

# 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

DACS-P-00124 Volume 50, Number 6, November - December 2011

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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.

**Raffaelea lauricola (laurel wilt)** was found in Hamilton County on *Persea palustris* (swamp bay), a native tree in the Laurel family. This sample represents a new County record for the disease.



***Raffaelea lauricola* (laurel wilt) symptoms**

Photograph courtesy of Albert E. Mayfield, USDA Forest Service



***Hydrangea mycrophylla* (bigleaf hydrangea) infected by *Aphelenchoides besseyi*.**

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

***Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie, 1942, the rice white-tip nematode.**

was detected in foliar tissues of the flowering ornamental, *Hydrangea mycrophylla* (bigleaf hydrangea, French hydrangea). The rice white-tip nematode is a major pest in many rice-producing countries and foliar nematodes of this genus are common parasites of ornamentals in Florida.

***Aphis eugeniae*, an aphid, a Western Hemisphere Record.** This species is East Asian. It looks very similar to the spirea aphid, *Aphis spiraecola*, but has tibial pegs and longer siphunculi.



***Aphis eugeniae* (an aphid) posterior**

Photograph courtesy of Ian C. Stocks, [DPI](#)

***Bactericera cockerelli*, potato psyllid, an interdiction/interception from Mexico.** Potato psyllids were intercepted on peppers from Mexico at Agriculture Interdiction Station 6B on Interstate-10. The psyllids were colonizing the skin of the peppers.

***Paraleyrodes bondari* Peracchi, Bondar's nesting whitefly, a Continental USA record.**

This species is one of four species in the genus

## Section Reports

**Botany**

**Entomology**

**Nematology**

**Plant Pathology**

documented in Florida, and one of 17 known from through the Neotropical region. Parasitoid wasps appear to control this species in Hawaii, and in Florida, limited evidence indicates that an unidentified parasitoid attacks this whitefly in some regions of South Florida. Populations of Bondar's nesting whitefly have increased and spread very quickly.



***Paraleyrodes bondari* (Bondar's nesting whitefly)**  
Photograph courtesy of Ian C. Stocks, [DPI](#)



***Cestrum diurnum* L. (day-blooming jasmine) fruit**  
Photograph courtesy of Bob Upcavage, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)

***Cestrum diurnum* L. (day-blooming jasmine: day Jessamine)**, a small, evergreen shrub-like (with multiple trunks and dense branches) tree with terminal or axillary clusters (cymes) of flowers that are fragrant during daylight hours. The fruit is a berry, 6-7 mm long, turning black when ripe. This widely cultivated plant has escaped and can form dense thickets along roadsides and disturbed areas.

***Cestrum nocturnum* L. (night-blooming jasmine, night jessamine, lady-of-the-night)**, has vegetative characters similar to those of its close relative *C. diurnum* (above), and the two may be confused in the absence of flowers or fruit. The fragrant flowers of this plant are also in axillary or terminal clusters, but unlike its relative, the flowers are fragrant at night and are greenish-yellow. In addition, the ripe fruit is a white, oblong or globose berry. *C. nocturnum* is not listed as an invasive species in Florida, although it has been found to be weedy on many South Pacific islands.



***Cestrum nocturnum* (night-blooming jasmine) fruit**  
Photograph courtesy of Forest & Kim Starr, [Starr Environmental, Bugwood.org](#)

#### **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.

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:

