State of Florida

Department of Agriculture

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

S.R.A., B.P.Q.

Issued September 1933

United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS 1932

These announcements are issued quarterly and constitute a permanent record of the work of the Bureau in the enforcement of the plant quarantine act of 1912 and certain related acts, including the text of quarantines and regulations thereunder, and the more important circulars and decisions explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations

WITH LIST OF PLANT PESTS INTERCEPTED WITH IMPORTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES
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United States Department of Agriculture

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH, 1932

CONTENTS

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 43)

REVISION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The revision which follows extends the area regulated on account of the 2-generation strain of the corn borer to certain parts of the New England States which had not previously been under restriction on account of this insect, and to several counties of eastern New York and a considerable por-

tion of New Jersey. The 1-generation regulated area is reduced, accordingly, in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, but is extended somewhat to additional areas in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In Ohio the extension covers the remainder of the State not heretofore under restriction. These changes in the boundaries of the regulated areas are based on findings during the scouting season of the past summer.

Another change of interest to shippers involves a modification of regulation 5 [section B (3)] under which young chrysanthemum, aster, and dahlia plants which do not bear any part of the stalk of the previous season are exempt from the certification requirements from January 1 to April 30, inclusive.

SUMMARY

ONE-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

The 1-generation regulated area covers the entire States of Michigan and Ohio and parts of the States of Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, as shown in regulation 3.

These regulations have the effect of entirely prohibiting the interstate movement of ears of corn or cornstalks originating in the 1-generation area to outside points (except to the 2-generation area), and no permits are issued authorizing such movement. Permits are required for the interstate shipment of sorghums and Sudan grass to nonregulated territory. Permits may also be issued for the reshipment from the 1-generation regulated area to outside points of ear corn which was grown outside the regulated areas.

Shelled corn is exempt from the requirements, and through shipments of the other products named from the 1-generation to the 2-generation area are unrestricted except as to certain highway movement provided for in regulation 6 (*e*).

For detailed restrictions and additional exemptions, see regulation 5; for conditions of certification, see regulation 6; for marking requirements and other information, see regulations 7 to 11, inclusive.

TWO-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

The 2-generation regulated area includes the entire States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont and parts of the States of Maine, New York, and New Jersey, as shown in regulation 3.

The regulations have the effect of entirely prohibiting the interstate movement to outside points of ears of corn or cornstalks originating in the 2-generation regulated area and no permits are issued authorizing such movement. Permits are required for the interstate shipment to outside points of the other restricted articles, namely, sorghums, Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, or gladiolus; Lima beans in the pod, green shelled beans in the pod, beets with tops, or rhubarb. Permits may also be issued for the reshipment to outside points of ear corn which was grown outside the regulated areas.

Shelled corn is exempt from the requirements throughout the year; young chrysanthemum, aster, and dahlia plants, which do not bear any part of the stalk of the previous season, are exempt from January 1 to April 30, inclusive; beans, beets, and rhubarb are exempt from January 1 to May 31, inclusive; and green corn on the cob is exempt from January 1 to June 14, inclusive.

Shipments from the 2-generation to the 1-generation area are under the same restrictions as shipments from the 2-generation area to other outside points.

For detailed restrictions and exemptions, see regulation 5; for conditions of certification, see regulation 6; for marking requirements and other information, see regulations 7 to 11, inclusive.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after January 1, 1928. Amends and supersedes Quarantine No. 43, fifth revision, as amended)

I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Vir-

ginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, to prevent the spread of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, effective on and after January 1, 1928. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, corn [1] and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of December, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

(Approved February 2, 1932; effective February 5, 1932)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Corn borer.*—The insect know as the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.).

(*b*) *Quarantined area.*—Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the corn borer exists therein.

(*c*) *One-generation regulated area.*—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated to prevent the spread of the 1-generation strain of the European corn borer therefrom.

(*d*) *Two-generation regulated area.*—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated to prevent the spread of the 2-generation strain of the European corn borer therefrom.

(*e*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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[1] Important: Shippers should note from regulation 5 that restrictions on the movement of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass apply throughout the regulated areas, but that certification of the other products named in the notice of quarantine is required only when they are to be moved from the regulated areas of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (southern section), Rhode Island, and Vermont. Note also from the same regulation that no restrictions are now placed on certain of the products named.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of the plants and plant products enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such products originating in or moving from the areas in such States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, districts, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits. Such regulated areas shall consist of the 1-generation regulated area and the 2-generation regulated area, respectively, as follows:

ONE-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

Indiana.—Counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Elkhart, Fayette, Fulton, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Lagrange, La Porte, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Noble, Porter, Randolph, Rush, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Tipton, Union, Wabash, Wayne, Wells, and Whitley; townships of Burlington, Carrollton, Democrat, Jackson, Monroe, and Washington, in Carroll County; townships of Adams, Bethlehem, Boone, Clay, Clinton, Deer Creek, Eel, Harrison, Jackson, Miami, Noble, Tipton, and Washington, in Cass County; townships of Center, Forest, Johnson, Michigan, Owen, Union, and Warren, in Clinton County; township of Adams, in Decatur County; townships of Bath, Blooming Grove, Brookville, Fairfield, Laurel, Posey, and Springfield, in Franklin County; township of Eagle Creek, in Lake County; townships of Franklin, Harrison, Monroe, Rich Grove, Tippecanoe, and Van Buren, in Pulaski County; townships of Addison, Brandywine, Hanover, Liberty, Marion, Moral, Union, and Van Buren, in Shelby County.

Michigan.—The entire State.

New York (northern section).—Counties of Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

Ohio.—The entire State.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; townships of Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmell, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in Bedford County; township of Durham and borough of Riegelsville in Bucks County; townships of Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Spring Hill, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, Washington, and Wharton, in Fayette County; townships of Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter. Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West, and Wood, in Huntingdon County; townships of Beale, Delaware, Fayette, Fermanagh, Greenwood, Milford, Monroe, Spruce Hill, Susquehanna, Turbett, and Walker, in Juniata County; townships of Hanover, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Saucon, Washington, and Whitehall, the city of Allentown, and the borough of Emaus, in Lehigh County; townships of Butler, Delano, East Union, Kline, Mahanoy, North Union, Rush, Ryan, Union, and West Mahanoy, in Schuylkill County; townships of Allegheny, Black, Brothers-

valley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in Somerset county.

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Ohio, Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel, and Wood; districts of Grant, Ravenswood, and Union, in Jackson County; districts of Fairmont and Paw Paw, in Marion County; district of Lyon, in Preston County; district of Grant, in Ritchie County.

TWO-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Maine.—Counties of Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and York; towns of Durham, Greene, Leeds, Lisbon, Mechanic Falls, Minot, Poland, Wales, and Webster, and the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, in Androscoggin County; town of Gouldsboro, Plantation 7, town of Sullivan, Plantation 9, town of Franklin, Plantation 8, city of Ellsworth, and towns of Dedham and Bucksport, in Hancock County, and all territory south of said towns, plantations, and city in said county; towns of Augusta, Chelsea, China, Farmingdale, Gardiner, Hallowell, Litchfield, Manchester, Monmouth, Pittston, Randolph, Wayne, West Gardiner, Windsor, and Winthrop, in Kennebec County; towns of Brownfield, Denmark, Fryeburg, Hiram, Porter, and Waterford, in Oxford County; towns of Hampden, Holden, Orono, Orrington, and Veazie, and the cities of Bangor and Brewer, in Penobscot County; towns of Belmont, Frankfort, Islesboro, Liberty, Lincolnville, Montville, Morrill, Northport, Palermo, Prospect, Searsmont, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Swanville, Waldo, and Winterport, and the city of Belfast, in Waldo County; towns of Cherryfield, Harrington, Milbridge, and Steuben, in Washington County.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire—The entire State.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Cape May, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; townships of Bass River, New Hanover, Pemberton, Shamong, Southampton, Tabernacle, Washington, and Woodland, in Burlington County; townships of Berlin, Waterford, and Winslow, and the borough of Berlin, in Camden County; townships of Franklin and Monroe, and the borough of Newfield, in Gloucester County.

New York (southern section).—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—The entire State.

Regulation 4. Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Control of Movement of Restricted Plants and Plant Products

SECTION A. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT FROM 1–GENERATION REGULATED AREA

(1) No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 1–generation regulated area to any point outside thereof unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof.

(2) No corn on the cob or ears of corn originating within the 1–generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to any point outside thereof, except that such ear corn may be moved without restriction from the 1–generation to the 2–generation area where such

areas are contiguous, or where such movement is on a through bill of lading. No corn on the cob originating outside the regulated areas and moved to the 1–generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to any point outside thereof (except into the 2–generation area where such areas are contiguous or where such movement is on a through bill of lading) unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement from the 1–generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof, at any time of the year, of shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, Sudan grass seed, celery, beans, beets, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, nor cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia.

SECTION B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT FROM 2–GENERATION REGULATED AREA

(1) No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (5) hereof.

(2) No corn on the cob or ears of corn originating within either the 1-generation or the 2-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation area to any point outside thereof. No corn on the cob originating outside the regulated areas and moved to the 2-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed on the movement of green corn on the cob from the 2-generation area during the period from January 1 to June 14, inclusive, and no permit will be required for such movement during that period.

(3) No cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, or gladiolus shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. No restrictions are, however, placed by these regulations on the interstate movement during the period from January 1 to April 30, inclusive, of young chrysanthemum, aster, or dahlia plants which do not bear any part of the stalk of the previous season, nor on the interstate movement at any time of year of gladiolus corms or dahlia tubers without stems and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement.

(4) No Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans [2] in the pod, beets with tops, or rhubarb, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to any point outside thereof during the period from June 1 to December 31, inclusive, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such articles during the period from January 1 to May 31, inclusive, and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement during that period.

(5) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement from the 2-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof, at any time of the year, of shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, Sudan grass seed, string or wax beans, oat or rye straw, celery, or the cut flowers or entire plants of cosmos, zinnia, or hollyhock.

SECTION C. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated either between points within the same regulated area or

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[2] This term includes varieties variously known as Cranberry or Horticultural shell beans, but does not include dry beans, shelled Lima or other beans, or string or wax beans.

from the 1-generation regulated area to the 2-generation regulated area: *Provided*, That if such articles pass through any nonregulated area, such movement must be either under permit or on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 6. Conditions Governing the Issuance of Certificates and Permits

(*a*) *Applications; assembling articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected and so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

(*b*) *Individual packages or car lots.*—Certificates of inspection authorizing the interstate movement of individual packages or car lots of restricted articles may be issued under either of the following conditions: (1) When the articles to be so moved have actually been inspected and found free from infestation; (2) when the articles have been disinfected or treated under the supervision of an inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation.

(*c*) *Uninfested premises.*—Certificates of inspection good for a period of 30 days from the date of inspection, authorizing the interstate movement of the articles enumerated, may be issued when the articles to be so moved have been grown on individual premises or in districts within a regulated area which have been determined by an inspector to be free from corn-borer infestation and to be maintained in such a condition of freedom from weeds and other extraneous vegetation as to prevent possibility of the appearance of the corn borer through such agencies.

(*d*) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—Articles of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations which originate outside the regulated areas may be shipped interstate from points within the regulated areas to points outside such areas under certificate or permit. Certificates or permits will be issued only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the corn borer, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the regulated areas such plants and plant products originating outside such areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate or permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*e*) *Highway movement through nonregulated areas.*—Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle between points within the same regulated area or from the 1-generation regulated area to the 2-generation regulated area when such movement is through a nonregulated area, on condition that such vehicle shall have seals affixed by the inspector at the point of origin, which seals shall remain intact until examined by an inspector at destination.

Regulation 7. Marking Requirements

(*a*) Every car, box, bale, or other container of articles for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear attached to the outside thereof the proper certificate or permit issued in compliance with regulation 6 hereof.

(*b*) The certificates or permits in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Regulation 8. Thorough Cleaning Required of Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the regulated areas plant products covered by these regulations or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

Regulation 9. Inspection in Transit

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles, the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

Regulation 10. Cancellation of Certificates and permits

Certificates and permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Regulation 11. Shipments By the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after February 5, 1932, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated January 19, 1931, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of February, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture,

Arthur M. Hyde,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[seal.]

[These revised regulations were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

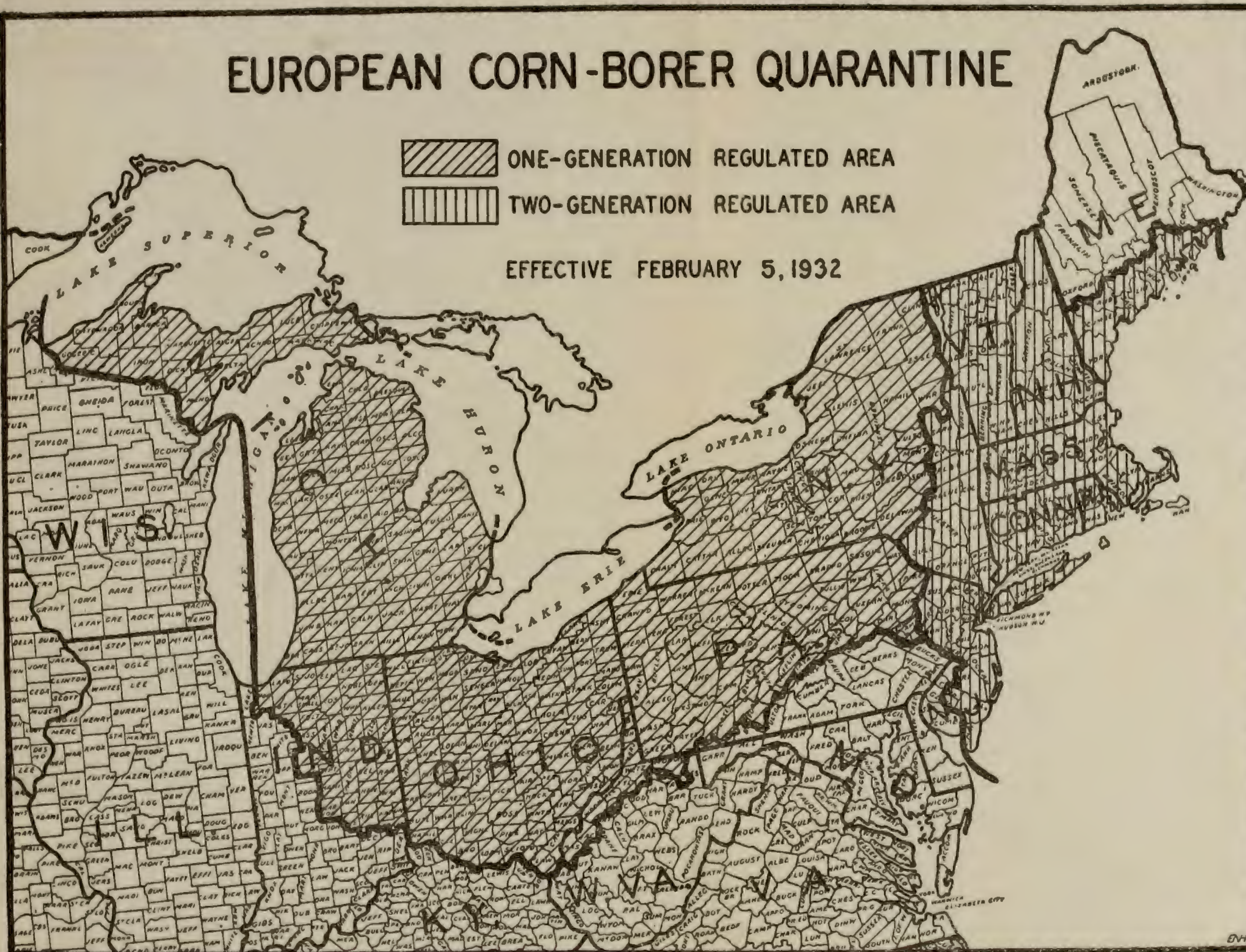
United States Department of Agriculture,
Plant Quarantine and Control Administration,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) on account of the European corn borer, effective February 5, 1932. The revision modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and transfers the entire State of Vermont and parts of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York from the 1-generation regulated area to the 2-generation regulated area. It also modifies restrictions on the shipment of chrysanthemum, aster, and dahlia plants from the regulated areas to outside points.

Copies of said quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Arthur M. Hyde,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Courant, Hartford, Conn., February 8, 1932; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., February 8, 1932; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., February 8, 1932; Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., February 9, 1932; Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., February 9, 1932; Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., February 9, 1932; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., February 8, 1932; New York Times, New York, N. Y., February 9, 1932; Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, February 11, 1932; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., February 8, 1932; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., February 8, 1932; Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., February 9, 1932; The News, Wheeling, W. Va., February 9, 1932.]



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P. Q. C. A.—328.

FREEZING TREATMENT OF GREEN CORN ON THE COB AS A CONDITION OF CERTIFICATION UNDER THE EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

[Authorized under regulation 6, paragraph (*b*), Quarantine 43]

(Issued February 3, 1932; effective February 5, 1932)

The revision of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, effective February 5, 1932, provides under regulation 6, paragraph (*b*), that articles may be certified for movement from the regulated area "when the articles have been disinfected or treated under the supervision of an inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation."

The evidence is apparently conclusive that all stages of the European corn borer which may be present in sweet corn in the milk or dough stage of maturity can be killed by freezing the corn and holding it at certain low temperatures. The following method of sterilization is therefore authorized as one of the conditions under which certificates may be granted for the interstate movement of green corn on the cob in that stage:

Subject the corn to freezing temperatures and, after it is frozen, cool it until it is at or below a temperature of 0° F.; hold it at or below that temperature for a period of eight days from the time all the corn in each part of the package reaches that temperature. If at any time during the holding period any of the corn is found to be above a temperature of 0°, the corn in that container or lot will not be certified as having been sterilized until such specified low temperature has been reached and maintained for a period of at least eight consecutive days.

No method of freezing or cooling the corn to the required temperature is prescribed, nor is the department or its employees responsible in any way for any injury to the corn which may occur in applying this process. It is suggested that the corn be treated in small containers of not over a bushel capacity which can be handled easily and which will be accessible to the inspectors in determining the temperature of the product.

This treatment is not applicable to seed corn that is mature or has passed through the dough stage, as from the evidence at hand it is not certain that all stages of European corn-borer larvæ in such mature corn would be killed by this treatment. If, in the judgment of the inspector, corn has reached such state of maturity, certificates authorizing the interstate movement of such corn on the basis of a freezing treatment will not be issued.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Administration.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REMOVING THE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that a public conference will be held by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 24, 1932, at which consideration will be given to the advisability of revoking Notice of Quarantine No. 43, as revised, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

The purpose of this quarantine has been to retard the spread of the European corn borer and prevent the establishment of new centers of infestation. Meanwhile investigation of methods of control, the dissemination of information as to such methods, the introduction of parasites, and the development of resistant varieties have been under way. It is desired at this conference to consider (1) whether these investigations and other activities have reached such a stage that the Federal quarantine restricting the interstate movement of corn and other products should now be removed; (2) whether the continued spread of the European corn borer by flight and other means has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further effort by the Federal Government in attempting to retard distribution of the pest in interstate commerce; and (3) whether the States which have not yet been reached

by infestation are able to provide under State authority, more advantageously and economically than can be done through Federal action, the necessary protection against the establishment of new centers of infestation carried by commercial and private shipments of infested products.

Any person interested in the possible revocation of this quarantine may appear at this public conference and be heard either in person or by attorney.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REMOVING THE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE

FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that a public conference will be held by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 25, 1932, at which consideration will be given to the advisability of revoking Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

The purpose of this quarantine has been to retard the spread of the Japanese beetle and prevent the establishment of new centers of infestation. Meanwhile investigation of methods of control, the dissemination of information as to such methods, and the introduction of parasites have been under way. It is desired at this conference to consider (1) whether these investigations and other activities have reached such a stage that the Federal quarantine restricting the interstate movement of farm products, nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure on account of the Japanese beetle, should now be removed; (2) whether the continued spread of the Japanese beetle by flight and other means has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further large expenditures by the Federal Government in attempting to retard distribution of the pest in interstate commerce; (3) whether the advantages of maintaining the Federal quarantine restrictions justify the costs of administration and the expense to shippers of complying with the regulations; and (4) whether the States which have not yet been reached by infestation are able to provide under State authority, more advantageously and economically than can be done through Federal action, the necessary protection against the establishment of new centers of infestation carried by commercial and private shipments of infested products.

Any person interested in the possible revocation of this quarantine may appear at this public conference and be heard either in person or by attorney.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1932.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 48, United States Department of Agriculture) effective January 1, 1932.

The principal changes are set forth in the introductory note. Please read the introductory note, as well as the remainder of the quarantine order, and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

MODIFICATION OF MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The amendment which follows modifies regulation 6 of the Mexican fruit-worm quarantine by requiring sterilization as a condition of interstate movement of host fruits into certain Southern and Western States.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

(Approved March 3, 1932; effective March 5, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that paragraph (*c*) of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruit worm, which were promulgated August 10, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 6 (IN PART). CONTROL OF INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND OTHER ARTICLES

(*c*) Host fruits (except when manufactured or processed as provided in paragraph (*b*) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector: *Provided*, That permits will not be issued for movement from the regulated area directly or indirectly to the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, or Washington unless such fruits have been sterilized in manner and by method prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture: *And provided*, That waybills of all cars containing host fruits not authorized movement into the Southern and Western States named in this paragraph and consigned to diversion points in such States shall bear a notation reading as follows: "This car must be diverted to destinations in States north or east of and including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana."

This amendment shall be effective on and after March 5, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of March, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing amendment was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, effective March 5, 1932. This amendment requires sterilization of host fruits consigned directly or indirectly to certain Southern and Western States. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., March 7, 1932.]

P. Q. C. A.—329.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Sterilization of Grapefruit and Oranges by Heat Under the Mexican Fruit-Worm Quarantine

(Approved March 3, 1932; effective March 5, 1932)

The revised Mexican fruit-worm quarantine regulations, effective March 5, 1932, in paragraph (*c*) of regulation 6, make certain sterilization requirements necessary with respect to the interstate shipment of host fruits which have been produced in the regulated area and which are to be shipped to certain Southern and Western States.

Under the provisions of that regulation, the following method of sterilizing grapefruit and oranges by heat is authorized:

> Heating the fruit to a temperature of 110° F. or above (not to exceed 112°) in the approximate center of the fruit and holding the temperature of 110° or above (not to exceed 112°) for a period of eight hours.

No specifications as to the exact methods and equipment for obtaining these conditions are prescribed. Available information clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures can not be reached without injury to the fruit. To prevent such injury it is necessary to maintain a very high humidity throughout the period of treatment. In the tests where successful performance was obtained, live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a way as to secure as nearly as possible a uniform distribution of steam-heated air so directed as not to discharge directly on the fruit. The air temperature ranged from 110° to 112° F. and the air was very moist. The fruit was held in field boxes stacked four boxes high and without special means of separating the boxes in each stack. The experiments indicate that the fruit should be sterilized after coloring, if this is necessary, and before packing for shipment, and then cooled down to a temperature around 45° as soon as possible after sterilizing. Wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, should not be applied to this fruit either before or after sterilization.

Such treatment is authorized in sterilization plants in the regulated area approved by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The administration will approve only those plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the fruit. Such sterilization will be done under the supervision of representatives of the administration. These inspectors should at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization. They will supervise the movement of the fruit from the car to and from the sterilizing rooms.

Sterilization is not being considered as a means of authorizing movement of infested fruit. All infested fruit will be promptly destroyed. The requirement of sterilization, therefore, applies to areas believed to be entirely free from the pest with the object of eliminating any residual risk, even after intensive inspection.

While the results of the experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to fruit. In authorizing the movement of fruit sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it is to be understood that the department does not assume responsibility for fruit injury.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

[These administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

P. Q. C. A.—330.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Sterilization of Grapefruit and Oranges by Refrigeration Authorized

(Approved March 3, 1932; effective March 5, 1932)

The revised Mexican fruit-worm quarantine regulations, effective March 5, 1932, in paragraph (*c*) of regulation 6, make certain sterilization requirements necessary with respect to interstate shipment of host fruits which have been produced in the regulated area and which are to be shipped to certain Southern and Western States. Under the provisions of that regulation, the following method of sterilizing grapefruit and oranges by refrigeration is hereby authorized:

Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 30° to 31° F. and holding the fruit at that temperature for 15 days.

Such treatment is authorized in cold-storage plants approved by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and located either in Texas or in Northern and Western States not included in the Southern and Western States to which shipments of unsterilized fruit are prohibited.

Fruit to be treated at localities outside the regulated area must be graded, packed in standard commercial containers, and shipped under special permits issued by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Such permits will authorize movement only under ice in refrigerator cars and to designated cold storages.

To provide necessary safeguards for movement to and handling at approved cold storages, those concerns designated to sterilize fruit are required to file an application and complete a written agreement with the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The administration will approve only those plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the fruit.

Sterilization will be done under the supervision of representatives of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. These inspectors should at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization. They will supervise the movement of the fruit from the car to and from the sterilizing rooms.

No fruit which has been sent to designated storages for sterilization will be permitted to leave such cold storages except under permit issued by the inspector detailed to the plant concerned, and the issuance of such permits will be conditioned upon the sterilization of the fruit to the satisfaction of the inspector in manner and method authorized above.

Railroads are authorized to move fruit, under permits for such movement issued to the shipper, from any part of the regulated area to designated cold storages under the usual storage-in-transit provisions of the railroad tariffs, but shall not transport such fruit from the said plants until a permit has been issued as provided in the foregoing paragraphs.

In authorizing the movement of fruit sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to the fruit. It is understood that the department does not assume responsibility for fruit injury.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

[These administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

P. Q. C. A.—331.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

TERMINATION OF SHIPPING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT

[Issued under regulation 5, section A, Federal Quarantine No. 64]

(Approved March 19, 1932; effective March 25, 1932)

Under the Mexican fruit-worm quarantine regulations, it is ordered that the shipping season for citrus fruit from the counties of Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo in Texas will terminate at the close of March 25. The host-free period required by the Department of Agriculture will, for the year 1932, begin on the morning of March 26.

This order modifies Administrative Instructions P. Q. C. A.—326, issued on October 28, 1931. It becomes necessary owing to recent discoveries of infestations of the Mexican fruit worm within the regulated area. Immediate eradication and clean-up measures are already under way and new sterilization requirements have recently been issued. Citrus fruit will continue to be shipped from the regulated area until the date named, and permits will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under conditions which it is believed will prevent any risk of spread of the insect. The issuance of such permits will, however, cease for the season on the date named, except for fruit which has been removed from the trees prior to that time and is held in cold storage.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (NO. 62)

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM THE CERTIFICATION OF NARCISSUS BULBS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that a public conference will be held by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on March 28, 1932, at which consideration will be given to the withdrawal of the United States Department of Agriculture from the certification of narcissus bulbs for interstate movement and to the revocation of Federal plant quarantine No. 62.

Such proposed discontinuance of the Federal quarantine would transfer to the State nursery inspection organizations the full responsibility for the inspection of domestic grown narcissus, and this work would thereafter presumably be carried out in the same manner as that in which the States handle the inspection of other types of nursery stock, perennial plants, and such bulbs, corms, and roots as gladiolus corms and dahlia roots.

Any person interested in the proposed discontinuance of this quarantine may appear at this public conference and be heard either in person or by attorney.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

P. Q. C. A.—332.

NARCISSUS INSPECTION RECORDS FOR 1931

MARCH 22, 1932.

Table 1 gives a record of the narcissus plantings inspected under the Federal quarantine for the prevention of spread of bulb pests. The figures given are those reported to the administration by the nursery inspectors of the various States who act as collaborators of the administration in making such inspections.

TABLE 1.—*Inspection of narcissus and number of bulbs certified and treated, 1931 crop*

	Plantings inspected		Bulbs inspected		Bulbs certified as uninfested		Bulbs treated and certified	
	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils
Alabama [1]								
Arkansas	1	4	23,000	69,675	23,000	69,675		
California [2]	182	173	48,405,754	7,248,452	29,841,950	1,504,837	1,548,250	2,699,600
Connecticut		1		43,000		43,000		
District of Columbia		5		384				384
Florida	217	5	129,635,000	78,000	123,721,000	78,000	5,834,000	
Georgia	17	24	198,750	1,340,000	197,750	978,700		32,300
Illinois		5		[3] 3,278,300		3,066,600		[3] 211,700
Indiana		6		240,000		80,000		
Kansas		6		235,850		235,850		
Kentucky		4		60,000		56,500		
Louisiana [4]	174		145,837	(4)	145,837	(4)		
Maryland	1	3	54,250	1,907,415	54,250	1,760,837		109,278
Michigan		28		4,425,477		1,135,010		2,702,50

[1] No report received from Alabama.

[2] Reports from the following California counties have not been received: Del Norte, Riverside, San Mateo, and Ventura. In these counties in 1930 about 224,600 narcissus bulbs of the polyanthus types and 381,600 of the daffodil types were inspected. The California figures are in part corrected from the mimeographed edition of this circular.

[3] In addition to the reinspection in Illinois of 70,000 bulbs from another State and the treatment of 30,000 of them for greater and lesser bulb flies.

[4] The Louisiana reports do not distinguish between the polyanthus and the daffodil types; in this table they are all listed as polyanthus for that State.

TABLE 1.—*Inspection of narcissus and number of bulbs certified and treated, 1931 crop*—Continued

	Plantings inspected		Bulbs inspected		Bulbs certified as uninfested		Bulbs treated and certified	
	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils	Polyanthus	Daffodils
Minnesota		1		44,000		44,000		
Mississippi	16	18	215,484	115,913	215,484	115,913		
Missouri		7		1,162,500		277,500		885,000
New Jersey	1	7	250	1,189,925		416,225	250	773,200
New York	2	22	16,750	14,292,692		282,796	16,750	5,338,756
North Carolina	8	24	722,300	3,724,800	22,700	282,400	699,600	1,483,500
Ohio		19		824,525		29,225		
Oregon	94	320	957,936	16,168,773	77,278	4,496,860	850,598	10,804,354
Pennsylvania		3		862,500		27,500		835,000
Rhode Island		1		1,700,000		1,700,000		
South Carolina	6	2	44,113,900	3,600	44,113,900	3,600		
Tennessee	1	4	500	1,378,100	500	410,100		18,000
Texas	7	7	2,907,900	9,617,760	2,907,900	9,617,760		
Virginia	3	32	21,074	18,715,000	21,074	1,502,209		[1] 327,155
Washington	54	133	1,558,840	55,045,528			339,042	31,054,760
Wisconsin	1	2	2,000	1,514,000	2,000	14,000		
Total	785	866	228,979,525	145,286,169	[1]201,344,623	28,229,097	9,288,490	[1] 57,275,487

[1] Corrected from the mimeographed edition of this circular.

Similar tables have been issued in previous years, that for 1930 being given on pages 70 and 71 of No. 107 of the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the administration.

The total number of narcissus bulbs of all types reported as inspected in 1931 amounted to 374,265,694. About 60 per cent of these are Paper Whites and other polyanthus varieties and about 40 per cent are of the daffodil types. Growers estimate that from 20 to 30 per cent of the total number inspected is available for interstate movement during any one year.

Infestations with eelworms (*Tylenchus dipsaci* or *Aphelenchus subtenuis*) were reported in 1931 as to one or more plantings in California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington. and Wisconsin. In addition to the records for the year 1931, eelworms had previously been reported on properties in Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah. Some of these properties have not since been reported as inspected, and infestation may possibly still be persisting in them.

