MARIGOLD, FRENCH (*Tagetes patula*)

Yellows, probably

Pennsylvania - Philadelphia, August. (Weiss)

MARYLAND GOLDEN ASTER (*Chrysopsis mariana*)

**Coleosporium* sp., rust.

Florida - Cocoa, Gainesville, and Rockledge, April 18. (Rhoads & West)

MICHAELMAS DAISY (*Aster tradescanti*).

Cephalosporium asteris Dowson (*Verticillium vilmorinii*).

Gram, E. and Sofie Rostrup. Oversigt over Sygdomme hos Landbrugets og Havebrugets Kulturplanter i 1924. (Survey of the diseases of agriculture and horticultural cultivated plants in 1924.) Tidsskr. for Planteavl. 31: 353-417. 1925.

MOCKORANGE, BIG SCENTLESS (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)

Sarcinella heterospora Sacc., sooty blotch.

Florida - probably not serious but makes the leaves unsightly; Baker Co. July 17. (West)

MOCKORANGE, LEWIS (*Philadelphus lewisi*)

- +*Phyllactinia corylea* (Pers.) Karst., powdery mildew.
Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

MOONFLOWER (*Calonyction aculeatum*)

- +*Albugo ipomoeae-panduranae* (Schw.) Sw., white rust.
Florida - Palmetto, Manatee Co., April 8. (West)

MORNING GLORY (*Ipomoea* sp.)

- Albugo ipomoeae-panduranae* (Schw.) Sw., white rust.
Reported from N. J., Fla., (*I. pandurata*, *I. speciosa*), N. Mex.
Cercospora alabamensis Atk., leafspot.
+New Jersey - Middlesex Co., September 25. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: *Ala.

NARCISSUS (*Narcissus* sp.)

- +*Fusarium* sp., plate rot.
+New Jersey - West Collingswood, November. (Weiss)
+Pennsylvania - Philadelphia, November. (Weiss)
+Missouri - Cartersville, Jasper Co., September. (Weiss)

+*Rhizopus nigricans* Ehr., rot.

Oregon - Portland, August. (Drechsler)

Tylenchus dipsaci (Kuehn.) Bast., bulb nematode.

New York - specimens received from Long Island by Federal Horticultural Board.

New Jersey - specimens received by Federal Horticultural Board.

District of Columbia - reported by Godfrey in 1922 in lot of Golden Spur received from Holland. Found by Doctor Steiner in bulbs, 1925.

Virginia - found by Doctor Steiner in bulbs from two places in Virginia, 1925.

Washington - King Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Oregon - in a planting in Polk County, across the river from Salem, 24 per cent of the plants were affected this spring. The grower decided that he would not rogue out the diseased plants, but would leave them and use hot water treatment when they were dug. There were mites present also and when the bulbs were dug 30 per cent were so decayed that they were thrown away. This summer a number of growers from various sections treated trial lots of bulbs by the hot water method (111° F. for 3 hours) at a treating plant rigged up by a florist in Portland. If the results are satisfactory the growers intend to treat planting stock every year. If the treatment is continued too long or if it is done at the wrong time (before the flower bud is well developed) the flower will be injured, so forcing stock is not being treated, only planting stock. (McKay)

+White mold - undet.

Oregon - observed on Laurence Koster variety but may occur on others. Growers state that bulbs affected with this disease have to be dug up to avoid rot. This adds to labor costs, as bulbs are ordinarily left in the ground unless for some special reason. (McKay)

MYRTLE, TRUE (*Myrtus communis*)+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc.Florida - completely annihilated a block of plants in small pots;
Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 8. (West)OLEANDER, COMMON (*Nerium oleander*)*Cercospora* sp., leafspot.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., September 28. (West)

+*Cuscuta indecora*, dodder.

Florida - St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., October 27. (West)

+*Sphaeropsis* sp., canker.

Florida - Hypoluxo, Palm Beach Co., October 22. (West)

PACHYSANDRA (*Pachysandra* sp.)+*Gloeosporium* sp.

Virginia - (Collins)

Phyllosticta sp.

+Virginia - (Collins). P.r.: N. Car.

PANSY (*Viola tricolor*)*Cercospora macrospora* Osterw., leafspot.Osterwalder, A. Ueber die durch *Cercospora macrospora* Osterw. verursachte
Blattkrankheit bei den Pansées. Mitt. Thurgauisch Naturforsch. Ges.
25: 59-80, 1924.*Pythium debaryanum* Hesse, damping-off.

+New Jersey - New Brunswick, May 18. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Conn.

Puccinia violae (Schum.) DC.

+Florida - Quincy, Gadsden Co., March 17. (West). P.r.: N. D., S. Car.

Yellows - undet.

District of Columbia - Among the many thousand pansy plants in the various beds in front of the Administration Building of the Department this spring there were several that showed a degeneration disease of the mosaic type. The plants were dwarfed, yellowed, and flowers small and inferior. The worst affected plants seem to be almost completely lacking in chlorophyll while others were only slightly mottled. There seemed to be no marked twisting or savoying of leaves but reduction in size and color only. Affected plants had a tendency to occur in groups or spots in the bed. (Haskell)

PALM, ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*) (*Areca lutescens*)+*Colletotrichum* sp., anthracnose.Florida - attacked the leaves and petioles of young plants near Pompano.
(Seal)*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.

Florida - little damage around Palm Beach. (Seal)

PALM (*Cocos plumosa*)+*Colletotrichum* sp., anthracnose.

Florida - on leaves and petioles; of little importance. (Seal)

- +*Exosporium palmivorum* Sacc., leafspot.
Florida - unimportant. (Seal)
- +*Graphiola phoenicis* Poit., leafspot or false smut.
Florida - of little importance. (Seal)
- +*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.
Florida - caused a spotting of young palms around West Palm Beach. (Seal)

PAIM, SAGO CYCAS (*Cycas revoluta*)

- +*Alternaria* sp., leafspot.
Florida - Jacksonville, Duval Co., August 8. (West)
- +Lichen - undet.
Florida - in vicinity of St. Leo. (Seal)

PAIM, KENTIA (*Kentia* sp.)