***Cestrum diurnum* L. (day-blooming jasmine; day Jessamine)**, from a genus of 175 tropical American species. Solanaceae. This small, evergreen shrub-like tree (with multiple trunks and dense branches) can grow to 4 m in height, but is usually no more than 2 m tall. The leaves are alternate, simple, oblong to elliptic, shiny, with entire margins, 5-11 cm long, up to 2.5 cm wide, with slender petioles to 12 mm long. Inflorescences can be terminal or axillary clusters (cymes) of flowers that are fragrant during daylight hours. The bell-shaped calyx is 3-4 mm long, and the glabrous, white corolla is 1-1.8 cm long. The lobes of the corolla are reflexed at maturity. The fruit is a berry, 6-7 mm long, turning black when ripe. This widely cultivated plant has escaped and can form dense thickets along roadsides and disturbed areas. A native of the West Indies, this species is found outside cultivation in eight South Florida counties from Monroe (Keys only) to Hillsborough. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council lists this species as a Category II invasive, that is, exotics that have demonstrated aggressive growth, but have not yet altered native plant communities. The leaves and berries, containing alkaloids and glycosides, are known to be toxic to grazing animals and possibly humans. (Hendry County; B2011-788; Mark R. Terrell; 22 November 2011 and Glades County; B2011-812; Mark R. Terrell; 29 November 2011.) (Correll and Correll 1982; Mabberley 2008; Nelson *et al.* 2007; Langeland *et al.* 2008; <http://www.efloras.org/> accessed 12 January 2012.)

***Cestrum nocturnum* L. (night-blooming jasmine, night jessamine, lady-of-the-night)**, from a genus of 175 tropical American species. Solanaceae. This species has vegetative characters similar to those of its close relative *C. diurnum* (above), and the two may be confused in the absence of flowers or fruit. The fragrant flowers of this plant are also in axillary or terminal clusters, but unlike its relative, the flowers are fragrant at night and the 1.5-2.5 cm corollas are greenish-yellow, pubescent inside and have straight lobes. In addition, the ripe fruit is a white, oblong or globose berry. This species is also similar to *C. diurnum* in plant chemistry and toxicity, but not in invasiveness. *C. nocturnum* is not listed as an invasive species in Florida, although it has been found to be weedy on many South Pacific islands. It is native to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, but in Florida it has been collected (after escaping cultivation) in five counties: Monroe (Keys only), Lee, Manatee, Pinellas and Hillsborough. (Lake County; B2011-736; Holly A. Alred; 4 November 2011.) (Nelson *et al.* 2007; <http://www.efloras.org/> accessed 12 January 2012.)

### Sample Submissions

	Nov/ Dec	Year to Date
Samples submitted by other DPI sections	1,054	8,268
Samples submitted for botanical identification only	132	857
Total Samples Submitted	1,186	9,125
Specimens added to the herbarium	53	94



***Cestrum diurnum* (day-blooming jasmine) flowers**

Photograph courtesy of Scott Zona, Florida International University



***Cestrum diurnum* (day-blooming jasmine)**

***Gyminda latifolia* (Sw.) Urban (West Indian false box, walla-berry)**, from a genus of four species found in southern North America, Central America and the West Indies. Celastraceae. This small tree or large shrub grows to 8 m tall in coastal areas, scrublands and rockland hammocks. The stems are reddish-brown to gray with thin bark that flakes in narrow vertical strips. On new growth, the twigs are nearly square, with four angles. The 1.5-6 cm long leaves are opposite, oblong to obovate, leathery and glabrous. They have entire or faintly crenate margins, at least toward the tip, and the leaf apex is sometimes notched (emarginate). The small, inconspicuous flowers are unisexual, with male and female flowers on separate trees. The corollas are greenish to white with four petals (1.5-2 mm long) and are held in small axillary clusters. The fruit is a single-seeded, blue-black or reddish-black drupe, 4-8 mm long. This species was first collected in Florida in the mid-1800s in Key West. It is protected as endangered, with very limited distribution in Florida. The species has been reported in the middle and lower Keys several times within the past decade and is found in a few hammocks in Miami-Dade County. It is also native to coastal areas of Mexico and the West Indies. (submitted as a photograph by a member of the general public; Grand Bahama Island; 6 December 2011.) (Correll and Correll 1982; Nelson 2011; <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/enpp/botany/images/fl-endangered-plants.pdf> accessed 19 January 2012; <http://www.keularts.com/flora/trees/469.html> accessed 19 January 2012; <http://www.regionalconservation.org/> accessed 19 January 2012.)

