

TRI-OLOGY

A PUBLICATION OF THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES, DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY
ADAM H. PUTNAM, COMMISSIONER RICHARD D. GASKALLA, DIVISION DIRECTOR

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DPI's Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology (the botany section is included in this bureau) produces TRI-OLOGY six times a year, covering two months of activity in each issue. The report includes detection activities from nursery plant inspections, routine and emergency program surveys, and requests for identification of plants and pests from the public. Samples are also occasionally sent from other states or countries for identification or diagnosis.

Highlights

Following are a few of the notable entries from this volume of TRI-OLOGY. These entries are reports of interesting plants or unusual pests, some of which may be problematic. See Section Reports for complete information.

***Neophyllaphis* sp. nr. *fransseni*, a podocarpus aphid, a probable Western Hemisphere record.** In Florida, we are accustomed to aphids on the new growth of *Podocarpus* species. Division of Plant Industry, plant inspector Scott D. Krueger noticed aphids of a different color. Instead of the dusty blue aphids we usually see, he noticed that they were yellow, red and purple. Upon closer examination, we determined that these aphids are not *Neophyllaphis podocarpi*, the species that has been in Florida for a long time.



***Neophyllaphis* sp. nr. *fransseni*, a podocarpus aphid, close view**
Photograph courtesy of Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

***Poliaspoides formosana*, an armored scale, a new Western Hemisphere record.** This species has a long track record in the literature, but it appears to have no economic impact in any region into which it has been introduced.

***Calacarus speciosissimum*, an eriophyid mite, a new continental USA record.** This species was described from *Clerodendron speciosissimum* in Martinique. Flechtmann and Etienne reported this mite from the eastern Caribbean endemic, *Solanum racemosum*, from the island of Guadeloupe in 2000. No feeding damage was reported on *C. speciosissimum*, but leaf galls and severe leaf distortion was reported on *S. racemosum*. Mite feeding on Florida's *C. quadriloculare* showed only moderate damage.



***Zeuxine strateumatica* (lawn orchid, soldier orchid).** is a terrestrial herb that grows 4-5cm tall, with purplish-green or greenish-brown stems, and forms a short rhizome. Flowers usually begin to mature in fall and are then open from October to February in Florida. This species is often submitted for identification when plants "spontaneously" pop up in lawns, nurseries, fields, and occasionally, in moist natural areas.

***Pratylenchus brachyurus*, the smooth-**

Section Reports

Botany

Entomology

Nematology

Plant Pathology

Our Mission...getting it done

The mission of the Division of Plant Industry is to protect Florida's native and commercially grown plants and the State's apiary industry from harmful pests and diseases. The Division employs a team of scientists to help carry out this mission by identifying pests that appear on Florida's plants. Perhaps you'd be interested some of the resources we use to identify these pests.

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) is housed in DPI's Gainesville office. This collection contains more than 8 million specimens, which are used to ensure correct identification of native and invasive arthropods that may enter Florida via plant material, international travelers or the pet trade. In addition to the FSCA collection, the Gainesville office of DPI houses a

orchid, soldier orchid)

Photograph courtesy of Allen Boatman, Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants

ornamental *Hibiscus* plants were found parasitized by the smooth-headed root-lesion nematode in a nursery in South Florida.

headed root-lesion nematode, is one of the most common root-lesion nematode species in Florida. This pest damages important agronomic crops such as peanuts and soybeans. Recently,

Acknowledgements:

The editors would like to acknowledge the work of all those who contributed information and explanations by providing data, photographs or text and by carefully reading early drafts. We also thank Scott Weinberg for his skillful use of web authoring tools to produce this report.

reference library of more than 13,000 books and periodicals, a phytoparasitic nematode collection, a herbarium with over 10,000 plants and nearly 1,500 vials of seeds, a plant pathology collection, a biological control laboratory, a fruit fly identification laboratory, and an advanced diagnostics laboratory.

We recently received a wonderful addition to our collection. The FSCA was given a large donation of Hemiptera (true bugs) from Dr. Richard M. Baranowski, a retired entomologist from the University of Florida Tropical Research and Education Center (TREC). This collection had well over 50,000 specimens from around the world. It is a tremendously valuable addition to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods. After combining the donation with the FSCA holdings, we now lack only four of the Lygaeidae (often known as seed bugs) reported from Florida.