- Colletotrichum* sp., anthracnose.
Florida - attacked nursery plants in vicinity of Miami; apparently of considerable importance. (Seal)
- Diplodia* sp., leafspot.
+Florida - attacked nursery plants; unimportant; Miami. (Seal)
- Phyllosticta* sp., leafspot.
Florida - unimportant. (Seal)

PAIM, CANARY DATE (*Phoenix canariensis*)

- Exosporium palmivorum* Sacc., leafspot.
+Florida - found in several nurseries in vicinity of Miami; of little importance. (Seal). P.r.: *La.
- +*Pestalozzia* sp., leafspot.
Florida - found on old leaves of young plants in the vicinity of Gainesville; little damage. (Seal)

PAIM, ROYAL (*Roystonea regia*)

- +*Alternaria* sp., leafspot.
Florida - unimportant. (Seal)
- +*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz., anthracnose.
Florida - very common; caused breaking of petioles; of some importance in the nursery. (Seal)
- +*Diplodia* sp., leafspot.
Florida - caused little damage. (Seal)
- +*Epicoccum neglectum* Desm., leafspot.
Florida - caused little damage. (Seal)
- +*Fusarium* sp., stem and root rot.
Florida - did some damage in nurseries in the southeastern counties. (Seal)
- +*Helminthosporium* sp., leaf stripe.
Florida - rather common and of a serious nature in several nurseries in the vicinity of Miami. (Seal)
- +Little leaf - cause unknown
Florida - found in a number of places; caused a curling and dwarfing of leaf; this disease is of economic importance as the plant may be destroyed in some cases. (Seal)

PALM, CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON (*Washingtonia filifera*)+*Ozonium omnivorum* Shear, rootrot.

Texas - San Antonio, Bexar Co., December 2. (Blair)

PEACH, ORNAMENTAL (*Amygdalus persica* var.)+*Exoascus deformans* (Berk.) Fckl., leafcurl.

Delaware - Woodside, May 20. (Adams)

PELARGONIUM - See Geranium

PEONY (*Paeonia* sp.)*Botrytis paeoniae* Oud., blight.

New Hampshire - Peterboro, May 20. (Butler)

New York - a blight of young shoots, later caused bud blast; Westchester Co., April. (Massey)

Delaware - very prevalent in dense cluster of plants; Wyoming, May 22. (Adams)

Michigan - average amount; the most common and important peony disease in state; good results obtained in treating affected plants with copper carbonate. (Nelson)

Minnesota - St. Paul, May 1. (Div. Plant Path.)

*Idaho - Emmett, May. (Weiss)

Botrytis sp., blight.

Wisconsin - very common; major peony disease; leafspotting and bud blasting. (Vaughan)

**Missouri - Diamond, May. (Weiss)

Washington - King, Pierce, and Skagit Counties. (Puget Sound Region). (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Cercospora paeoniae* Tehon & Daniels, leafspot.Illinois - on *P. officinalis*; Prairie du Rocher, Randolph Co., August 24, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 247. Nov.-Dec. 1925)*Corticium vagum* Berk. & Curt., stemrot.

**Virginia - Batesville, May. (Drechsler)

+*Cryptostictis paeoniae* Tehon & DanielsIllinois - on *P. officinalis*; Bloomfield, Johnson Co., July 25, 1922. (Mycol. 17: 243-244. 1925)*Heterodera radicicola* (Greef) Muell., rootknot.

**District of Columbia - August 3. (Weiss)

*Maryland - (Jehle)

Ohio - (May)

+Michigan - produced serious damage in a nursery; especially affected *P. officinalis rosea*; Oakland. (Nelson)Minnesota - one report on var. *Mons. Jules Elic* which had been obtained from a nearby state; Rochester (September 16) and St. Paul. (Div. Plant Path.)

+Missouri - moderate damage; Carterville, Jasper Co., July 21. (Maneval)

Washington - King Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berth., wilt.

Kansas - Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, and Shawnee Counties. (White)

Stemrot - undet.

Maryland - severe locally; Cambridge. (Jehle)

Lemoines' disease - undet.

Indiana - LaFayette, Tippecanoe Co., November 19. (Vaughan)

PERIWINKLE (*Vinca minor*)

+*Colletotrichum* sp., leafspot.

Florida - not serious; Bradentown (November 1) and Oakland (September 25).
(West)

PETUNIA, COMMON (*Petunia hybrida*)

+*Fusarium* sp., wilt.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Mosaic - undet.

+South Carolina - unimportant; in a greenhouse; Florence, June 5. (Fenner)
P.r.: Conn., Iowa, La., Pa.

PETUNIA (*Petunia violacea*)

Mosaic

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Sta. Res. Bul. 82: 39-91. 1925.

PHLOX (*Phlox* sp.)

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

New York - reported only from one locality; seems to be only on leaves injured by mites; Clinton Co., August 15. (Chupp)

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

*Massachusetts - Fall River, September. (Weiss)

New York - Ulster Co., July 28. (Chupp)

Connecticut - average amount; Westville, July 5. (Clinton)

Sclerotium sp., rootrot.

*+Virginia - Oceana, June 30. (Brierley). P.r.: Ill.

Septoria sp., leafspot.

New York - probably statewide; Westchester Co., July. (Massey)

Sphaerotheca humuli (DC.) Burr., powdery mildew.

+New Hampshire - Franklin. (Butler)

POINCIANA, ROYAL (*Poinciana regia*)

Botryosphaeria ribis Gross. & Dug.

Florida - Homestead. (Mycol. 17: 99. May-June 1925)

POINSETTIA (*Poinsettia havanensis*)

+*Uromyces proeminens* (DC.) Pass., rust.

Florida - Miami, Dade Co., April 4. (West)

POINSETTIA (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*)

+*Clitocybe tabescens* Bres., rootrot.

Florida - causes considerable damage locally; Oakland, Orange Co., September 7. (West)

+*Macrosporium* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 22. (West)

+*Ozonium omnivorum* Shear, rootrot.

Texas - trace. (Taubenhaus)

Wet feet or wilt - undet.