***Merremia tuberosa* (L.) Rendle (wood rose, Spanish arborvine, yellow morning-glory)**, from a genus of about 70 tropical species. Convolvulaceae. A perennial twiner, this often aggressive vine has stems that are glabrous, woody at the base and arise from robust tuber. The alternate leaves are nearly circular, (6 cm x 6 cm to 16 cm x 16 cm) with entire margins, but deeply lobed into five or seven palmate segments with the middle lobe larger than the others. The petiole can be 3-15 cm long. Axillary inflorescences bear a few to many 5-6 cm long, funnel-shaped, yellow flowers, with corollas contorted in bud. The sepals are unequal: the three outer sepals are ovate, to 25 mm long, while the two inner sepals are narrow, oblong, to 20 mm. These tan to brown sepals persist to enclose the fruit (a globose, capsule, 3-4 cm in diameter) and form a brown, rose-like structure, popular in dried flower arrangements, and thought to have inspired the imaginative common name "wood rose." Each fruit produces 1-4 black, ovoid seeds, 1.5-2 cm long. The tuberous roots produce resins that are used as a purgative. After this vine was collected by Europeans and its traditional medicinal use learned, it was planted at the Chelsea Physic Garden in London in the 1700s. This species was reported in Florida by 1913 and quickly grew over fences and native vegetation to become a pest plant. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council lists this species as a Category II invasive. *M. tuberosa* prefers moist or wet areas and can germinate in deep shade, making it possible to invade thick forests, but it can also thrive in full sun and can form large banks of seeds that are viable for extended periods. Because of its large tubers, the vine can also resprout after being top killed by fire. This is another example of a beautiful ornamental gone bad. Native to southern Mexico and Central America, this species has been widely cultivated and sometimes naturalized in tropical Africa, India and Malaysia as well as tropical America. In Florida, it is found growing in four counties: Hillsborough, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe (Keys only). The

#### fruit

Photograph courtesy of Bob Upcavage, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)



***Cestrum nocturnum* (night-blooming jasmine) flowers**

Photograph courtesy of Scott Zona, Florida International University



***Cestrum nocturnum* (night-blooming jasmine) fruit**

Photograph courtesy of Forest & Kim Starr, [Starr Environmental, Bugwood.org](#)

seed predator, *Megacerus capreolus* (Jekel), a specialist feeding only on this species, is native to an area that corresponds to the native range of *M. tuberosa*. (Miami-Dade County; B2011-751; Jake M. Farnum; 10 November 2011 and Miami-Dade County; B2011-735; Carmen C. Laureano, USDA; 1 November 2011.) (Austin 1998; Langeland *et al.* 2008; <http://apps.kew.org/efloras> accessed 17 January 2012; <http://www.fleppc.org/list/2011ListBrochure.pdf> accessed 17 January 2012.)

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*Gyminda latifolia* (West Indian false box)  
Photograph courtesy of Roger Hammer, [Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants](#)



*Merremia tuberosa* (wood rose) flower  
Photograph courtesy of Forest and Kim Starr  
<http://www.hear.org/starr/images/?o=plants>



*Merremia tuberosa* (wood rose) fruit with persistent calyx  
Photograph courtesy of Forest and Kim Starr  
<http://www.hear.org/starr/images/?o=plants>

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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.

***Aphis eugeniae*, an aphid, a Western Hemisphere record.** This species is East Asian. It can be separated from most others in the large genus *Aphis* by the pegs on the hind tibiae (similar to those on *Toxoptera* species in Florida). It looks very similar to the spirea aphid, *Aphis spiraeicola*, but has tibial pegs and longer siphunculi. The species is fairly polyphagous and is known from pears and apples. Its pest status is not known. (Santa Rosa County; E2011-7748; J. Mikaela Anderson; 30 September 2011.) (Dr. Susan E. Halbert.)