This addition to the FSCA greatly enhances the ability of the Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology to identify invasive pests which have entered, or may enter, Florida. This is an essential component of DPI's mission to protect Florida's native and commercially grown plants.

We welcome your suggestions for improvement of TRI- OLOGY. Please feel free to contact [me](#) or [Dr. Patti Anderson](#) with your comments.

[Dr. Wayne N. Dixon](#), editor
Assistant Director, DPI

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Botany Section

Compiled by [Patti J. Anderson, Ph.D.](#)

This section identifies plants for the Division of Plant Industry, as well as for other governmental agencies and private individuals. The Botany Section maintains a reference herbarium with over 10,000 plants and nearly 1,400 vials of seeds. Some of the samples received for identification are discussed below:

***Apollonias barbujana* (Cav.) A. Braun (barbusano, Canary ebony)**, from a genus of one species native to Macaronesia. Lauraceae. This shrubby tree can grow to 25 m and is native to the laurel dominated forests of Macaronesia (the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira, Selvagens, Canaries and Cape Verdes) in the Atlantic Ocean. The wood of the tree is fine grained and used in cabinet-making. The leaves are broadly lanceolate, glossy, dark green and similar to those of its relatives in the more familiar genera, *Persea* and *Laurus*, but they lack the glands found on the latter although they have small domatia where secondary veins intersect the midrib. Mites sometimes live in these hair-covered crevices. The small, greenish white to pale yellow, inconspicuous flowers grow in axillary clusters. The fruit is ovoid, 1-1.5 cm with a typical laurel cupule. Until recent research clarified the taxonomic relationships of this genus, it was thought to include disjunct populations of species in India and Madagascar. Currently, only one species is accepted in the genus. (Collier County; photograph submitted by a member of the general public; 5 January 2012.) (Bramwell and Bramwell 1974; Mabberley 2008; van der Werff 2003; <http://reddeparquesnacionales.mma.es/parques/garajonay/flora/flora003.htm>.)

***Cocculus laurifolius* (Roxb.) DC. (laurel-leaf snailseed, laurel-leaved snail tree)**, from a genus of eight species native to warm and tropical areas. Menispermaceae. The native range of this species is from the Himalayas to southern Japan. It is an erect, evergreen shrub or small tree to 15 m tall. The simple leaves are alternate, to 15 cm long, oblong-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, prominently 3-veined, somewhat leathery, glossy and dark green with a petiole to 1.75 cm long. The inconspicuous flowers are very small, yellow-green, in slender panicles to 10 cm long, but usually shorter. The ripe fruit is black and 4 mm in diameter, but fruit is not always produced if the plant grows in shade. This species was recommended as one of the five best hedge plants for South Florida, because the dense canopy of glossy leaves provides an excellent background for more flamboyant flowering plants and because it tolerates a range of growing conditions. Perhaps laurel-leaf snailseed can be planted as a replacement for *Ficus* spp. hedges damaged by the ficus whitefly. Although this species contains numerous alkaloids, and the seeds have been used in arrow poisons in Malaya, no poisoning in Florida has been reported. (Citrus County; B2012-58, Stephen R. Jenner; 15 February 2012.) (<http://www.virtualherbarium.org/gardenviews/hedges.html>; <http://www.fshs.org/Proceedings/Password%20Protected/>

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Samples submitted by other DPI sections	1,236	1,236
Samples submitted for botanical identification only	84	84
Total Samples Submitted	1,320	1,320
Specimens added to the herbarium	37	37




***Apollonias barbujana* (barbusano, Canary ebony)**

Photograph courtesy of Salvador González Escovar, wikipedia



***Cocculus laurifolius* (laurel-leaf snailseed)**

Photograph courtesy of Ettore Balocchi, wikipedia

1962%20Vol.%2075/484-491%20(MORTON).pdf  both accessed 12 March 2012.)