Florida - plants wilted and finally died following the raising of the water table to the level of the roots several times at intervals of a week or ten days, Jacksonville, Duval Co., August 28. (West)

POPPY (*Papaver* sp.)

Rhizoctonia sp., rootrot.

Kansas - of slight importance; Tonganoxie. (White)

PRIMROSE, TOP (*Primula obconica*)

Leafspot - non-par.

+Pennsylvania - probably gas injury, originating from manufacturing plants around Pittsburg, August. (Foster)

PRIMROSE (*Primula* sp.)

Botrytis cinerea Auct., greymold.

+New Jersey - in greenhouse; New Brunswick, December 9. (Dept. Plant Path.)
P.r.: *D. C., Ohio, S. Car.

Mosaic - undet.

+Michigan - in one greenhouse several hundred plants showed symptoms of mosaic, resulting in total loss to the grower. (Nelson)

Damping-off - undet.

Wisconsin - major in several nurseries; one greenhouse lost over half its crop; controlled for six weeks with formaldehyde drench 1-30 before planting. (Fracker)

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., October 11. (West)

PRIVET, EUROPEAN (*Ligustrum vulgare*)

Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk, anthracnose.

Kansas - very destructive during past five years. Girdling cankers often produced at base of stem, killing entire plant. Wound inoculations successful on twigs of L. vulgare but not on L. amurense, L. ibota, L. regelianum or L. ovalifolium, nor does the disease occur naturally on any of the latter species, which fact leads to the suggestion that the latter species be substituted for L. vulgare as a hedge plant where anthracnose is prevalent. (Mix, A. J. Phytopath. 15: 261-272. 1925)QUINCE, FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*)

+Coryneum cydoniae Dearn. & House

New York - Skaneateles, Onondaga Co. (Dearness & House, New York Sta. Mus. Bul. 266: 93-94. June 1925)

RATTLE-BOX (*Crotalaria sericea*)

+Alternaria sp.

Florida - growing on ripened pods; Gainesville, Alachua Co., November 18. (West)

+Cercospora sp., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., October 6. (West)

+Helminthosporium sp.

Florida - growing on ripened pods; Gainesville, Alachua Co., November 18. (West)

RATTLEBOX (*Crotalaria* spp.)

+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., stemrot.

Florida - on *C. sericea*; common but not serious; Gainesville, Alachua Co.,
October 10: On *C. striata*, Baldwin, Duval Co., July 22: On *C.*
usariamoensis, Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 8. (West)

RHODODENDRON, ROSEBAY (*Rhododendron maximum*)

+*Cercospora* sp., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., July 25. (West)

+*Colletotrichum* sp.

Florida - East Pensacola, Escambia Co., July 28. (West)

RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron* sp.)

Phyllosticta maxima Ell. & Ev., leafspot.

New York - (Collins). P.r.: Conn., *D. C., Mass., *N. J., *N. Y.

Phyllosticta sp., leafspot.

+District of Columbia - (Collins). P.r.: Conn., Mass., *N. J., *N. Y.

ROSE (*Rosa* spp.)

Actinonema rosae (Lib.) Fr. - See *Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf

Bacterium tumefaciens EPS. & Town., crown gall.

+Georgia - severe in a few instances; both in nursery and lawn plantings;
reported only from Thomas Co. (Boyd)

+California - disease general in many plantings; occasional severe losses
especially in nurseries, one commercial greenhouse lost all their
plantings; San Francisco region. (Horne)

Botrytis spp., bud blight.

+Georgia - important only in local greenhouses and where plants were
freely irrigated out of doors; period of greatest injury was in
April and May. (Boyd)

+Florida - (Waterman)

Cercospora rosicola Pass., leafspot.

Reported from Ga., Fla., and Porto Rico. In Florida it was second in
importance to blackspot according to West.

Coniothyrium fuckelii Sacc. - See *Leptosphaeria coniothyrium* (Fckl.) Sacc.

+*Corticium stevensii* (Noack) Burt

Florida - reported once; Everglade, Lee Co., October 21. (West)

+*Cuscuta paradoxa* Raf., dodder.

Florida - reported once as doing considerable damage. (West)

+*Cylindrosporium* sp.

Maryland - on leaves and twigs. (Waterman)

Diaporthe umbrina Jenkins, brown canker.

+Florida - (Jenkins)

Diplocarpon rosae Wolf (*Actinonema rosae* (Lib.) Fr.), blackspot.

Reported from N. H., N. Y., Conn., N. J., Dela., Pa., Md., Va., Ky.,
S. Car., Ga., Fla., La., Texas; Mich., Kans., N. Mex., Wash.,

+Porto Rico. General in most cases reported.

+*Fusicoccum* sp.

Virginia - on stems and leaves. (Waterman)

Leptosphaeria coniothyrium (Fckl.) Sacc. (*Coniothyrium fuckelii* Sacc.), cane
blight.

Reported from Pa., N. J., D. C., Md., Va., Miss., Texas, +Kans. In New
Jersey it caused a dropping of scion on budded stock; severe in some
nurseries. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Oidium sp., mildew.

+Porto Rico - (Tucker)

Phragmidium spp., rust.

Reported from N. Y. (*P. subcorticinum*), S. Car., Texas (*P. speciosum*),
Kans., Colo., +N. Mex. (*P. subcorticinum*; general), Wash.

Sphaerotheca humuli (DC.) Burr., powdery mildew.

+Washington - on the Japanese rose. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lev., powdery mildew.

Reported from Mass., N. Y., Conn., N. J., Del., Md., Va., S. Car., Ga.,
Fla., La., Texas, Mich., Ill.; Kans., Ariz.; N. Mex., Idaho, Wash.

Blossom blight - undet.

Kansas - the isolations made from the diseased tissue remained sterile and diseased blossoms kept in damp chambers for a long period of time developed no fungus on the surface. A description of the blossoms may be of interest. The outer petals were brown and the outermost ones dry. The stem immediately below the bud to the distance of 1/4 to 1/2 inch was dry and shrivelled and dark brown. Due to my inability to obtain any fungus or organism from the necrotic tissue, I am of the opinion that it was due to some physiological cause. (White)

Chlorosis - due to too much lime.