***Bactericera cockerelli*, potato psyllid**, an interdiction/interception from Mexico. Potato psyllids were intercepted on peppers from Mexico at Agriculture Interdiction Station 6B on Interstate-10. The psyllids were colonizing the skin of the peppers. Potato psyllids can transmit *Candidatus Liberibacter* spp. that cause zebra chip in potatoes. They can colonize several solanaceous crops, including potato, tomato, and pepper. (Suwannee County; E2011-9263; Dyrana N. Russell-Hughes and Kathryn V. Collins; 19 December 2011.) (Dr. Susan E. Halbert.)

***Paraleyrodes bondari* Peracchi, Bondar's nesting whitefly, a Continental USA record.** This species is one of four species in the genus documented in Florida, and one of 17 known from the Neotropical region. In areas into which these species have been introduced, there are no records of any becoming pestiferous. Parasitoid wasps appear to control this species in Hawaii, and in Florida, limited evidence indicates that an unidentified parasitoid attacks this whitefly in some regions of South Florida. Populations of Bondar's nesting whitefly have increased and spread very quickly since Fall 2011, and their apparent preference for *Ficus* species has led to significant aesthetic damage to hedges in some areas of South Florida. These whiteflies, unlike the ficus whitefly, *Singhiella simplex*, produce copious honeydew and wax, which build up on both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf. Although pupae of whiteflies in this genus are relatively distinctive, adult males are required to make a positive identification to species. (Lee County; E2011-9216; Stephen H. Brown, University of Florida; 11 December 2011.) (Dr. Ian C. Stocks.)

***Tegolophus ringsi*, an eriophyid mite, a new Florida State record.**

This species was described from specimens collected on *Celtis occidentalis* (hackberry) in Ohio. In November 2011, this species was found on the upper leaf surface of *Celtis laevigata* in Glades County, Florida. All eriophyid mites are obligate plant feeders, but many are vagrants that do not damage their

### Sample/Specimen Submissions

#### November

Samples Submitted	528
Specimens Identified	12,098

#### December

Samples Submitted	594
Specimens Identified	13,972

#### Year to Date

Samples Submitted	9,492
Specimens Identified	134,387



***Aphis eugeniae* (an aphid) posterior**  
Photograph courtesy of Ian C. Stocks, [DPI](#)



***Aphis eugeniae* (an aphid) leg**  
Photograph courtesy of Ian C. Stocks, [DPI](#)

plant hosts. *Tegolophus ringsi* in Florida is an upper leaf surface vagrant and is not considered a plant pest. This species is probably widespread on *Celtis* spp. throughout the eastern United States. (Glades County; E2011-8591; Mark R. Terrell; 7 November 2011.) (Dr. W.C. 'Cal' Welbourn.)

#### ***Desmometopa leptometopoides*, a freeloader fly, a Western**

**Hemisphere Record.** This species is native to West Africa. Males are very distinctive, with enlarged, flattened hind tibiae. Flies of this family have been called "freeloader" flies because of the kleptoparasitic behaviors they exhibit. For example, they feed on the prey captured by spiders or other predator insects. This specimen was reared from *Momordica charantia* (balsam pear, bitter melon or papaiilla) at a DPI laboratory. (St. Lucie County; E-2011-7953; Kenneth L. Hibbard; 8 September 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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***Paraleyrodes bondari* (Bondar's nesting whitefly)**

Photograph courtesy of Ian C. Stocks, [DPI](#)



***Desmometopa leptometopoides*, a freeloader fly**

Photograph courtesy of Gary J. Steck, [DPI](#)

Plant Species Name	Plant Common Name	Arthropod Species Name	Arthropod Common Name	County	New Records
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser's fir, southern balsam fir	<i>Lepthyphantes leprosus</i>	sheetweb weaver	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Abies</i> sp.	fir	<i>Adelges piceae</i>	balsam woolly adelgid	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	sweet acacia; aramo; fragrant acacia	<i>Tachardiella mexicana</i>	a lac scale	Lee	HOST
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	<i>Acizzia jamatonica</i>	a mimosa psyllid	Cabell	STATE - West Virginia
<i>Aloe</i> sp.		<i>Coptocheles boharti</i>	a mite	Orange	HOST & COUNTY
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	<i>Liriomyza langei</i>	California pea leafminer	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	<i>Mermessus denticulatus</i>	a sheetweb weaver	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	marlberry	<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>	latania scale	Hendry	HOST
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brussels sprouts	<i>Delia radicum</i>	cabbage root fly	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION



<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	broccoli, cauliflower	<i>Liriomyza langei</i>	California pea leafminer	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Chinese cabbage	<i>Lygus hesperus</i>	a western lygus bug	Suwannee	INTERDICTION INTERCEPTION

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# TRI-OLGY

DACs-P-00124 Volume 50, Number 6, November - December 2011


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[Entomology](#)
[Nematology](#)
[Plant Pathology](#)

## Nematology Section

Compiled by [R.N. Inserra, Ph.D.](#), [J. D. Stanley, M.S.](#), [Jodi Hansen, M.S.](#) and [Janete A. Brito, Ph.D.](#)

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

***Aphelenchoides besseyi* Christie, 1942, the rice white-tip nematode,** was detected in foliar tissues of the flowering ornamental, *Hydrangea microphylla* (bigleaf hydrangea, French hydrangea). (Seminole County; N11-01184; George A. Warden; 1 November 2011.)

Foliar nematodes of the genus *Aphelenchoides* are common parasites of ornamentals in Florida. The rice white-tip nematode, *A. besseyi*, which is a major pest in many rice-producing countries, is frequently detected on ornamentals grown in Florida such as African violet, rubber plant and verbena. Leaf symptoms induced by this nematode include chlorosis, distortion and necrosis scattered in the upper portion of leaf blades. Conditions of elevated humidity and water condensation on the plants favor nematode invasion and penetration of leaf tissues. The consequent damage makes the affected ornamentals unmarketable. Cultural practices such as use of clean stock, reduction of excess moisture on the foliage by avoiding the use of overhead irrigation, good aeration of the plants and rigorous sanitation practices can prevent outbreaks of nematode infestations in nursery operations.

### Collectors submitting five or more samples that were processed for nematological analysis in November - December 2011

Anderson, James L.	111
Brodie, Matthew W.	6
Burgos, Frank A.	133
Edenfield, Carrie S.	101
Hassell, Lisa M.	6
Jones, Cheryl A.	9
Krueger, Scott D.	5
LeBoutillier, Karen W.	83
Ochoa, Ana L.	83

### Sample Submissions

	Nov/ Dec	Year to Date
Morphological Identifications	1,755	12,556
Molecular Identifications	20	606
Total Samples Submitted	1,775	13,162

### Certification and Regulatory Samples

Multistate Certification for National and International Export	1,230	9,200
California Certification	256	2,172
Pre-movement (Citrus Nursery Certification)	68	332
Site or Pit Approval (Citrus Nursery and Other Certifications)	91	235

### Other Samples

Identifications (invertebrate)	6	19
Plant Problems	39	175
Intrastate Survey, Random	65	423
Molecular Identifications*	20	606

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

Qiao, Ping	135
Spriggs, Charles L.	137
Toral, Angelina M.	10
Vasquez, Dagne A.	19



***Aphelenchoides besseyi* (rice white-tip nematode) emerging from leaf tissue of *Hydrangea mycrophylla*.**

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



***Hydrangea mycrophylla* (bigleaf hydrangea, French hydrangea) leaf infected by *Aphelenchoides besseyi*. Note the brown and necrotic leaf tissues induced by the nematode.**

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

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## Plant Pathology Section

Compiled by [David A. Davison](#)

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.

***Burkholderia andropogonis* (a bacterial leaf spot)** was found on *Bougainvillea* sp. (*bougainvillea*) in the landscape of a nursery. This pest can be very serious on some cultivars. (Miami-Dade County; P2011-57720; Haylett Cruz-Escoto; 30 November 2011.)

***Pseudomonas marginalis* (soft rot)** caused browning along the stem and on leaf midveins of *Salvia nemorosa* (woodland sage), a hardy, herbaceous plant, native to Central Europe and Western Asia. This sample was found in a nursery and is a new Host record. (Lake County; P2011-58396; Mary C. Sellers; 12 December 2011.)