Greater bulb flies (*Merodon equestris*) were reported in California, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington. They have also been found in previous years in Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

Lesser bulb flies (*Eumerus* spp.) were reported from California, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington. They have also been reported in previous years in narcissus plantings in Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PHONY PEACH-DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 67)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1932.

POSTMASTER: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of revised Quarantine Order No. 67 on account of the phony peach disease, effective November 30, 1931.

It will be noted that under regulation 5 no peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots of any kind, or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots shall be moved or allowed to be moved from the regulated areas to any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of peach or nectarine fruit, fruit pits, cuttings, scions, or other parts of peach or nectarine trees without roots.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing any of the prohibited trees, roots, or shrubs may not be accepted for mailing from any point in the area quarantined by the order unless the articles are accompanied with the required certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment authorizes the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from certain lightly infested sections of the pink-bollworm regulated areas, on condition that the seed is heated to 145° F. for one hour under Federal supervision. Evidence indicates the elimination of risk of infestation under such conditions. While, in the department's tests, seed withstood 150° without injury to germination, the department and its employees can not assume responsibility for any injury which might result.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved January 19, 1932; effective February 1, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 191[illegible] (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that subsection (5) of regulation 5 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated December 26, 1929, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 5. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER ARTICLES

SECTION B (IN PART). MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PRODUCTS AND OTHER RESTRICTED ARTICLES

(5) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such permits may be issued under the conditions specified in any one of the following three paragraphs:

(*a*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(*b*) Upon determination by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that reasonable necessity exists for such action, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to crush cottonseed originating in said areas, upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of said administration eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Such authorized mills shall be operated in manner and by method satisfactory to and under the supervision of the administration. In case of such authorization, permits may be issued for the interstate movement from the

regulated areas or portions thereof to such authorized mills for crushing of cottonseed which has been sterilized in a cottonseed-heating machine approved by and operated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(*c*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in areas in which pink bollworm infestation is so light that the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration authorizes the omission of fumigation of the cotton lint produced therein, on condition that such seed shall be heated to a temperature of not less than 145° F. and held at such temperature for at least one hour; that the maintenance of such temperature shall be witnessed by an inspector; and that cottonseed so treated shall be immediately placed in sacks or other approved containers and shipped, or shall be segregated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of January, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[This amendment was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 3 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on account of the pink bollworm, effective February 1, 1932. This amendment authorizes the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from certain lightly infested sections of the pink-bollworm regulated areas, on condition that the seed is heated to 145° F. for one hour under Federal supervision. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., March 23, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 30, 1932; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., February 2, 1932.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1932.

POSTMASTER: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of the revised regulations of Quarantine Order No. 53 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the satin moth, effective December 1, 1931, extending the quarantined areas in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

In addition to extending the regulated area, the effect of the revision is to prohibit the interstate movement of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof capable of propagation, from this additional territory to outside points. The revision also provides for the shipment from the regulated area under certain conditions of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof capable of propagation, when these have originated outside of the regulated area.

Inviting attention to paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, you are requested to see that the provisions of the quarantine order are strictly enforced at your office.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EITHER REVOKING THE DOMESTIC WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE OR OF REVISING THE REGULATIONS TO DESIGNATE THE STATES OF DELAWARE, IOWA, MARYLAND, OHIO, VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AS INFECTED WITH THAT DISEASE

FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the white-pine blister rust, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin, has recently been discovered in the States of Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia. It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability either (1) of modifying or revoking the Federal domestic quarantine (No. 63) on account of this disease or (2) of extending to the States named the restrictions which apply to movement from infected States, and of restricting accordingly the interstate movement of 5-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants from the said States. Consideration will also be given to the advisability of extending such restrictions to the State of Delaware and to the District of Columbia which are surrounded by infected States. Other modifications of the regulations will be given consideration at the same hearing.

The purpose of this quarantine has been to retard the interstate spread of the white-pine blister rust during the investigation of methods of control and the dissemination of information as to such methods, to protect blister-rust control areas from the replanting of currant and gooseberry bushes, to prevent the establishment of new centers of infection with commercial shipments of infected nursery stock, and to encourage the development of sources of 5-leaved pine nursery stock free from blister-rust infection. It is desired at this conference to consider (1) whether the investigations and other activities have reached such a stage that the Federal quarantine restricting the interstate movement of 5-leaved pine trees and currant and gooseberry plants can now be removed, (2) whether the continued spore spread by wind carriage and other natural means has been so extensive that further expenditure of funds by the Federal Government for administration and by shippers for compliance with the regulations is justified, and (3) whether the State plant quarantine organizations of uninfected States and of States having legally established blister-rust control areas can hereafter satisfactorily provide any needed protection under State authority.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 26, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed discontinuance of the quarantine or in the possible extension or modification of the regulations may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN ARKANSAS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 27, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of Arkansas are informed that the list of plants and plant products now subject to terminal inspection in Arkansas has been extended to include: "Sweetpotato, onion, tomato, and cabbage, and other cruciferous plants, but excluding other herbaceous plants of all kinds, as well as seeds, bulbs, and roots."

However, parcels of nursery stock (woody plants) originating within the State, which have an Arkansas permit or certificate attached, should NOT be sent for terminal inspection, nor should parcels of sweetpotato plants, onion, tomato, cabbage, and other cruciferous plants *originating outside of* the State be sent for terminal inspection *if an Arkansas permit is attached*, nor should parcels of sweetpotato plants *originating within the State* be sent for terminal inspection, even though *no* permit or certificate is attached.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN MISSISSIPPI

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington D. C., March 5, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of Mississippi are informed that the list of plants and plant products now subject to terminal inspection in Mississippi has been curtailed to include the following:

Sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, and cuttings; morning-glory vines and roots: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to any of the above plants, roots, or tubers, the shipments of which originate within the State of Mississippi, and are addressed to places within that State when accompanied with a certificate of inspection issued by the State Plant Board of Mississippi.

All postmasters in the State of Mississippi will please take prompt steps to see that the above instructions are immediately put into effect at their offices.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PLANT-QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF CUBA

P. Q. C. A.—283, revised. JANUARY 15, 1932.

The following summary of the plant-quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Cuba has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to that country.

This summary, which is a revision of that published July 1, 1930, was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, from his translations of the original texts as compiled by J. L. Vega and by Ernesto Sánchez Estrada, chief, office of plant health, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor (seccion de sanidad vegetal, Secretaria de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo), in the publication: Disposiciones vigentes sobre el Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal, 1931. The summary was then reviewed by Ernesto Sánchez Estrada.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the quarantine decrees and resolutions, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Administration.

BASIC LAW

[Organic law of the executive power (ley organica del poder ejecutivo)]

(Effective January 11, 1909)

CONCISE SUMMARY

Importation prohibited

Citrus plants from all sources. (Decree No. 1133, November 23, 1914.)
Sugar cane, except by Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes. (Resolution of July 16, 1919.)

Oranges, fruits, or plant products attacked by diseases or parasites;

Oranges and other fruits packed in bulk, or contaminated with straw, leaves, or fragments thereof, or other material which might introduce citrus canker, melanose, or the citrus white fly. (Decree No. 799, May 26, 1923, modifying Decree No. 1222, June 25, 1921.)

Cotton plants, parts thereof, bolls, seeds, or unmanufactured lint from Mexico, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, and the other islands of the West Indies. (Decree No. 120, January 18, 1922.)

Potatoes from Newfoundland, islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales), the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Mexico, on account of the potato wart. (Decree No. 1850, November 12, 1923, modifying Decree No. 736, May 18, 1923.)

Potatoes from Chile, as well as the other plant products enumerated in Decree No. 1260, on account of potato weevils and mites. (Decree No. 1541, September 27, 1926, revoking Decree No. 1751, December 11, 1924.)

Mangoes, achras sapotes (including all fruits of the Sapotaceae), peaches, pears, guavas, apples, plums, quinces, Spanish plums (*Spondias purpurea*), apricot, and all citrus fruits except lemons and orange-limes (naranjas limas) from the State of Texas. (Decree No. 1555, October 19, 1927.)

Shelled corn (*Zea mays*), corn in the ear, plants or parts thereof, from Japan, Philippines, India, Australia, and neighboring countries on account of mildews and physoderma diseases. (Decree No. 1557, October 19, 1927.)

Fruits, vegetables, seeds, living plants or parts thereof, from Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Bermuda, Mexico, Central America, South America, Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Spain, France, Italy, and the other countries of the Mediterranean, as well as all countries between the parallels of latitude 40° N. and 40° S., with the provisional exception of potatoes from the Canary Islands. (Decree No. 1551, September 17, 1928.)

Importation restricted

Oranges or other fruits must be wrapped in paper and suitably packed in cases or crates made for that purpose. (Decrees No. 1222, June 25, 1921, and No. 799, May 26, 1923.)

Potatoes from Canada, Bermuda, the Canary Islands, and the United States must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by competent official agricultural authority and visaed by the Cuban counsul. (Decrees No. 736, May 18, 1923, and No. 1850, November 12, 1923.)

Broomcorn, plants or parts thereof, or as raw material for the manufacture of brooms, as well as brooms already made of this material, must be thoroughly disinfected at the ports of embarkation or at New York and provided with a certificate to that effect issued by an agricultural official and visaed by the Cuban consul. (Decree No. 1558, October 19, 1927.)

Cheesecloth, used, for covering tobacco plantings, must be thoroughly disinfected in the country of origin and provided with a corresponding certificate, as a precaution against the Japanese beetle. (Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928.)

Lily bulbs from Bermuda must be free from sand, soil, straw, or leaves and accompanied by an inspection certificate and a consular invoice; such bulbs, however, may be packed in clean coral sand. (Resolutions of January 21, 1929, and July 25, 1930.)

Sour lemons[3] are subject to inspection and must be accompanied by a consular invoice and a certificate issued by competent authority attesting freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly. (Resolution, January 10, 1930.)

Zacaton roots (*Epicampes macroura*) for the manufacture of brushes, from Mexico or any other country, must be quite clean and sulphured and shall be inspected as a condition of entry. (Resolution, April 8, 1930.)

Fresh fruits in ships' stores and refrigerators shall be sealed while the vessels remain in Cuban ports. This applies to vessels from Jamaica, Bermuda, Mexico, Central and South America, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Spain, France, and Italy (Resolution, November 19, 1930.)

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[3] This refers to the green and somewhat immature lemons as they are commonly picked for export.

Unrestricted

Dried fruits and vegetables from any country between parallels of latitude 40° N. and 40° S. if quite free from pods, hulls, and fragments of leaves and stems. (Decree 1145, August 2, 1927.)

DECREES AND RESOLUTIONS

Citrus plants from all countries

Importation into Cuba prohibited on account of the citrus canker, *Bacterium citri*, until apparatus for fumigating citrus plants shall have been installed in Cuban customhouses. (Decree No. 1133, November 23, 1914.)

Sugarcane from all countries

Importation into Cuba prohibited on account of the yellow stripe disease (mosaic), except by the Cuban Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes. (Decree of the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, July 16, 1919.)

Importation of fruit in bulk prohibited

To prevent the introduction into Cuba of the citrus canker disease (*Bacterium citri*), the citrus white fly (*Dialeurodes citri*), and "melanose" or stem-end rot (*Phomopsis citri*), the following restrictions have been imposed:

(*a*) The entry is prohibited of oranges, other fruits, or plant products attacked by any disease or parasitic infestation.

(*b*) The landing is prohibited of oranges or any other fruit shipped in bulk.

(*c*) The importation is prohibited of oranges or other fruits not properly wrapped in paper and suitably packed in cases or crates made for this purpose.

(*d*) Oranges or other fruits which contain straw, leaves, fragments thereof, or other material which may convey the pest or diseases mentioned will not be admitted. (Decree No. 1222, June 25, 1921, as amended by Decree No. 799, May 26, 1923.)

Cotton

Cotton plants and parts thereof, including bolls, seeds, and unmanufactured fibers of cotton from Mexico, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and other portions of the West Indies:

Importation into Cuba prohibited on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, *Gelechia gossypiella;* the introduction of the said plants or seeds from other countries is permitted under the strict supervision of the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal. (Decree No. 120, January 18, 1922, amending Decree No. 715, May 17, 1917.)

Potatoes

Potatoes from Newfoundland, islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales), Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Mexico:

Importation prohibited on account of the wart disease, *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica.*

The importation of potatoes is permitted from Bermuda, Canada, Canary Islands, United States, including Florida, when accompanied by a health certificate from any official agricultural authority of the country of origin, visaed by the Cuban consul or any other consular authority. The certificate shall affirm that the potatoes are free from diseases and pests. The Cuban importers shall obtain the necessary permits in advance from the office of Sanidad Vegetal. The application for permit shall indicate the name of the shipper and of the consignee, the locality and country of origin, and the port of departure. All shipments are subject to inspection on arrival. (Decree No. 1850, November 12, 1923, amending Decree No. 736, May 18, 1923.)

Potatoes and other plant products from Chile

Entry into Cuba prohibited of potatoes from Chile, as well as of the other plant products named in decree No. 1260 (fruits, vegetables, seeds, live plants or parts thereof), with the exception of onions, garlic, apples, pears, quinces,

peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, grapes, cherries, and melons, if accompanied by a certificate issued by any agricultural authority of the government, affirming that they have been inspected and are free from pests and diseases injurious to agriculture and that they are free from leaves and parts of plants. This quarantine is intended to prevent the introduction of the weevils *Rhigopsidius tucumanus*, *Dichomeris tangolia*, the potato root mite, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, and the potato tuber moth, *Phthorimaea operculella*. (Decree No. 1541, Sept. 27, 1926, revoking and replacing Decree No. 1751, December 11, 1924.)

Coffee, beans, peas, and chick peas in the dry state

May be imported into Cuba from any country between parallels 40° latitude N. and 40° latitude S. if quite free from pods, hulls, and fragments of leaves and stems. (Decree No. 1145, August 2, 1927, modifying Decree No. 1260, September 20, 1924.)

Cereals, nuts, dried fruits, onions, and garlic

Maize, wheat, oats, rice, with and without hulls, and other similar cereals in the dry state, free from plant fragments; walnuts, filberts, peanuts, pecans, chestnuts, dry fruits, such as figs, dates, raisins, prunes, peaches, and pears; also onions and garlic in strings, cases, or other types of containers:

May be imported from the same countries. Any of these products which may at any time involve danger to agriculture shall be subjected to a special inspection. (Decree No. 1145, August 2, 1927, modifying Decree No. 1260, September 20, 1924, imposed on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*.)

Fruits from Texas

Mangoes, achras sapote (including all fruits of the Sapotaceae), peaches, pears, guavas, apples, plums, quinces, Spanish plums (*Spondias purpurea*), apricot, all citrus fruits except lemons and orange-limes (naranjas limas), from the State of Texas:

Entry into Cuba prohibited on account of the Mexican fruit fly, *Anastrepha ludens*. (Decree No. 1555, October 19, 1927.)

Restrictions on maize

Shelled maize, maize in the ear, plants or parts thereof from Japan, the Philippines, India, Australia, and the neighboring countries, on account of mildews and physoderma diseases; entry into Cuba prohibited.

Corn (maize) in the ear, plants or parts thereof, from Europe, Asia, Africa, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the United States, on account of the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis;* entry into Cuba prohibited. (Decree No. 1557, October 19, 1927.)

Broomcorn

Plants of broomcorn, parts thereof, or as raw material for the manufacture of brooms, as well as brooms already made of this material:

To prevent the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), entry into Cuba is prohibited unless completely disinfected at the ports of embarkation or at New York, and accompanied by a certificate to that effect issued by any agricultural authority and visaed by the Cuban consul. This quarantine to be effective until the necessary equipment for the fumigation of plants and plant products has been installed at customs ports in Cuba. (Decree No. 1558. October 19. 1927.)

"Certificates of disinfection issued by the Bush Terminal Co., of New York, under the supervision of the Federal Department of Agriculture, may be accepted by the Cuban customs in place of the certificate prescribed by Decree No. 1558. The said certificate must state that the brooms or plant material are free from the insect known as the 'European corn borer' and will be legalized by this consulate general. To this effect the signatures and seals of the persons authorized to sign said certificate should be previously registered in this office through your department.

"Importers must previously obtain from the Cuban Department of Plant Sanitation a special permit of importation, stating the names of the shipper and the consignee, the port of shipment, and place of destination.

"Brooms or material from Oklahoma can not be admitted without the above-mentioned disinfection and certificate."

(Letter of the consul general of Cuba, New York, March 23, 1928.)

Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine

Fruits, vegetables, foodstuffs, seeds, living plants, or parts thereof, from Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Bermuda, Mexico, Central America, South America, Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Spain, France, Italy, and other Mediterranean countries:

Importation into Cuba prohibited on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the Guatemalan weevil (*Conotrachelus perseae*). All countries between the parallels 40° N. and 40° S. are included in the embargo. Provisional exception is made of potatoes from the Canary Islands, and of fruits and other plant products from the United States, not affected by previous quarantines, all of which will be rigorously inspected by the office of Sanidad Vegetal at the various ports of the island. Excluded from this prohibition are clean vegetable seeds not affected by other quarantines. Such seeds also will be subjected to the strict inspection provided for by the Cuban sanitary laws; also excluded from this prohibition are plants, fruits, etc., consigned to the Agricultural Experiment Station. In this case the director of the station will take the necessary measures to protect the country from possible infection. (Decree No. 1551, September 17, 1928, modifying Decree No. 1260, September 20, 1924.)

Used cheesecloth must be fumigated

The importation of used cheesecloth for covering tobacco seed beds is prohibited unless it has been thoroughly fumigated in the country of origin and is accompanied by the corresponding certificate, to prevent the introduction of the Japanese beetle. (Decree No. 1752, October 22, 1928.)

Bermuda lily bulbs must be free from sand, soil, and leaves

The importation of lily bulbs from Bermuda is permitted only through the port of Habana, under permits issued in advance of shipment by the section of plant health (Sanidad Vegetal), if free from soil, sand, straw, or leaves and accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytosanitary service of the said country and by a consular invoice. (Resolution of January 21, 1929.)

Bermuda lily bulbs, however, may be packed in clean coral sand. (Resolution of July 25, 1930.)

Importation of sour lemons permitted

The importation into Cuba is permitted of sour lemons after very thorough inspection by inspectors of the section of plant health if the consular invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority attesting freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly. (Resolution, January 10, 1930.)

Broom root must be sulphured

The importation of zacaton or broom root (*Epicampes macroura*) for the manufacture of brushes is permitted from Mexico and any other country if this material is absolutely clean and has been sulphured. This product will be inspected before being delivered to interested persons. (Resolution, April 8, 1930.)

Fruits and vegetables carried on vessels from certain countries to be placed under seal during the stay of the vessels in Cuban ports

Vessels from ports of Jamaica, Bermuda, Mexico, Central America, South America, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Australia, Philippines, Spain, France, and Italy shall store any fruits and vegetables carried on board and the depository shall be sealed while the vessels remain in Cuban ports. It is absolutely forbidden to throw into the sea any fruits, vegetables, parts of the same, peelings, refuse, etc., during the vessels' stay in the said ports. (Resolution, November 19, 1930.)

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF MEXICO

P. Q. C. A.—284, Supplement No. 6. FEBRUARY 1, 1932.

THE COLLECTION AND EXPORTATION OF CACTUS PLANTS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS REGULATED

Under date of June 28, 1930, the executive power of Mexico promulgated regulations prescribing that—

1. Cacti intended for exportation from Mexico may be collected only from January 1 to July 31 of each year.
2. The collection of any kind of cactus fruits and seeds for exportation to foreign countries is prohibited.
3. All exporters of cactus plants from Mexico must transmit to the Botanic Garden of Chapultepec, District Federal, five specimens of the less common plants from each consignment to a foreign country.

This supplement should be attached to your copy of Circular P. Q. C. A.—284.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Administration.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS

In the case of the United States *v.* the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., in the delivery of a carload of nursery stock, consisting of evergreen trees, American elm, and azaleas, to a consignee in the District of Columbia without authorization by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 467.)

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

In the case of the United States *v.* Rafael Segoviano and Hermenejildo Villalobos, in attempting to smuggle in through the port of Presidio, Tex., 215 pounds of corn, the defendants pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to 60 days in jail. (Plant Quarantine Cases No. 469 and No. 470.)

PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

In the case of the United States *v.* Serafin Zainz and Alberto Nichols, alias Alberto Flores, in attempting to smuggle in through the port of Presidio, Tex., 279 pounds of seed cotton, the defendants pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to 30 days in jail.

SWEETPOTATO AND YAM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

In the case of the United States *v.* Salvatore Crivelli, in attempting to smuggle in through the port of New York, N. Y., 50 cases of yams and 3 cases of banana leaves from Puerto Rico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* George W. Strand, doing business as Strand's Nursery, Taylors Falls, Minn., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $15. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 462.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
S. W. Bryant	Nogales, Ariz	112 Mexican oranges	$5
Jose Martinez	Eagle Pass, Tex	20 plants	5
Pablo Martinez	Laredo, Tex	9 oranges and 5 pieces sugarcane	5
Antonio Moreno	do	3 avocados	5
Lilia Vargas	do	2 plants	5
Willnot Nevins	Mercedes, Tex	1 orange	5

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Administration.*
A. S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*
B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*

E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
LON A. HAWKINS, *in Charge Technological Division.*
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, South Norwalk, Conn.; Western Section, Springfield, Ohio).*
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, South Norwalk, Conn.).*
R. E. MCDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*
B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

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S. R. A.–P. Q. C. A. No. 111 Issued September, 1932

United States Department of Agriculture

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE, 1932

CONTENTS

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THE AVOCADO-FRUIT AND NURSERY-STOCK ORDER

AVOCADO FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK FROM MEXICO AND THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINES 56 AND 37 BY REVOCATION OF THE AVOCADO-FRUIT ORDER AND ITS CONCURRENT REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Order covering admission of the avocado or alligator pear under restriction, issued February 27, 1914, effective March 15, 1914, was designed to prevent introduction into the United States of the avocado weevil by means of avocado fruit from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

There was also issued on the same date, effective that date, February 27, 1914, Notice of Quarantine No. 12 (Foreign), Avocado Seed Quarantine, prohibiting the entry of avocado seed, with the same purpose, and from the same countries.

The above-named order issued under authority of section 5 of the plant quarantine act had the effect of bringing the fruit of the avocado or alligator pear under the provisions of sections 1–4 of the act, under which sections avocado nursery stock, under the terms of the act itself, was already restricted, importation being subject to the rules and regulations for carrying out the plant quarantine act, issued May 26, 1913, and published as Circular 44 of the Office of the Secretary.

In order to provide rules and regulations to govern entry of the newly restricted fruit of the avocado, and the better to regulate the avocado nursery stock already under restriction, there was issued on the same day as the abovementioned order and Quarantine No. 12 and effective that date (February 27, 1914), Regulations Governing the Importation of Avocado Fruit and Nursery Stock into the United States, under the provisions of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, issued February 27, 1914. These regulations were to be considered and read as a part of the Regulations for carrying out the plant quarantine act, issued May 26, 1913.

It is to be noted that the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 37, issued November 18, 1918, effective June 1, 1919), and the fruit and vegetable quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, promulgated August 1, 1923, effective November 1, 1923), did not come into existence for a number of years after the establishment of these restrictions on avocado fruit and the concurrent promulgation of regulations on both this fruit and avocado nursery stock. It may be assumed, therefore, that during this intervening period these restrictive measures served a useful purpose.

However, after some years of experience with the fruit and vegetable quarantine, No. 56, and the nursery stock quarantine, No. 37, it would appear that these measures have so well proved their worth as a means of protection against injurious foreign insects and diseases that the maintenance of the special avocado-fruit order of 1914 seems unnecessary. The department is convinced that the protection afforded by that order and its regulations can be equally well secured by the provisions of these two quarantines.

It is proposed, therefore, to revoke the avocado-fruit order of February 27, 1914, together with its concurrent regulations, thus allowing the fruit of this tree to revert automatically to the status of other fruits under the fruit and vegetable quarantine, No. 56, while the avocado nursery stock would similarly fall under the provisions of the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine, No. 37.

For the present the avocado seed quarantine, No. 12, is being left in effect.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF THE AVOCADO FRUIT ORDER AND ITS CONCURRENT REGULATIONS

(Effective on and after July 1, 1932)

I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby revoke the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated February 27, 1914, and effective March 15, 1914, covering admission of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear under restriction, together with the regulations issued thereunder, such revocation to become effective July 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of June, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO CITRUS-CANKER QUARANTINE (NO. 19)

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE CITRUS CANKER AND OTHER CITRUS DISEASES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It has recently been established that seeds of citrus fruits, when freed from pulp, can be successfully treated with hydrogen peroxide so as to eliminate the danger of introducing on them the citrus canker disease due to *Bacterium citri* Hasse. It seems no longer necessary, therefore, to maintain a prohibitory quarantine against these seeds. The present modification of Notice of Quarantine No. 19 is designed to release citrus seeds from their prohibited status thereunder, after which they will automatically come under the provisions of quarantine No. 37, and, under the provisions of regulations 3 and 9 of that quarantine, they will be allowed entry under permit, at specified ports, if free from pulp, and subject to disinfection under departmental supervision.

This modification of Notice of Quarantine No. 19 will thus provide merely for the release of citrus seeds from a prohibited to a restricted status.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

MODIFICATION OF NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 19

(Approved June 22, 1932; effective July 1, 1932)

Whereas, the Secretary of Agriculture, on December 10, 1914, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of citrus canker and other citrus diseases, did, by Notice of Quarantine No. 19, issued on said date, promulgate his determination that it was necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds from the foreign countries and localities specified therein;

Now, therefore, I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority given in section 7 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby withdraw said promulgation, in so far as it covers citrus seeds; it being the intent and purpose hereof to leave unchanged the prohibition in said Notice of Quarantine No. 19, as to the importation of all the plants and plant products named therein, except citrus seeds, and by amendments made this day to regulations 3 and 9 of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, to provide for the importation under restriction of the citrus seeds which have been hereby released from the prohibition of Notice of Quarantine No. 19.

This modification shall be effective on and after July 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of June, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 43)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1932.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a revision of the European corn-borer quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 43 of the United States Department of Agriculture) effective February 5, 1932.

The principal changes are set forth in the Introductory Note. Please read the Introductory Note, as well as the remainder of the quarantine order, and

be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GIPSY-MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

P. Q. C. A.—334. MAY 10, 1932.

NURSERY STOCK CERTIFICATION UNDER GIPSY-MOTH QUARANTINE

(Revision of Circulars HB–174 and HB–179)

Paragraph (*b*) of regulation 6 supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45 reads in part as follows:

"With respect to nursery-grown stock, Federal inspection and the issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products will be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate stating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certifying that it is apparently free from infestation with gipsy and brown-tail moths. * * * Whenever any nursery or independent unit thereof in the regulated area, or any shipment therefrom, is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of material offered for shipment, further certification for interstate movement from such nursery, or independent unit thereof, will be refused until such nursery has been freed from infestation and has been again inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean."

In enforcing the restrictions quoted the term "appreciable infestation" will be interpreted to mean such infestation as in the judgment of the inspector involves danger that gipsy-moth egg masses may escape attention and be shipped to uninfested localities.

The previous practice of automatically refusing further Federal certification immediately upon the discovery of a single egg mass by a Federal inspector will be discontinued.

It will be necessary as heretofore for nurserymen to cooperate with the department by effectively cleaning up and spraying the nursery premises and adjoining territory where conditions require, and preventing their nurseries from becoming subject to infestation. Any laxity in the maintenance of such a program or any appreciable establishment of infestation on the nursery stock will as heretofore result in the refusal of certificates for interstate movement until after the nursery premises have been cleaned up and have been reinspected and recertified by the State nursery inspector.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

P. Q. C. A.—333.

APRIL 15, 1932.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 6 TO INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE DISINFECTION OF NURSERY PRODUCTS FOR THE JAPANESE AND ASIATIC BEETLES

FIELD TREATMENT WITH CARBON DISULPHIDE EMULSION

Section D of Circular P. Q. C. A.—224, as revised on February 8, 1930, by Circular P. Q. C. A.—265, is hereby further revised to read as follows:

DISINFECTION OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

D. CARBON DISULPHIDE EMULSION—FIELD TREATMENT

The basis of certification of field nursery plants treated with miscible carbon disulphide shall be: (1) That the concentrated stock solution shall either be freshly mixed carbon disulphide and castor-oil soap in the proper concentration

or determined by analysis as being of the proper concentration. (2) That all six conditions (p. 33) governing the application of the treatment have been met.

Material.—Use 50 per cent miscible carbon disulphide.

Caution.—Miscible carbon disulphide and carbon disulphide emulsion are inflammable, and the same care should be exercised in handling them as in handling carbon disulphide.

Equipment.—Strips of 24-gage galvanized iron 10 inches wide and of the proper length are required. (Table 1.)

TABLE 1.—*Size of collar*

Diameter of ball to be dug	Diameter of cellar	Length of collar	Diameter of ball to be dug	Diameter of cellar	Length of collar
Inches	*Inches*	*Feet*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Feet*
12 or less	18	5½	24	36	10½
14	21	6½	25–27	39	11½
18	27	8	28–30	42	12
20	30	9	33	45	13
22	33	9½	36	48	14

Condition of plants.—Dilute carbon disulphide is least injurious to roots when the plants are dormant or semidormant, and treatment should be applied at that time.

Dosage.—The dilution depends upon the probable temperature of the soil during the 48 hours following application, and may be determined from Table 2.

TABE 2.—*Dosage for different soil temperatures*

Minimum soil temperature 6 inches below the surface	Miscible carbon disulphide per 10 gallons of water
	Cubic centimeters
40°-50° F	68
50°-60° F	57
60°–70° F	45

The concentration of the emulsion must not be greater than is necessary, as this may injure the plants.

The dosages which must be applied under different conditions are given in Table 3 or Table 4.

TABLE 3.—*Dosage for circular collars*

Diameter of collar	Water	Miscible carbon disulphide for temperature of—		
		40°–50° F.	50°–60° F.	60°–70° F.
Inches	*Gallons*	*Cubic centimeters*	*Cubic centimeters*	*Cubic centimeters*
12	2.0	14	11	9
15	3.0	20	17	14
18	4.5	31	26	20
21	6.0	41	34	27
24	8.0	55	45	36
27	10.0	68	57	45
30	12.0	82	68	54
33	15.0	102	85	68
36	17.5	119	99	80
39	21.0	143	119	95
42	24.0	164	136	108
45	27.5	187	156	125
48	31.5	215	179	143

TABLE 4.—*Dosage for square collars*

Length of side of collar	Water	Miscible carbon disulphide for temperature of—		
		40°–50° F.	50°–60° F.	60°–70° F.
Inches	*Gallons*	*Cubic centimeters*	*Cubic centimeters*	*Cubic centimeters*
12	2.5	17	14	11
15	4.0	27	23	18
18	5.5	37	31	25
21	7.5	51	43	34
24	10.0	68	57	45
27	12.5	85	71	57
30	15.5	106	88	70
33	19.0	129	108	86
36	22.5	153	128	102
39	26.0	177	148	118
42	30.5	208	173	139
45	35.0	238	199	159
48	40.0	272	227	182

Temperature of the soil.—Begin treating in the spring when the minimum soil temperature at a depth of 6 inches remains above 40° F., using 68 c c of miscible carbon disulphide to 10 gallons of water. When the minimum soil temperature at this depth remains above 50°, decrease the concentration to 57 c c to 10 gallons. When the minimum soil temperature remains above 60°, decrease the concentration to 45 c c to 10 gallons. In the autumn, as the minimum temperature of the soil decreases, it is necessary to increase the concentration in the opposite order. Treatment must be discontinued when the minimum soil temperature at the 6-inch depth is below 40°.