***Solanum pseudocapsicum* L. (Jerusalem cherry, winter cherry)**, from a genus of over 1,200 species native mainly to warm and tropical areas. Solanaceae. This species is found in dry areas from Mexico to Uruguay and has become naturalized in many countries, including the Madeira Islands where it was once thought to be native and was sometimes called Madeira cherry. Although it is toxic to humans and some other animals, it is commonly sold as an ornamental plant. This evergreen shrub, to 1 m tall, is sometimes treated as an annual in areas with long winters; it can form a woody tap root and survive several years in warm areas. It has escaped cultivation in the southeastern United States from North Carolina to Texas. The young stem can be densely pubescent or glabrous, but the glabrous form is usually found in commerce. The leaves are alternate, but have two forms (large and small) that arise at one node ("geminate" or twin leaves); they are elliptic or narrowly elliptic, usually with an acute leaf base and acute or rounded apex. Inflorescences have 1 to 8 flowers, usually single flowers in cultivated plants, with a white corolla, about 1 cm across. The fruit resembles a cherry tomato, 1-1.5 cm in diameter, globose, bright red-orange when ripe. The fruit provides the ornamental interest, as a bright spot of red against the dark green leaves in fall and winter. Cultivars with variegated leaves have been developed for additional foliage interest. This species, as with many in the genus, is recognized as a poisonous plant, but the degree of toxicity is not clear. Anecdotal reports of poisoning symptoms range from death to stomach pains. (Bradford County; B2012-57; Theresa R. Estok; 14 February 2012). (Frohne and Pfander 2005; Huxley 1992; Knapp 2002; http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/WRG_jerusalem_cherry.html accessed 29 March 2012.)



***Solanum pseudocapsicum* (Jerusalem cherry)**

Photograph courtesy of Kenneth Sytsma, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)



***Zeuxine strateumatica* (lawn orchid, soldier orchid)**

Photograph courtesy of Allen Boatman, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)

***Zeuxine strateumatica* (L.) Schlecht. (lawn orchid, soldier orchid)**, from a genus of 70 species native to warm and tropical areas. Orchidaceae. This terrestrial herb grows 4– 25 cm tall, with purplish-green or greenish-brown stems, and forms a short rhizome. The sessile, spirally arranged leaves can be as long as 9 cm. Plants usually have 5-12 of these linear to narrowly lanceolate, acuminate tipped leaves. The terminal inflorescence is a spike of 8-50 white to greenish-white flowers with a yellow lip. Flowers begin to mature in fall (but occasionally in spring) and are usually found from October to February in Florida. This species is often submitted for identification when plants "spontaneously" pop up in lawns, nurseries, fields, and occasionally, in moist natural areas. This sample was found in a pot in a nursery. The specific epithet is taken from the Greek word "strateuma," which means a company or army, and suggests that a cluster of the plants looks like company of soldiers. It is native to Asia, but is often found in lawns and grassy roadsides in Florida, extreme southern Alabama and Mississippi, and southeastern Louisiana and has become naturalized in Hawaii. (Alachua County; B2012-75; Cheryl A. Jones; 24 February 2012.) (Correll and Correll 1982; <http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora> accessed 30 March 2012; <http://www.efloras.org> accessed 29 March 2012.)

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Entomology Section

Compiled by [Susan E. Halbert, Ph.D.](#)

This section provides the division's plant protection specialists and other customers with accurate identifications of arthropods. The entomology section also builds and maintains the arthropod reference and research collection (the Florida State Collection of Arthropods with over 9 million specimens), and investigates the biology, biological control and taxonomy of arthropods.

***Neophyllaphis* sp. nr. *fransseni*, a podocarpus aphid, a probable Western Hemisphere record.** In Florida, we are accustomed to aphids on the new growth of *Podocarpus* species. Division of Plant Industry, plant inspector Scott D. Krueger noticed aphids of a different color. Instead of the dusty blue aphids we usually see, he noticed that they were yellow, red and purple. Upon closer examination, we determined that these aphids are not *Neophyllaphis podocarpi*, the species that has been in Florida for a long time. Unfortunately, they do not seem to match any of about a dozen described species in the relevant subgenus. We are still working on this. It appears that the new podocarpus aphid has been here for quite a while. We have recovered specimens from traps going back to 2007. Bug Guide has posted a 2008 photograph, taken in Louisiana, that is probably of this species as well. (Collier County; E2010-5729; Scott D. Krueger; 13 September 2010.) (Dr. Susan E. Halbert.) (<http://bugguide.net/node/view/181232>)

***Poliaspoides formosana*, an armored scale, a new Western Hemisphere record.** This species has a long track record in the literature, but it appears to have no economic impact in any region into which it has been introduced. Presumably, it is native to Asia. It is a specialist on bamboos. (Charlotte County; E2011-8661; Richard L. Blaney; 9 November 2011.) (Dr. Ian C. Stocks.)