Texas - prevalent. (Taubenhaus)

Recent literature on rose diseases.

Gregory, C. T. How to overcome rose troubles. Better Homes & Gardens 3:
8, 15, 87. 1925.

Heim, R. Les champignons parasites des rosiers. Jardinage 12: 28-29,
61-62, 90-91. 1925.

Lord, Elizabeth C. Roses in Florida. Florida Fruits & Flowers 2 (6):
136-137. 1925.

Shelley, A. D. G. Blackspot, Diplocarpon rosae (*Actinonema rosae*). Nat.
Rose Soc. Rose Ann. 1925: 133-138.

RUBBERTREE, INDIA (*Ficus elastica*)

Colletotrichum sp., anthracnose.

+Florida - Ft. Myers, Lee Co., January 28. (West)

Leptostromella elastica Ell. & Ev., leafspot.

+New Jersey - South Orange, January 8. (Dept. Plant Path.)

SALPIGLOSSIS (*Salpiglossis* sp.)

Fusarium sp., wilt.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

SKYFLOWER (*Duranta plumieri*)

+*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., stemrot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., August 20. (West)

SNAKEROOT, WHITE (*Eupatorium urticaefolium*)

+*Helicia buccina* Dearn. & House

New York - Big Indian. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266:
91. June 1925)

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum majus*)

Corticium vagum Berk. & Curt., rootrot.

New York - in gardens about Yonkers; season unusually wet; killed about
75 per cent of plants in a bed 100 x 4 ft. July and August. (Massey)

+District of Columbia - pull out diseased plants and water as little as possible. (Poster)

Phoma sp.

+Connecticut - associated with rust in producing a disease of the stems; Litchfield, August. (Clinton). P.r.: Ind., Mass., *Va.

Phyllosticta antirrhini Syd., leafspot.

New York - weather unusually wet; Yonkers, July. (Massey)

+New Jersey - Hackettstown, August. (Gilbert)

+Minnesota - Wayzata, July 9. (Div. Plant Path.)

Puccinia antirrhini Diet. & Holw., rust.

New York - both greenhouse and outdoor plants affected; Genesee and Jefferson Counties, June 30. (Chupp)

Connecticut - Litchfield, August. (Clinton & Hunt)

New Jersey - Princeton, July 23. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Delaware - very prevalent in greenhouse propagation. (Adams)

Virginia - very severe. (McWhorter)

+South Carolina - unimportant; Clinton, March 28. (Fenner)

Texas - trace. (Taubenhaus)

Indiana - serious in gardens late in season. (Mains). Very serious. (Gardner)

Wisconsin - of great importance; Madison, August 1. (Vaughan)

Michigan - very common in greenhouses; good control obtained by spraying with K₂S (liver of sulfur) 1 oz. to 2 gal. of water. (Nelson)

Minnesota - only one report but in that case a total loss of several hundred plants out of doors. (Div. Plant Path.)

Kansas - reported as severe in a few gardens. (White)

Washington - Pierce, Spokane, Whatcom and Whitman Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Oregon - worst disease of the host; general in western part of state; Welches, September 13. (Barss)

Luedinghaus, E. How to control the snapdragon rust. West. Fruit 7: 8. 1925.

Thielavia basicola (Berk. & Curt.) Zopf, black rootrot.

+Connecticut - new host for state; Lyme, August 7. (McCormick). P.r.: N. J.

Verticillium sp., wilt.

New Jersey - Mercer and Morris Counties, September 14. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Mass.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos sp.)

Gloeosporium sp., anthracnose.

New York - Tompkins Co. (Chupp)

+Michigan - this disease occurs annually; quite general; disfigures the berries to a high degree also produces premature defoliation. (Nelson)

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos occidentalis)

+Dothichiza symphoricarpi Petr.

North Dakota - Kulm. (Petraik, Ann. Myc. 23: 116-118. 1925)

SOURWOOD (Oxydendron arboreum)

+Sphaerella caroliniana Wolf, leafspot, +Sphaerulina polyspora Wolf, dieback, and +Venturia oxydendri Wolf.

North Carolina - eastern part of state. (Wolf, Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 41: 94. Sept. 1925)

SPIREA, PINK MEADOW (*Spiraea latifolia*)+*Belonidium spiraeae* Dearn. & HouseNew York - Indiana Pass and Newcomb, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York
St. Mus. Bull. 266: 60-61. June 1925)SWEETLEAF, COMMON (*Symplocos tinctoria*)*Exobasidium symploci* Ell. & Mart., bud gall.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 17. (West). P.r.: *Ala., Ind., Miss.

SWEETPEA (*Lathyrus odoratus*)*Corticium vagum* Berk. & Curt., stemrot.

Florida - occasional over state; Apalachicola, Franklin Co., February 27;

St. Augustine, November 20. (West)

Mycosphaerella pinodes (Berk. & Blox.) R. E. Stone, blight.*Minnesota - only one report; was apparently responsible for 50 per cent
loss of 1500 feet of host; Hopkins, June 29. (Div. Plant Path.)*Thielavia basicola* (Berk. & Br.) Zopf, black rootrot.

New Jersey - Caldwell, February 5. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Mosaic - undet.

+New York - Warren and Westchester Counties, July 16. (Chupp & Massey)

Wisconsin - of major importance; Madison, July 10. (Vaughan)

+New Jersey - affecting one block constituting about 10 per cent of one
entire house; infected block an entire loss; no aphids present at
time though there may have been some earlier; no other plants present
in house beside the host. (Weiss)New Mexico - more prevalent than usual; of considerable importance; caused
dwarfing and stunting of plants; especially severe on perennial variety;
Mesilla Park, Dona Ana Co. (Crawford)TULIP, COMMON (*Tulipa gesneriana*)*Botrytis tulipae* (Lib.) E. F. Hopkins, Botrytis blight.**New York - Darwin and Cottage types seem to be most affected; the single
varieties do not have it; Dutchess Co., May 18. (Chupp)*Minnesota - only one report; a total loss of 60 Darwin Pride of Harlem
bulbs which had been imported from Holland; Minneapolis, May 18.
(Div. Plant Path.)