For the treatment to be successful the temperature of the soil during the 48-hour period of treatment should never fall below the minimum temperature for the dosage being used, as shown in Tables 3 and 4. A map has been prepared of the different townships of the northern and middle Atlantic seaboard States, based upon data from the United States Weather Bureau, which indicates the probable dates when the soil temperature at a depth of 6 inches will not fall below 40° F. The inspector should obtain from the treating division headquarters information on this point with respect to the area in which he is working. The dates for the minimum temperature are shown in Table 5. Treatment may be started on the date given in the first column, and the dosage should be changed accordingly.

TABLE 5.—*Minimum temperature dates*

Zone No.	Spring temperature			Autumn temperature		
	40° F.	50° F.	60° F.	60° F.	50° F.	40° F.
1	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	May 19	Oct. 11	Nov. 4	Dec. 11
2	Mar. 11	do	do	do	do	Do.
3	Mar. 19	Apr. 27	May 27	Oct. 4	Oct. 27	Nov. 27
4	Mar. 27	do	do	do	do	Do.
5	Apr. 4	May 4	June 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 19	Nov. 19
6	Apr. 11	May 11	June 11	do	do	Do.
7	Apr. 19	May 19	June 27	Sept. 19	Oct. 11	Nov. 11
8	Apr. 27	do	do	Sept. 11	Oct. 4	Nov. 4
9	May 4	May 27	July 11	Aug. 27	Sept. 27	Oct. 27
10	May 11	June 4	July 19	Aug. 19	do	Do.

The inspector must keep an accurate record of the minimum soil temperatures at a depth of 6 inches throughout the season. An accurate thermometer graduated in at least single degrees must be used. The temperatures must be taken between 6 a. m. and 8 a. m. each morning in order to obtain the minimum temperature. This must be done in the nursery plots or beds from which the plants are being taken. If the soil temperature in the spring has not reached

40° F. by the date in column 1, treatment must be delayed until this point is reached.

Preparation of plant for treatment.—Remove all weeds and débris from the soil about the plant. Tie low-hanging branches so they will not dip into the solution. Level the soil. After the size of the mass of soil to be lifted has been determined, place a galvanized-iron collar about the plant and force it 3 inches into the soil. The size of the collar to be used is shown in Table 1. Firm the soil carefully on each side of the metal.

Application.—Measure the diameter of the collar, find from Table 3 or Table 4 the number of gallons of water and the cubic centimeters of miscible carbon disulphide required, and mix with a stick. Pour into the collar, avoiding splashing or unnecessary disturbance of the soil.

Period of treatment.—The collar and the soil must not be disturbed for 48 hours. The plant must be dug between two and five days after treatment.

Handling after treatment.—The plant may be dug and handled according to the usual nursery practice, except that no soil outside the collar must be taken up with it.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CARBON DISULPHIDE TREATMENT MAY BE APPLIED

1. The minimum soil temperature 6 inches below the surface in the nursery must be 40° F. or higher for the 48-hour period immediately following the application of the carbon disulphide emulsion.

2. The surface of the soil around the base of the plant to be treated must be level and the treatment must not be applied where the ground has a slope of more than 1 inch in 10 inches.

3. The collars must be carefully placed in strict accordance with the directions in order to assure that no seepage occurs. Especial care must be taken on plowed and stony land to prevent loss of the solution.

4. An examination of the soil must be made by digging to a depth of at least 12 inches, outside of the collar, to determine whether a hardpan of clay, rock formation, high-water table, newly transplanted plant, mole hole, or other unfavorable condition is present which would prevent the proper penetration of the solution.

5. A record must be made of the time of penetration of the solution on each plant treated. If the solution disappears from the surface in less than 10 minutes or requires more than 5 hours the treatment will not be successful.

6. An examination must be made during the treatment and after the solution has disappeared to determine the uniformity of penetration. Uniform penetration must be obtained.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Administration.

UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

JUNE 7, 1932.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, announced to-day that the United States Department of Agriculture has decided to continue the Federal regulations to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

A conference was held in March to consider the possible revocation of this and other quarantines. Representatives from 28 States, the District of Columbia, and the Dominion of Canada attended. Among those present were commissioners of agriculture, State entomologists, or quarantine officers of the States and countries mentioned, in some cases all three; the official representatives of the National Association of Commissioners, secretaries and departments of agriculture; representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen; the Eastern Nurserymen's Association; the Long Island Nurserymen's Association; the Western Plant Quarantine Board; the National Plant Board; the Southern Plant Board; the New England Nurserymen's Association; the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; the New York Florist Club; the Crop Protection Institute; the Ohio Nurserymen's Association; the National Canners Association; a number of nurserymen not officially representing associations; newspaper reporters and editors; and Members of Congress.

The meeting afforded a full opportunity for anyone present to express his opinion as to the advisability of removing the Federal quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle.

The sentiment was almost unanimous that the Federal quarantine restrictions should be maintained. The National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and the representatives of each of the nurserymen's and florists' organizations, almost without exception, expressed themselves as favoring this action. The American Nurserymen's Association, for example, stated that:

"The continued spread of these four pests (the Japanese beetle and three others under consideration) has not as yet been so extensive as to justify the discontinuance of the several quarantines. On account of the relatively small territory so far infested by these several pests, the advantages of maintaining the Federal quarantines amply justify the cost of administration. It is very doubtful that the States can provide the necessary protection to the country at large as effectively, advantageously, and economically as the Federal Government."

The State departments of agriculture of the States outside of the infested territory expressed themselves as being particularly anxious for the maintenance of Federal protection against the introduction of the Japanese beetle, and stated that they were not yet ready to assume the responsibility and work of preventing the introduction of this pest.

Although the representatives of the commissioners of agriculture of the infested States presented a different point of view, they similarly agreed that it was advantageous for the Federal Government to maintain the restrictions and carry the general responsibility for protective measures.

In considering the subject since the conference the department has reached the conclusion that it will be more advantageous and economical in the long run for the Federal Government to continue the program of scouting, quarantine enforcement, and the certification of restricted products than it would be for the individual States to undertake the work. It would also be practically impossible for the States to maintain uniformity of requirement and to cover the borders of the infested area with uniform efficiency to determine the rate of natural spread. It is therefore believed that the spread of the beetle could not continue to be retarded effectively if the Federal quarantine were removed.

The present distribution of the Japanese beetle extends from eastern and northern Virginia through considerable parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and eastern New York, and all of New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to southeastern Massachusetts. The insect feeds in the adult stage on a wide variety of fruit trees and ornamental plants, and in the larval or grub stage is a pest of lawns and golf greens. During the past 15 years or so it has spread about 300 miles from the point of original introduction in New Jersey, but isolated outbreaks in other parts of the United States have been minimized by restrictions on the shipment of plants, fruits, vegetables, and soil from the regulated areas. In some cases beetles have been carried to considerable distances on trains and boats, and such outlying local infestations of limited extent have been the subject of intensive eradication work.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (NO. 62)

MODIFICATION OF NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to the narcissus-bulb quarantine regulations eliminates the requirement of fumigation on account of lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus* spp.) infestation. The certification of bulbs as free from infestation is also authorized on the basis of the warehouse inspection where the planting has not been examined during the growing season, provided the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration issues a special approval of that procedure based on evidence of an intensive inspection of the bulbs in storage by inspectors competent to discover eelworm infestations in such dormant bulbs.

The specific designation of treatment methods is removed from the quarantine regulations themselves and will be issued in the form of administrative instructions. This change is made for the purpose of rendering the regulations more flexible and more easily subject to modification when further research work results in the development of improved methods.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 62

(Approved May 20, 1932; effective June 20, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, which were promulgated on April 9, 1928, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

Permits authorizing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs may be issued by an inspector either (*a*) without treatment on determination that they are free from infestation [see section (*a*)], or (*b*) on condition that they have been treated as prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration [see section (*b*)].

(*a*) *Permits issued without treatment.*—Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs without treatment on determination by the inspector that the bulbs concerned and the planting in which they were grown are free from infestation with greater bulb flies and with eelworms. Such determination shall be based on one or more inspections of the growing narcissus in the field at or shortly after the close of the blossoming period and before the maturity and shriveling of the foliage, followed by inspection of the dormant bulbs in storage: *Provided*, That the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration may authorize the issuance of permits in the absence of a field inspection in special cases where an intensive storage inspection of the bulbs to be shipped and of the other bulbs in the same planting by inspectors competent to determine bulb-fly and eelworm infestation in such stored bulbs, shows freedom from infestation. Infestation with lesser bulb flies will not make the bulbs concerned ineligible for permits under this regulation.

(*b*) *The issuance of permits based on treatment.*—Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs which have been found infested with greater bulb flies or with eelworms or which have not been given the inspection prescribed in section (*a*) hereof, on condition that the bulbs concerned shall have been given such treatment under the supervision of an inspector as may be authorized by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration to eliminate infestation. In the event that equipment approved for the treatment prescribed in this regulation is not available within the State where the bulbs are grown, permits may be issued by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration for the movement of such bulbs to a near-by State for treatment. Permits may be refused as to any lot of bulbs found by the inspector to be so heavily infested with greater bulb flies or eelworms that treatment would not in his judgment free them from infestation.

(*c*) *Narcissus-producing areas.*—Any State may require, for the purpose of providing special protection for designated narcissus-producing areas, the treatment of all narcissus planted in or transported to such areas, whether interstate or intrastate, and while such a requirement is in effect the shipment of narcissus into such areas under a Federal permit issued under these regulations shall not render the bulbs concerned exempt from such treatment as a condition of planting in the said designated areas.

(*d*) *Infestations discovered after shipment.*—Whenever narcissus bulbs which are being or have been moved interstate are discovered en route or at destination to be infested with greater bulb flies or eelworms, any permit or certificate

accompanying them is automatically cancelled. Such bulbs may be returned to the shipper or treated at destination or elsewhere as may be required by the inspector representing the United States Department of Agriculture in the State of destination.

(*e*) *Condition of bulb plantings.*—Bulbs grown in fields which are so weedy that inspection is impracticable, will not be inspected, and treatment may be required as a condition for the issuance of permits for such bulbs.

(*f*) Based on the inspection required herein, the inspector designated for the State concerned will issue to each grower a certificate either of inspection (Form 388) or disinfection (Form 389), and such number of shipping permits (Form 391) based thereon as may be necessary for the movement of the crop certified. Such certificates will be issued only for the bulbs which have actually been inspected by the inspector, and the use of such certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected as provided in this regulation is prohibited.

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 20, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of May, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing amendment was sent to all common carriers in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, on account of certain injurious narcissus pests, effective June 20, 1932. This amendment eliminates the requirement of fumigation on account of lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus* spp.) infestation; authorizes the certification of bulbs as free from infestation on the basis of warehouse inspection, under certain conditions prescribed in the regulations; and makes other changes in the regulations governing the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., May 31, 1932; the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., June 1, 1932; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1932; the Herald, Los Angeles, Calif., June 2, 1932; the Post, Denver, Colo., May 31, 1932; the Times, Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1932; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., May 30, 1932; the Star, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1932; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., May 31, 1932; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1932; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, June 3, 1932; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1932; the News, Indianapolis, Ind., May 30, 1932; the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, June 1, 1932; the Eagle, Wichita, Kans., June 2, 1932; the Times, Louisville, Ky., May 30, 1932; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 31, 1932; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., May 30, 1932; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., May 30, 1932; the Post, Boston, Mass., May 31, 1932; the News, Detroit, Mich., May 31, 1932; the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., August 18, 1932; the News, Jackson, Miss., May 30, 1932; the Star, Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1932; the Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., June 1, 1932; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., May 31, 1932; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., May 31, 1932; the Union, Manchester, N. H., May 31, 1932; the News, Newark, N. J., May 31, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 31, 1932; Daily News, New York, N. Y., August 19, 1932; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., May 31, 1932; the Forum, Fargo, N. Dak., May 31, 1932; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1932; the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., May 31, 1932; Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., May 31, 1932; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1932; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., August 10, 1932; the News, Greenville, S. C., August 12, 1932; Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 30, 1932; Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1932; Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., May 31, 1932; the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 1, 1932; Free Press, Burlington, Vt., May 30, 1932; News Leader, Richmond, Va., May 28, 1932; the Star, Seattle, Wash., June 1, 1932; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., May 29, 1932; the Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., May 30, 1932; Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., May 31, 1932.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

MODIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Several changes in regulation 3 which are considered to be desirable at this time are here summarized.

(1) Up to the present only two species of the genus Fritillaria have been permitted entry under this regulation. It is now proposed to admit all species of this genus, and the wording of paragraph (1) has been changed to embody this liberalization of the restrictions.

(2) With the revocation of quarantine No. 44, governing the entrance of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from oriental countries and localities, effective July 1, 1932, such nursery stocks and other plant parts for propagation now come automatically under the provisions of quarantine No. 37. A proviso in regulation 3 is thus necessary to arrange for a continuance of the entrance of these materials, other than stocks, under regulation 14; otherwise under the terms of the present regulation oriental fruit cuttings, scions, and buds would have freer entry than seems desirable. The proviso which takes care of this feature appears in paragraph (2).

(3) The last revision of this regulation was made previous to the date set for the total exclusion of fruit and nut stocks. Paragraph (2) is now restated to accord with the situation at the time of this revision in regard to the restrictions on fruit and nut stocks.

(4) A proviso in paragraph (5) is introduced to indicate clearly the status of citrus seeds, which, released from a prohibited status under quarantine No. 19 by revision of that quarantine, effective July 1, 1932, now fall naturally under the provisions of quarantine No. 37, and therefore come into the category of materials covered in paragraph (5).

Under the restrictions herein provided, citrus seeds may now enter this country under permit, through specified ports, if free from pulp, and subject to disinfection under departmental supervision.

(5) Under the present regulation mango seeds are prohibited entry from all countries, on account of the danger of introducing on them the mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*). Since the best information now attainable indicates that this insect is restricted to the lands bordering the Indian Ocean and the islands of the Pacific and has not been recorded from any country of North America, Central America, or South America, or the West Indies, this prohibition has been modified to permit entry of mango seeds therefrom.

(6) Provision is made by an added clause of this regulation to permit certain materials now enterable under quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes (largely edible roots), to be permitted entry also for propagation.

In regulation 7 a single change has been made in paragraph 5 to waive the requirement of freedom from sand, soil, or earth in connection with plants grown in Canada and imported under the provisions of regulation 15.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37

(Approved June 22, 1932; effective July 1, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulations 3 and 7 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, which were promulgated December 17, 1930, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3. Nursery Stock, Other Plants and Parts of Plants, Including Seeds, for Which a Permit Is Required

The following nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, not including, however, such other plants and parts of plants as are named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (Appendix B), under permit upon compliance with these regulations:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), Fritillaria, Muscari (grape-hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies, and that elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds may not be imported from Europe under permit or otherwise.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Regulation 7. Certification, Marking, Freedom from Sand, Soil, or Earth, and Approved Packing Material

The importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which maintain inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction at the time of packing, and found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection, name of the grower or exporter, the district or locality and the country where grown, and a statement that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal and the actual or reproduced signature of, a responsible inspection official of the country of origin.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock and other plants and seeds, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee: *Provided*, That

all importations of plants authorized under regulation 14 shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, at the port designated in the permit. In addition to the address, as indicated, such shipments shall be marked with the permit number and name of the importer. (For detailed instructions relative to entry conditions of such shipments, see P. Q. C. A.—249, p. 4.)

All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth: *Provided*, That this requirement shall not apply to plants imported from Canada under regulation 15: *Provided further*, That sand, soil, or earth may be employed for the packing of bulbs and corms when such sand, soil, or earth has been sterilized or otherwise safeguarded in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and is so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. The use of such sand, soil, or earth as packing for plants other than bulbs and corms is not authorized.

All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Such packing material must not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and except as provided in the preceding paragraph for bulbs and corms, must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.[1]

If a package of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry includes any prohibited article, or if any of the plants have not been freed from earth, the entire package may be refused entry.

This amendment shall be effective on and after July 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of June, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

MODIFICATION OF PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the following amendment, a new method of using roller equipment for the compression of cotton lint or linters under the provisions of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations is approved. Amendments No. 2 and No. 3 are incorporated herein and are superseded by this order.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved May 20, 1932; effective June 15, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated December 26, 1929, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

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[1] For detailed instructions relative to packing materials, including sterilized soil for bulbs and corms, see HB–132, revised June 8, 1921.

Regulation 5. Control of Movement of Cotton and Other Articles

SECTION A. COTTON LINT

(1) *Permits required.*—Cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Conditions governing the issuance of permits.*—Permits authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, may be issued upon condition that the material has been produced in a gin in which all cottonseed is sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, that it has been so ginned as to prevent the inclusion of cottonseed, that it has been protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector from contamination with cottonseed, and that it has, in addition, been given such compression, fumigation, or other treatment as may be prescribed in the following paragraphs:

(*a*) If the material was produced in areas in which pink bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvae therein would be crushed.

(*b*) If the material has been produced in regulated areas in which the infestation is not as light as prescribed in paragraph (*a*), fumigation under vacuum under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector will also be required.

(*c*) If the material consists of samples, grabbots, flues, picker waste, motes, round bales, or any form of unmanufactured cotton fiber other than commercial square bales of lint and linters, one or more of the following treatments may be required by the inspector: Vacuum fumigation, standard or high-density compression, or passing through special roller equipment.

(*d*) Cotton lint, delint, samples, and grabbots, produced by any oil mill located outside the regulated areas but authorized under paragraph (6, *b*) below to crush cottonseed originating therein, shall be returned to the regulated areas for such compression and fumigation as may be required under previous paragraphs of this section, and shall not be moved therefrom except in compliance with all applicable requirements of this section.

(*e*) Uncompressed and undisinfected[2] cotton lint may be moved interstate under permit between regulated areas under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(3) *Lint grown outside regulated areas.*—Baled cotton lint grown outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

SECTION B. MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PRODUCTS AND OTHER RESTRICTED ARTICLES

(4) Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas.

(5) Seed cotton shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas, except that for the purpose of ginning such seed cotton may be moved[2] interstate without permit between two contiguous regulated areas. Cottonseed and cotton lint ginned from seed cotton so moved may be returned without permit to point of origin.

(6) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such permits may be issued under the conditions specified in any one of the following three paragraphs:

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[2] Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61.

(*a*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(*b*) Upon determination by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration that reasonable necessity exists for such action, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to crush cottonseed originating in said areas, upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of said administration eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Such authorized mills shall be operated in manner and by method satisfactory to and under the supervision of the administration. In case of such authorization, permits may be issued for the interstate movement from the regulated areas or portions thereof to such authorized mills for crushing of cottonseed which has been sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(*c*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in areas in which pink bollworm infestation is so light that the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration authorizes the omission of fumigation of the cotton lint produced therein, on condition that such seed shall be heated to a temperature of not less than 145° F. and held at such temperature for at least one hour; that the maintenance of such temperature shall be witnessed by an inspector, and that cottonseed so treated shall be immediately placed in sacks or other approved containers and shipped, or shall be segregated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(7) Cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed hulls may be moved interstate under permit [3] between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area on the furnishing of evidence that the cottonseed from which the hulls were obtained was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(8) Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector, (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; (2) that in the process of and subsequent to the manufacture of such cake and meal safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed; and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (9) of this regulation.

(9) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(10) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until the same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(11) Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.

This amendment shall be effective on and after June 15, 1932, and on that date shall cancel and supersede amendments No. 2 and No. 3 to these revised regulations.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of May, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The foregoing amendment was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.]

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[3] See footnote 2.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULURE,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective June 15, 1932. This amendment authorizes a new method of using roller equipment for the compression of cotton lint or linters under the provisions of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., May 30, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 31, 1932; Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., June 1, 1932.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS FROM THE ORIENT QUARANTINE (NO. 44)

STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS FROM THE ORIENT BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 37 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 44

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Notice of quarantine No. 44 (stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits quarantine), governing the importation of fruit stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds from the Orient—namely, Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand)—has been in effect since June 1, 1920. It was designed to place propagating materials from that part of the world under considerably closer restriction than was thought to be necessary in connection with those from European countries, partly because of the danger of introducing several known injurious insects and diseases from the Orient, and partly because the unknown element of danger was suspected to be great.

The restrictions which are now being enforced in connection with this quarantine are identical with those of regulation 14 of quarantine No. 37 (the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine), and it would appear, therefore, that there is no special need for further continuance of quarantine No. 44. It can be merged into quarantine No. 37 so as to maintain the existing safeguards and yet simplify both public understanding of the restrictions and administration methods.

To bring about this fusion it is proposed to revoke quarantine No. 44, whereupon the fruit stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds originating from the countries mentioned will fall automatically under the provisions of quarantine No. 37. To provide for continuance of the entry of the cuttings, scions, and buds as before, under the restrictions of regulation 14 of quarantine No. 37, regulation 3 of that quarantine has been revised to exempt these materials from said regulation and to refer them specifically to the jurisdiction of regulation 14.

It is noted that this procedure leaves fruit stocks from the above-mentioned oriental countries in the list of stocks prohibited entry in regulation 3. They are thus given the same standing as fruit and nut stocks from all other countries.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 44

(Effective on and after July 1, 1932)

Pursuant to the provisions of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 44 (stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits quar-

antine), promulgated March 24, 1920, and effective June 1, 1920, such revocation to become effective on July 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of June, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] ARTHUR M. HYDE.
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 28, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection at Crescent City, Del Norte County, have been discontinued and, therefore, such plant material as would ordinarily be sent to Crescent City should be sent to Eureka, Calif., for terminal inspection upon payment of the required postage, as prescribed by section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION NOT REQUIRED FOR SWEETPOTATO PLANTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 28, 1932.

Postmasters are informed that sweetpotato plants may be accepted for transmission in the mails without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by paragraph 2, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations.

However, when such plants are addressed for delivery within a State maintaining terminal inspection, the parcels must be indorsed on the outside to show the exact nature of the contents.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A.—335. MAY 16, 1932.

LEGAL DATA WITH REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE LITIGATION IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Various plant quarantine officers, through the Western and National Plant Boards, have asked the department to compile "the legal data, statutes, and court decisions which have accumulated as a result of litigation in connection with Federal and State agricultural quarantines." These requests involve several features: (1) State plant quarantines; (2) State nursery inspection laws and regulations, and (3) court decisions.

Synopses of State plant quarantines have been issued as Miscellaneous Publication 80, which is a loose-leaf bulletin being kept up to date by revision from time to time.

Nursery inspection laws and regulations have been compiled in the form of a chart which is now available for distribution.

There is presented below a synopsis of court decisions of interest to plant-quarantine officers. The information has been compiled in the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture and is believed to be complete so far as concerns plant quarantine decisions in the Federal courts. An attempt has also been made to include decisions in State courts but it is possible that some such decisions have been overlooked.

In addition, the Solicitor's office has received from various sources informal information concerning a number of unpublished decisions, but these have not

been included as they could not be verified completely and in the absence of publication could not be used as citations in future litigation.

The concluding paragraphs of the synopsis, reporting decisions with reference to State laws which declare certain privately owned trees, weeds, and other plants to be nuisances, are included owing to the fact that laws of this kind are similar in the principle involved to various State pest-suppression statutes.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

LITIGATION INVOLVING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE PLANT QUARANTINE LAWS

(*a*) Federal courts

The outstanding case is that of Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. *v.* The State of Washington, decided in the United States Supreme Court March 1, 1926. This case involved a shipment into the State of Washington from Idaho of alfalfa which was not in sealed containers, as required by a Washington statute which prohibited its importation otherwise. The court held (quoting the syllabus in 270 U. S. 87) as follows:

> The power of the States to quarantine against importation of farm produce likely to convey injurious insects from infested localities, was suspended, in so far as concerns interstate commerce, by the Act of August 20, 1912, as amended March 4, 1917, investing the Secretary of Agriculture with full authority over the subject. P. 96.
>
> This Act of Congress can not be construed as leaving the States at liberty to establish such quarantines in the absence of action by the Secretary of Agriculure. P. 102.
>
> A quarantine proclaimed by the State of Washington under Ls. 1921, c. 105, against importation of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal, except in sealed containers, coming from designated regions in other States found to harbor the alfalfa weevil, is therefore inoperative. Pp. 93, 102.

(*b*) State courts

The case of American Railway Express Co. *v.* Morris, in 1928, in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma (264 Pac. 619), involved the transportation into the State of Oklahoma from the State of Texas of sweetpotato plants, which had not been inspected and found free from injurious insects and diseases, as required by the quarantine laws of Oklahoma. It was held (quoting from the syllabus) as follows:

> In the absence of any action taken by the National Congress on the subject matter, a State, in the exercise of its police power, may establish quarantines against plants, the importation of which may expose plants or growing crops to disease, injury, or destruction.
>
> Act Congress August 20, 1912, Sec. 8, as amended by Act March 4, 1917 (Comp. St. 1918, Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1919, Sec. 8760, 7 USCA Sec. 171), gave to Agricultural Department of federal government exclusively the care of horticulture and agriculture of several States, so far as affected injuriously by transportation in foreign and interstate commerce of anything which by reason of its character can injuriously affect trees, plants, or crops.
>
> Chapter 20, art. 12 (sections 3795–3834), C. O. S. 1921, giving the board of agriculture power to establish quarantines against the importation of infected trees and plants, cannot be given application while the Act of Congress of August 20, 1912, Sec. 8, as amended by the Act of March 4, 1917 (Comp. St. 1918, Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1919, Sec. 8760, 7 USCA Sec. 161), is in force.

These are the only court cases dealing specifically with the question of the conflict between Federal and State agricultural quarantine laws, but the principles thus laid down follow those enunciated in a number of earlier United States Supreme Court cases, which dealt mainly, however, with the conflict between Federal and State quarantines, covering or relating to the interstate shipments of persons, animals, and to commodities other than plants. The chief decisions of this kind, up to 1924, were gathered together by the Solicitor for the United States Department of Agriculture in that year and are published on pages 67 to 73 in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board in its October issue, 1924.

While the principles enunciated in the Oregon-Washington and the American Railway Express Co. cases, above cited, are therein applied for the first time to plant quarantines, these same principles had, for a long period, been made applicable by the courts to State and Federal regulations of shipments of animals and animal products, as will be seen from the case of Reid *v.* Colorado, decided by the Supreme Court in 1902 and reported in 187 U. S. 137, wherein, at page 146, the court said:

> When the entire subject of the transportation of livestock from one State to another is taken under direct national supervision and a system devised by which diseased stock

may be excluded from interstate commerce, all local or State regulations in respect of such matters and covering the same ground will cease to have any force whether formally advocated or not, and such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe or authorize will alone control.

It may be observed that the quotation, given immediately above, might be taken almost verbatim from the Oregon-Washington case, if it were not for the fact that the court, in Reid *v.* Colorado, is dealing with livestock, instead of plants.

To a like effect is the case of Southern Railway Co. *v.* Reid (222 U. S., 424), which involved the question of a North Carolina statute, which required common carriers, under penalty, to transport freight to interstate points as soon as received. It was held that this was in conflict with the Hepburn Act of 1906, forbidding interstate transportation until rates had been fixed and published. The court said (p. 436):

It is well settled that, if the State and Congress have a concurrent power, that of the State is superseded when the power of Congress is exercised.

Also, at page 442:

Manifestly, one authority must be paramount and when it speaks the other must be silent. We can see no middle ground. In so deciding we take no essential power from the State. Balances of the Constitution are only preserved and there is given to the State the power which is the State's and to Congress the power that belongs to Congress.

Obviously, in view of the foregoing decisions, the opinion in the Oregon-Washington case was only following well-established precedents when it ended with the statement: "With the Federal law in force, State action is illegal and unwarranted."

It is important to note that, shortly after the Supreme Court, in March, 1926, rendered its decision in the Oregon-Washington case, Congress, by Joint Resolution of April 13, 1926 (44 U. S. Stat. 250), modified the scope of that decision by an amendment to section 8 of the plant quarantine act, in which it was provided that, until the Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority of that act, had issued a quarantine with respect to particular insect pests and plant diseases, the States might issue and enforce plant quarantines on account of such pests or diseases and thus directly affect the interstate movement of plants and plant products, in such cases, in spite of the fact that the plant quarantine act was in force at the time. The amendment thus referred to reads as follows:

Provided further, That until the Secretary of Agriculture shall have made a determination that such a quarantine is necessary and has duly established the same with reference to any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, as herein above provided, nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any State, Territory, Insular Possession, or District from promulgating, enacting, and enforcing any quarantine, prohibiting or restricting the transportation of any class of nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article subject to the restrictions of this section, into or through such State, Territory, District, or portion thereof, from any other State, Territory, District, or portion thereof, when it shall be found, by the State, Territory, or District promulgating or enacting the same, that such dangerous plant disease or insect infestation exists in such other State, Territory, District, or portion thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized whenever he deems such action advisable and necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, to cooperate with any State, Territory, or District, in connection with any quarantine, enacted or promulgated by such State, Territory, or District, as specified in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That any nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article, subject to the restrictions of this section, a quarantine with respect to which shall have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of this Act shall, when transported to, into, or through any State, Territory, or District, in violation of such quarantine, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State, Territory, or District, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such nursery stock, plant, fruit, seed, or other product or article had been produced in such State, Territory, or District, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

LITIGATION INVOLVING THE LEGALITY OF A FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

United States District Court for the District of Arizona

The case of Smith *v.* Jardine (United States Secretary of Agriculture) involved the question whether Federal Quarantine No. 61, to prevent the spread of a dangerous plant insect infestation, the Thurberia weevil, had been legally issued. The case was decided in November, 1930, and held (the decision has not been published) that, inasmuch as Congress in the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, had empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to issue the

quarantine when he determined, after giving a public hearing, that such action was necessary, and the hearing having been held and the Secretary having made his determination that such action was necessary as the result of such hearing, the findings and determination by him could not be judicially reviewed unless there was evidence of arbitrariness or unfairness, which the Court was unable to find.

The following quotations give the language of the court:

> Numerous interesting questions of both law and fact have been thoroughly and ably discussed by counsel for the respective parties, but the really important question is: Whether there was substantial evidence presented at the hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture or the Federal Horticultural Board warranting the determination made, and the promulgation of the quarantine order.
>
> I have read and carefully considered the entire evidence, both oral and documentary, introduced at such hearing, and while I might not, upon a consideration thereof, have arrived at the same conclusion, as that arrived at by the Secretary, I can not say that there was no substantial basis of fact to support the quarantine order here involved, neither can I say that the Secretary acted arbitrarily or unfairly.
>
> The Act of Congress having conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture the power and duty to find facts and determine conditions upon which the operation of the statute depends, such findings and determination can not be judicially reviewed in the absence of a showing that he acted arbitrarily or unfairly, or that there was no evidence to support such finding and determination.