***Calacarus speciosissimum*, an eriophyid mite, a new Continental USA record.** This species was described from *Clerodendron speciosissimum* in Martinique. Flechtmann and Etienne reported this mite from the eastern Caribbean endemic, *Solanum racemosum*, from the island of Guadeloupe in 2000. No feeding damage was reported on *C. speciosissimum*, but leaf galls and severe leaf distortion was reported on *S. racemosum*. Mite feeding on Florida *C. quadriloculare* showed only moderate damage. The plants were reported to have come from the Homestead area. This is the first report of this mite in the continental United States and Florida (Indian River County; E2012-1183; Carlos M. Averhoff-Chirino; 24 February 2012.) (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn.)

***Xyleborus intrusus*, a scolytid beetle, a new Florida State record.** This species is a cosmopolitan species occurring from British Columbia and New York to Honduras. It attacks the base of recently dead trees, mostly *Pinus* spp., as well as *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir). This find represents a new state record for Florida, although it is doubtless a native

Sample/Specimen Submissions

January

Samples Submitted	595
Specimens Identified	14,137

February

Samples Submitted	738
Specimens Identified	9,066

Year to Date

Samples Submitted	1,333
Specimens Identified	23,203



***Neophyllaphis podocarpi*, a podocarpus aphid**

Photograph courtesy of Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida



***Neophyllaphis* sp. nr. *fransseni*, a podocarpus aphid**

Photograph courtesy of Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

species and is not a pest. (Bay County; E2011-9367; Johanna Welch; 7 November 2011.) (Katherine E. Okins.)

***Cryptostemma* sp., a dipsocorid bug, a new County record.** This bug was found for the first time in Florida in 2001. Little is known about these bugs. They are thought to be predators in moist areas. They are very rarely collected. (Collier County; E2012-520; Scott D. Croxton, University of Florida; 20 October 2011.) (Dr. Susan E. Halbert).

***Xanthocrona bipustulata*, a ulidiid fly.** This fly is one of only five species of a distinctive genus of New World "picture-winged flies" having a characteristic wing pattern of oblique yellowish bands and a shiny, black and yellow scutellum. The biology of this genus is poorly known, but larvae generally are associated with decaying plant and animal material. (Charlotte County; E2011-8661; Richard L. Blaney; 9 November 2011.) (Dr. Gary J. Steck.)

Entomology Specimen Report

Following are tables with entries for records of new hosts or new geographical areas for samples identified in the current volume's time period as well as samples of special interest. An abbreviated table, with all the new records, but less detail about them, is presented in the body of this web page and another version with more complete data is downloadable as a PDF or an Excel spreadsheet.

The tables are organized alphabetically by plant host if the specimen has a plant host. Some arthropod specimens are not collected on plants and are not necessarily plant pests. In the table below, those entries that have no plant information included are organized by arthropod name.

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***Xyleborus intrusus*, a scolytid beetle**
Photograph courtesy of Katherine E. Okins, CAPS



***Cryptostemma* sp., a dipsocorid bug**
Photograph courtesy of Kurt M. Ahlmark, DPI



***Xanthocrona bipustulata*, a ulidiid fly**
Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, DPI

Plant Species Name	Plant Common Name	Arthropod Species Name	Arthropod Common Name	County	New Records
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	<i>Hypothenemus miles</i>	a scolytid beetle	St. Lucie	COUNTY
<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	bastard yellowwood, common yellowwood	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	longtailed mealybug	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Anthurium</i> sp.		<i>Aulacorthum solani</i>	foxglove aphid	Marion	HOST
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	<i>Calophya schini</i>	a jumping plant louse	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	<i>Dysaphis</i> sp.	an aphid	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION

<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	carambola; starfruit	<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	pineapple mealybug	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	bamboo	<i>Poliaspoides formosanus</i>	an armored scale	Charlotte	HEMISPHERE
<i>Blechnum pyramidatum</i>	Browne's blechnum	<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lanka weevil	Miami-Dade	HOST
<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>	asphodel	<i>Pseudococcus odermatti</i>	a mealybug	Baker	HOST
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Moreton Bay chestnut	<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lanka weevil	Pinellas	HOST
<i>Chlorophytum</i> sp.		<i>Coriomeris</i> sp.	a coreid bug	Hillsborough	Arthropod of interest
<i>Citrus</i> sp.		<i>Xanthaciura insecta</i>	a fruit fly	St. Johns	COUNTY
<i>Clerodendrum quadriloculare</i>	bronze-leaved clerodendrum, starburst, shooting	<i>Calacarus speciosissimum</i>	an eriophid mite	Indian River	US CONTINENTAL & HOST

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Nematology Section

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

This section analyzes soil and plant samples for nematodes, conducts pest detection surveys and provides diagnosis of plant problems, in addition to completing identification of plant parasitic nematodes involved in regulatory and certification programs. State of Florida statutes and rules mandate the principal part of the regulatory activity of the section. Analyses of plant and soil samples include those from in-state programs, plant shipments originating in Florida destined for other states and countries, as well as samples intercepted in Florida from outside the United States.

Nematodes of Special Interest

Pratylenchus brachyurus (Godfrey, 1929) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941, the smooth-headed root-lesion nematode was found infecting the roots of *Hibiscus* sp. (*hibiscus*), a landscape ornamental. (Broward County; N12-00168; Frank A. Burgos; 17 February 2012.)

Root-lesion nematodes are common pests of agronomic, forage, fruit tree and vegetable crops in Florida. These endoparasitic migratory nematodes develop and reproduce inside the host root tissues. Their feeding activity and tunneling inside the root tissues induces brown lesions on the root surface, large cavities and necrosis in the cortical and vascular tissues which result in root decay and yield losses. The smooth-headed root-lesion nematode, *Pratylenchus brachyurus*, is one of the most common root-lesion nematode species in Florida. This pest damages important agronomic crops such as peanut and soybean (Dickson 1998). Recently, *Hibiscus* plants were found parasitized by the smooth-headed root-lesion nematode in a nursery in South Florida. The damage induced by this nematode to *Hibiscus* was not assessed. Use of clean propagation material and the implementation of rigorous sanitation practices are the most effective methods for preventing the introduction of this and other nematode pests into Florida nurseries.

Scutellonema brachyurus (Steiner, 1938) Andrassy, 1958, a spiral nematode, was found infecting the roots of *Saintpaulia ionantha* (African violet), a flowering ornamental. (Escambia County; N12-00122; J. Mikaela Anderson; 2 February 2012.)

Scutellonema species are spiral nematodes that are common in warm climates. These nematodes usually feed on the roots of their hosts and ingest the content of the epidermal and cortical cells by inserting their stylet into the root surface. *Scutellonema brachyurus* is the most prevalent species of this genus in Florida, but the damage caused by this spiral nematode is not serious because its host plants usually tolerate infestation by this pest. Many ornamental plants such as daylilies are good hosts of *S. brachyurus* (Inserra *et al.* 1998). Recently, a heavy nematode infestation (300 nematodes/gram of fresh roots) was detected on declining *Saintpaulia*

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Morphological Identifications	1,659	1,659
Molecular Identifications	643	643
Total Samples Submitted	2,302	2,302

Certification and Regulatory Samples

Multistate Certification for National and International Export	1,094	1,094
California Certification	379	379
Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)	40	40
Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications)	16	16

Other Samples

Identifications (invertebrate)	12	12
Plant Problems	31	31
Intrastate Survey, Random	87	87
Molecular Identifications*	643	643

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

ionantha stands. The high nematode population levels, in association with other agronomic and pathogenic factors, very likely played an important role in the decline of this flowering ornamental. Disinfestation of African violet stands parasitized by these spiral nematodes is difficult in established field sites because of lack of effective chemical (non-fumigant) nematicides registered for use in home gardens. Appropriate cultural practices, such as application of organic matter, balanced irrigation and fertilization, improves plant tolerance of parasitization by this nematode.