Washington - King and Pierce Counties. (Dept Plant Path.)

+Oregon - first year noticed. Very important. Known distribution in
state, northern and middle western counties; also occurs in western
Washington and British Columbia. Spring conditions (prolonged cool-
ness and moisture) were apparently especially favorable. A number
of specimens were received in early spring and later in the season.
Edson and McKay visited tulip farms. One one-acre planting was said
to be 100 per cent affected when the plants were in bloom. One
florist did not get one marketable flower from some Holland bulbs that
he forced. On the forced bulbs from this lot set out for hardening
the sclerotia were exceedingly abundant. In many cases sclerotia were
found on the base of the flower stalk left attached to the bulb after
digging and also on old flower stalks left lying on the ground in the
field. Flowers in one instance that had been sent from British
Columbia to a show in Bellingham, Washington, were perfect when picked,
but were covered with spots when the boxes were opened. These flowers
were picked in the rain. (McKay)

Soverance, L. S. Fire disease menace to tulips. Better Flow. 5: 8.

Nov. 1925. Making serious appearances on Pacific Coast.

+Phytophthora cactorum (Leb. & Cohn) Schröt., blossom blight.

Illinois - Stevens, F. L. and O. A. Plunkett. Tulip Blossom Blight.

Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 265: 299-307. 1925. A description is given of a disease of tulips that is attributed to Phytophthora cactorum. The flowers are attacked, and the flower stalk withers and falls over. The infection is usually through the flower, although the flower stalk and leaves may be directly attacked. Double tulips are said to be more subject to the blight than single ones. Moisture appears to be an important factor in the occurrence of the disease. Inoculation experiments with cultures of the organism showed that iris flowers were susceptible, and a damping-off of flax and sugar beet seedlings was brought about. The avoidance of situations that are especially humid is suggested as the only means for control.

Phytophthora sp., bulb rot.

+Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Rhizoctonia tuliparum (Kleb.) Whetzel & J. M. Arth.

Whetzel, H. H. and J. M. Arthur. The gray bulb rot of tulips caused by Rhizoctonia tuliparum (Kleb.) n. comb. New York Cornell Sta. Mem. 89: 3-18. 1925. Disease observed in New York in 1922, considered to be the same as that described in Germany by Klebahn as Sclerotium tuliparum. Steam sterilization or treating the soil with formalin gave satisfactory control. Some evidence that there are some bulbs which show immunity.

Slogteren, E. van. Lots over de ziekten der tulpen. Floralia 46: 547-549. Aug. 1925.

VERBENA (Verbena sp.)

Fusarium sp., wilt.

Washington - Whitman. (Dept. Plant Path.)

VIOLET (Viola sp.)

Cercospora violae Sacc., leafspot.

Georgia - very prevalent around middle of August both in nurseries and large beds on several estates, especially where watered artificially; a 10 per cent to 100 per cent loss in many beds; root knot aggravates the trouble. (Boyd)

Florida - generally distributed but not serious; St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., September 4. (West)

P.r.: *Fla., *Ga., *Ill., Iowa, *La., *Mass., *Minn., *Nobr., *N. Y., N. Car., Ohio, Pa., *S. Car., Texas.

+Cryptostictis violae Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Rustville, Schuyler Co. (Tehon & Daniels. Mycol. 17: 244. Nov.-Dec. 1925)

Rhizoctonia sp.

Florida - Ocala, Marion Co., November 14. (West)

Thielavia basicola (Berk. & Br.) Zopf, black rootrot.

+Kansas - affected the greenhouse violets; Manhattan. (White)

VIRGINIA CREEPER - See Ampelopsis

VIRGIN'S BOWER (*Clematis virginiana*)+*Macrodiploдия clematidis* Dearn. & House

New York - Selkirk, Albany Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 85. June 1925)

WAHOO (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)*Microsphaera euonymi* (DC.) Sacc., powdery mildew

+Kansas - slight; Manhattan, Riley Co., July 15. (White)

ZINNIA (*Zinnia elegans*)*Cercospora* sp., leafspot.

Florida - caused local defoliation; Moncrief, Duval Co., September 17. (West)

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

**+Virginia - Langley Field, September. (Weiss)

+Florida - general and serious; caused defoliation and stunting; Alachua and Volusia Counties, July 8. (West)

+Kansas - slight; Manhattan, August 1. (White)

+Delaware - very general. (Adams)

Texas - Limestone Co. (Taubenhaus)

Fusarium sp., wilt.

Washington - Spokane and Whitman Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

DISEASES OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

ABUTILON THEOPHRASTI

+*Cercospora abutilonis* Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Spring Valley, Bureau Co. (Tehon & Daniels, Mycol. 17: 246. 1925)

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

AEGILOPS CYLINDRICA

Puccinia clematidis (DC.) Lagh., rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

ALLAMANDA NERIIFOLIA (*Allamanda*)*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.

Florida - St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co., April 20. (West)

ALLIUM TRICOCCUM

+*Leptostroma allii* Dearn. & House

New York - East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 90. 1925)

AMARANTHUS RETROFLEXUS

Albugo bliti (Biv.) Kze., white rust.

Missouri - common every year; Columbia. (Maneval)

AMBROSIA TRIFIDA

Mosaic - undet.

*New York - diseased plants much dwarfed and leaves very plainly mottled; no attempts made to prove that it was a virus disease; Tompkins Co., May 20. (Chupp)

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA (Indigo bush)

Uropyxis amorphae (Curt.) Schroet., rust.

+Missouri - found every year; Columbia, Boone Co. (Maneval)

P.r.: *Ill., *Kans.

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA

+Leptostromella angelicae Dearness & House

New York - on stem; North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 90. 1925)

ARUM SP. (Arum)

Bacillus aroideae Town., soft rot.

Bewley, W. F. Soft rot of the arum. Ann. Rep. Exp. & Res. Stat. Nursery & Mark. Gard. Devel. Soc. 10: 74-75. 1925. Gives further recommendations for the control of the disease; recommends removal of diseased portions of the corms and thorough disinfecting with 2 per cent formaldehyde.