LITIGATION INVOLVING STATUTES, IN THE NATURE OF QUARANTINES, DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF ORCHARD AND CROP DISEASES OR OF NOXIOUS VEGETATION

(A) *In the matter of preventing the spread of orchard and crop diseases*

(1) Federal courts

The case of Miller *v.* Schoene, State entomologist (276 U. S. 272), was decided in February, 1928, in the United States Supreme Court and involved the constitutionality, under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment, of a Virginia statute, which required the owner of private lands to cut down his cedar trees which were found to be infected with the cedar rust, in order to prevent the spread of that disease to near-by apple orchards. The court held (quoting, in part, from the syllabus in 48 Sup. Ct. Reporter, 246) as follows:

> Cedar Rust Act of Virginia (Code Va. 1924, Secs. 885–893), providing for destruction of cedar trees to prevent communication of plant disease to apple orchards, *held* not unconstitutional, as violating due process clause of Const. U. S. Amend. 14, since State, when forced to choose between destruction of one class of property or another, does not exceed constitutional powers by deciding on destruction of property which in judgment of Legislature is of less value to public.
>
> Where public interest is involved, preferment of that interest over property interest of individual to extent even of its destruction is one of distinguishing characteristics of every exercise of police power which affects property.

The case of Kelleher *v.* French (22 Fed. 2d 341) in 1927, involved the same statute in Virginia as that in the Miller *v.* Schoene case and, in upholding it, the court said that, in the light of the evidence produced at the trial:

> We have no doubt that the enactment of the statute was a valid exercise of the police power of the State. Properly considered, it does not authorize the taking of one man's property for another man's benefit, but is a reasonable regulation of the use of property in furtherance of the public welfare. It authorizes the destruction of trees which are shown to be of but comparatively little value, only where they constitute a menace to a great industry of the State.

(2) State courts

The case of Carstens *v.* DeSellem (144 Pac. 934), in 1914, involved a Washington statute which authorized the State commissioner of agriculture to destroy privately owned fruit trees, after having found them infected with a dangerous disease, when the owner failed to do so after notice of their condition. The court held that the statute was passed in a valid exercise of the State's police power and used in this striking language: "Broadly stated, the police power of the State is the State's law of self-defense in respect to both persons and property."

The case of State *v.* Main (37 Atlantic 80), in 1897, involved a Connecticut statute which declared certain trees, when diseased with the "yellows," to be public nuisances and required their destruction, without compensation, by their

owners or, on their refusal, by the commissioner. In upholding the validity of this statute, the court said:

> The destruction of a tree affected with a disease of that character, without compensation to the owner and against his will, is as fully within the police power of the State as the destruction of a house threatened by a spreading conflagration or the clothes of a person who has fallen the victim of smallpox. Such property is not taken for public use. It is destroyed because, in the judgment of those to whom the law has confided the power of decision, it is of no use and is a source of public danger.

The case of Louisiana State Board *v.* Tanzmann (148 S. W., 1176), in 1912, involved a statute giving the State entomologist power to take charge of an orchard infected with a dangerous disease, without any request from the property owner, and either to treat it or destroy it, without compensation to the owner. In upholding the validity of this statute the court said that the destruction of such trees is not the taking of private property for a public purpose without due process of law but is a competent exercise of the police power of the State.

The case of Wallace *v.* Dohner (165 N. E., 552), in 1929, involved an Indiana statute, which authorized the State conservation department to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the State law for the prevention of plant disease and pests. Under this authorization, an order was issued which quarantined certain sections of the State as infested with the corn borer and required all corn in the infested area to be cut and burned or completely buried. The court held (1) that the legislation was within the police power of the State, and (2) that the order was reasonable and within the authority delegated to the conservation department by the statute.

(B) *In the matter of preventing the spread of noxious vegetation*

(1) Federal courts

The case of the District of Columbia *v.* Green (29 App. D. C. 296), in 1907, involved an act of Congress of March 1, 1899, which required an owner of land in the city of Washington to remove therefrom any weeds more than 4 inches in height, when directed to do so by the health department. The court held that the subject matter of the act was within the police power which Congress may exercise in the District of Columbia.

The case of M. K. & T. Ry. Co. *v.* May (194 U. S. 267), in 1904, involved a Texas statute prohibiting any railroad company from permitting Johnson grass to go to seed on its right of way. In upholding the validity of this act, the court held that the prohibition did not so clearly deny to the railroad company the equal protection of the law as to be a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The case of Ch., T. H. & S. G. Ry. Co. *v.* Anderson (242 U. S. 283), in 1916, involved an Indiana statute which required every railroad company between July 1 and August 20 of each year to cut down all thistles and weeds on land which the company occupied. The court held that the statute was valid "under the doctrine of the May case."

(2) State courts

The case of Wedemeyer *v.* Crouch (122 Pac. 366), in 1912, involved a Washington statute which declared certain weeds to be noxious and required landowners to cut them down and prescribed that if, on notice from the road supervisor, the owner should fail to do so, the supervisor should do it and the cost should be made a tax on the land. The court held that this was a valid police regulation and not in conflict with any provision of the State or Federal Constitution.

The case of State *v.* Boehm (100 N. W. 95), in 1904, involved a Minnesota statute which declared certain weeds to be nuisances and imposed a penalty on any owner of private lands who neglected or refused to remove or destroy such weeds, after notice from the legally designated official. The court held this to be a valid exercise of the police power of the State.

The case of St. Louis *v.* Galt (179 Mo. 8), in 1903, involved a city ordinance of St. Louis which declared all weeds more than a foot high on private property to be nuisances, required all owners of city lots to cut down such weeds on their property, and provided a penalty for the violation of the ordinance. The court held that the city charter empowering it to abate nuisances on private property

conferred ample power to pass the ordinance in question and to enforce it in the exercise of its police power.

In all these cases, involving the right of the State under its police power to destroy private property as a means of preventing the spread of diseases affecting orchards, crops, and vegetation, it is, in some cases, explicitly stated, and, in the others, it is implied, that the owner is entitled to no compensation because of the destruction of his property. This results from the fact, as stated, that such State action is based on its police power and not on its right of eminent domain. The distinction is that, when, under the sovereign right of eminent domain, private property is taken for public use, the owner is entitled to compensation, whereas, under the police power, even though the property may be taken from the owner, as in the case of certain nuisances, it is not "taken for public use" but is taken away so that it may be destroyed, in order to promote the general welfare, while the owner shares in the general benefit resulting from the exercise of the State power. The principle on which action of this kind by the State is based, was stated nearly a half a century ago by the United States Supreme Court in Mugler *v.* Kansas (123 U. S. 623), where, at page 669, the court said:

> The power which the States have of prohibiting such use by individuals of their property as will be prejudicial to the health, the morals, or the safety of the public, is not—and, consistently with the existence and safety of organized society, can not be—burdened with the condition that the State must compensate such individual owners for pecuniary losses they may sustain, by reason of their not being permitted, by a noxious use of their property, to inflict injury upon the community. The exercise of the police power by the destruction of property which is itself a public nuisance, or the prohibition of its use in a particular way, whereby its value becomes depreciated, is very different from taking property for public use, or from depriving a person of his property without due process of law. In the one case, a nuisance only is abated; in the other, unoffending property is taken away from an innocent owner.

PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON FOUND IN SOUTH FLORIDA

(Press notice)

JUNE 14, 1932.

The pink bollworm of cotton was discovered a few days ago in southern Florida, the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture announced to-day.

This insect, which does not occur in any part of the main Cotton Belt of the United States, was found in a small patch of not more than 2 acres of cultivated cotton near Miami and in wild cotton in a section of Florida extending from south of Miami to Key West. This region is some 400 miles distant from commercial cotton plantings. Infestation has been found in a native species of wild cotton growing on the coral-rock formations of southern Florida and the keys.

The pink bollworm occurs in the West Indies and in Mexico as well as in the other principal cotton-growing regions of the world but has heretofore been found in the United States only in the Southwest. The only infestation in the main Cotton Belt consisted of an extensive outbreak from 1916 to 1921 in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. This outbreak was eradicated about 10 years ago, and no specimens have since been found in that region. The infestation in Mexico, however, extends northward into western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, where cotton is grown in certain irrigated sections. An eradication program in Arizona is in progress at the present time.

The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State Plant Board of Florida, has taken immediate steps to eradicate the newly found Florida infestation and to prevent spread during the eradication work. Fortunately, under the peculiar conditions existing in and around this section, the danger of spread to commercial cotton-growing areas is considered relatively small, and it is hoped that the precautionary measures now being taken will largely eliminate any spread. Both the department and the plant quarantine officials of the States concerned believe that quarantine action at this time is not necessary and hope that the pest can be exterminated without the necessity of issuing such regulations.

The State quarantine officials of five leading cotton-growing States met with members of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and the Bureau

of Entomology at Atlanta, Ga., on June 11 to discuss the situation created by the finding of the insect in southern Florida. All agreed with the plan outlined by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the administration during the period April 1 to June 30, 1932, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the plant quarantine act, as follows:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Samuel Winarsky, Newark, N. J., in the interstate transportation by motor truck of miscellaneous farm products from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five days in jail.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO

In the case of the United States *v.* Mariano Figueroa, Ponce, P. R., in shipping to the mainland, through the port of San Juan, 50 cases of yams and 3 cases of banana leaves, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and $26 costs.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
C. W. Esslinger	Brownsville, Tex	1 mango and 6 avocados with seed	$5.
Francisco Jaques	do	2 mangoes	5.
M. O. Steele	do	8 avocados with seed	5.
Domingo Garcia	do	3 mangoes	5.
Guadalupe Lederma	do	do	5.
Lorrayn Miller	do	1 mamey	5.
Ecliseria Posada	do	1 ponderoso lemon, 2 avocados with seed, and 2 mamey seed.	5.
Francisco Venegas	do	2 oranges	5.
Manuel Quired	do	12 avodacos with seed	5.
A. C. Puckett	do	5 avocada seeds, 3 mangoes, and 2 mameys.	5.
Jose Aguilar	do	27 avocados	35 days in jail.
Maria de la Jesus Herera de Dachedo.	Eagle Pass, Tex	Avocados with seed	$1.50.
E. G. Cardenas	do	6 avocados	1.
Z. G. Lozans	do	16 avocados with seed	3.20.
Josepha Ramos	El Paso, Tex	1 mamey	5.
Gertrudis Romero	do	16 avocados	5.
Refugio Betancourt	do	3 mangoes	5.
Aniceto Torres	do	10 avocados with seed and 6 mangoes	5.
Refugio Corral de Rodriguez.	do	5 avocados with seed	5.
Jack Trollinger	Hidalgo, Tex	14 avocados	5.
T. L. L. Temple	do	5 avocados	5.
Joe Nassar	do	3 avocados	5.
Jose Hernandez	Laredo, Tex	25 avocados, 3 mangoes, and 1 mamey	1.
Maria Trevino	do	20 avocados	1.50.
Valentin Mendoza	Presidio, Tex	20 pounds of seed corn	5.
Santiago Baeza	do	43 pounds of corn	5.
Lucio Tijerina	Rio Grande City, Tex	5 avocados	5.
Juan Canales	do	3 avocado seed	5.
Aurrello Espinosa	Roma, Tex	4 apples	5.
Mrs. C. C. Berry	Blaine, Wash	113 plants	250.

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1932

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK-STEM-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

P. Q. C. A.—320 (Revised) AUGUST 15, 1932.

REVISED LIST OF BARBERRIES AND MAHONIAS CLASSIFIED UNDER BLACK-STEM-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

As a result of experimental work carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry, it is now possible to classify a number of species and varieties of barberries and Mahonias as to rust-susceptibility which have heretofore been doubtful. Accordingly in the following list *Berberis aemulans, buxifolia, diversifolia, gaignepainii, nervosa,* and others are for the first time listed as immune or resistant; while *B. dulcis nana, japonica* (*bealei*), and *levis* are now classed as susceptible. Further tests are being made on the species shown below in the undetermined group, and they will be placed in their proper place in groups B and C as soon as sufficient experimental evidence is available. In this revision the barberries and Mahonias are included in the same alphabetical group as a matter of convenience.

The rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 38, revised, provide that no plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or other plant parts capable of propagation, of the genera Berberis, Mahonia, or Mahoberberis "shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State of the continental United States or from the District of Columbia into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, nor from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties." [Regulation 2 (*a*).]

The protected States referred to below under groups B, C, and D, are the 13 barberry-eradication States named in regulation 2 (*a*), quoted above.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

A.—BERBERIS THUNBERGII AND ITS RUST-IMMUNE HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES

Permits are not required for any interstate movement of *Berberis thunbergii* or of the rust-immune varieties thereof under the regulations of the black-stem-rust quarantine, revised. The varieties so far as tested by the department are as follows: *Berberis thunbergii, B. thunbergii atropurpurea, B. thunbergii maximowiczii, B. thunbergii minor, B. thunbergii pluriflora,* and *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta.*

B.—BERBERIS AND MAHONIA SPECIES OR VARIETIES SUFFICIENTLY RESISTANT TO BLACK STEM RUST FOR SHIPMENT INTO PROTECTED STATES

Permits are required under the regulations of the black-stem-rust quarantine for interstate movement of the following species or varieties into the protected States and for such movement from any protected State into any other protected State:

Berberis aemulans, B. aquifolium (Mahonia), *B. beaniana, B. buxifolia, B. candidula, B. chenaultii* (hybrid), *B. circumserrata, B. concinna, B. darwinii, B. dictyophylla* var. *albicaulis, B. diversifolia, B. edgeworthiana, B. gagnepainii, B. julianae, B. koreana, B. nervosa* (Mahonia), *B. ottawensis* (hybrid), *B. potanini, B. repens* (Mahonia), *B. sargentiana, B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora,* and *B. verruculosa.*

C.—BERBERIS, MAHONIA, AND MAHOBERBERIS SPECIES OR VARIETIES WHICH ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATTACK OF BLACK STEM RUST

Interstate shipments of the following species or varieties must not be made into the protected States or from any protected State to any other protected State and permits will not be issued for such movement:

Berberis acuminata, B. aetnensis, B. aggregata, B. aggregata prattii, B. alesuthiensis, B. altaica, B. amurensis, B. amurensis japonica, B. angulosa, B. aristata, B. arvensis, B. asiatica, B. atropurpurea, B. atrocarpa, B. bealei (*japonica*) (Mahonia),

B. bergmanniana, B. brachybotrydis, B. brachybotrys, B. brachypoda, B. bretschneiderii, B. brevipaniculata, B. canadensis, B. caroliniana, B. chinensis, B. coriaria, B. coryi, B. crataegina, B. cretica, B. declinata, B. declinata oxyphylla (hybrid), *B. diaphana, B. dielsiana, B. dulcis nana, B. durobrivensis* (hybrid), *B. emarginata* (hybrid), *B. emarginata britzensis* (hybrid), *B. fendleri, B. fischeri, B. francisciferdinandi, B. fremontii* (Mahonia), *B. fuschioides, B. haematocarpa* (Mahonia), *B. hybrida serrata, B. ilicifolia, B. integerrima, B. japonica (bealei)* (Mahonia), *B. knightii (zanthoxylon), B. koehneana, B. levis, B. laxiflora, B. leichlini B. lucida, B. lycium (elegantissima), B. macrophylla, B. meehanii, B. morrisonensis* (Mahonia) *B. nepalensis* (Mahonia), *B. neuberti* (Mahoberberis), *B. nevinii* (Mahonia), *B. notabilis, B. oblonga, B. poiretii, B. poiretii latifolia, B. polyantha, B. prattii, B. provincialis*, var. *serrata, B. pruinosa, B. regeliana, B. rugidicans, B. serotina, B. sibirica, B. sieboldii, B. sinensis, B. soulieana, B. stapfiana, B. subcaulialata, B. swaseyi* (Mahonia), *B. thibetica, B. trifoliolata* (Mahonia), *B. umbellata, B. van fleetii, B. vernae, B. viridis, B. vulgaris, B. vulgaris alba, B. vulgaris asperma, B. vulgaris atropurpurea, B. vulgaris emarginata, B. vulgaris fructoviolacea, B. vulgaris japonica, B. vulgaris lutea, B. vulgaris macrocarpa, B. vulgaris mitis, B. vulgaris nigra, B. vulgaris purpurea, B. vulgaris sanguinolenta, B. vulgaris spathulata, B. vulgaris sheyalle, B. vulgaris sulcata, B. vulgaris violacea, B. wilsonae,* and *B. xanthoxylon (knightii).*

D.—SPECIES OR VARIETIES OF BERBERIS OR MAHONIA FOR WHICH REACTION TO BLACK-STEM-RUST ATTACK HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED

Interstate shipments of the following species or varieties must not be made into the protected States or from any protected State to any other protected State. Permits will not be issued for such movement this season pending final determination of the reaction of such species or varieties to black-stem-rust attack.

Berberis acicularis, B. californica, B. dictyophylla, B. dulcis (buxifolia), B. gilgiana, B. henryana, B. heteropoda, B. hookeri, B. insignis, B. parvifolia, B. pinnata-fascicularis (Mahonia), *B. sanguinea, B. thunbergii* × *julianæ* (hybrid), *B. tischleri, B. virescens, B. wilsonæ* Autumn Cheer, *B. wilsonæ* Fireflame, *B. wilsonæ* Firefly, and *B. wilsonæ* Sparkler.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

REVISION OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the white-pine blister-rust quarantine regulations adds five States to the list of States designated as infected with the rust. These are Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia. Since the District of Columbia is surrounded by infected States, it is also classed as infected although the blister rust has not yet been found within the limits of the District.

The new regulations will widely increase the market for 5-leafed pines raised under conditions in which they are protected from rust infection. The embargo which prohibited the shipment of such pines from infected to noninfected States is removed, and the Federal pine-shipping permits which heretofore authorized shipments only between infected States may now be used for shipments to noninfected States also. The change is based on the satisfactory results of the protective work carried out around nurseries during the past several years.

At the same time the interstate movement into other infected States, of 5-leafed pines grown in the lightly infected States, is somewhat more restricted than heretofore, experience indicating that such pines should be raised in a Ribes-free environment in order to be considered safe from blister rust.

The embargo which has hitherto prohibited the movement of 5-leafed pines from points east of the Missouri Valley to the Western States is removed.

The interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants is also simplified by the elimination of the provision that such plants if transported from the infected States were required to be both dormant and dipped in lime-sulphur solution. Hereafter such plants will not be required to be disinfected in lime-sulphur unless shipped with leaves or active buds.

During the consideration of these changes, the Bureau of Plant Quarantine has been in correspondence with the plant-quarantine officers of the various

States, and the present revision substantially meets their recommendations as well as those of the pathologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

SUMMARY

The infected States and District are designated as Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. [Regulation 1 (*g*).]

PINE SHIPMENTS

These regulations as now revised require a Federal pine-shipping permit (see regulation 2, sec. A) for the shipment or transportation of 5-leafed pines from any infected State or District, except that in the case of shipments to or between the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, a control-area permit secured from the proper officer of the State of destination may, until further notice, be substituted for the Federal pine-shipping permit.

Pine-shipping permits are issued for pines grown from seed in a nursery which is protected from blister-rust infection by a Ribes-free zone around the premises. (See regulation 2, sec. B.)

Valid State nursery inspection certificates are also required as to all interstate movement of 5-leafed pines in the United States.

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY SHIPMENTS

The interstate movement of European black-currant plants (and plants of the wild native western species known as *Ribes bracteosum* and *R. petiolare*) is prohibited except to and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. (See regulation 3–*a*.)

Currant and gooseberry plants shipped from any infected State or District must be either dormant and defoliated or else dipped in lime-sulphur solution (4.5° B.) *immediately before shipment.* (See regulation 3–*b*.)

The former control-area provision is continued and is extended to Vermont. Under that requirement a control-area permit must be secured from the State of destination for shipments of currant and gooseberry plants into those States which have legally established areas in which the growing of currant and gooseberry plants is prohibited. Such States are Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. (See regulation 3–*c*.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Approved August 27, 1926; effective October 1, 1926. Supersedes Quarantine No. 26 as amended, and Quarantine No. 54 as extended)

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no 5-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regula-

tions supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That, for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate movement of 5-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Approved September 10, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *White-pine blister rust, or blister rust:* The fungous disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(*b*) *Five-leafed pines:* Entire plants with roots, of the following species belonging to the genus Pinus:

American species:

Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
Bristle-cone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).
Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).
Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James).
Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).
Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).
Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* D. Don).
White-bark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).
White pine (northern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:

Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).
Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).
Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).
Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).
Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).
Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(*c*) *Currant and gooseberry plants:* Plants, cuttings, or scions, belonging to the genera Ribes L. and Grossularia (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(*d*) *European black-currant plants:* Plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or parts of plants of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(*e*) *Inspector:* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*f*) *Dormant:* In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(*g*) *Infected States and District:* States and District designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected with white-pine blister rust, as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

(*h*) *Legally established blister-rust control area:* An area established under State authority wherein both the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants are prohibited for the purpose of protecting the 5-leafed pines on such area from damage by white-pine blister rust.

(*i*) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate:* Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or District of the United States into or through any other State or District.

Regulation 2. Shipments of 5-Leafed Pines

Section A. Control of Movement

(1) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from an infected State or District to any point outside thereof, unless a Federal pine-shipping permit has been issued therefor and is attached to the outside of the container, except that, in the case of shipments to or between the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, a control-area permit secured from the proper officer of the State of destination (see Appendix) may, until further notice, be substituted for the Federal pine-shipping permit. The pine-shipping permit may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and in that event the pines covered thereby shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate directly or indirectly, either in the original container or otherwise, to destinations other than those authorized in such permit.

(2) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or District unless there is attached to the outside of the container thereof a valid State or District nursery inspection certificate of the State or District from which the shipment is made.

(3) Branches and other parts of 5-leafed pines without roots may be shipped interstate from any State or District without restriction under these regulations, except that if such articles are visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust, they must either be shipped in a preservative or be authorized and labeled under the provisions of regulation 7.

Section B. Conditions Governing the Issuance of Permits

(4) Federal pine-shipping permits may be issued upon compliance with the following conditions:

(*a*) That the 5-leafed pines to be moved shall be grown from seed in a location within 1 mile of which there have existed since the time of planting said seed no European black currant plants and within at least 1,500 feet of which there have existed since the time of planting said seed no currant or gooseberry plants of any size or variety which in the judgment of the inspector would involve risk of spread of the white-pine blister rust. A Ribes-free zone greater than 1,500 feet in width may be required when necessary in the judgment of the inspector to insure freedom from infection. The requirement that the Ribes-free conditions described must have been maintained since the time of planting the seed may be waived pending the completion of Ribes-eradication in the environs of the nursery, in the case of premises which, on account of their great distances from known points of blister-rust infection and the relative scarcity of susceptible Ribes in the vicinity of the 5-leafed pine stock, represent in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine little or no risk of being involved in blister-rust infection.

(*b*) That the owner of the nursery shall submit a signed application for a pine-shipping permit to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, giving the location of the premises upon which said pines will be grown and agreeing that no 5-leafed pines shall be grown in or distributed by any nursery or nurseries owned or controlled by the applicant except such as are maintained in compliance with the previous paragraph: *Provided*, That in the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by units widely separate, such units may be considered as independent nurseries and pine-shipping permits may be issued for one or more such individual units based on the certification requirements stated below when in the judgment of the inspector no risk of spread of white-pine blister rust is involved. The application required herein should preferably be filed before the seed are planted (in order to avoid disappointment and loss in case the premises are later found not to comply fully with the requirements of paragraph (*a*) above).

(*c*) That before shipment of said pines certification shall be made to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine by an inspector showing that the nursery stock has been found to be free from white-pine blister rust and that the premises and the environs have been inspected annually and maintained as specified in paragraph (*a*) above.

(*d*) Permits for the reshipment of such pines certified under the conditions prescribed by paragraph (*c*) above may be issued to purchasers of such stock who do not grow 5-leafed pines upon receipt of an application and a signed agreement by the applicant agreeing to observe these regulations and the conditions under which the permit is issued.

Regulation 3. Control of Movement of Currant and Gooseberry Plants

(*a*) No European black-currant plants (*Ribes nigrum*) and no plants of the wild native western species known as *R. bracteosum* and *R. petiolare* shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate in the continental United States except into or within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

(*b*) No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from an infected State or District unless they have either been dipped (except the roots) immediately prior to shipment in lime-sulphur solution of a strength of 4.5° B.[1], or are shipped in a dormant and defoliated condition. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation.

(*c*) No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate into any of the States of Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, or Vermont, unless the container shall bear on the outside thereof a control-area permit issued by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in such State. (See Appendix.) Such permits may be issued on condition that the plants are destined for points outside the legally established blister-rust control areas of the States concerned.

(*d*) Except as provided in paragraphs (*a*) and (*c*) hereof, currant and gooseberry plants may be shipped from noninfected States to any destination without restriction under these regulations.

Regulation 4. Marking Requirements

(*a*) Every car, box, bale, or other container of articles for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear attached to the outside thereof the proper certificate or permit issued in compliance with regulation 2 or 3 hereof.

(*b*) The certificates or permits in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of ading pertaining to such shipments.

Regulation 5. Provision for Inspection of Nursery Stock and Other Plants in Transit

Any car, vehicle, box, bale, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

Regulation 6. Cancellation of Permits

Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, either upon determination of blister-rust infection on the premises on which the articles concerned are or have been located, or for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them or of the permittee's agreement, or whenever in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of the white-pine blister rust. After any such permit is withdrawn or canceled the further use of any permit tags issued thereunder is prohibited.

Regulation 7. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental, educational, or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved,

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[1] Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B with 8 parts of water.

except when shipped to or in care of the Inspection House, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 1, 1933, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated June 5, 1930.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of September, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before currant or gooseberry plants may be shipped into the States listed each shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the officer named. Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. Permits will not be issued for the movement of prohibited plants into blister-rust control areas.

In the case of shipments of 5-leafed pines from infected States to or between the New England States and New York, regulation 2, A (1), provides that "a control-area permit secured from the proper officer of the State of destination may, until further notice, be substituted for the Federal pine-shipping permit" required as to all other interstate shipments from infected States. This provision is made to enable the State concerned to record the locations of pine planted therein in order that provision may be made for the protection of the pine by Ribes eradication around the areas in which such planting is done.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
Connecticut	State entomologist, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho	Director, bureau of plant industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine	State horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts	Director, division of plant pest control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan	Inspector in charge, orchard and nursery inspection, bureau of agricultural industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire	State nursery inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York	Director, bureau of plant industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island	State entomologist, 310 Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Vermont	Forest commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.

[These revised regulations were sent to all common carriers in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective January 1, 1933. The effect of the revision is (1) to authorize the interstate shipment of 5-leafed pines from infected to noninfected States under Federal permit when the trees have been grown from seed under conditions protecting them from blister-rust infection; (2) to restrict the interstate movement of such pines from infected States (except into the New England States and New York) to pines so grown under protection; (3) to authorize the interstate shipment of dormant and defoliated currant and gooseberry plants (except European black currants and two native species) from infected States without their having been dipped in

lime-sulphur solution in advance of shipment; and (4) to make other changes in the restrictions governing the interstate movement of 5-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants in the continental United States.

Copies of the said quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., September 20, 1932; the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., September 21, 1932; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., September 20, 1932; the Herald, Los Angeles, Calif., September 22, 1932; the Post, Denver, Colo., September 20, 1932; the Times, Hartford, Conn., September 19, 1932; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., September 19, 1932; the Star, Washington, D. C., September 20, 1932; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., September 20, 1932; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1932; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, September 23, 1932; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., September 20, 1932; the News, Indianapolis, Ind., September 19, 1932; the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, September 20, 1932; the Eagle, Wichita, Kans., September 20, 1932; the Times, Louisville, Ky., September 19, 1932; Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., September 20, 1932; Press-Herald, Portland, Me., September 19, 1932; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., September 20, 1932; the Post, Boston, Mass., September 19, 1932; the News, Detroit, Mich., September 19, 1932; the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., September 20, 1932; the News, Jackson, Miss., September 20, 1932; the Star, Kansas City, Mo., September 19, 1932; the Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., September 22, 1932; World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., September 20, 1932; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., September 20, 1932; the Union, Manchester, N. H., November 17, 1932; the News, Newark, N. J., September 19, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 20, 1932; the Journal, New York, N. Y., September 20, 1932; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., September 20, 1932; the Forum, Fargo, N. Dak., October 3, 1932; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, September, 21, 1932; the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., September 20, 1932; Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., September 21, 1932; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1932; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., September 19, 1932; the News, Greenville, S. C., September 19, 1932; Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., September 19, 1932; Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., September 20, 1932; Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., September 20, 1932; the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 21, 1932; Free Press, Burlington, Vt., September 20, 1932; News Leader, Richmond, Va., September 19, 1932; the Star, Seattle, Wash., September 22, 1932; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., September 20, 1932; the Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., September 20, 1932; Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., September 21, 1932.]

B. P. Q.—336–a. SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

SYNOPSIS OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1933. TABLE A.—SHIPMENTS FROM INFECTED STATES

The following synopsis relates only to shipments of 5-leafed pines and of currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes) from the following States: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

State of destination	5-leafed pines			Ribes nigrum (European black currant); R. bracteosum and R. petiolare (wild native species)		Other Ribes (cultivated red, white, flowering, golden, or mountain currant plants and cultivated gooseberry plants)	
	Federal pine-shipping permit required [1]	Control-area permit required [2]	State nursery inspection certificate required	Shipment prohibited or permitted	Either dipping or dormancy required [3]	Either dipping or dormancy required [3]	Control-area permit required [2]
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Arizona	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Arkansas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Connecticut	(4)	(4)	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Florida	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Georgia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
Illinois	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Indiana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Iowa	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.

See footnotes at end of table.

State of destination	5-leafed pines			Ribes nigrum (European black currant); R. bracteosum and R. petiolare (wild native species)		Other Ribes (cultivated red, white, flowering, golden, or mountain currant plants and cultivated gooseberry plants)	
	Federal pine-shipping permit required[1]	Control-area permit required[2]	State nursery inspection certificate required	Shipment prohibited or permitted	Either dipping or dormancy required[3]	Either dipping or dormancy required[3]	Control-area permit required[2]
Kansas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Louisiana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Maine	[4]	[4]	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	Yes.
Maryland	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Massachusetts	[4]	[4]	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
Michigan	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
Minnesota	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Mississippi	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Missouri	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Nebraska	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Nevada	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
New Hampshire	[4]	[4]	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
New Jersey	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
New York	[4]	[4]	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
North Dakota	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Ohio	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Oklahoma	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Oregon	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Pennsylvania	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Rhode Island	[4]	[4]	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
South Dakota	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Tennessee	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Permitted	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Utah	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Prohibited		Yes.	No.
Vermont	[4]	[4]	Yes.	do		Yes.	Yes.
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Washington	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
West Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Wisconsin	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.
Wyoming	Yes.	No.	Yes.	do		Yes.	No.

[1] Federal pine-shipping permits are issued only for pines grown from seed in a nursery which is protected from blister rust. If planning to raise 5-leafed pines for shipment where such permits are required, apply to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

[2] To secure control-area permits for the shipment of currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leafed pines into the States shown below, apply to the address given.

Connecticut.... State entomologist, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho..... Director, bureau of plant industry, Boise, Idaho. (Not required for shipments of pine).
Maine..... State horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts. Director, division of plant pest control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan..... Inspector in charge, orchard and nursery inspection, bureau of agricultural industry, Lansing, Mich. (Not required for shipments of pine).
New Hampshire..... State nursery inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York..... Director, bureau of plant industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island.. State Entomologist, 310 Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Vermont..... Forest commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.