Collectors submitting five or more samples that were processed for nematological analysis in January - February 2012

Anderson, James L.	51
Anderson, J. Mikaela	7
Bailey, W. Wayne	9
Bentley, Michael A.	7
Blaney, Richard L.	8
Brown, Lance A.	13
Burgos, Frank A.	210
Edenfield, Carrie S.	83
Hassell, Lisa M.	18
Jones, Cheryl A.	6
LeBoutillier, Karen W.	96
Ochoa, Ana L.	57
Qiao, Ping	123
Spriggs, Charles L.	110
Wilber, Leslie J.	8

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Pratylenchus brachyurus (the smooth-headed root-lesion nematode) Two specimens partially embedded in and newly emerged from *Hibiscus* sp. root tissue.

Photograph courtesy of J.D. Stanley, [DPI](#)



Hibiscus sp. an ornamental host of the smooth-headed root-lesion nematode, *Pratylenchus brachyurus*.

Photograph courtesy of Nvineth, [Wikimedia commons](#)



Scutellonema brachyurus a spiral nematode, partially embedded (arrow) in the lower portion of a *Saintpaulia ionantha* root segment.

Photograph courtesy of J.D. Stanley, [DPI](#)



***Saintpaulia ionantha* (African violet) an ornamental host of the spiral nematode, *Scutellonema brachyurus*.**

Photograph courtesy of Nvineth, [Wikimedia commons](#)

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Plant Pathology Section

Compiled by [Timothy S. Schubert, Ph.D.](#)

This section provides plant disease diagnostic services and conducts a citrus germplasm introduction program. The agency-wide goal of protecting Florida agriculture very often begins with accurate diagnosis of plant problems. Disease management recommendations are offered where appropriate and available. Our plant pathologists are dedicated to keeping informed about plant diseases outside Florida in order to be prepared for potential introductions of new pathogens.

Plasmopara obducens (impatiens downy mildew) was submitted on *Impatiens walleriana* (common impatiens) from a residence. This pathogen is responsible for widespread devastation of impatiens plants in many areas of Central and South Florida. See the DPI Pest Alert, [Downy Mildew of *Impatiens walleriana* caused by *Plasmopara obducens*](#), for more information. (Palm Beach County; P2012- 59741; Matthew Moyer, Plant Culture Horticultural Services Company; 19 January 2012.)

Sample Submissions

	Jan/ Feb	Year to Date
Pathology	340	340
Bee	1	1
Black Spot	44	44
Box Blight	16	16
Citrus Canker	204	204
Citrus Greening	1,503	1,503
Laurel Wilt	20	20
Soil	16	16
Sweet Orange Scab-like Disease	5	5
Miscellaneous	37	37
Total Samples Submitted	2,186	2,186

Plant Pathology Sample Report

Following is a table with entries for records of new hosts or new geographical areas for samples identified in the current volume's time period as well as samples of special interest. The table is organized alphabetically by plant host.



Impatiens walleriana, common impatiens
Photograph courtesy of [Forest and Kim Starr](#)

Plant Species	Plant Common Name	Causal Agent	Disease Name	Location	County	Log #	Collector	Date	New Records
<i>Citrus limon</i>	lemon	<i>Liberibacter asiaticus</i>	Greening	Nursery	61061	Baker	Theresa R. Estok, Shannon M. Alford, Xiaoran Sun	2/28/2012	County
<i>Citrus</i> sp.	citrus	<i>Liberibacter asiaticus</i>	Greening	Nursery	60598	Levy	W. Wayne Bailey	2/8/2012	County
<i>Cyrtomium</i>	holly fern	<i>Pteridovirus</i>	Japanese	Commercial	61158	Duval	Lisa M. Hassell	2/27/2012	County

<i>falcatum</i>			holly fern virus	Landscape					
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	impatiens	<i>Plasmopara obducens</i>	impatiens downy mildew	Residence	59741	Palm Beach	Matthew Moyer, Plant Culture Horticultural Services Company	1/19/2012	State
<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>	devils backbone	<i>Podosphaera euphorbiae-hirtas</i>	powdery mildew	Nursery	61076	St. Lucie	Dagne A. Vazquez	2/23/2012	State
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	laurel wilt	Grove	59989	Miami-Dade	Mary Young Cong, Phellicia P. Perez	2/16/2012	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	redbay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	laurel wilt	Loxahatchee Wildlife Refuge	60536	Palm Beach	Lisa Jameson, US Fish and Wildlife Service	2/13/2012	County
<i>Persea</i> sp.		<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	laurel wilt	Roadside	60729	Hillsborough	Lane P. Southerland	2/27/2012	County

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