ASCLEPIAS SP. (Milkweed)

Mosaic - undet.

+Michigan - (Nelson). P.r.: N. Y., Wisc.

ASTER SP.

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Calif., *Ida., *Mont., *Nebr., *N. Y., *N. Dak., *Ohio, *Utah, *Wash., *Wyo.

AZALEA PERICLYMENOIDES

+Dendrophoma azalea⁺ Dearn. & House

New York - on branch and twig; Albany. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 84. 1925)

BACCHARIS SP.

Botryosphaeria ribis Gross. & Dug.

Florida - Flamingo. (Mycol. 17: 98. 1925)

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA (Yellow wild indigo)

Erysiphe polygoni DC., powdery mildew.

New Jersey - Spotswood, August 1. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Mass., *N. J., +Pa.

+AZALEAE

BIDENS CERNUA (Small burmarigold, stick-tight)

Oidium sp., powdery mildew.

+New Jersey - New Brunswick, September 25. (Dept. Plant Path.)

BIDENS SP.

Uromyces bidentis Lagh., rust.

+Florida - Miami, Dade Co., April 4. (West)

CAREX INTUMESCENS (Sedge)

+*Puccinia intensicola* Plowr., rust.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., April 17. (West)

CAREX LAEVIVAGINATA

+*Dothidella caricina* Dearn. & House

New York - Oneida, Madison Co. (Dearness & House, New York State Mus. Bull. 266: 69-70. 1925)

CAREX SP.

+*Phaeoseptoria caricis* Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Ursa, Adams Co. (Tehon & Daniels, Mycol. 17: 245. 1925)

CHAMAECRISTA ASPERA

+*Ravenelia cassiaeicola* Atk.

Florida - Apopka, Orange Co., September 29. (West)

CHENOPODIUM ALBUM (Pigweed)

Peronospora sp., downy mildew.

*Maryland - Snow Hill, September 22. (Haskell)

CIRSIIUM ARVENSE (Canada thistle)

Puccinia suaveolens (Pers.) Rostr., rust.

+Oregon - severe in cases reported; Willamette Valley. (Barss)

P.r.: *Me., *Mass., *N. J., *N. Y., Utah, *Vt., *Wis.

Septoria cirsii Niessl, leafspot.

+Pennsylvania - Tioga Co., July 3, 1924. (Kirby)

+Ohio - always appears late in the season, consequently is not of sufficient importance to cut short the activities of the host to any extent, Wooster, November 10. (Detmers). P.r.: Ind., N. Y.

CIRSIIUM LANCEOLATUM

+*Erysiphe* sp., powdery mildew.

New Jersey - *Oidium* stage; severe infection; New Brunswick, September 12. (Dept. Plant Path.)

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS (Nut grass)

Puccinia canaliculata (Schw.) Lagh., rust.

+Florida - very common over entire state. (West). P.r.: Kans., *Miss.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS

+*Cercospora decodontis* Tehon & Daniels

Illinois - Wolf Lake, Union Co. (Tehon & Daniels, Mycol. 17: 246-247. 1925)

*Tortuoscum*DESMODIUM ~~TORTUOSUM~~ (Beggar weed)

+Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc.

Florida - collected on the host in scattering places in fields; not common. (West)

ERIGERON SP.

Puccinia asterum (Schw.) Kern, rust.

Missouri - Columbia, May 5. (Maneval). P.r.: *Del., *Ind., *Iowa, *Kans., *Md., *Miss., *Mo., *Nebr., *Ohio, *Texas.

ERIOGONUM ELATUM

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

Washington - Chelan Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM (Alfilaria)

+Rhizoctonia sp.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

ERYTHRONIUM ALBIDUM (White troutlily)

*Ustilago heufleri Fckl., rust.

Missouri - rather common; reported in P.D.S. Supl. 37: 427, under E. americanum which was wrong; reported correctly this time; Columbia, April 18. (Maneval)

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM (Joe-Pye weed)

Plasmopara halstedii Berl. & DeToni, downy mildew.

*Missouri - Columbia, May 19. (Maneval). P.r.: *Iowa, *Mich.

EUPHORBIA PRESILII

Uromyces proeminens (DC.) Lev., rust.

Missouri - Columbia, June 4. (Maneval)

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

FRAGARIA SP. (Wild strawberry)

Tylenchus dipsaci (Kuehn) Bast., stem nematode.

Oregon - occurs along coast within reach of sea spray in Coos, Lane, Lincoln, and Tillamook Counties. (McKay). P.r.: Oreg., Wash.

GEOBALANUS OBLONGIFOLIUS (Gopher apple)

+Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk, bitter rot.

Florida - Ocoee, Orange Co., September 7. (West)

GERANIUM MACULATUM (Wild geranium)

Cercospora geranii Kell. & Sw., leafspot.

*Missouri - first report; Columbia, May 19. (Maneval). P.r.: Iowa.

Puccinia polygoni-amphibii Pers., rust.

*Missouri - slight; Columbia, May 19. (Maneval)

GERANIUM VISCOSISSIMUM

Micropuccinia leveillei (Mont.) Arth. & Jack., rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: *Wash.

GLYCYRRHIZA LEPIDOTA (Wild licorice)

Microsphaera diffusa Cke. & Pk., powdery mildew.

*Washington - Usk, Pend Oreille Co., September 25. (Zundel).

P.r.: *Colo., *Mont.

Septoria glycyrrhizae Ell. & Kell., leafspot.

+Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Kans.

Uromyces glycyrrhizae (Rabth.) Magn., rust.

South Dakota - Brookings, June 26. (Evans). P.r.: *Calif., *Colo., *Ida.,

*Kans., *Mont., *Nebr., *Nev., *N. Dak., *Oreg., *S. Dak., *Utah,

*Wash., *Wyo.

HELIOPSIS SCABRA

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

HEUCHERA GLABELLA

Micropuccinia heucherae (Schw.) Arth. & Jack., rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

HYDROPHYLLUM ALBIFRONS

Puccinia apocryptum (Ell. & Town.) Kuntze, rust.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: Ida., Oreg., *Wash.