[3] Currant and gooseberry plants shipped from the infected States must either be dormant and free from leaves, or else dipped in lime-sulphur solution (4.5° B.) immediately before shipment. Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

[4] Either the Federal pine-shipping permit or the control-area permit is required for shipments into this State. See footnote 1 for information concerning pine-shipping permit and footnote 2 for method of obtaining control-area permits.

B. P. Q.—336–b. SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

SYNOPSIS OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1933. TABLE B.—SHIPMENTS FROM NONINFECTED STATES

The following synopsis relates to shipments of 5-leafed pines and of currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes) from the following States which are not known to be infected with the white-pine blister rust: Alabama, Arizona Arkansas, Cali-

fornia, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

No Federal pine-shipping permits and no control-area permits are required for 5-leafed-pine shipments from the States named above to any destination.

State of destination	5-leafed pines State nursery inspection certificate required	Other Ribes	
		Ribes nigrum (European black currant); Ribes bracteosum and R. petiolare (native wild species)	Cultivated red, white, flowering, golden, or mountain currant plants and cultivated gooseberry plants
Alabama	Yes.	No restrictions	No restrictions.
Arizona	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Arkansas	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
California	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Colorado	Yes.	do	Do.
Connecticut	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
Delaware	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
District of Columbia	Yes.	do	Do.
Florida	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Georgia	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Idaho	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
Illinois	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
Indiana	Yes.	do	Do.
Iowa	Yes.	do	Do.
Kansas	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Kentucky	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Louisiana	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Maine	Yes.	Prohibited	Control-area permit required.[1]
Maryland	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
Massachusetts	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
Michigan	Yes.	do	Do.[1]
Minnesota	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
Mississippi	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Missouri	Yes.	do	Do.
Montana	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Nebraska	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Nevada	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
New Hampshire	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
New Jersey	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
New Mexico	Yes.	do	Do.
New York	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
North Carolina	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
North Dakota	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Ohio	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Oklahoma	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Oregon	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Pennsylvania	Yes.	do	Do.
Rhode Island	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
South Carolina	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
South Dakota	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Tennessee	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Texas	Yes.	No restrictions	Do.
Utah	Yes.	Prohibited	Do.
Vermont	Yes.	do	Control-area permit required.[1]
Virginia	Yes.	do	No restrictions.
Washington	Yes.	do	Do.
West Virginia	Yes.	do	Do.
Wisconsin	Yes.	do	Do.
Wyoming	Yes.	do	Do.

[1] To secure control-area permits required for the shipment of currant or gooseberry plants into the States shown below, apply to the address given.

Connecticut—State entomologist, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho—Director, bureau of plant industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine—State horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts—Director, division of plant pest control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan—Inspector in charge, orchard and nursery inspection, bureau of agricultural industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire—State nursery inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York—Director, bureau of plant industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island—State entomologist, 310 Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Vermont—Forest commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (No. 43)

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF THE EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE

(Effective on and after July 15, 1932)

I, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that, in view of the certainty that Federal funds will be inadequate for the enforcement of the domestic European corn-borer quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 43 as revised), during the current fiscal year, the public interests do not permit the continued maintenance of this quarantine.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315) as amended by the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), I do hereby remove and revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 43 as revised, and all rules and regulations supplemental thereto, under which the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana were quarantined to prevent the spread of the European corn borer therefrom. Such removal and revocation shall take effect on and after July 15, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of July, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[This notice was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the area quarantined on account of the European corn borer.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 21, 1932.

Quarantine order No. 43 on account of the European corn borer, quarantining the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia, has been revoked.

Consequently, postmasters in the area quarantined should no longer enforce the regulations promulgated under that order. Of course, the requirements of paragraph 2, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plant material for propagation, must be observed.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (No. 56)

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56

(Effective on and after July 15, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, which became effective November 1, 1923, as amended October 23, 1923, January 18, 1924, January 10, 1925, and February 6, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any

such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts [2] by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Chile and Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialities as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (Trypetidae), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after July 15, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of July, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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[2] See Appendix.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GIPSY-MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)

FIND GIPSY MOTH IN PENNSYLVANIA; PLAN PROMPT ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

(Press notice)

AUGUST 8, 1932.

The gipsy moth, a serious enemy of forest, shade, and fruit trees, was discovered late in July in northeastern Pennsylvania near Pittston in Luzerne County, the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture announced to-day.

This insect, which has been present in the New England States for many years, was found in an outlying district back in the mountains, consisting principally of cut-over land. Immediately upon the discovery of this outbreak, Federal agents attempted to determine the limits of the infestation. This work is not yet completed, but the information at hand indicates that an area about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide has already been found to be involved. The chances are that when the survey is completed it will be found that a considerably larger area is infested. The extent of the infestation indicates that the gipsy moth has been present in this region for a period of possibly 15 years.

Fortunately, says the bureau, there are no nurseries in this area, and hence there has been practically no shipment of plants or trees from this region. Plans are being made for the extermination of the insect and, under the circumstances, it is believed that this can be accomplished without the imposition of a quarantine. The eradication measures will be undertaken cooperatively by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and the State department of forests and waters. Although it is fully realized that it will require a great deal of work and effort to exterminate the insect in this locality, in view of the success which has attended a similar campaign in New Jersey, where an area of approximately 400 square miles was involved, the chances for extermination are regarded as encouraging.

The Pennsylvania State quarantine and other officials met with members of the bureau of plant quarantine at Harrisburg, August 4, to discuss the situation created by the finding of the insect in northeastern Pennsylvania. All agreed that the insect could be completely eradicated so that the forest, nursery, and horticultural industries in Pennsylvania would not be in danger.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

B. P. Q.—339. AUGUST 12, 1932.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 7 TO INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE DISINFECTION OF NURSERY PRODUCTS FOR THE JAPANESE AND ASIATIC BEETLES

TREATMENT OF POTTING SOIL WITH LEAD ARSENATE

Section A–4 of instructions P. Q. C. A.—239 which were issued July 8, 1929, to supplement page 11 of instructions P. Q. C. A.—224, is hereby revised to read as follows:

Material.—Powdered acid lead arsenate.

Conditions of the soil.—The soil to be treated must be in a friable condition; wet soil can not be treated satisfactorily. The treatment is recommended only for soils which are slightly acid or neutral in reaction.

Season.—Where the treatment is to be used as a basis of certification between October 1 and the following June 15 the lead arsenate must be applied before August 1. This treatment can not be relied upon to eliminate the infestation in the soil if applied in the fall or in the spring when the larvæ are fully developed. It is important to have poison in the soil at the time the eggs are hatching.

Dosage.—Acid lead arsenate must be used at the rate of 2 pounds to each cubic yard of soil.

Application to soil.—The lead arsenate must be uniformly mixed with the soil. This may be accomplished either by hand shoveling or by the use of a machine mixer, such as a concrete mixer.

Period of treatment.—Plants free from soil may be potted in soil treated in this manner and, after October 1, may be certified for shipment.

Handling of treated soil.—When pots containing lead arsenate are plunged in beds or set in frames exposed to possible infestation the soil of these beds or frames must previously have been treated with lead arsenate at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATES OF MAINE, MICHIGAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, SOUTH CAROLINA, VERMONT, AND WEST VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 6, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which is known to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, has recently been discovered also in the States of Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia. It appears necessary therefore to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this pest to include the States of Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia, within the quarantined area and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from those States or from any infested districts determined therein of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on October 4, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed revision of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REMOVAL OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS

Having determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to farm products has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (tenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 17, 1932. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to farm products provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 17, 1932, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington, this 14th day of September, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The restrictions on the movement of farm products which are terminated by this order are intended to be in force only during the period when the beetle is abundantly present and in active flight. It is recognized that there is no risk from the movement of such products after this period has terminated. During the past few days the department's inspectors have found no beetles in farm products. The action taken, therefore, is merely to terminate the restrictions on the movement and thus stop the cost of administration at the earliest possible moment.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Due to the prevailing cool evenings, the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the

interstate movement of cut flowers and other portions of plants will remain in full force and effect until October 15, inclusive.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and incapable of propagation) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this announcement.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—REMOVAL OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTION ON THE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1932.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to farm products has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (10th revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the areas regulated by the Japanese-beetle quarantine may, therefore, accept until June 15, 1933, fully prepaid parcels of farm products when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE (No. 64)

REVISION OF MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the Mexican fruit-worm quarantine regulations makes provision for the sterilization of citrus fruit from the regulated areas of Texas whenever conditions necessitate such a requirement, authorize the limitation of permits as to destination, include a requirement that lot shipments of six or more containers by freight or road vehicles must be accompanied by master permits, and make other changes of interest to shippers of fruit from the regulated areas.

SUMMARY

These regulations prohibit the interstate shipment of grapefruit, oranges, and all other citrus fruits except lemons and sour limes, from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties, Tex., unless a Federal permit (Form 443) has been issued therefor. The permits may be limited as to destination, and when so limited, are not valid for shipment to other destination points or areas (except to diversion points for diversion to authorized destinations only). [Regulation 5 (*a*).]

The permits must be attached to the containers, and in addition, any shipment of six or more boxes or other containers by freight or by a road vehicle must be accompanied by a master permit (Form 515). [Regulation 8.]

Peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, sapotas, guavas, mameys, and ciruelas are entirely prohibited interstate shipment from the regulated area. [Regulations 1 (*c*) and 5 (*b*).]

There are no restrictions on the shipment of lemons and sour limes. [Regulation 5 (*c*).]

The conditions under which permits may be secured are given in regulations 6 and 7.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

(Effective on and after August 15, 1927)

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the State of Texas to prevent the spread of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit worm (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress, approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said State of Texas, effective on and after August 15, 1927, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 64 do order that no fruits of any variety shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or carried by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined State in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in the State of Texas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruit worm: *Provided further*, That such limitation of the restrictions to the regulated areas shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Mexican fruit worm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of August, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

(Approved August 12, 1932; effective September 1, 1932)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations, the following words shall be construed respectively to mean:

(*a*) *Mexican fruit worm.*—The insect known as the Mexican fruit worm or Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew).

(*b*) *Regulated areas.*—The areas in the State of Texas now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 64.

(*c*) *Host fruits.*—Fruits susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm, namely, mangoes, sapotas (including sapodillas and the fruit of all members of the family *Sapotaceae* and of the genus *Casimiroa* and all other fruits commonly called sapotas or sapotes), peaches, guavas, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mameys, ciruelas, and all citrus fruits except lemons and sour limes, together with any other fruits which may later be determined as susceptible and of which due notice will be given.

(*d*) *Host-free period.*—A period of time during which no host fruits in any stage of development are produced or permitted to exist within the regulated area, except fruits of such varieties, and fruits held under such conditions, as are prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and as in his judgment do not convey risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

(*e*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*f*) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

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Regulation 2. Limitation of Restrictions to Regulated Areas

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State of Texas with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of fruit will be limited to fruit moving interstate from the areas in Texas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

Regulation 3. Regulated Area

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as "regulated area" the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy in the State of Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits.

Regulation 4. Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State of Texas and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the said State.

Regulation 5. Restrictions on the Interstate Movement of Fruit From the Regulated Area

(*a*) *Permits required.*—Grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruits [except as provided in paragraph (*c*) hereof] shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area into or through any point outside thereof unless a permit has been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. The permit may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and in that event the fruits covered thereby shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area, directly or indirectly, either in the original container or otherwise, to destinations other than those authorized in such permit, except to the usual diversion points for diversion to authorized destinations only.

(*b*) *Shipment of noncitrus hosts prohibited.*—Peaches, apples, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, sapotas [see regulation 1 (*c*)], guavas, mameys, and ciruelas, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement.

(*c*) *No restrictions on immune and manufactured fruits.*—No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of lemons, sour limes, or other fruits not designated as host fruits in these regulations or later amendments to the same, nor on the interstate movement of host fruits which have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate danger of carrying the Mexican fruit worm.

(*d*) *Movement through regulated area.*—No restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of restricted articles from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 6. Conditions Governing the Issuance of Permits

Permits for the interstate movement of grapefruit, oranges, and other citrus fruits from the regulated area may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the shipment proposed does not involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruit worm. Such determination will be based on compliance with the following conditions:

(*a*) *Grove inspection and sanitation.*—The grove in which the fruit was produced shall be maintained in compliance with the host-free requirement of these regulations and shall be kept free from drops and windfalls throughout the year. Such drops and windfalls shall be buried under at least 18 inches of tamped soil or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the inspector. The grove shall further comply with such other requirements as may be enforced by the State of Texas for the suppression of Mexican fruit-worm infestation. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of fruit produced only in such groves as have been inspected within 30 days prior to the movement of the fruit concerned and have been found free from Mexican fruit-worm infestation.

(*b*) *Packing-house requirements.*—The packer and shipper shall maintain his packing plant in compliance with the sanitation requirements of the State of Texas issued for the suppression of the Mexican fruit worm. The packer shall also maintain a complete list of consignees together with the amount and date of each shipment, subject to examination by the inspector.

(*c*) *Applications.*—Persons desiring to move or to allow to be moved grapefruit, oranges, or other restricted citrus fruits interstate from the regulated area shall make application for a permit to the office of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Harlingen, Tex., as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications shall show the nature and quantity of the fruit it is proposed to move, together with the location at which it will be packed, the name and address of the shipper, and a list of all groves, together with the names and addresses of the owners, from which fruit for packing will be secured. Each applicant shall file with his application a signed statement in which he agrees to notify the inspector of all additional groves from which fruit for packing will be secured, not to pack or ship fruit from any grove until he has received written notification from the inspector that the grove has been maintained in compliance with the regulations issued under this quarantine, and to discontinue packing and shipping the fruit from any grove on notification from the inspector of the discovery of an infestation of the Mexican fruit worm in such grove or adjoining groves or of failure on the part of the owner or manager of such grove to comply with any other restriction of these regulations.

(*d*) *Containers.*—Permits will be issued for the interstate movement of only such fruit as is packed in containers customarily used for the commercial shipment of citrus fruits, or in containers not over 1⅗ bushels in size and of such a nature as to indicate clearly the fact that host fruits are contained therein. Waterproof-fabric mesh bags in sizes not to exceed 1⅗ bushels and such other sizes as may later be authorized by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine are included among the containers which may be used for the interstate movement of such fruits.

(*e*) *Sterilization may be required.*—Sterilization in manner and by method prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture may be required as a condition for the issuance of permits for interstate movement when in the judgment of the inspector the shipments concerned might, either on account of conditions at the point of production or packing or on account of the destination to which the shipment is sent, involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruit worm.

(*f*) *Destination limitations.*—Permits may be limited as to destination and when so limited will not be valid for shipment to destination points or areas other than those specified in said permit. When a limited destination is specified, such limitation shall remain and continue as a restriction on the distribution of such fruit either in the original containers or otherwise until the said fruit has been consumed or has been manufactured or processed in such way as to eliminate danger of carrying Mexican fruit worm.

(*g*) *Cancellation of permits.*—Any permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused either for any failure of compliance with these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of infestation. The use of shipping permits by a shipper or packer is prohibited either after he has been notified of their cancellation or on packages containing fruit from groves not included in the list he has filed with the inspector or on packages containing fruit which he has been notified to discontinue to ship.

Regulation 7. Conditions Required in the Regulated Areas

The interstate movement of grapefruit, oranges, and other restricted citrus fruit from the regulated areas under permits issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will be conditioned on the State of Texas providing for and enforcing the following control measures in manner and by method approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, namely:

SECTION A. HOST-FREE PERIOD

A host-free period shall be maintained each year beginning in the month of March and continuing for seven months, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture on presentation of evidence that such modification is necessary or desirable and does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

Prior to the commencement of such host-free period each year, all citrus fruit except lemons and sour limes shall be removed from the trees for shipment, storage, or sale, and all other host fruits shall be destroyed either following removal from the trees or by destruction of the trees themselves.

No host fruits shall be permitted to develop in groves or to exist elsewhere within a regulated area at any time during such host-free period except as follows: (1) Citrus fruits developing on the trees in such stages of immaturity that, in the judgment of an inspector, they are not susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm; and (2) citrus fruits in storage, or on retail sale for immediate consumption, stored, or maintained under such conditions and for such periods of time as shall be approved by an inspector.

SECTION B. INSPECTION

A system of inspection shall be carried on throughout the year to provide for the efficient enforcement of sections A and C of this regulation, for the prompt discovery of any infestations which occur, and for the enforcement of such conditions in and around citrus groves and packing and preserving plants as shall prevent the possibility of fruit-worm development therein.

SECTION C. INFESTED ZONES

Upon the determination of a Mexican fruit-worm infestation within a regulated area, an infested zone shall be designated by the State of Texas in a manner approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and all host fruits in susceptible stages of maturity produced within such zone and remaining in the regulated area shall be destroyed or processed in such a manner as to render them free from infestation.

Regulation 8. Marking Requirements

Every crate, box, or other container of host fruit moved interstate under these regulations shall have securely attached to it the shipping permit (Form 443) issued under the provisions of regulation 6, and shall be subject to such other marking as may be required by the inspector.

Each single shipment of six or more crates, boxes, or other containers of host fruit moved under these regulations by freight or by road vehicle shall in addition to the shipping permit on each such container, be accompanied by a master permit (Form 515) showing the number of containers to which it applies, and either the license number and destination of the vehicle or the number and destination of the freight car, as the case may be.

Regulation 9. Inspection in Transit

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, crate, or other container, moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by inspectors at any time or place.

Regulation 10. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after September 1, 1932, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated August 10, 1927, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] Arthur M. Hyde,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[These revised regulations were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, effective September 1, 1932. The revision provides for limiting permits as to destination, and for the issuance of master permits covering certain classes of lot shipments, and makes other changes in the requirements governing the shipment of fruits from the regulated area of Texas to other States.

Copies of the said quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., August 22, 1932.]

B. P. Q.—343. SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—EARLY BEGINNING OF SHIPPING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT AUTHORIZED

(Issued under regulation 7, section A, Federal Quarantine No. 64, as revised effective September 1, 1932)

[Approved September 10, 1932; effective September 15, 1932]

The shipping season for the 1932 crop of citrus fruit under the Federal Mexican fruit-worm quarantine (Notice of Quarantine 64) from the counties of Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo, in Texas, is hereby authorized to begin on September 15, 1932, so far as that quarantine is concerned. The host-free period required by the Department of Agriculture to be enforced by the State of Texas under regulation 7 will for the year 1932 close on September 14.

This action is taken on the basis of evidence presented to the Department of Agriculture that such modification is desirable from the standpoint of Mexican fruit-worm control and does not involve increase of risk of propagating that insect. All clean-up and other requirements concerning the production and distribution of Texas citrus fruit remain unchanged. The grapefruit, oranges, and kumquats which are authorized shipment from the area concerned are now ripening and the prompt harvesting and shipment of such fruit as ripens during the remainder of September will be to the advantage of the eradication program.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (No. 62)

B. P. Q.—337. JULY 7, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT AND PEST SUPPRESSION MEASURES IN NARCISSUS PLANTINGS

(Issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 62; superseding P. Q. C. A.—217 and P. Q. C. A.—319)

Under an amendment to the narcissus-bulb quarantine regulations which became effective June 20, 1932, "the specific designation of treatment methods [was] removed from the quarantine regulations themselves and will be issued in the form of administrative instructions. This change is made for the purpose of rendering the regulations more flexible and more easily subject to modification when further research work results in the development of improved methods."

In accordance with that plan, the following instructions are issued with respect to bulb treatments and pest suppression in narcissus plantings.

Inspections

The certification of narcissus bulbs and plants for interstate movement will continue, except in special cases, to be based on two inspections, one given in the field and the other consisting of an examination of the bulbs in the warehouse. The first is primarily for the purpose of detecting eelworm [3] infestation, and the second is for the purpose of checking on the original field findings as to eelworm, and to determine whether greater bulb flies are present in the plantings. In the absence of such inspections or when infestation is found, treatment is required.

Detailed instructions as to methods of carrying out bulb inspection and as to the detection of bulb-fly and eelworm infestation are covered in a separate set of instructions being issued to inspectors as B. P. Q.—338.

Conditions of field.—Successful inspection for eelworm infestation can only be made in clean cultivated fields when the plants are free from raindrops or dew and between the time of shriveling of the flower and the beginning of the breakdown and discoloration of the foliage. Inspectors are instructed not to attempt to make an examination for eelworms in weedy fields or while the narcissus plants are wet or before the end or almost the end of the blossoming period for the variety concerned.

Condition of stored bulbs.—The bulbs should be clean before inspection. If sorted by the grower to eliminate basal rot, lesser fly, and similar infestations, the culls are to be made available to the inspector for examination and their identity maintained as to the blocks from which they came. The discovery of greater bulb flies or eelworms in the culls is evidence of their presence on the premises and constitutes a basis for requiring fumigation or other treatment, although in the case of eelworms the shipping or planting stock should also be inspected to determine the lots or varieties infested.

Blocks or varieties may be considered separately as to eelworm infestation.—If eelworm infestation is found in a block or variety, the entire block or variety must be given the hot-water treatment as a condition of interstate movement. For this purpose, any single continuous planting is considered a separate block. If a single variety is extensively planted by the grower and infestations are found confined to certain blocks having a different history from others, the inspector may in his judgment require the hot-water treatment only of the infested blocks and those having the same history if he feels that this plan does not involve danger of the shipment of infested bulbs. In such cases the blocks should be at least 8 feet apart. When a block is planted entirely to one variety and infestation is found in any part of it, all the bulbs in the block are to be treated. On the other hand, if two or more varieties are closely planted in a single block, a localized infestation found in one of them may in the judgment of the inspector involve danger of eelworm infestation in the others. Treatment may then be required not only as to the infested variety but as to such rows or sections of adjoining varieties as the inspector may designate.

In the event that a grower or his employees are themselves roguing the fields for eelworm infestation in advance of the inspector, eelworm infestation is to be assumed and treatment required as a condition for the issuance of permits. If a grower desires to check for eelworms, or for varietal constancy, or for mosaic, in advance of the inspector, the plants found diseased or not true to type are to be marked with a stake and left in the field until after official inspection. In case official inspection is to be so delayed, however, as to involve danger of disease spread, inspectors are authorized to release growers from this requirement on condition that the "rogues" will be retained for later examination and their identity maintained.

Entire premises to be considered the unit as to fly infestation.—It is not necessary to demonstrate the presence of narcissus fly in each separate variety on a grower's premises. If any greater-bulb-fly infestation whatever is found on the premises, all of the varieties to be covered by Federal permit must either be fumigated by an authorized method or given the prescribed hot-water treatment.

In certain commercial bulb-growing sections, the greater bulb fly is so generally established that no special inspection is made for it. All narcissus bulbs removed from the ground, whether for replanting or shipment, are fumigated as a matter of routine.

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[3] "Eelworm" as used herein refers to *Tylenchus dipsaci*. In the case of infestations with other parasitic nematodes, specific instructions are to be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

Treatments for Bulb Flies

If an infestation of greater bulb flies alone (that is, without eelworms) was disclosed during either the field or storage inspections, the bulbs, as a condition for the issuance of permits, must either be fumigated with calcium cyanide or with sodium cyanide or given the hot-water treatment as prescribed below.

Fumigation with calcium cyanide.—Sixteen ounces [4] of calcium cyanide (slow-evolving type) are used to each 100 cubic feet of space, and the bulbs are exposed for four hours at a temperature of 60° F. or more in an air-tight chamber.

Construction of fumigation chamber.—The fumigation chamber, if of wood, must have walls of double thickness, each thickness made of tongued and grooved material free from knots, and with a lining of tar paper or asphalt paper between the walls. The inside must be painted, preferably with aluminum paint, or given a coat of paraffin or aluminum foil. The door (which may consist of the entire side of the fumigation chamber) is to be constructed in the manner of a refrigerator door, closing against at least two offsets with weather stripping or padding. Ordinary hinges are unsatisfactory; all edges of the door should be forced against the seat by a lever or screw clamp. Fumigation chambers up to approximately 500 cubic feet may be approved. Fans are required in all fumigators over 150 cubic feet in capacity. In fumigators of the larger sizes, fans of the blower type may be necessary in order to secure complete distribution of the gas.

Provision is made for inserting cyanide by sliding in a flat pan extending the full length of the fumigator. The cyanide can advantageously be placed on papers covering the floor of the pan, and the residue gathered up with the papers at the conclusion of fumigation. Two separate pans may be used in the case of large fumigators. A special opening is made in the fumigation chamber for the insertion of the pan after the main door is closed.

Fumigation chambers, if of metal, such as galvanized iron, must have all joints soldered, and must be constructed without a door or other opening in the side or top. Provision must be made for sealing such chambers around the base after lowering over the bulbs. Such chambers are raised and lowered by a block and tackle over the pile of trays of bulbs to be fumigated. The trays must be supported above the ground in such way that the operator can slide a pan containing the cyanide under the trays of bulbs at the time the fumigation chamber is being lowered.

Fumigators should not be built in closed buildings on account of the danger of accumulation of gas in the building, but may be maintained under cover in open storage sheds if desired.

Some means should be provided for opening the fumigator from the outside, other than the main entrance door, in order to air the chamber after each fumigation. The preferable method of exhausting the gas is the use of an exhaust fan, built into the wall of the fumigation chamber. The cover of the exhaust opening must, like the door, be so fitted as to be air-tight.

The fumigator must be tested at least once each season and must be completely air-tight before fumigation is authorized. Leakage may be tested either by burning a piece of rubber (such as part of an inner tube about 1 foot long) in a pan or by pouring formaldehyde over potassium permanganate in a dish. In either case the container is to be raised above the floor to avoid danger of fire. If the rubber is used, leaks may be discovered by smoke issuing from the cracks. In the case of formaldehyde any odor of gas around the fumigator indicates leakage. The proportions for the formaldehyde test are: 12 ounces potassium permanganate crystals and 1 pint 40 per cent formaldehyde to 1,000 [5] cubic feet.

Methods.—Cyanide compounds and the gases they release are very poisonous, and if carelessly used jeopardize human life. Every precaution to avoid danger must be employed.

The amount of calcium cyanide must be carefully calculated for the individual chamber concerned. Care must be taken to be sure that all cyanide used is fresh the same season and is prevented from losing its strength. It should not be bought in large containers, as when exposed to the air even for a few minutes during removal of successive charges, the remainder loses its strength.

Avoid delay in weighing out separate charges. The amount needed for a full charge of the box concerned should be determined and a measure should be prepared which will contain the exact full amount required for the charge. This can be done by cutting off a small can at the right height.

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[4] This is a change from the dosage formerly used.
[5] Corrected from the mimeographed edition of this circular.

Fumigation should be carried out when the air is at a temperature of 70° to 80° F., and under no circumstances is fumigation at an air temperature below 60° to be considered as complying with the fumigation requirement. Night fumigation should not be undertaken because of the low temperatures.

The bulbs are to be dry and free from soil when placed in the fumigator and are to be so spread out that good circulation is possible. All rotted bulbs are to be sorted out before fumigation. The bulbs are to be placed in trays with open slat or wire bottoms and are to be not more than two layers deep in each tray. The trays are to be well separated so as not to occupy more than 75 per cent of the capacity of the chamber.

In most sections of the United States atmospheric moisture is sufficient to provide for the release of the gas. In very dry areas in the Pacific coast section, a slight humidity may be provided in the fumigation chamber by wetting and wringing out a piece of burlap, placing it on the floor of the fumigation chamber, and covering it with dry newspapers. Under no circumstances must any moist paper or cloth or other moist object come in contact with the calcium cyanide as that changes the chemical nature of the gas released and makes it relatively ineffective.

Whenever known greater-bulb-fly-infested material is available, some infested bulbs are to be included in each charge. When it is found that fly larvæ are surviving in this material, such remedial steps as are necessary with respect to the construction of the fumigator, the securing of fresh cyanide, etc., are to be taken, and the entire load is to be refumigated. In determining survival, inspection of the known infested material should preferably be repeated two days or more after fumigation to detect any revival of fly larvæ.

Records are to be kept of the exact time and temperature at the beginning and end of each fumigation and of the exact lots and varieties of bulbs and the number of each variety. Fumigation is to be supervised by the inspector. In cases of insufficient inspection personnel, the inspector may authorize the grower to proceed with fumigation for limited periods in the inspector's absence, making the grower himself or one of his competent employees responsible. In such cases the records are to be kept by the grower or employee in charge. Except where a grower has been definitely authorized by an inspector to proceed with the treatment, fumigation carried out in the absence of the inspector is not considered as fulfilling the requirements for the issuance of Federal permits and must be repeated in the presence of an inspector before such permits are issued.

FUMIGATION WITH SODIUM CYANIDE AND SULPHURIC ACID

The pot method of fumigation may be substituted for the procedure described if desired. Use 7 ounces of sodium cyanide (50 per cent cyanogen), 10½ ounces of sulphuric acid (66° B.), and 14 ounces of water for each 100 cubic feet of space. First dilute the acid, pouring it slowly into the water (not the water into the acid).

The construction of the fumigation chamber, the arrangement of the bulbs, the limitations on air temperature, and the general plan of operation are the same as outlined in the previous section, but special apparatus must be used for getting the cyanide into the dilute acid after the door of the fumigation chamber is closed. The cyanide is to be suspended over the acid and released by a cord or lever after the closing of the door.

Fumigation by this process should not be attempted except under the supervision of an experienced inspector, owing to its danger to the operator and others.

HOT-WATER TREATMENT FOR NARCISSUS BULB FLIES

Growers not equipped for fumigation, or who prefer hot-water treatment to fumigation, are authorized to use this treatment where bulb flies alone occur on the premises. Bulb flies are more susceptible to hot water than are eelworms and the time of treatment is less. The following method is authorized as a condition for the issuance of permits for bulb-fly-infested bulbs in which eelworm infestation is not involved:

Treatment with hot water at from 110° to 111.5° F., for a period of one hour computed from the time the water regains the loss of temperature occasioned when the bulbs are submerged. Prolonging the treatment to three hours to kill undiscovered eelworms is recommened but will not be required in the absence of known or suspected eelworm infestation.

The equipment needed is described in connection with the discussion of treatment for eelworms. Provision should be made, as in the case of eelworm treatments, to prevent the dissemination of basal rot or other bulb diseases.

HOT-WATER TREATMENT FOR EELWORMS

Permits not to be issued, even after treatment, for bulbs from heavily infested plantings or blocks.—As outlined on a later page and in instructions numbered B. P. Q.–338, the grower is under obligation to prevent the building up of a general infestation on his premises. When a large proportion of the bulbs, such as one-tenth to one-fifth or more, are found to be eelworm-infested, the nemas become so numerous in and around the planting and in and on the bulbs that a single treatment can not be expected to eradicate the infestation completely. Under these conditions it is also especially difficult to protect the treated bulbs from reinfestation on the premises. In such cases, permits are not to be issued for interstate movement even after applying the hot-water treatment. The bulbs may be treated and replanted and the whole situation worked out with the grower as described under the section on "Field sanitation" (page 76). Federal permits will then be withheld until some future season after the grower has reduced the infestation to such a point that treatment can be expected to be effective in eliminating any remaining eelworms from the shipping stock.

Process.—Subject to the provisions of the previous paragraph, if an eelworm infestation either with or without narcissus bulb flies was disclosed during either field or warehouse inspection or if the inspector has been unable to determine to his full satisfaction that the narcissus are free from eelworms, the bulbs concerned are to be immersed in hot water maintained at a temperature of not less than 110° F. and not more than 111.5° for not less than three hours computed from the time the water regains the loss of temperature occasioned when the bulbs are submerged. In the case of bulbs over 2 inches in diameter, four (in place of three) hours are required.