***Raffaelea lauricola* (laurel wilt)** was found on *Persea palustris* (swamp bay), a native tree in the Laurel family, closely related to the red bay, *Persea borbonia*. As the common name suggests, it grows in wet areas. This sample represents a new County record for the disease. (Hamilton County; P2011-57511; Jeffery M. Eickwort; 22 November 2011.)

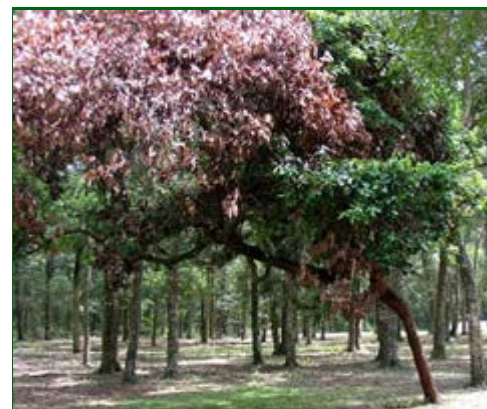
### Plant Pathology Sample Report

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.

Plant Species	Plant Common Name	Causal Agent	Disease Name	Location	County	Log #	Collector	Date	New Records
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	tung oil tree; China wood oil tree	<i>Pseudocercospora aleuritis</i>	leaf spot	nursery	Suwannee	58793	W. Wayne Bailey	12/7/11	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	bougainvillea	<i>Burkholderia andropogonis</i>	bacterial leaf spot	nursery	Miami-Dade	57720	Haylett Cruz-Escoto	11/30/11	
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese box; littleleaf	<i>Volutella buxi</i>	stem blight	nursery	Gadsden	58364	Michael A. Bentley	12/9/11	

### Sample Submissions

	Nov/ Dec	Year to Date
Pathology	389	3,300
Bee	2	30
Soil	4	47
Citrus canker	722	2,643
Citrus greening	1,780	8,966
Scab-like disease of Citrus	18	251
Miscellaneous	18	81
Total Samples Submitted	2,933	15,318



***Raffaelea lauricola* (laurel wilt) symptoms**  
Photograph courtesy of Albert E. Mayfield, USDA Forest Service

	boxwood								
<i>Canna</i> sp.	canna	<i>Puccinia cannac</i>	rust	discount store	Hillsborough	59033	Travis J. Streeter	12/6/11	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	navel orange	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	Asiatic citrus canker	citrus producer	Pasco	56939	company employees	11/16/11	County
<i>Ixora</i> sp.	ixora	<i>Pseudocercospora ixoricola</i>	leaf spot	dooryard	Palm Beach	58119	J. Mikaela Anderson	11/22/11	
<i>Mentzelia floridana</i>	poorman's patch	<i>Uredo</i> sp.	rust	roadside	Glades	57024	Mark R. Terrell	11/17/11	
<i>Mentzelia floridana</i>	poorman's patch	<i>Cercospora</i> sp.	leaf spot	roadside	Glades	57024	Mark R. Terrell	11/17/11	
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i>	laurel wilt	natural area	Hamilton	57511	Jeffery M. Eickwort, FFS	11/22/11	County
<i>Salix</i> sp.	willow	<i>Valsa sordida</i>	Valsa canker	dooryard	Manatee	58276	James E. Anderson, Leo M. Sansoucy, Amber L. Roux	11/29/11	
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	woodland sage	<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i>	soft rot	nursery	Lake	58396	Mary C. Sellers	12/12/11	Host
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	fortune meadowsweet	<i>Phloeosporrella ariaefoliae</i>	leaf spot	nursery	Alachua	56900	Cheryl A. Jones	11/14/11	
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> var. <i>awabuki</i>	chindo viburnum	<i>Plasmopara viburni</i>	downy mildew	dooryard	Miami-Dade	59073	Juan Garcia Lopez	12/27/11	

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