LACTUCA SCARIOLA

**Marssonina panattoniana* (Berl.) Magn., anthracnose.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

LACTUCA SP.

Sphaerotheca castagnei Lev., powdery mildew.

+New Jersey - New Brunswick, September 12. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: Ala.

LAGUNCULARIA SP.

**Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. & Dug.

Florida - Flamingo. (Mycol. 17: 98. 1925)

LEPIDIDIUM VIRGINICUM (Wild pepper grass)

Albugo candida (Pers.) Kuntze, white rust.

Florida - Miami. (Weber). P.r.: Ala., *Fla., *Ill., Ind., Iowa, *Kans.,

*Miss., Wis.

Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) D By., downy mildew.

+New York - (Grier, N. M. Unreported plants from Long Island, New York.

Torrey 25: 29. 1925)

LEPTILON CANADENSE (Erigeron canadensis)

*Yellows - undet.

Michigan - a disease in effect resembling aster yellows has been noted for past two years on this plant. (Nelson)

LEUCOTHOE SP.

Phyllosticta terminalis Ell. & Mart., leafspot.

New York - Long Island. (Grier, N. M. Unreported plants from Long Island, N. Y. Torrey 25: 33. 1925)

LOMATIUM GRAYI

Allodus jonesii (Pk.) Arth., rust.
Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.). P.r.: *Wash.

LUCUMA SP.

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear & Stevens
South Carolina - Society Hill. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

LUPINUS DIFFUSUS

Cercospora lupini Cke., leafspot.

*+Florida - Babson Park, April 30. (Jenkins). P.r.: *S. Car.

LUPINUS SP.

Erysiphe polygoni DC., powdery mildew.
New Jersey - Spotswood, August 1. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: *Colo., *Ida., *Ill., *Md., *Mass., *Mich., *Mo., *Mont., *N. J.,
*N. Y., *Ohio, *Wash., *Wyo.

LYONIA FERRUGINEA

+*Phacidium vaccinii* Fr., leafspot.

Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., (March 17. (West)

MEDICAGO ARABICA (Bur clover) (*M. maculata*)

+*Pseudoplea medicaginis* Miles

Alabama - on leaf, stem, peduncle, petiole, calyx, corolla, seed; Auburn.
(Miles. Leafspot of bur-clover. Phytopath. 15: 688-689. Nov. 1925)

MENTHA CANADENSIS

+*Cercospora menthicola* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - Fayette (Vandalia) and Johnson (Goreville) Counties. (Tehon & Daniels. Mycol. 17: 247. 1925)

Puccinia menthae Pers., rust.

Washington - Kitsap Co. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: *Calif., *Colo.,
*Idaho, *Ill., *Ind., *Iowa, *Kans., *Mass., *Mont., *Nebr., *N. Y.,
*N. Dak., *Oreg., *S. Dak., *Wash., *Wis., *Wyo.

MENTHA SP. (Mint)

+*Verticillium* sp. (?), wilt.

Michigan - under observation and investigation during past two years;
very serious on one peppermint farm causing heavy losses, Kalamazoo
Co. (Nelson)

NEPETA CATARIA

Mosaic

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic
disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

NICOTIANA ALATA

Mosaic

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic
disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

OENOTHERA SP. (Evening primrose)

Erysiphe polygoni DC., powdery mildew.

+New Jersey - Middlesex Co., August 14. (Dept. Plant Path.)

P.r.: Ala., *Ida., Iowa, Minn., *Nebr., N. Y., *N. Dak., *Wash.

PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA

+*Fusicladium photinicola* McClain

California - on leaf and berry. (McClain, *Phytopath.* 15: 181-182. 1925)

PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA (*P. decandra*) (Common poke-berry)

Mosaic - undet.

+Florida - Gainesville, Alachua Co., March 17. (West). P.r.: *N. Y.

PLANTAGO SP. (Plantain)

Erysiphe cichoracearum DC., powdery mildew.

*New York - Suffolk Co., October 16. (M. W. Gilbert)

**South Carolina - *Plantago rugelii*; Calhoun, June 18. (Ludwig)

Physarum cinereum (Batsch.) Pers., slimemold.

+New Jersey - Brooklawn, August 8. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Nebr., *Pa.

Ramularia plantaginis Ell. & Mart., leafspot.

**South Carolina - Calhoun, June 2. (Ludwig). P.r.: *Ill., *Ind., *Ky.,

*Me., *Mich., *Minn., *Nebr., *N. J., *Ohio, *Wis.

+*Sphaerotheca humuli fuliginea* (Schlect.) Salm., powdery mildew.

New Jersey - New Brunswick, September 10. (Dept. Plant Path.)

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM (Mandrake, Mayapple)

Puccinia podophylli Schw., rust.

Whetzel, H. H., H. S. Jackson, and E. B. Mains. The composite life history of *Puccinia podophylli* Schw. *Jour. Agr. Res.* 30: 65-79. 1925.

+*Rhizoctonia* sp.

Missouri - caused decay of green fruits and leaf bases: leaf-base decay so bad that leaves dropped off; sclerotia were produced in moist chamber; first report; found only in one place at Columbia; May 12. (Maneval)

POLYGONUM AVICULARE

Erysiphe polygoni DC., powdery mildew.

+New Jersey - New Brunswick, August 6. (Dept. Plant Path.)

POTENTILLA BLASCHKEANA

Phragmidium ivesiae Syd., rust.

+Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

+*Sphaerotheca humuli* (DC.) Burr., powdery mildew.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

POTENTILLA MONSPELIENSIS

Beloniella dehnii (Rabh.) Rehm (*Mollisia dehnii* (Rabh.) Karst.)

+Missouri - Boone Co. (Maneval). P.r.: Ind., Iowa, N. Dak., Pa.

RIBES AMERICANUM (American black currant)

Cronartium ribicola Fisch., blister rust.

Connecticut - Danielson, August 12. (Clinton). P.r.: Mich., N. H.