Construction of treating vat.—Various forms and shapes of vats are used. Heat may be obtained either by the injection of warm water or steam or by the use of a hot-water or a steam coil or electric unit in the tank. The use of vats in which it is necessary to apply direct outside heat from a torch or other open fire is not authorized.

The best results are obtained in the use of the hot-water treatment when the water in the tank is circulating continuously throughout the entire period of the treatment. In the case of rectangular tanks this is brought about by the use of a propeller at one end of the tank under a false floor above which the bulbs are placed. The false floor is of a slatted or skeleton type and baffles are used to force the water to circulate among the bulbs. The bulbs must be so arranged in baskets or crates in some manner, such as separation and staggering, so that adequate circulation is possible. If it is necessary to use sacks for small amounts, open mesh bags such as onion sacks are employed and the water temperature in the center of the sack must reach 110° F. before the treatment is considered to have started.

The temperature is to be tested by means of a standardized testing thermometer or a thermometer which has been checked against a standardized thermometer. In testing the adequacy of the treating tank at the beginning of the season it is desirable to use a long vat thermometer by means of which the temperature at the bottom as well as at the top of the tank can be obtained. There should not be more than 0.5° F. difference between one part of the tank and another.

To avoid injuring the bulbs and to be sure of killing the nematodes, the bulbs should preferably be treated not less than 14 days after digging and not more than three weeks. If the bulbs have dried for a greater length of time, they should be soaked for 12 hours in cold water before being treated. This soaking is in order to break the dormancy of the eelworms in the dry scales. Any water thus used must be disinfected before being used again or being thrown out on farm soil. This can be done by heating it to 140° F. for 12 minutes.

Bulbs are not to be crammed into treatment tanks to full capacity, as this prevents circulation and interferes with the maintenance of uniform temperature. Narrow baskets are preferable to crates or sacks. The top bulbs, like the others, are to be covered with water. Any floating bulbs, scales, etc., are to be removed and destroyed with the culls.

To avoid any possibility of disseminating infections of basal rot or other diseases, it is necessary, first, to cull out any soft, rotten, or infested bulbs before treatment; and, second, to disinfect the bulbs with a fungicide during or after treatment. If ceresan disinfectant is used, the cold or lukewarm solution after completion of the hot-water treatment is preferable to its use in the hot water. Methods of such disinfection are given in Circular P. Q. C. A.—324.

Bulbs should be cooled rapidly after treatment, and, unless immediately planted, should be dried promptly and thoroughly.

FIELD SANITATION

The suppression of local infestations of bulb pests is less directly within the field of the United States Department of Agriculture than within that of the State in which the bulbs are grown. In order to eradicate or control eelworm infestation to the extent necessary to secure Federal permits, however, certain precautions are necessary to avoid building up infestation on the premises. This section of the present instructions is devoted to that phase of the problem.

The first step in field sanitation is to determine exactly what the field conditions are. Repeated reinspections may be necessary for this purpose. Such inspections can be continued by experienced employees of the grower after the State or Federal inspector has completed his work. In the case of a general—even though slight—distribution of infestation throughout the planting, it is necessary to consider the entire area as infested.

If roguing of a limited number of isolated spots of infestation is attempted, all plants within at least 18 inches of any infested plant should be carefully destroyed, being sure that infested soil is not distributed in the field during the operations. Culls and rogued plants may be destroyed by placing them in a pit, covering with oil, and burying under 18 inches of soil. The soil around the spaces or areas from which infested plants have been removed may then be disinfected by saturation with kerosene (1 pint to the square foot). An alternative plan which has some advantages consists of leaving the infested and neighboring plants in the field and saturating them and the surrounding soil with kerosene. It should be noted that this paragraph on roguing relates only to field sanitation. The remainder of the bulbs in the block should be treated even though roguing has been carried out. The certification without treatment of bulbs taken from blocks from which eelworm-infested plants have been rogued is no longer authorized.

Any animals, clothing, tools, or machinery which come in contact with the soil of an eelworm-infested area should be disinfected either with formaldehyde or kerosene. Machine cultivation in infested blocks is likely to result in spread of the infestation down the row. This can be avoided in part by the substitution of hand cultivation where necessary.

The bulbs from all eelworm-infested blocks and plantings should be dug and treated each season, and the planting stock from the plot concerned retreated every year until at least one and preferably two years after infestation has apparently been eliminated. This digging and treatment practice is needed not only for the commercial crop which is shipped the same year but also for other narcissus on the premises, such as stock for intrastate movement, replanting, and narcissus which has been imported under special permit and not yet released.

Narcissus should never be planted on eelworm-infested soil. Freeing soil from eelworms after it has once become infested is difficult and not fully satisfactory. The usual plan is that of employing a 4-year rotation under which no eelworm host plants are grown during the three years between narcissus crops. During these years, plants immune to *Tylenchus dipsaci* should be chosen if practicable. In any event, avoid bulbous, leguminous, biennial, and perennial crops. It is also necessary to keep the field free from weeds as certain wild plants are subject to attack. It is essential that volunteers and rogues which have been missed in digging the crop be carefully removed the first season, as otherwise these volunteer narcissus will carry the infestation through.

In special cases soil may also be disinfected with steam or with kerosene as indicated on a previous page. In employing kerosene for disinfection the deleterious effect of oil on the future fertility of the soil must be considered. This material is adapted for use only on limited spots of infestation. Experiments are progressing in which other less expensive chemicals are being used on a large scale, but the results are not yet conclusive.

In some sections the soil used in and around greenhouses has become eelworm-infested and it is necessary for State inspectors to make provision for the eradication of infestation in and around such greenhouses in order to avoid contamination of commercial plantings in the same vicinity. It is important that this suppressive work should be carried out carefully, even though the greenhouses concerned may never wish to ship narcissus bulbs.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q.—338. JULY 8, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—NARCISSUS INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

(Issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 62)

These instructions are issued to assist inspectors and collaborators of the United States Department of Agriculture in making inspections for bulb flies and eelworms under the domestic narcissus-bulb quarantine. They are supplemental to B. P. Q.—337, which is primarily prepared for the use of both growers and inspectors in carrying out the treatment of infested bulbs. All inspectors should familiarize themselves with the provisions of both circulars, as well as with P. Q. C. A.—324, relating to the use of bulb disinfectants.

FIELD INSPECTION FOR EELWORMS [6]

Method of inspection.—Whenever possible, the inspection is to be made row by row over the entire planting. In case the available force of inspectors is not large enough to carry out this plan in full in extensive plantings, an intensive inspection of a part, such as one-third or one-half of each lot and variety, is preferable to a less careful examination covering the entire premises. Such an intensive fractional inspection should be made over different parts of the field.

If a general infestation is found to exist in any block or variety it is, of course, not necessary to complete the examination of that particular planting. When only one or two small spots involving a few bulbs each are found to have eelworms, the field examination may be continued in order to aid the grower in determining on such field sanitation measures as may be needed. Such sanitation is considered on page 79 of this circular and on page 76 of B. P. Q.—337.

Eelworm symptoms can not be detected successfully when the direct sunlight is shining on the plant being examined. The inspector should carry a full-sized sunproof umbrella to shade the plants being inspected. Otherwise, the reflection of light rays from the surfaces of the leaves confuses the detection or identification of the lighter green or yellowish, raised areas known as "spikkels" (frequently as small as the head of a pin), which are often the only evidence of the presence of eelworms. Occasionally the rows will be found to run in such directions as to permit the use of one's own shadow as shade. The use of a stick to move the leaves about to show both sides will be found helpful.

Mosaic increases the difficulty of finding eelworms. Plantings heavily infested with mosaic should not be certified as free from eelworm without treatment if there is any record of eelworms on the premises, unless a thorough, complete storage inspection can be made.

It is of great importance that the inspector use every precaution to avoid transporting nematodes from one planting to another or from one block to another. Care in cleaning knives, shoes, etc., is essential. A disinfectant such as formaldehyde should be carried for this purpose. The inspector's caution along this line should be so apparent as to constitute a model for the grower to follow.

Gross diagnosis.—The bulb nematode or eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci*) is a small round worm only about one-twentieth of an inch in length when full grown, so its presence is first determined through signs of the damage done, or the physiological reaction of the plant being attacked, rather than by sight of the pest itself. Unfortunately, no single character or malformation definitely and invariably records the presence of parasitic nematodes in a narcissus planting. The most nearly definite indication is the presence of small swellings on one or more leaves of the infested plants. These swellings, called "spikkels" in the Netherlands, appear to represent a physiological reaction caused by the eelworms' presence, which is destroyed or overcome as the infestation of eelworms increases. Apparently, a spikkel may result from the presence of only one or two eelworms, especially if the tissue is growing rapidly. The spikkel enlarges as the number of eelworms present increases, and finally bursts forming a longitudinal lesion, the edges of which turn brown with adjacent tissue yellow. Leaves from bulbs definitely infested with eelworms the previous season sometimes show no spikkels but instead have distinct yellowish streaks of a diseased or leathery appearance, usually near the base. Somewhat similar whitish streaks, however, occur from other causes.

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[6] "Eelworm" as used herein refers to *Tylenchus dipsaci*. In the case of infestations with other parasitic nematodes, specific instructions are to be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C. The method of inspection for other parasitic nematodes is similar to that described here.

Another indication of eelworm attack is a corkscrew twisting of the leaves, or the leaves may become sickle-shaped. In some of the narrow-leaved varieties in which spikkels are not prominent there is often a peculiar spearhead broadening near the tips of the leaves.

The presence of numerous, regular swellings in the surface of the leaf often without a conspicuously lighter green color, or sometimes a few but abrupt swellings of light green color, is more likely to be an indication of hot-water treatment than of the presence of eelworms.

Microscopic diagnosis in field.—When leaves having spikkels and other malformations apparently indicating the presence of eelworms are found, the next step is to determine whether or not eelworms (bulb nematodes) are actually present. This necessitates a microscopic examination of the suspected tissue. The technic is rather simple but must be performed carefully and with close observation to avoid missing the nematodes. The procedure is based on the fact that fluid is the eelworms' medium of travel, and consists in tearing up suspected eelworm-infested tissue in a very small amount of water. No elaborate equipment is necessary, although a field binocular of about 15 diameters magnification is desirable for examining small spikkels, as such spikkels may contain only one or two nemas, and when in such small numbers they are hard to pick out with a hand lens. The binocular has a greater field of vision than an ordinary compound microscope and has advantages over a hand lens in that it permits continued observation of the culture even while both hands are being used for dissecting the suspected tissue; thus any nemas that appear in the water may be seen before they have a chance to swim out of sight or reenter the tissues. In the case of large spikkels and the yellow streaks referred to above, there are usually so many nemas present that not all of them can hide during the short period required for laying down the dissecting needles and focusing a hand lens. In fact, with the latter class of material, one can sometimes see the nemas by simply focusing the hand lens on the leaf as it is broken lengthwise along the yellow streak.

A small section containing the spikkel or other suspected area is cut from the leaf with a sharp knife and placed in a watch glass. Flat surfaces such as slides are not satisfactory for making dissections of leaf tissue although they are excellent for use during dormant bulb inspection. With dissecting needles ready (old-fashioned darning needles do very well) a few drops of water are placed on the section of suspected tissue, just enough water to cover the material but not enough to have any part of it completely out of focus. The section of leaf tissue is then torn apart, preferably first down through the middle of the spikkel with the dissecting needles. If a binocular is being used the watching for nemas and the shredding of tissue goes on simultaneously, but if one is using a hand lens it is desirable to shred a few fibres and then closely examine the material, and keep alternating the shredding and examining until the nemas are discovered. If one shreds up too much tissue before examining the culture with the lens, there is likelihood of the nemas hiding among or reentering the tissues.

If no nemas are found in the first section taken from the suspected leaf, another section is taken just below and torn apart more carefully. If the spikkels or other malformations referred to above have been correctly identified in the field, it is almost certain that nematodes will be found if the material is properly examined. A good, clear light is essential but there is such a thing as too much reflection; also too much magnification. In clear water a full-grown nema is quite visible to the naked eye, and in proper light a magnification of 10 diameters is sufficient to allow accurate identification by the typical shape.

If the material being examined is characterized by any rotting tissue or includes particles of soil or débris outside the plant, the nemas found may be saprophytic or free-living forms. The bulb nematode may usually be distinguished from other species by its eellike shape and manner of movement. It is more slender than saprophytic nemas and less active. Other characteristics are shown on the plate at the conclusion of this circular. That plate will also aid in distinguishing *Tylenchus dipsaci* from the other parasitic species *Aphelenchoides subtenuis* and *A. parietinus*. So far as possible it is desirable that diagnosis should be confirmed by specialists as to at least one specimen from each grower's premises, although experienced field inspectors become so familiar with the characteristics of bulb nematodes that their diagnosis by the methods indicated is usually confirmed by specialists.

The nematodes are likely to leave the spikkel very soon after the leaves are cut and are almost sure to be absent from the spikkel itself if several hours have elapsed. In this case the tissue below the spikkel is examined instead of the

spikkel itself. In one case of delayed examination the nemas were found 4 inches below the spikkel.

In addition to the examination of the leaf, the bulb itself may be inspected in the manner described below for the warehouse examination. In the case of recent infestation reaching the bulb from infested soil, there are cases in which the eelworms are found in the leaves but can not be discovered in the bulbs. On the other hand, in the case of bulbs which the grower has attempted to treat the previous summer, there appear to be instances in which there are a few surviving nematodes in the bulb without showing leaf symptoms, and the presence of such infestation may not be discovered until the time of the warehouse examination. In other instances, such plants, although without spikkels, can be detected because of being stunted, or showing yellow streaks, or because the leaves are sickle-shaped.

Field sanitation.—Narcissus inspectors, in addition to being responsible for seeing that interstate shipments are free from infestation, are also representatives of the State in pest suppression on the grower's premises.

The issuance of the Federal narcissus-bulb qûarantine is based on vigorous and pressing representations to the United States Department of Agriculture by the various State nursery inspectors and practically all the commercial interests involved that every effort is being and will be made to eliminate eelworm and bulb-fly infestation from the narcissus plantings of the United States so far as possible. Direct sanitation on the premises concerned, treatment of the planting stock, and all local eradication methods must be carried out under the laws of the State concerned, as the United States Department of Agriculture does not have direct jurisdiction as to such suppression. If the States concerned should fail to carry out such suppressive measures under their authority, the Federal department would be compelled to consider the withdrawal of protection of their plantings from outside infestation.

Suggestions as to field sanitation methods are given in the concluding section of Circular B. P. Q.—337 and should be carefully studied.

STORAGE INSPECTION

Purposes.—The purposes of warehouse inspection are to detect the presence of the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris*) and to check on nematode infestation in blocks in which such infestation was not found in the field.

Inspection for greater bulb fly.—This fly usually works in the center of the bulb and destroys the inner leaves and flower stalk. Its presence is discovered by determining the firmness of the bulb through pressure. Bulbs may become soft on account of the presence of various insect pests, mites, or diseases. An experienced inspector can often determine by the feel of the bulb whether any softness or tendency to yield to pressure is due to fly infestation. An examination of the basal plate is also of value as it is often possible to find the point of entrance and the breathing hole of the fly larva. Scrape off any injured or diseased area to discover such point of entrance.

In some areas greater bulb flies are so generally distributed that infestation is assumed and all bulbs fumigated as a routine measure. Occasionally in such areas a grower insists on sufficient inspection to show the presence of narcissus flies, but in the districts concerned fly infestation can usually be readily discovered on inspection.

Inspection for eelworms in stored bulbs.—In examining stored narcissus bulbs for eelworm infestation, hold the neck of the bulb between the thumb and the index finger, and apply pressure in order to determine firmness of the bulb. Holding one bulb in each hand will aid in comparing firmness. If the bulb feels softer than the average of the variety, cut off the tip of the neck of the bulb. However, the inspector should be conservative in cutting bulbs. He should be careful to cut only the tip just below the discoloration of the dormant leaf tissue and not slice down lower on the neck unless some of the leaves or rings show discoloration. Care should also be taken not to cut an excessive number. If some of the rings are off-color, the specimen should be examined microscopically for nematode unless the condition is clearly caused by some mechanical injury or neck rot.

The six inner rings of a narcissus bulb, as a rule, represent this year's new growth. It is desirable to record the position of the ring found infested, as that information may prove of value in tracing the source of infestation in new plantings, as well as in determining whether presoaking is necessary when treatment is given. Such presoaking is especially desirable where the infestation is in the outer scales.

For microscopic examination, tease out the material of the discolored area in a few drops of water on a glass plate and examine as described for field inspection. If the local inspector has not facilities for such examination, the suspected bulb should be submitted to the State inspector and through him to a specialist for definite determination. Unless some other special provision is made in the State concerned, suspected bulbs may be sent to the Office of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., for diagnosis. So far as practicable, a specialist should confirm the diagnosis in the case of at least one bulb from each infested planting.

Extent of inspection.—Bulbs of every variety produced by the grower are to be examined in the warehouse. If a careful and complete field inspection has been made, if no eelworms are known to occur on the premises of the grower concerned, and if there is no history of eelworm infestation on the premises, a careful examination of 10 per cent of the bulbs of each variety may be sufficient; otherwise, at least 25 per cent of each variety should be examined. It is, of course, unnecessary to complete the full 10 per cent or 25 per cent after positive evidence of eelworm infestation has been found.

As fully outlined in B. P. Q.—337, the grower's premises constitute the unit with respect to bulb-fly infestation, but the blocks and varieties may be considered separately as to eelworm infestation. See that circular for details.

When may permits be issued on the basis of storage inspection without field inspection?—In the case of bulbs forced under glass, the blossoming period is extended throughout the winter by forcing different lots from time to time. This condition often makes an inspection of the growing plants impracticable. Inspectors are accordingly authorized to confine their inspection of forced narcissus to the dormant bulbs, and to certify them as free from infestation if no narcissus bulb flies or eelworms are discovered. Such inspections must be made with especial care as bulbs of this class may become infested while in the florist's possession, and if then returned to the grower untreated, the latter's premises may become infested. Infested greenhouse-grown bulbs removed from the soil in late winter and held until summer before treatment will need to be presoaked, as described in Circular B. P. Q.—337.

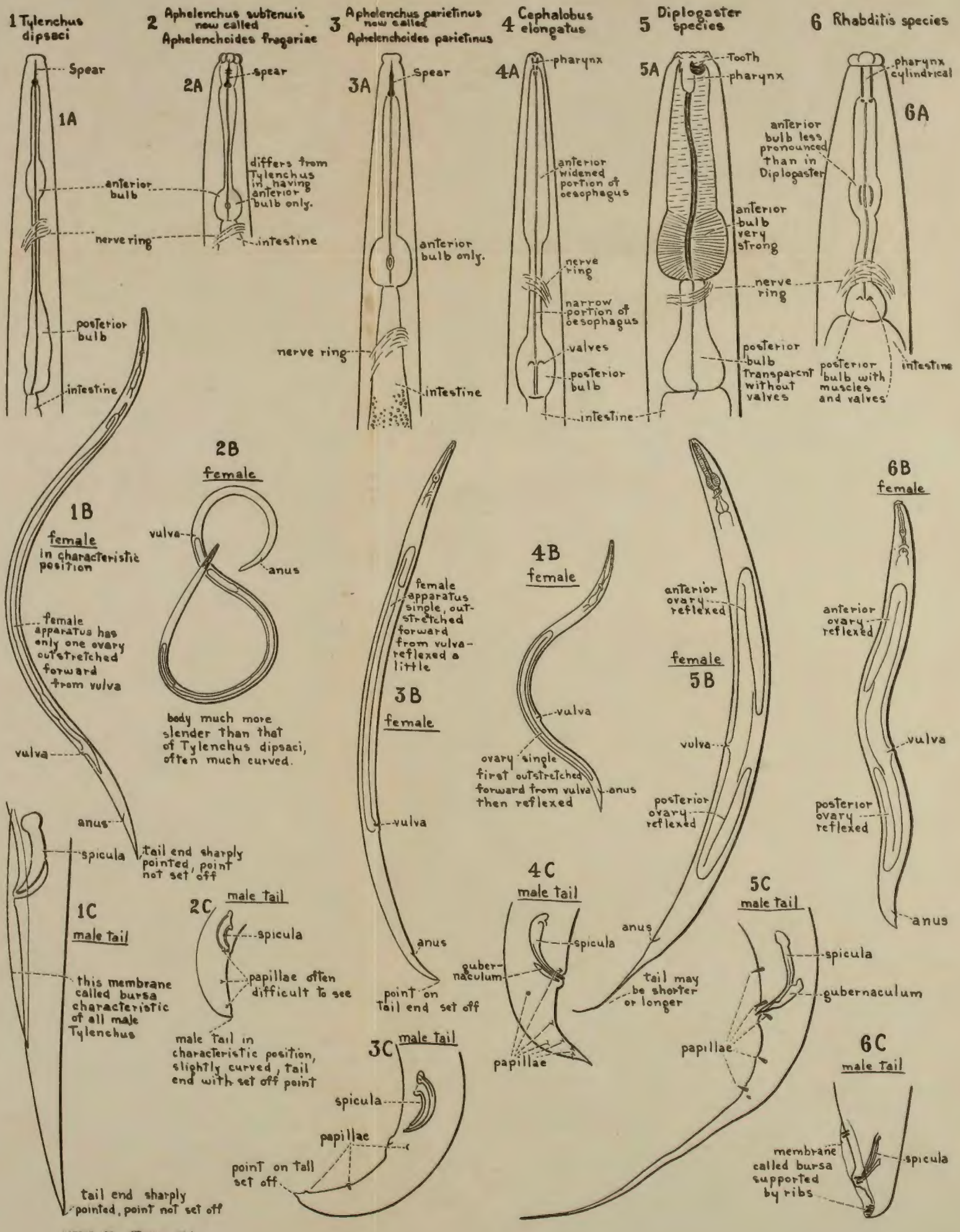
Field-grown bulbs that have not received the growing-season inspection are to be treated before permits are issued. In special cases, however, the chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine may authorize the issuance of permits for bulbs, on the basis of dormant inspection only, on receipt of evidence that the inspector concerned has shown unusual ability in detecting slight eelworm infestations in dormant narcissus and that a particularly complete and intensive inspection of the dormant bulbs has shown freedom from infestation.

No tolerance permitted.—The narcissus-bulb quarantine is established, not for the maintenance of the "grade and quality" of the bulbs, but to prevent the spread of infestation. No tolerance of known infestation, however slight, can be authorized as to bulbs moved under Federal permits.

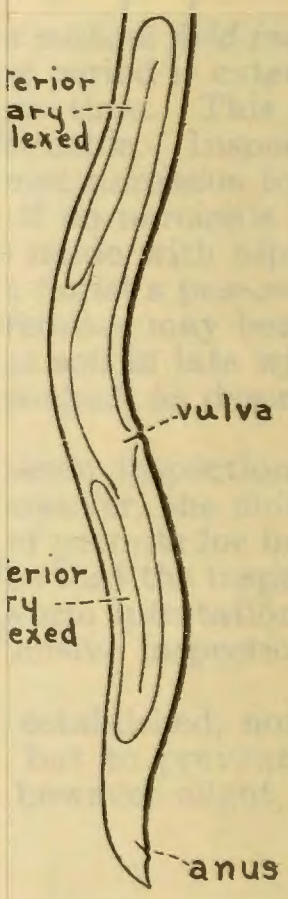
RECORDS AND REPORTS

Permit forms.—When the inspector determines to his own satisfaction that the narcissus plantings of any grower are free from infestation and that all necessary treatment, suppression, and sanitation measures have been carried out, he may issue to the grower a certificate of freedom from infestation (Form 388) or a certificate of disinfection (Form 389) and such number of shipping permits (Form 391) as may be required for the movement of the crop concerned. The shipping permits must in every case be made out in full before delivery to the grower or shipper.

Complete the treatment before starting to issue permits.—The maintenance of the identity of the bulbs in the case of large plantings where fumigation and treatment occupy from several days to several weeks, is a special problem which must be worked out by the inspector as to each grower. In general, unless authorized by the chief inspector of the State, no shipping permits are to be issued until after all bulbs to be dug that season have been taken up and inspected, until all necessary fumigation and treatment for the narcissus on the premises has been completed for the season, and until all culls have been properly destroyed. In the case of large plantings, the practice of starting to issue permits before all bulbs are dug and all treatment is completed has in the past resulted in mixing treated with untreated material, the shipment of infested bulbs, uncertainty, and in some cases fraud.



147655—33. (Face p. 81)

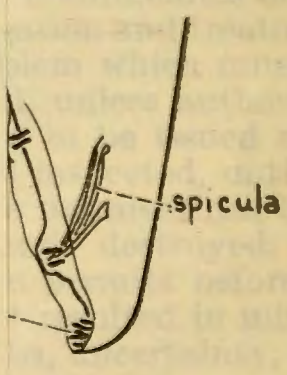


icula

bernaculum

6C

male tail



The responsibility for preventing the mixing of infested bulbs with bulbs which have been treated and are eligible for certification, rests directly on the local inspector, and the working out of a general procedure for the maintenance of identity of such bulbs under the special conditions existing in different States rests jointly on the local inspector and the chief inspector for the State concerned.

MARKING REQUIREMENTS

In answering questions as to certification, the provisions of regulation 5 of the quarantine should be kept in mind. That regulation reads as follows:

"(*a*) Every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate movement by the grower thereof shall have securely attached to it the shipping certificate provided for in regulation 3. In the case of a carload shipment, such certificate shall also accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to the shipment.

"(*b*) Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipments of such certified bulbs for interstate movement in original containers.

"(*c*) Certified narcissus bulbs taken from crates or other original containers for reshipment interstate in smaller lots shall have securely attached to each container a tag or label signed by the shipper thereof reading as follows: 'The undersigned certifies that the narcissus bulbs contained herein were taken from a shipment of narcissus bulbs certified by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine [7] under Notice of Quarantine No. 62.'"

A record of the treatment of each lot of bulbs for which permits for interstate movement are issued is to be filed in the office of the chief inspector for the State concerned. At the end of the inspection season, a report of the field inspection of each grower's bulbs is to be combined with a report of the warehouse inspection and treatment, on Form 432, and mailed to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. State inspection officials may make provision for such additional detailed reports of spring inspection work and of detailed treatment records as their own conditions may make necessary or desirable.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

FIGURES

The following figures are sketches of a few of the species of nemas most commonly found in diseased narcissus bulbs. The three species figured to the left—*Tylenchus dipsaci*, *Aphelenchoides subtenuis*, and *A. parietinus*—are spear-bearing forms and are parasitic. The spear or stylet is used for the puncturing of the plant tissue. The three forms figured to the right—*Cephalobus elongatus*, a Diplogaster species, and a Rhabditis species—are considered to be mainly saprophytic. This means that they are associated with or follow some other primary disease agent or enter a plant only when it is in weakened state (through abnormal climatic conditions, through imperfect hot-water treatment, etc.), or after a plant has been injured. These saprophytic forms may also associate with or follow *T. dipsaci* and the two Aphelenchoides species. The presence of saprophytic nematodes, which are without spears and are broader and more active than the parasitic species, is to be ignored by inspectors. Special instructions should be secured in the case of Aphelenchoides infestations. The eelworms referred to in this circular are, except when otherwise stated, those of the species *T. dipsaci*.

These figures have been prepared for this circular by the Division of Nematology of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

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[7] As modified July 7, 1932.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 44800, PUBLISHING NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37 WITH REVISED REGULATIONS COVERING NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS, AMENDED BY EFFECTING CHANGES IN REGULATIONS 3 AND 7 THEREOF (T. D. 45793)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 37 (nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1932, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the amendment.]

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY OF PLANTS UNDER QUARANTINE 37

B. P. Q.—340
(Supersedes P. Q. C. A.—249, as revised)

AUGUST 20, 1932.

1. Before taking up the specific subject of this circular it seems desirable to indicate briefly the necessity for the restrictions under Quarantine 37 on the entry of plants.

NECESSITY FOR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY OF PLANTS

2. Imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been the source of the introduction of practically all of the insect pests and plant diseases which have come to us from other countries and which now occasion huge annual losses to our agriculture and forestry. Formerly such material often came with the roots embedded in earth, and practically always it was promptly taken to the field or greenhouse where other plants were growing, thus furnishing the best possible conditions for the local establishment of any insect pests or plant diseases which might be carried by the plants or in soil about their roots.

3. The safeguarding by inspection and disinfection of plants imported in unlimited quantities has been proven inadequate. The conclusion has been forced that the only possible means of effectively reducing the risk of introducing new plant enemies is by reducing the volume of plant importations. Carrying out this policy, Quarantine 37 restricts the entry of most nursery stock and other ornamentals to purposes believed to be necessary to the development of American horticulture. Unlimited entry is permitted of certain classes of plants which are believed to involve a comparatively negligible pest risk such as seeds, certain classes of bulbs, and cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; and also rose stocks, represented to be a temporary horticultural necessity. The entry of all other plants is restricted, but, to enable this country to keep abreast with the horticultural progress of the world, any of such restricted plants as are either new or unavailable in the United States may be imported for propagation or for any approved experimental, educational, or scientific purpose. The comparatively limited entry necessary for such purposes is being safeguarded by thorough inspection and, if necessary, by treatment at the time of importation followed by inspections of the growing plants on the premises of the permittee—safeguards which are impracticable of application to unlimited commercial or other importations. Importations of such restricted material, other than for the public-service purposes indicated, have not been authorized since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 37, in 1919. The provisions for the entry of both the restricted and the unrestricted classes of plants are explained in this circular.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF PLANTS UNDER QUARANTINE 37

4. Under regulation 2 of the quarantine, unrestricted entry is possible, without permit, of field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and of plant products imported for

medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, unless such seeds or plant products are restricted or prohibited entry by special quarantines or orders.

5. Regulation 3 provides for the unlimited entry, under permit and with provision for inspection, and, if necessary, disinfection, of seeds of trees and ornamental shrubs and hardy perennial plants, certain classes of bulbs, and cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; and also rose stocks, represented to be a temporary horticultural necessity; provided the plants and plant products enumerated are not otherwise restricted or prohibited entry under the provisions of special quarantines.

6. Regulation 14 makes provision for the entry, under special permit, of limited quantities of plants and plant parts not enterable under regulations 2, 3, and 15, for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any approved experimental, educational, or scientific purpose, provided such plants and plant parts are not covered by special prohibitory quarantines.

7. Regulation 15 recognizes the difference in pest risk between importations from a contiguous country where no natural barriers exist and those from more distant countries and provides for the importation of native plants and standard horticultural productions of such contiguous countries under permit and necessary safeguards.

8. The few exceptions to entry of plants thus provided for are those involved under specific quarantines, as, for example, the prohibition of entry of Ribes and Grossularia from certain countries, and generally of citrus, bamboo, banana plants, etc., but any of the plants prohibited under such quarantines may be imported, under permit and adequate safeguards, by the United States Department of Agriculture for any necessary experimental, scientific, or introduction purpose.

Provision for the Entry Under Regulation 14 of the Restricted Plants

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

9. As used in regulation 14, the terms "new varieties," "necessary propagating stock," and "limited quantities" are defined in regulation 1 under the quarantine as follows:

10. *New varieties.*—A new variety is understood to mean a novelty, i. e., a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogues, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.

11. *Necessary propagating stock.*—Stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from imporations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

12. *Limited quantities.*—As used in regulation 14, "limited quantities" is understood to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings, or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended.

Importations Under Regulation 14 Limited to Definite Purposes

13. In furtherance of the object of Quarantine 37—i. e., to limit the number and volume of importations of plants as the only practicable means of excluding new plant enemies—entry under regulation 14 of the restricted classes of plants is limited to plants desired for certain purposes or uses which are believed to be necessary for the development of American horticulture. These purposes are (1) to make provision for the propagation in the United States of the plants concerned, and (2) for any approved experimental, educational, or scientific work.

Introductions for Propagation

14. Any new variety of plant or any old or standard variety not commercially available in this country may be imported by any qualified person who will agree to propagate and increase the imported stock and thus render a public service by making the plants concerned more generally available. The conditions governing the release of such plants and of their increase are given in the application form No. 207, repeated in the permit, and are explained in more detail in Circular BPQ–341, a copy of which will be furnished upon request.

Prior to such release, no sale of the imported stock or of the increase therefrom will be permitted.

15. There is no limitation under regulation 14 as to the number of permits for different plants or classes of plants which an individual may request, but, prior to the issuance of the permits, the varieties applied for will all be passed upon by specialists of the department, for the information of the bureau, both as to the necessity for the importation of the varieties concerned and as to the quantity adequate for the purpose intended. Plants thus imported will be restricted to the youngest and smallest plants, or to the portions of plants, that can accomplish the purpose of the importation.

16. For inspecting and otherwise safeguarding shipments, and to insure compliance with the other conditions of entry, all importations under regulation 14 must be made through the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, but for the use of the individual importer. The department maintains technically trained inspection forces to supervise such entry at the following ports: Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; San Juan, P. R.; and Honolulu, Hawaii, and entry of special permit material is, therefore, limited to these ports except in special cases. Where safety permits, inspection may be authorized at destination in the case of public institutions, including experiment stations, botanic gardens, arboretums, etc., and for special classes of plants (such as narcissus bulbs) where disinfection is a condition of entry and provision for such disinfection satisfactory to the department has been made at the point of destination.

17. The bond and the liability agreement formerly required by the Department of Agriculture in connection with special permits have been replaced by a stipulation embodied in the form of application for special permits, Form 207, which must be signed by the applicant and duly witnessed.

Introductions for Experimental, Educational, or Scientific Purposes

18. To meet necessary experimental, educational, or scientific needs provision is made under regulation 14 for importations (*a*) by botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions; (*b*) by any person who is widely or nationally known as a specialist in or as maintaining a fairly complete study or experimental collection of some special class of plants, as roses, dahlias, etc.; (*c*) by any person who is maintaining a notable general collection of plants of the nature of a botanic garden or arboretum which is freely open to the public and which serves a distinct educational purpose; or (*d*) to meet the needs of experimental or research work.

IMPORTATIONS BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

19. As indicated in paragraph 18 (*a*), special permits will be issued to botanic gardens, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other similar public institutions to meet any necessary educational, experimental, or scientific need, such as additions to collections or as a basis for any experimental or research work.

IMPORTATIONS BY AMATEURS AND OTHERS

20. The limitations to public-service purposes indicated in paragraph 18 (*b*, *c*, and *d*), on the issuance of permits to amateurs and others, are believed to be necessary. Otherwise there would be little restriction on the number and volume of plant importations and correspondingly little protection against entry of new pests, but it is realized that it is highly desirable to recognize an important, but fairly limited, class of amateurs and others who will perform a public service of real value with the plants imported.

21. Any person who believes that his collection or proposed work entitles him to a special permit under any of the provisions indicated in paragraph 18 will, as a basis for the issuance of a permit, be required to furnish the following information:

(*a*) Statement of the object of the importation (*b*, *c*, or *d* of paragraph 18) giving full information concerning the nature of the special or general collection or of the proposed experimental or research work, and if the latter, a statement of any other related experimental or research work by the applicant.

(*b*) Names and addresses of persons who are familiar with the collection or work of the applicant.

22. All such requests for special permits from amateurs and others, together with any indorsements received, are submitted to the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department for examination and recommendation, and the status of the applicant is further determined by information obtained by the department from all available sources.

23. In this manner the Bureau of Plant Quarantine is endeavoring to secure and file data with respect to all applicants which may convince anyone of the reasonableness of the action taken.

24. In the event that the authorized agencies, commercial or other, do not bring in varieties of plants which enthusiastic plant lovers may wish, the department has made special provision for the entry through its Division of Foreign Plant Introduction for ultimate public distribution of any neglected or overlooked new varieties. It may be noted that through the office mentioned the Department of Agriculture has developed a large organization to discover by exploration and to import plants for food, ornamental, or other useful purposes from all quarters of the world.

Summary of Provisions for Entry of Restricted Plants

25. To recapitulate, the existing provisions for the entry of new or unavailable plants under regulation 14 include (1) importations for propagation; (2) importations by botanic gardens, experiment stations, and other public institutions; (3) importations by amateurs and others who are recognized as maintaining collections or conducting experiments which have an important public-service quality; and (4) importations through the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

26. The provisions indicated in this circular for the entry of restricted plants are open to anyone for the purposes and under the conditions indicated. To meet the needs of persons wanting any of the restricted plants for their own gardens or for the adornment of their own estates—in other words, for purely personal use as distinguished from some definite public service—the department has endeavored, through the means discussed in this circular, to make all types of plants, new or old, available from home sources under methods which involve the least risk to the horticulture and agriculture of the country.

Procedure for Making Importations Under Regulation 14

27. *Application blank.*—The Bureau of Plant Quarantine will supply, on request, a form of application (Form No. 207) for special permit to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds under the provisions of regulation 14. This application, under "Conditions of Entry," explains the conditions of packing, inspection, and clearance through the customhouse. It also embodies various stipulations which must be subscribed to by the importer to safeguard the importation. The application must be filled out as to all the informational data called for and signed and forwarded to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The applicant should indicate whether the importation is intended (1) for propagation (paragraphs 14–17), or (2) for a public institution (paragraphs 18 and 19), or (3) for a public-service purpose by an amateur or other (paragraphs 18, 20–23).

28. *Permit and shipping tags.*—With the issuance of the permit, the applicant will be furnished with shipping instructions and shipping tags to be forwarded to the exporter. Such shipping tags will be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, at the port designated in the permit, but will bear the permit number of the importer. Trans-Pacific shipments for all western points entering through the ports of San Francisco and Seattle may be given inspection and clearance at those ports in the same manner as at Washington.

29. *Broker required.*—In order to avoid delay, a broker should be employed in advance to take care of necessary customs formalities and other details of entry for all shipments sent by freight or express and for all mail shipments valued at $100 or more.

30. *Delivery to bureau.*—Material coming to Washington must be turned over to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine by the importer or his authorized agent and, in the specially equipped inspection houses and under expert care as to the welfare of the plants, it will be carefully examined by the bureau's inspectors. If the material is found to comply with the conditions of entry, and to be free from injurious insects or diseases, it will be immediately repacked and forwarded,

charges collect, to the importer. Material for clearance at San Francisco or Seattle will be similarly handled by the inspectors of the bureau at those ports.

31. *Disinfection.*—Disinfection will be authorized for slight infestation, but should the material be found to be so infected or infested with either diseases or insects that it can not be adequately disinfected it will either be destroyed or, when desired and safety permits, permission may be granted for its exportation.

32. *Storage and repacking.*—So far as possible the bureau will undertake to provide for storage and repacking. However, should larger quantities of propagating or other stock arrive under regulation 14 than can be housed and cared for in the inspection house of this department, the importers may be required to provide local storage for such material during the period of detention for examination and, if necessary, disinfection, and also to provide for the opening of containers and repacking.

33. *Charges.*—The department will make no charge for inspection and supervision, but the importer will be required to meet all entry, transportation, disinfection, and handling charges, drayage, etc.; and for this purpose should make arrangements with responsible agencies at port of arrival for forwarding in bond to Washington, D. C., and in Washington for all local charges as indicated.

34. *Mail shipments.*—Permission for importation through the mails of special permit material under regulation 14 will be authorized on request when warranted by the nature and amount of the proposed shipment. Such authority, if approved. will be indicated on the permit, and tags for such mail shipments will be furnished, These tags will be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, either at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., San Juan, P. R., or Honolulu, Hawaii, and will carry the number of the permit authorizing the importation, and when attached to the package will authorize the foreign postmaster to accept it for shipment. By special arrangement with the United States Post Office Department, such mail shipments, after inspection, may be forwarded to the importer without payment of additional postage. The requirements in the case of mail shipments are somewhat simplified. By arrangement with the customs service such shipments are permitted to come in customs bond directly to the Department of Agriculture, either at the Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, San Juan, or Honolulu offices of the bureau, obviating any brokerage service for forwarding from port of first arrival. The importer will have to provide merely for customs clearance either at Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, San Juan, or Honolulu, of mail shipments valued at $100 or more. Mail shipments valued at less than $100 may, after inspection, be forwarded to the post office of destination and the customs duty paid to the postmaster at that place.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

SEGREGATION, LABELING, AND UTILIZATION REQUIREMENTS OF PLANTS IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT FOR PROPAGATION

B. P. Q.—341
(Revision of P. Q. C. A.—308) AUGUST 20, 1932.

Permittees importing nursery stock and other plants for propagation under regulation 14 of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine, are requested to note that paragraph 7, page 4, of the form for application for special permit (Form 207, revised August 20, 1932) includes the provision that "the permittee or his agent shall so plant or utilize the imported stock and the increase therefrom, under the number of the permit authorizing the importation, as to maintain the identity of each shipment and the identity of each variety therein until released (see P. B. Q.—341)."

Imported plants should be kept labeled at all times with the permit number as well as with the varietal name. Planting numbers may be used in lieu of the varietal names, provided a key to the same is promptly furnished the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

The purpose of keeping such imports segregated, as opposed to permitting them to be scattered or miscellaneously planted, is to safeguard against the possible spread of plant pests, especially those new to or not theretofore widely distributed in this country which may have escaped detection during the original inspection at time of entry. Such segregation is also essential in facilitating the inspection of the imported stock from time to time by representatives of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

The map or chart showing the location of the imported stock, formerly required of all permittees, will hereafter be required only in those instances where the representative of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine experiences such difficulty in locating the imported plants as to make necessary the use of a map or chart in subsequent inspection.

Final release of plant material imported under special permit is contingent upon its freedom from infestation and infection as shown by inspections of the growing plants. (See paragraph 7 on page 4 of the application form No. 207 and on page 1 of the special permit.)

In addition to the general requirement of freedom from infestation and/or infection by serious plant pests certain propagational requirements must be satisfied before the imported plants and the increase therefrom will be released. These requirements are given in paragraph 8 on page 4 of the application form No. 207 and on page 1 of the special permit. For convenience this paragraph is quoted herewith:

"(8) Plants imported for propagation shall be utilized for that purpose under approved horticultural methods so as to give, at as early a date as practicable, the maximum production of new plants, thus making it unnecessary to continue the importation of such plants with attendant pest risk, and they shall not be subject to release, except when propagation has been accomplished to the satisfaction of the department. Contingent upon their freedom from infestation and infection (see paragraph 7), plants imported for propagation purposes and/or the increase from them, unless otherwise specified in the permit, may be released after two years, subject to the production of increase and to the retention of propagation stock adequate, in the opinion of the bureau, for the permittee's future needs: *Provided*, That plants produced from imported buds, scions, or cuttings may be released without restriction or, if so specified in the permit, after one inspection: *Provided further*, That additional plants produced from imported plants of the types propagated by buds, scions, cuttings, or layers may be distributed without restriction (see B. P. Q.—341). A release signed by an authorized representative of the bureau shall be obtained by the permittee before distributing any of the imported plants or their increase, except as provided in this paragraph."

Examples of the application of these general provisions for release of imported material are given below:

Aglaonema and Dracæna.—Plants produced from sections of imported stems are released without restriction.

Astilbe, Dahlia, Delphinium, Iris (rhizomatous), Pæonia and most other plants propagated by division will be released at the end of the 2-year period provided adequate increase has been produced.

NOTE.—Dahlia plants produced from cuttings from imported tubers are released without restrictions.

Acer, Azalea, Conifers, Magnolia, Rhododendron, Rosa, and other plants propagated by buds, scions, cuttings, or layers. Imported plants of these types may be released after two years, provided adequate increase has been produced, or as soon thereafter as the increase has been obtained. Plants produced from imported buds, scions, or cuttings may be released without restriction or, if so specified in the permit, after one inspection.

NOTE.—Such material should be imported in the form of buds, scions, or cuttings, whenever practicable.

Imported Gladiolus, Iris (bulbous), Narcissus and other corms and bulbs and cormels, bulblets, and splits and/or all increase therefrom should be retained until released.

Anyone who is in doubt as to the release requirements for any material should request the desired information from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTE.—The distribution of any plants imported under special permit and/or increase therefrom, whether or not such plants are subject to any of the restrictions stated herein, is subject to any quarantines or regulations, either Federal or State, which may govern the interstate or intrastate movement of such material.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. P. Q.—342 SEPTEMBER 12, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—OMISSION OF FUMIGATION AUTHORIZED FOR COTTON LINT, LINTERS, AND SAMPLES MOVED FROM CERTAIN COUNTIES IN TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA

(Issued under paragraph 2 (*a*), section A, regulation 5, Quarantine No. 52, as amended and revised)

(Amending and superseding administrative instructions, P. Q. C. A.—318, effective August 1, 1931)

(Approved September 12, 1932; effective September 15, 1932)

Paragraph (2) of section A, regulation 5, of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, revised May 20, 1932, provides that—

"permits, authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, may be issued upon condition that the material has been produced in a gin in which all cottonseed is sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, that it has been so ginned as to prevent the inclusion of cottonseed, that it has been protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector from contamination with cottonseed, and that it has, in addition, been given such compression, fumigation, or other treatment" as is prescribed with respect to the class of material concerned and the area in which it was grown.

The following is given as one of the additional alternative requirements for the issuance of such permits:

"(*a*) If the material was produced in areas in which the pink bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvæ therein would be crushed."

Notice is hereby given that the areas in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine (formerly known as the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration) fumigation of the above material may be omitted without involving risk of spread of the pink bollworm are as follows:

Texas.—The counties of Pecos, Reeves, Ward, Loving, El Paso, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Midland, Crane, and Upton, and that part of the Rio Grande Valley in the southwest corner of Hudspeth County located north and west of a ridge of desert land, extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

New Mexico.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Arizona.—The counties of Greenlee and Maricopa, and all those portions of Graham and Pinal Counties not included in the regulated area designated under Quarantine No. 61 (revised), on account of the Thurberia weevil.

Accordingly, effective September 15, 1932, so long as the present freedom from general infestation shall be maintained, or until further notice, the issuance of permits for the interstate movement from the regulated areas to points outside thereof of cotton lint, linters, and samples, which have either been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation have a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or have been passed through special roller equipment in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvæ therein would be crushed and which have been produced and ginned in the areas designated, is authorized without requiring the further safeguard of fumigation.

Such cotton lint, linters, and samples shall, as a condition of certification, however, be handled in compliance with the following restrictions: (1) That such material has been produced in a gin in which all cottonseed is sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; (2) that it has been so ginned as to prevent the inclusion of cottonseed; and (3) that it has been protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector from contamination with cottonseed.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN GEORGIA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 22, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of Georgia are informed that the list of plants and plant products now subject to terminal inspection in Georgia has been extended to include:

"Corn on the cob, ears of corn, cornstalks, and other parts or débris of corn and broomcorn plants, and sorghums and Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus, except gladiolus corms and dahlia tubers without stems; Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (including varieties variously known as cranberry or horticultural shell beans but not including string or wax beans), beets with tops, and rhubarb."

However, parcels containing any of the plants or plant products enumerated above originating within the State of Georgia should not be sent for terminal inspection.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN LOUISIANA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 22, 1932.

The State of Louisiana has established a place for terminal inspection under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, embodied in section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"Corn on the cob, ears of corn, cornstalks, and other parts or débris of corn and broomcorn plants, and sorghums and Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus, except gladiolus corms and dahlia tubers without stems; Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (including varieties variously known as cranberry or horticultural shell beans but not including string or wax beans), beets with tops, and rhubarb."

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Louisiana may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

Postmasters within the State of Louisiana shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Postmasters in the State of Louisiana are informed that this requirement for terminal inspection shall not apply to any plants or plant products listed above originating within the State of Louisiana.

Inspection service is maintained at New Orleans only.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 34261, PUBLISHING THE ORDER COVERING THE ADMISSION OF THE AVOCADO OR ALLIGATOR PEAR UNDER RESTRICTION, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 27, 1914, REVOKED. AVOCADO FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK FROM MEXICO AND THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINES 56 AND 37 (T. D. 45792)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of notice of lifting the avocado fruit order and its concurrent regulations, effective July 1, 1932, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the notice of revocation.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 38405, PUBLISHING NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 44 (STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS), REVOKED. STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS FROM THE ORIENT BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37 (T. D. 45794)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of notice by the Secretary of Agriculture lifting quarantine No. 44, governing the importation of fruit stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds from the Orient, effective July 1, 1932, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the notice of revocation.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 34993, PUBLISHING NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 19, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CITRUS NURSERY STOCK, MODIFIED BY RELEASING CITRUS SEEDS FROM THE PROHIBITED STATUS THEREUNDER (T. D. 45795)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of modification of quarantine No. 19, on account of the citrus canker and other citrus diseases, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1932, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the modification.]

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING IN REFERENCE TO THE EXCLUSION, OR RESTRICTION ON THE ENTRY, OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS USED AS PACKING MATERIALS, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

AUGUST 31, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that certain injurious plant diseases and insect pests, not now present or not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in various foreign countries and localities, and that their introduction into or spread within the United States may result from the movement thereinto of certain plants and plant products, to wit:

Rice straw and rice hulls, from all countries; wheat straw, chaff, and hulls, from all countries known to have flag smut; cereal straw, chaff, and hulls in general (wheat, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt) from all countries; corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, napier grass, Job's tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne), all vegetative parts, from all countries; cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls) from all countries; sugarcane, all parts including bagasse, from all countries; bamboo, leaves and small shoots, from all countries; willow twigs, from all countries of Europe; leaves of plants, from all countries; forest litter, from all countries; grasses, hay, and similar indefinite masses of weeds and herbaceous plants, from all countries; earth containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, except peat, from all countries; when used as packing materials for other commodities shipped therefrom.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of forbidding or restricting the importation of the plants and plant products specified from the said foreign countries and localities when used in the manner aforesaid so as to prevent the introduction into or spread within the United States thereby of the plant diseases and insect pests referred to.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the auditorium of the United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., October 26, 1932, in order that any person interested in the exclusion or restriction of the above-mentioned materials may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING IN REFERENCE TO THE EXCLUSION, OR RESTRICTION ON THE ENTRY, OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS USED AS PACKING MATERIALS, FROM THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

AUGUST 31, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that certain dangerous plant diseases and insect pests, not now present or not widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, exist in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and that their introduction into or spread within the continental United States may result from the movement thereinto of certain plants and plant products, to wit:

Rice straw and rice hulls; cereal straw, chaff, and hulls in general (wheat, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt); corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, napier grass, Job's tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne) all vegetative parts; cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls); sugarcane, all parts including bagasse; bamboo, leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; grasses, hay, and similar indefinite masses of weeds and herbaceous plants; earth containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, except peat; when used as packing materials for other commodities shipped therefrom.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the said Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, so as to prevent the introduction into, or spread within, the continental United States, by such means, of the plant diseases and insect pests aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture in the auditorium of the United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., October 26, 1932, in order that any person interested in the establishment of such quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

AVOCADO ORDER

In the case of the United States *v.* Abundio Martinez and Manuel Valdez, in attempting to smuggle 152 avocados into the United States from Mexico over the International Bridge at Hidalgo, Tex., on July 9, 1927, the defendants, who had been held in the Hidalgo County jail from July 9, 1927, to December 7, 1927, pleaded guilty on the latter date. Abundio Martinez was fined $25, and Manuel Valdez was sentenced for the period already spent in jail (approximately five months).

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

In the case of the United States *v.* the New York Central Railroad Co., in the interstate transportation of two bags containing 3 bushels of pop corn on the cob to a point outside of the regulated area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 421.)

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* The Railway Express Agency (Inc.), in the interstate transportation of two crates, each containing a boxwood plant in soil, from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Tony Castros	San Ysidro, Calif	3 mangoes	$5.00
Elegio Ramiraz	Brownsville, Tex	5 avocados with seed	5.00
Julio Resendes	do	9 mangoes	5.00
Robin Pate	do	6 mangoes	5.00
Antonio Cantu	do	5 mangoes and 6 avocados with seed	5.00
Jose M. Cisneros	do	2 pounds fresh figs	5.00
Joe Perkins	do	1 avocado	5.00
A. Garza	do	2 guavas	5.00
Santos C. Ramos	do	do	5.00
Zorobabel Martinez	do	1 mango and 1 quince	5.00
Corado Gutirrez	do	4 mangoes	5.00
Pablo Cortez	do	6 avocados with seed and 6 mangoes	5.00
P. P. Sanchez	do	6 avocados with seed, 3 pears and 3 mangoes.	10.00
Honorato Vargas	do	10 guavas	5.00
Rajino Portales	Eagle Pass, Tex	4 avocados with seed	.60
J. H. Lewis	do	24 avocados with seed	1.00
Anastacio Estrada	do	5 avocados with seed	.25
F. J. Rhea	Hidalgo, Tex	3 avocados	5.00
Mrs. Ada Randolph de Mata	do	3 peaches	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Nicholson	Blaine, Wash	Plants	5.00
Mrs. O. A. Omhalt	do	1 lobelia, 1 hydrangea, and 2 perennials	5.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Bureau.*
A. S. HOYT, *Assistant Chief.*
B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*

E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
LON A. HAWKINS, *in Charge Technological Division.*
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Greenfield, Mass.).*
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, South Norwalk, Conn.; Western Section, Springfield, Ohio).*
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, South Norwalk, Conn.).*
R. E. MCDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*
B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD

(ADVISORY)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1932

CONTENTS

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DATE-PALM SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE (NO. 6)

MODIFICATION OF DATE-PALM SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to the quarantine and regulations issued to prevent the interstate spread of the scale insects attacking dates, removes the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*) from consideration. It has been found that this insect is not serious commercially. Accordingly, evidence of freedom from the Parlatoria scale will hereafter constitute the basis for issuing Federal permits for the shipment or transportation of date palms or date-palm offshoots from the regulated areas; namely, Imperial County and that part of Riverside County lying east of the San Bernardino meridian in California; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties in Arizona, and Webb County in Texas.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

160368—33——1

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 6 AND TO THE REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL THERETO

(Approved November 18, 1932; effective December 1, 1932)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Notice of Quarantine No. 6 (domestic), and the regulations supplemental thereto, issued on March 1, 1913, to prevent the spread of the date-palm scale insects, be and the same are hereby amended to eliminate all reference in such quarantine and regulations to the Phoenicococcus scale (*Pheonicococcus marlatti*). Certificates may hereafter be issued under those regulations authorizing the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from the areas named therein to outside points on condition that such palms or offshoots are free from the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing amendment sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, California, and Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to Notice of Quarantine No. 6 and to the regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the date-palm scale insects, effective December 1. 1932. Under the amendment all references in such quarantine and regulations to the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*) are eliminated. Hereafter evidence of freedom from Parlatoria scale will constitute the basis for issuing Federal permits for the shipment or transportation of date palms or date-palm offshoots from the regulated areas of California, Arizona, and Texas.

Copies of the said amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., November 29, 1932; Imperial Valley Press, El Centro, Calif., November 29, 1932; the Times, Laredo, Tex., November 28, 1932.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS—REMOVAL OF RED SCALE FROM DATE-PALM SCALE INSECT QUARANTINE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 5, 1932.

Inclosed is a copy of Amendment No. 1 to Notice of Quarantine No. 6, on account of date scale insects, and to the regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 1, 1932. This amendment removes the red date scale, also known as the Phoenicococcus scale, from consideration under this quarantine.

Please be governed by the instructions in the amended regulations.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

REVISION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This edition of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 is necessary in order to replenish an exhausted stock, and is essentially a mere reprint. The only change made in the regulations themselves is the substitution of the now legal title "Bureau of Plant Quarantine" in regulations 1 and 3 for the former title "Federal Horticultural Board." The explanatory note relating to disinfection and safeguarding procedure is omitted, inasmuch as this field is fully covered by the plant safeguard regulations which become effective December 1, 1932. Regulation 2 as given in the present edition continues amendment No. 5, revising this regulation effective July 15, 1932.

The notice of permit requirement for the entry of chestnuts and acorns from foreign countries, issued pursuant to the provisions of regulation 2 and which became effective July 29, 1929, continues in effect.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56

(Effective on and after November 1, 1923)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given (1) that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central America and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and may be carried by fruits and vegetables commercially imported into the United States or brought to the ports of the United States as ships' stores or casually by passengers or others, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables from the countries and localities enumerated may result in the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae).

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign country or locality, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables.

On and after November 1, 1923, and until further notice, the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine leaves in full effect all special quarantines and other orders now in force restricting the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables with the exception of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which is replaced by this quarantine. A list of such quarantines and restrictive orders is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done this first day of August, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED STATES

Regulation 1. Definitions

(*a*) *Fresh fruits and vegetables.*—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(*b*) *Plants or portions of plants.*—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(*c*) *Port of first arrival.*—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(*d*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Restrictions on Entry of Fruits and Vegetables

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts [1] by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae), or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

Commonwealth of Australia.—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Chile and Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under

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[1] See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialities as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (Trypetidae), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

Regulation 3. Applications for Permits for Importation of Fruits and Vegetables

Persons contemplating the importation of fruits or vegetables the entry of which is authorized in these regulations shall first make application to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for shipments from each country and for each port of first arrival in the United States.

Regulation 4. Issuance of Permits

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of fruits or vegetables, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

Regulation 5. Notice of Arrival by Permittee

Immediately upon the arrival of fruits or vegetables from the countries specified in the quarantine at the port of first arrival the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the kinds of fruits or vegetables, the quantity or the number of crates or other containers included in the shipment, the country or locality where grown, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of first arrival, or, if by rail, the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice or in any other way violates the quarantine.

Regulation 6. Inspection and Disinfection of Importations of Fruits and Vegetables

All importations of fruits or vegetables shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination at the option of said department.

Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

No crate, box, hamper, or other container of fruits or vegetables, or fruits and vegetables in bulk, shall be removed from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture that the products have been inspected and found to be free from infestation and from plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise: *Provided*, That the requirements under these regulations with respect to the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables into any State for local consumption shall not be a bar to the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be deemed necessary by the officials of such States.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

Regulation 7. Inspection of Baggage and Cargo on the Dock

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate with the customs inspectors in the examination of all baggage or other personal belongings of passengers or members of crews of vessels or other carriers whenever such examination is deemed necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this quarantine with respect to the entry of any prohibited or restricted fruits or vegetables or plants or portions of plants which may be contained in the baggage or other belongings of such persons.

The above regulations shall be effective on and after November 1, 1932.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. Marvin,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

The information formerly assembled in this appendix is now incorporated in a circular issued from time to time by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, entitled "List of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations," and obtainable on request.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 39792, Publishing the Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (Department of Agriculture), with Regulations, Relating to Fruits and Vegetables, Amended (T. D. 46016)

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1932.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 5 of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 (fruit and vegetable quarantine) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 15, 1932, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. Eble,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the full text of the amendment.]

B. P. Q.—344.
(Revision of P. Q. C. A.—241) October 6, 1932.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CHESTNUTS AND ACORNS FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

The entry and commercial distribution of chestnuts and acorns from all countries and localities, in addition to the permit requirement, is conditioned upon freedom of shipments of these nuts from the living larvæ of the European codling moth and chestnut weevils (*Balaninus* spp.) and other injurious insects.

All shipments upon arrival will be inspected, and if this examination reveals the presence of living insects in the nuts or in or on the containers, or on the docks in the immediate vicinity of the containers, all such shipments must be promptly exported, unless provision has been previously made for the disinfection of such shipments as a condition of entry, under methods and conditions approved by the bureau. It is understood that these conditions shall include immediate availability of plants with capacity to handle the shipments promptly, and if hot water is used, provided with efficient driers, and that such plants shall be within the confines of the port of first arrival and at locations approved by the bureau. In view of the necessity of having a Federal inspector at each plant, the number of such plants shall not exceed two at any port.

Shipments infested with living insects must be promptly moved to an approved treating plant under safeguards deemed necessary by the representatives of the bureau.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO (NO. 58)

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Quarantine No. 58, governing the entry of fruits and vegetables from Puerto Rico, came into effect July 1, 1925. During the intervening period there has been some opportunity to make more accurate estimate of the pest risk attending shipments of fruits and vegetables from the island; and because of the wider knowledge thus attained on the pest situation, coupled with considerable confidence in established methods of safeguarding such shipments by point-of-origin inspection and certification, it would appear that the somewhat restricted list of fruits and vegetables originally permitted entry to the mainland could be safely extended.

This amendment, affecting regulation 3 only, provides for admission of a considerable number of fruit and vegetable products additional to the limited number listed in the original regulations.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 58

(Approved December 13, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 58, which became effective July 1, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PERMITTED ENTRY UNDER INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Subject to the conditions and limitations noted, the following fruits and vegetables may be moved or allowed to be moved from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States when such fruits or vegetables are free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or rubbish and have been inspected by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from injurious insect infestation, including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer, and are marked in compliance with the regulations: *Provided*, That other fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement to the mainland when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables, in the form and manner in which they are to be

shipped, are not and can not be a means of conveying injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly or the bean pod borer.

Allium spp. (onion, garlic, leek)
Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*)
Artichoke (Jerusalem) (*Helianthus tuberosus*)
Artocarpus spp. (breadfruit, jackfruit)
Asparagus
Avocado
Balsam-pear
Banana
Bean (faba, string, Lima)[2]
Beet (including Swiss chard)
Brassica oleracea (cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc.)
Cacao bean pod
Carrot
Cassava root (yuca)
Celery
Chayote
Cichorium (endive, chicory)
Citrus fruits (citron, orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, etc.)
Corn, sweet (*Zea mays*)
Cucumber, including Angolo cucumber (*Sicania odorifera*)
Dasheen—malanga, taro (*Colocasia* or *Caladium* spp.)
Eggplant
Fennel
Genip (quenepa, *Melicocca bijuga*)
Ginger root
Kudzu
Leren—sweet corn root (*Calathea allouia*)
Lettuce
Melon (cantaloupe, muskmelon, watermelon, casaba, honeydew)
Mustard greens
Parsley
Parsnip
Pea (in pod)
Pepper (*Capsicum* sp.)
Pigeon pea (gandule)[2]
Pineapple
Plantain
Potato
Pumpkin
Radish
Rhubarb
Rutabaga
Spinach
Squash or calabaza
Strawberry
Tamarind bean pod
Tomato
Turnip
Vegetable marrow
Watercress
Waterlily root
Yautia—tanier (*Xanthosoma* spp.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 1, 1933.
Done at the city of Washington, this 13th day of December, 1932.
Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing amendment sent to all steamship lines plying between Puerto Rico and the mainland.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 30, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has amended regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of quarantine No. 58, on account of certain injurious insects including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer in Puerto Rico, this amendment to become effective January 1, 1933.

The effect of this amendment is hereafter to permit entry from Puerto Rico of some 52 listed fruit and vegetable products instead of the limited number for which entry was originally definitely provided in this regulation.