RIBES MISSOURIENSIS

- +*Clypeopycnis aeruginascens* Petr.
South Dakota - Northville. (Petraik, Ann. Myc. 23: 76-77. 1925)

RIBES VULGARE (Common red currant)

- Cronartium ribicola* Fisch., blister rust.
Connecticut - Rickfall, July 29. (Clinton & Hunt). P.r.: Mich.

RUBUS SETOSUS

- +*Bacterium tumefaciens* EPS. & Town., crown gall.
New York - found by Prof. Whetzel on this host which commonly grows wild in the swamps. (Chupp & Pierstorff)

RUMEX SP.

- Ovularia obliqua* (Cke.) Oud., leafspot.
Missouri - Columbia, October 31. (Maneval). P.r.: Ala., *La., *Mass., *Mich., *Mo., *Nebr., *N. Y.

SCROPHULARIA MARILANDICA

- Septoria scrophulariae* Pk.
Missouri - Columbia, May 5. (Maneval). P.r.: *Ark., *Colo., *Ind., *Iowa, *Minn., *Miss., *Mo., *Nebr., *N. Y., *Ohio, Wash.

SEDUM SP. (Stonecrop)

- Septoria sedi* West, leafspot.
Maine - collected in southwestern part of state. (Folsom). P.r.: N. Y.

SENECIO SP.

- +*Erysiphe* sp., powdery mildew.
Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

SESBANIA VESICARIUM

- Erysiphe polygoni* DC., powdery mildew.
Florida - occasionally found; not important. (Weber)

SISYMBRIUM ALTISSIMUM (Tall sisymbrium)

- Albugo candida* (Pers.) Kuntze, white rust.
*Washington - Walla Walla and Whitman Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)
P.r.: *Mont., *N. Y.

SMILAX GLAUCA

- +*Phyllosticta smilacis* Ell. & Ev., leafspot.
New York - Long Island. (Grier, N. M. Unreported plants from Long Island, N. Y. Torreya 25: 33. 1925)

SOLANUM VILLOSUM

- +*Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC., powdery mildew.
Washington - Asotin and Whitman Counties. (Dept. Plant Path.)

SMILACINA RACEMOSA

- +*Colletotrichum smilacinae* Tehon & Daniels
Illinois - Goreville, Johnson Co. (Tehon & Daniels. Mycol. 17: 245-246. 1925)

SMILAX LAURIFOLIA

Cercospora sp., leafspot.

+Florida - Cocoa, Brevard Co., October 24. (West)

SOLIDAGO MISSOURIENSIS

+*Diaporthe lineariformis* Petr.

North Dakota - Kulm (Petraik, Ann. Mycol. 23: 72-74. 1925)

+*Sydowiella dakotensis* Petr.

North Dakota - Kulm. (Petraik, Ann. Myc. 23: 74-75. 1925)

SOLIDAGO (?) SP.

+*Helminthosporium naviculatum* Dearn. & House

New York - Bethlehem, Albany Co. (New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 96. 1925)

STOKESIA LAEVIS

Mosaic - undet.

Elmer, O. H. Transmissibility and pathological effects of the mosaic disease. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Res. Bull. 82: 39-91. 1925.

SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS

+*Botrytis cinerea* Pers., rot.

New York - on leaves; Long Island. (Grier, N. M. Unreported plants from Long Island. Torreya 25: 33. 1925)

TAENIDIA INTEGERRIMA

Bullaria bullata (Pers.) Arth., rust.

*+Missouri - Columbia, April 7. (Maneval). P.r.: *Ind., *N. Y.

TARAXACUM OFFICINALE (Dandelion)

Ramularia taraxaci Karst., leafspot.

Washington - Whitman Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

Sphaerotheca castagnei Lev., powdery mildew.

New Jersey - found on commercial plantings of dandelion; Paterson, September 14. (Dept. Plant Path.) P.r.: Conn., Ill., Mo., N. Y., N. Dak.

TOVARA VIRGINIANA

+*Rhodospora polygoni* Dearn. & House

New York - East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 89. 1925)

TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRIS

+*Pleospora herbarum triglochinea* Dearn. & House

New York - Bergen Swamp, Genesee Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 75. 1925)

TRILLIUM SESSILE

Septoria trillii Pk., leafspot.

Missouri - Columbia, April 19. (Maneval)

*+South Carolina - Clemson College, June. (Ludwig). P.r.: Ind., *Md., *Mo.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM

Phyllosticta cyanococci Dearn. & House

New York - Newcomb, Essex County. (Dearness & House)

VACCINIUM MACROPHYLLUM

Calyptospora columnaris (Alb. & Schw.) Kuehn, stem rust.
Washington - Kitsap Co. (Dept. Plant Path.)

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCUS

+*Lophodermium oxycocci* (Fr.) Karst. var. *hypophyllum* Dearn. & House
New York - Tahawas, Essex Co. (Dearness & House, New York St. Mus. Bull.
266: 65-66. 1925)

VERBESINA VIRGINICA

+*Coleosporium helianthi* (Schw.) Arth. (*C. verbesinae* Diet. & Holw.), rust.
Florida - Cocoa, Brevard Co., October 24. (West)

VERNONIA SP. (Ironweed)

Coleosporium carneum (Bosc.) Jackson (*C. vernoniae* Berk. & Curt.), rust.
+Florida - Alachua and Marion Co., August 30. (West)

VIBURNUM SP.

+*Physalospora malorum* (Pk.) Shear & Stevens
South Carolina - Aiken. (Mycol. 17: 99. 1925)

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES

+*Micropeltis viburni* Dearn. & House
New York - Newcomb, Essex Co. (New York St. Mus. Bull. 266: 68. June 1925)

XANTHIUM GLABRATUM (Cockle burr)

+*Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC., powdery mildew.
Florida - common. (Weber)

ZYGADENUS MUSCAETOXICUS (Crowpoison)

Puccinia atropuncta Pk. & Clint., rust.
Orton, C. R. and Freeman Weiss. The life cycle of the rust on fly poison,
Chrosperma muscaetoxicum. (Mycol. 17: 148-153. 1925)