Copies of this amendment, referred to as Amendment No. 1 to Notice of quarantine No. 58, may be obtained on request from the Bureau of Plant quarantine, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in El Mundo, San Juan, P. R., January 14, 1933.]

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[2] Shelled beans and pigeon peas are admitted at all ports throughout the year; if in pods, at the port of New York only and during the season November to March, inclusive.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

REVISION OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine and regulations brings parts of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont under restriction and modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Important modifications of the regulations include (1) the exemption from the certification requirement of commercially packed apples, and (2) the provision for an isolated area at Richmond, Va., under which certification will be required for the shipment of restricted fruits and vegetables from other regulated areas to that point, and no restrictions will be placed on the shipment of fruits and vegetables therefrom.

SUMMARY

These regulations as now revised prohibit the interstate shipment of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, or berries from the regulated areas to or through outside points from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. Peaches in shipments of less than 15 pounds are exempt. All commercially packed apples are exempt, and also shipments of apples of less than 15 pounds to the shipment whether commercially packed or not. For details and other exceptions, see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (including parts of plants and cut flowers), and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured and is attached to the outside of the container. For details and exceptions, see regulations 6 and 7.

The regulated areas include the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

For other conditions governing the interstate movement of the restricted articles and any vehicles and containers transporting them, see regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 22 Elizabeth Street, South Norwalk, Conn., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (NINTH REVISION)

(Approved December 22, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after January 1, 1933. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common

carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22nd day of December, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (ELEVENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

(Approved December 22, 1932; effective January 1, 1933)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(*b*) The terms "infested," "infestation," and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(*c*) *Quarantined area.*—Any State or district quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(*d*) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(*e*) *Fruits and vegetables.*—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables see regulation 5.

(*f*) *Nursery and ornamental stock.*—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(*g*) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(*h*) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

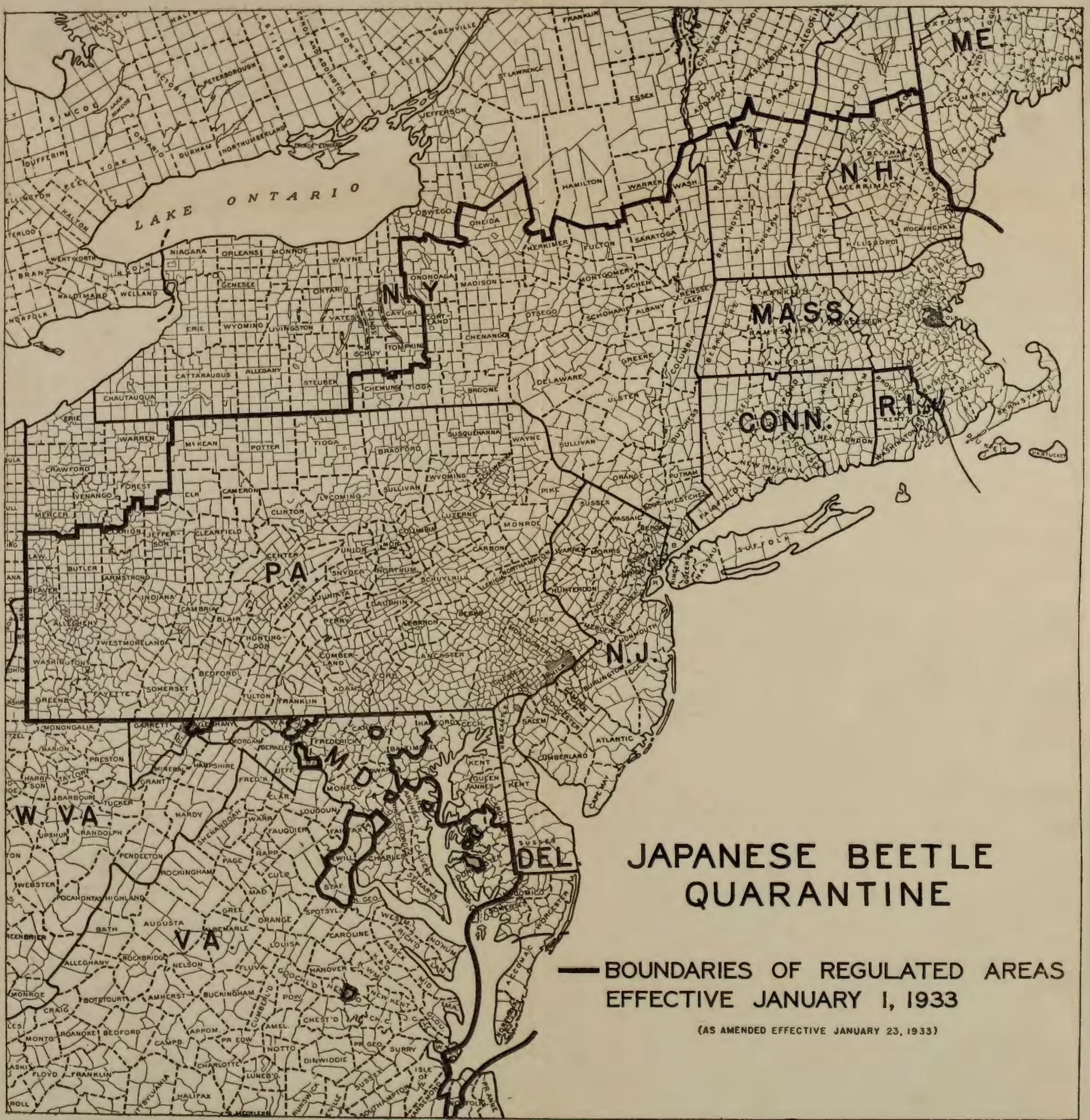
(*i*) *Certified greenhouse.*—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(*j*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*k*) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.



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Regulation 3. Regulated Areas

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland and election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 14, 22, and 23, in *Allegany County;* the city of Annapolis and election district No. 5, in *Anne Arundel County;* election districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in *Baltimore County;* election districts of Henderson (No. 1), Greensboro (No. 2), Denton (No. 3), and Ridgely (No. 7), in *Caroline County;* the city of Westminster, in *Carroll County;* election district of Cambridge (No. 7), in *Dorchester County;* election districts of Petersville (No. 12), and Brunswick (No. 25), in *Frederick County; County of Harford,* except election district of Marshall (No. 4); election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County;* election district and town of Laurel (No. 10), in *Prince Georges County;* towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County;* election districts of Sharpsburg (No. 1), Williamsport (No. 2), Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), and Halfway (No. 26), in *Washington County;* election districts of Pittsburg (No. 4), Parsons (No. 5), Dennis (No. 6), Trappe (No. 7), Nutters (No. 8), Salisbury (No. 9), Delmar (No. 11), Camden (No. 13), and Willards (No. 14), in *Wicomico County.*

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* towns of Caton, Corning, and Hornby, and the city of Corning, in *Steuben County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury, and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the county of Erie.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Elizabeth City, Northampton, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Falls Church, Lee, Mount Vernon, and Providence, in *Fairfax County;* magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County;* magisterial districts of Deep Creek and Western Branch, in *Norfolk County,* and that part of Tanners Creek district in said county which lies north of the northern branch of the electric division of the Norfolk Southern Railway but not including the right of way nor the stations on said branch; magisterial districts of Coles, Dumfries, and Occoquan, in *Prince William County;* Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County;* and the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Regulation 4. Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Restrictions on the Movement of Fruits and Vegetables

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

(1) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, except as follows:

(*a*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(*b*) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement to Richmond, Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the city of Richmond, Va., to points outside the regulated areas.

(*c*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits or vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(*d*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment, or of commercially packed shipments of apples in any quantity, or of bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate shipment from the regulated areas of fruits and vegetables other than those mentioned above, except that any such interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables may be inspected by inspectors at any time or place inside or outside the regulated areas and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated areas.

Regulation 6. Restrictions on the Movement of Nursery and Ornamental Stock

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) True bulbs,[3] corms, and tubers, when dormant and free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and fish grass).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as Class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of Class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(*a*) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as Class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as Class I or Class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in Class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in Classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(*b*) Upon compliance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (*i*) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (*ii*) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing, or (*iii*) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of Class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(*a*) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in Class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

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[3] The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs is subject to the restrictions contained in the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62 (Narcissus Bulb Quarantine).

(*b*) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to, the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(*c*) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of Class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (*i*) shall be potted in certified soil; (*ii*) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (*iii*) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (*iv*) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil may be certified for movement either (*a*) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (*b*) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of Class I or in a certified greenhouse of Class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also section A (3) of this regulation.)

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (*a*) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (*b*) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, or (*c*) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (*a*) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the articles when moved; (*b*) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (*c*) shall also report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others whose premises are classified as Class III shall in addition report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and, when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

Regulation 7. Restrictions on the Movement of Sand, Soil, Earth, Peat, Compost, and Manure

Section A. Control of Movement

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes, nor of "bird gravel" or "bird sand" in packages of 5 pounds or less to the package.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates for the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure or of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (*a*) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (*b*) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (*c*) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

Regulation 8. Conditions Governing the Protection of Restricted Articles from Infestation While in Transit

Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

Regulation 9. Marking and Certification a Condition of Interstate Transportation

(*a*) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations.

(*b*) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(*c*) In the case of bulk shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(*d*) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

Regulation 10. General Conditions Governing Inspection and Issuance of Certificates and Permits

(*a*) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7 shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(*b*) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and to so place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(*c*) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(*d*) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated can not be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(*e*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

Regulation 11. Cancellation of Certificates

Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Regulation 12. Inspection in Transit

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infested articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

Regulation 13. Thorough Cleaning Required of Trucks, Wagons, Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

Regulation 14. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 1, 1933, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated December 12, 1931.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of December, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. Dunlap,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Appendix

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 22 Elizabeth Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Subsidiary offices are maintained in Hartford, Conn.; Dover, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Glassboro, Trenton, and Rutherford, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; and Lancaster and Oakmont (Upper Darby P. O.), Pa.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling National 4645, branch 2589, the inspection house of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of entomology, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.

Board of agriculture, Dover, Del.

Department of zoology and entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Division of plant pest control, department of agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass.

Deputy commissioner, department of agriculture, Durham, N. H.

Bureau of statistics and inspection, department of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany, N. Y.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, State House, Providence, R. I.

Entomologist, department of agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

Division of plant industry, department of agriculture and immigration, Richmond, Va.

[The foregoing revision was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Quarantine,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (ninth revision), effective January 1, 1933, quarantined the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

Vermont, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, and has ordered that (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants, and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said quarantine or in amendments thereto. The revision brings parts of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont under restriction, modifies the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and makes other changes of interest to shippers of the articles enumerated. Copies of said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 8, 1933; the Journal, Wilmington, Del., January 4, 1933; the Boston Transcript, Boston, Mass., January 6, 1933; the Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., January 5, 1933; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., January 5, 1933; the Union, Manchester, N. H., January 6, 1933; Albany News, Albany, N. Y., January 5, 1933; the News, Harrisburg, Pa., March, 1933; News-Leader, Richmond, Va., January 4, 1933; the News, Newark, N. J., January 4, 1933; the Herald, Rutland, Vt., January 5, 1933; Washington Evening Star, Washington, D. C., January 5, 1933.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PHONY-PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 67)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT MEMPHIS, TENN., TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PHONY-PEACH DISEASE TO THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the phony-peach disease, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, has recently been discovered in the States of Missouri and Oklahoma.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the phony-peach disease to include the States of Missouri and Oklahoma within the quarantined area and of restricting the movement of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, or any kinds or varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots, from the said States or from any infected districts determined therein.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at 20–26 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. (room 1128), at 10 a. m., on December 13, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA OR TO CERTAIN INFESTED SECTIONS THEREOF

OCTOBER 17, 1932.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, which is known to exist in portions of the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, has recently been discovered in certain parts of the State of Florida.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this insect to include the State of Florida and of prohibiting or restricting to such an extent as may be necessary the interstate movement from that State or from the infested parts thereof of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on October 24, 1932, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISION OF PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink-bollworm quarantine and regulations adds six counties of north-central Florida to the regulated areas, and makes provision for the compression of cotton lint, and the crushing of cottonseed, produced or ginned therein.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 5 counties of southern Arizona, 6 counties of north-central Florida, 7 counties of southern New Mexico, and 16 entire counties and parts of 1 additional county of western Texas. [See regulation 3.]

Cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed cake and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton products must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. [For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulation 5, A; regulation 5, B (7–10); and regulation 7.]

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement. [See regulation 5, B (5).]

Seed cotton and cottonseed hulls must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas, and cottonseed hulls may be moved between such areas only under permit. [See regulation 5, B (6) and (8).]

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. [See regulation 5, B (11), and regulation 8.]

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicle. [See regulation 6.]

To secure permits, address the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 798, San Antonio, Tex., or the nearest branch office.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

[Approved October 26, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders),

a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after October 29, 1932. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved October 26, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Pink bollworm.*—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(*b*) *Regulated areas.*—Areas in a quarantined State which are now or which may hereafter be designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(*c*) *Wild cotton.*—Plants of any species of the genus Gossypium, whether native, introduced, planted, or escaped (except cotton cultivated for the production of lint), and all parts of such plants.

(*d*) *Cotton and other articles.*—All the articles enumerated as brought under restriction as to interstate movement in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised).

(*e*) *Cotton lint.*—Cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, including samples of cotton lint and linters.

(*f*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*g*) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

Regulation 2. Limitation of Restrictions to Regulated Areas

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 3. Regulated Areas

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the following counties and parts of counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—The counties of Cochise, Greenlee, Graham, Pinal, and Maricopa.

Florida area.—The counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union.

New Mexico area.—The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo.

Texas area.—The counties of Terrell, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Reeves, Ward, Loving, Culberson, Hudspeth, El Paso, Winkler, Andrews, Ector, Crane, Upton, and that part of Midland County lying south and west of the following described boundary line, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys Nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey No. 2, T. and P., block 37, township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys Nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey No. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys Nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

Regulation 4. Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Control of Movement of Cotton and Other Articles

SECTION A. COTTON LINT

(1) *Permits required.*—Cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Conditions governing the issuance of permits.*—Permits authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, may be issued, except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) hereof, upon condition that the material has been produced in a gin in which all cottonseed is sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector that it has been so ginned as to prevent the inclusion of cottonseed, that it has been protected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector from contamination with cottonseed, and that it has, in addition, been given such compression, fumigation, or other treatment as may be prescribed in the following paragraphs:

(*a*) If the material was produced in areas in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either

has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvæ therein would be crushed.

(*b*) If the material has been produced in regulated areas in which the infestation is not as light as prescribed in paragraph (*a*), fumigation under vacuum under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector will also be required.

(*c*) If the material consists of samples, grabbots, flues, picker waste, motes, round bales, or any form of unmanufactured cotton fiber other than commercial square bales of lint and linters, one or more of the following treatments may be required by the inspector: Vacuum fumigation, standard or high-density compression, or passing through special roller equipment.

(*d*) Cotton lint, delint, samples, and grabbots, produced by any oil mill located outside the regulated areas but authorized under paragraph (7, *b*) below to crush cottonseed originating therein, shall be returned to the regulated areas or to a compress or fumigation plant outside thereof authorized under paragraph (4) below, for such compression and fumigation as may be required under previous paragraphs of this section, and shall not be moved therefrom except in compliance with all applicable requirements of this section.

(*e*) Uncompressed and undisinfected cotton lint may be moved interstate under permit between regulated areas[4] under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(3) *Lint grown outside regulated areas.*—Baled cotton lint grown outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

(4) *Cotton lint grown in areas without facilities for compression, fumigation, or seed sterilization.*—In the case of cotton lint produced or ginned in regulated areas in which compression, fumigation, or seed-sterilization equipment is inadequate or lacking, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of such lint to an authorized compress or fumigation plant specified in such permit. Pending the construction of seed-sterilization equipment within any regulated area, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint produced in gins in which the seed is not sterilized. Plants located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to compress or fumigate cotton produced in such areas upon compliance with such safeguards as shall in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Cotton produced in a regulated area and compressed or fumigated outside thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the compress or fumigation plant except under permit.

SECTION B. MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PRODUCTS AND OTHER RESTRICTED ARTICLES

(5) Stalks, bolls, and other parts of the cotton plant, gin waste, and wild cotton, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas.

(6) Seed cotton shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas, except that, for the purpose of ginning, such seed cotton may be moved[4] interstate without permit between two contiguous regulated areas. Cottonseed and cotton lint ginned from seed cotton so moved may be returned without permit to point of origin.

(7) Cottonseed shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such permits may be issued under the conditions specified in any one of the following three paragraphs:

(*a*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area.

(*b*) Upon determination by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine that reasonable necessity exists for such action, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated areas may be authorized to crush cottonseed originating in said areas, upon compliance with such conditions as shall in the judgment of said bu-

[4] Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61.

reau eliminate any risk of spread of the pink bollworm. Such authorized mills shall be operated in manner and by method satisfactory to and under the supervision of the bureau. In case of such authorization, permits may be issued for the interstate movement from the regulated areas or portions thereof to such authorized mills for crushing of cottonseed which has been sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(*c*) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in areas in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine authorizes the omission of fumigation of the cotton lint produced therein, on condition that such seed shall be heated to a temperature of not less than 145° F. and held at such temperature for at least one hour; that the maintenance of such temperature shall be witnessed by an inspector, and that cottonseed so treated shall be immediately placed in sacks or other approved containers and shipped, or shall be segregated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(8) Cottonseed hulls shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas into or through any point outside such areas. Cottonseed hulls may be moved interstate under permit[5] between regulated areas when such movement is not through any point outside any regulated area on the furnishing of evidence that the cottonseed from which the hulls were obtained was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(9) Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector (1) that the cottonseed (from a regulated area) used in the production of the cake and meal offered for movement was sterilized in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; (2) that in the process of and subsequent to the manufacture of such cake and meal, safeguards have been taken against their possible contamination with raw cottonseed; and (3) that the containers or wrappers of such cake and meal have met the requirements hereinafter set forth in paragraph (10) of this regulation.

(10) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(11) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until she same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or thipment to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(12) Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically provided for elsewhere in this regulation may be moved interstate without restriction until further notice.

Regulation 6. Marking and Labeling

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 5 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector. Copies of the permits required by regulation 5 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of cotton lint, and bagging and other wrappers and containers, the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee, or such other marking as shall be sufficient in the judgment of the inspector to identify the material. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of road vehicles, copies of the permits required by regulation 5 shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 7. Applications; Labor, Storage, and Cartage Costs

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor on forms provided for the purpose as far as possible in advance of the prob-

[5] See footnote 4.

able date of shipment. Applications should show the origin, nature, and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, San Antonio, Tex., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

REGULATION 8. COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS A CONDITION OF ACCEPTANCE FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF THE RESTRICTED ARTICLES BY COMMON CARRIERS

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

REGULATION 9. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 29, 1932, and shall supersede on that date the rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on December 26, 1929, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing revision sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1932.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Revised), effective October 29, 1932, quarantined the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton. This revision of the quarantine and regulations adds six counties of north-central Florida to the regulated areas, and restricts the movement therefrom of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles. Copies of said revised quarantine with revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., January 17, 1933; Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., November 15, 1932; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., November 7, 1932; El Paso Post, El Paso, Tex., November 7, 1932.]

B. P. Q.—345. OCTOBER 29, 1932.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—PERMITS FOR THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS FROM THE PINK-BOLLWORM REGULATED AREA OF FLORIDA

[Issued under Regulation 5, Quarantine No. 52, as revised]

[Approved October 29, 1932; effective October 29, 1932]

Paragraph (2–*a*) of section A, regulation 5, of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, effective October 29, 1932, provides, as one of the conditions governing the issuance of permits, authorizing the interstate movement of cotton lint, linters, and samples, that:

"(*a*) If the material was produced in areas in which the pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation may be omitted, permits may be issued on condition that the material either has been given standard or high-density compression and when ready for transportation has a density of at least 22 pounds to the cubic foot, or has been passed through special roller equipment in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector all cottonseed and larvae therein would be crushed."

Notice is hereby given that the regulated area of Florida [namely, the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, and Union] is designated as an area in which pink-bollworm infestation is so light that in the judgment of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine fumigation of the above material may be omitted without involving risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

Since compression and seed sterilization equipment is inadequate or lacking in the regulated area of Florida, compresses located outside of but in the vicinity of that area will be designated for the compression of the cotton lint and linters produced therein, and permits will be issued for the movement of lint from the regulated area to such compresses. Such compresses will be required to segregate, and to maintain the identity of, lint and linters obtained from the regulated area; not to ship, move, or allow to be moved such lint or linters from the compress except under permit; and to comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

In the same manner, oil mills located outside of but in the vicinity of the regulated area may be designated to crush cottonseed originating in that area. Such seed shall be sterilized before shipment or transportation to the oil mill, and shall be transported to the mill only under permit. Designated mills will be required to segregate seed received from the regulated area; to crush it promptly on receipt; to prevent any such seed from escaping the crushing process, and to adopt such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector. Cleaning of the mill will be required after completion of the crushing for the season. Cotton lint, delint, samples, and grabbots ginned from seed from a regulated area by any oil mill designated under this paragraph must under the quarantine regulations be returned to the regulated area or to an authorized compress for compression, or given such other treatment as may be prescribed by the inspector.

Except as specifically provided herein under the authority of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, as revised effective October 29, 1932, all cotton, cotton products, and other restricted articles shall, as a condition of interstate movement from the regulated area of Florida, strictly comply with all the requirements of those rules and regulations.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PLANT SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS

REVISION OF PLANT SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The supply of reprints of Rules and Regulations Governing (1) Entry for Immediate Export, (2) Entry for Immediate Transportation and Exportation in Bond, and (3) Safeguarding the Arrival at a Port Where Entry or Landing is Not Intended of Prohibited Plants and Plant Products, issued October 20, 1917, as amended, having been exhausted, it became necessary to print a new edition. Advantage of this opportunity has been taken to revise completely

the text of the regulations, and to include within their scope plants and plant products which are restricted as to entry, as well as those the entry of which into the United States is prohibited.

The importation of certain plants and plant products into the United States is restricted or prohibited by plant quarantines and orders intended to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases into the plant cultures of this country. These quarantines and orders do not always provide the most practical procedure for handling the following special cases:

(1) Landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products within the territory of the United States for transshipment and exportation.

(2) Landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products within the territory of the United States for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond.

(3) Arrival within the territory of the United States of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products the landing or unloading of which is not intended (plants and plant products in sea stores, in ships' stores, in ships' furnishings, in quarters, or as cargo en route to another destination, etc.).

(4) The safeguarding or disposal of plants and plant products which are prohibited entry, or for which entry has been refused, while they are in United States territory.

This order is intended to apply, therefore, to restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when they are deemed to fall within the above categories; in such cases they will be subject to the regulations herein promulgated, though otherwise remaining subject to the provisions of specific quarantines or orders.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

ORDER FOR SAFEGUARDING PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY

Under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that on and after December 1, 1932, the unloading, landing, movement, or possession within the territorial limits of the United States of plants and plant products, the importation of which is now or may hereafter be restricted or prohibited by plant quarantines or orders,[6] when they shall fall in the following categories, shall be permitted only when danger of pest escape is not involved and shall be subject to compliance with the regulations supplemental hereto:

(1) Are unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation.

(2) Are unloaded or landed for transportation and exportation.

(3) Are brought in for temporary stay where unloading or landing is not intended.

(4) Are intended for importation but are refused entry.

Such plants and plant products found to have been landed, unloaded, or brought within the territorial limits of the United States in contravention of the provisions of this order may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as authorized by section 10 of the act.

Any person attempting to bring, land, or unload or move or maintain such plants and plant products within the territorial limits of the United States, except as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto, shall be liable upon conviction to the penalties prescribed by the said act.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Plants and plant products.*—Nursery stock, other plants, plant parts, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, other plant products, and any plant prod-

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[6] See circular of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine entitled, "Plants and Plant Products, the Entry of Which into the United States is Restricted or Prohibited." Information may also be obtained from the plant quarantine inspectors in various ports or by writing to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

uct constituted, in whole or in part, of plant material which has not been so manufactured or processed as to eliminate pest risk.

(*b*) *Restricted.*—Importation into the United States allowed only in accordance with regulations issued under plant quarantines or orders.

(*c*) *Prohibited.*—Importation into the United States forbidden by plant quarantines or orders.

(*d*) *Immediate* (export), *immediate* (transportation and exportation).—The period which, in the judgment of the inspector, is the shortest practicable interval of time between the arrival of an incoming vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle, and the departure of the outgoing vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle transporting a consignment of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products.

(*e*) *Vessel.*—Any craft in which plants and plant products may be transported by water.

(*f*) *Aircraft.*—Any vehicle in which plants and plant products may be transported by air.

(*g*) *Vehicle.*—Any contrivance which may be used for the transportation of plants and plant products on land.

(*h*) *Safeguard.*—So to handle, maintain, or dispose of plants and plant products falling within the categories to which these regulations apply as to minimize or to eliminate pest risk which the said plants and plant products may involve.

(*i*) *Inspector.*—Any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the plant quarantine act and furnished with and wearing a suitable identifying badge.

(*j*) *Person.*—Imports both the singular and the plural, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations (sec. 11 of the act).

(*k*) *Act.*—The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended.

ENTRY FOR EXPORTATION OR FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

Regulation 1. Permits for Landing or Unloading for Exportation or for Transportation and Exportation

The landing or unloading for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, of plants and plant products, whose entry is now, or may hereafter be, restricted or prohibited, shall not be allowed, except under permit and at such port of entry and over such route as shall be designated in the permit.

Regulation 2. Application for Permit

Persons contemplating the landing or unloading of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, should apply to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.,[7] for a permit, stating:

(1) Exact nature and quantity of the plants and plant products.
(2) Country [8] and locality in which grown or produced.
(3) Name and address of foreign shipper.
(4) Foreign port of departure.
(5) Name of transportation line (water, air, rail, vehicular) bringing the plants and plant products to the United States.
(6) Port of arrival in the United States.
(7) Proposed routing to United States port of exit.
(8) Proposed United States port of exit.

Regulation 3. Issuance of Permits [9]

On approval of an application, a permit will be issued to the permittee for submittal to the collector of customs at the port of entry.[10]

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[7] Application form No. 685 will be furnished on request.

[8] This is not necessarily the same as the country in which the foreign port of departure is located The need is emphasized of indicating the country in which the products were actually grown.

[9] Entries of this character are usually handled by customs brokers or by forwarding agents to whom a permit will be issued upon approval of an application.

[10] In addition to the copy furnished to the permittee, or to his agent, for presentation to the customs officer at the United States port of arrival, a copy of the permit will be mailed to the collector of customs, one to the inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine at the port, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Regulation 4. Notice of Arrival

Immediately upon the arrival at a port of the United States of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products intended for exportation or for transportation and exportation, the permittee shall submit to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, through the collector of customs, a notice of arrival on the form provided for that purpose,[11] furnishing, in addition to the information required by the application for permit—

(1) Name of transportation line (water, air, rail, vehicular), and

(2) Name of vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle (if by rail, the car numbers should be furnished) to which the said plants and plant products will be transshipped or transferred for exportation or for transportation and exportation.

(3) United States port of exit.

(4) Name and address of foreign consignee.

(5) Date of arrival at port of entry.

(6) Present location of the shipment.

Regulation 5. Conditions Governing Landing for Exportation

Restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for which a permit has been issued shall not be landed or unloaded for transfer or transshipment for exportation or for transportation and exportation, except under the supervision of the collector of customs and in accordance with articles 901, 904, 905, and 912 of the customs regulations of 1931.

The landing or unloading and the transfer or transshipment of such restricted or prohibited plants and plant products shall be effected by such methods and under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

It is required that all restricted or prohibited plants and plant products for which landing or unloading for exportation or for transportation and exportation is provided in this order shall be exported from the United States within the shortest practicable time after being landed or unloaded. The terms "exportation" and "transportation and exportation," as employed in these regulations, shall be understood to mean "immediate exportation" and "immediate transportation and exportation." If immediate exportation or immediate transportation and exportation are not effected as required, the said plants and plant products shall be subject to seizure and to destruction or other disposal, as authorized by section 10 of the act.

SAFEGUARDING RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

Regulation 6. Disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Plants and Plant Products, the Entry or Landing of Which is not Intended, or for Which Entry is Refused, While They are Within the Territorial Limits of the United States

If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, it is necessary to safeguard restricted or prohibited plants and plant products arriving at a port of the United States where entry or landing is not intended, or for which entry is refused, and they can not be adequately safeguarded, they shall be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in section 10 of the act.

If, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized agent, it is necessary to safeguard such restricted or prohibited plants and plant products, and they can be adequately safeguarded, he shall prescribe the necessary measures and shall advise, in writing, the master, captain, pilot, driver, or other person in charge or possession of the vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle of the safeguards so prescribed. If the said restricted or prohibited plants and plant products are not safeguarded in accordance with the prescribed measures, they shall be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in section 10 of the act.

These revised regulations shall be effective on and after December 1, 1932, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated October 20, 1917, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of October, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. Marvin,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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[11] For the sake of convenience, the application for permit and the notice of arrival are combined in one form (No. 685), which is intended to serve as an application, or as a notice of arrival, or for both purposes.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACES IN CALIFORNIA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Sausalito and Mill Valley, and these places should, therefore, be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 468, postal laws and regulations.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN FLORIDA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 2, 1932.

Postmasters in the State of Florida are informed that the list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in Florida has been modified to read as follows:

"TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES (EXCEPT SOFT-BODIED) OR ANY PART THEREOF

"NOTE.—Shrubs and vines of a woody nature such as rose bushes, hibiscus, grape vines, blackberry vines, etc., are subject to inspection. Bedding plants (such as coleus and pansy), vegetable plants (such as cabbage and sweetpotato), and strawberry plants, are not subject to inspection."

Postmasters in the State of Florida shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their respective offices, containing any plants or plant products above described, as subject to terminal inspection.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A.—283, Revised, Supplement No. 1. December 1, 1932.

PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF CUBA—CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED POTATOES

Presidential Decree No. 1201, of August 26, 1932, prescribes the certification requirements for seed potatoes from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States, offered for entry into Cuba.

ART. 1. The importation of whole seed potatoes will be permitted only from Canada, Bermuda, Canary Islands, and the United States of North America, and only when accompanied by official documents issued by competent authorities, and visaed by the corresponding Cuban consul, in which their good sanitary condition as being found free from diseases and pests, and their character as being certified, which must be in accordance with the facts, are established, and attesting that the fields in which the potatoes were grown have been inspected at least twice during the development of the plants, and once when harvested, packed, and shipped, by inspectors appointed by the Government, State, or growers' associations designated by colleges of agriculture, according to the regulations established in the countries of origin of the said seed; each container to bear an official label on which is indicated the origin, variety, number of the certificate relating to their quality, identity of grower, and net weight of contents.

ART. 2. That the varieties of whole seed potatoes known as "Bliss Triumph, Green Mountain, and Irish Cobbler," recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, as most appropriate for growing in Cuba, shall be the only ones until further orders, which may be imported free of duty.

ART. 3. That the period during which seed potatoes may be imported free of duty shall be six months, from September 15 to March 15 following; the arrival of the vessel at the first port of entry determining the right to the benefit if effected within the dates indicated.

ART. 4. Concerns Cuban importers.

ART. 5. That importing merchants who desire to introduce consignments of whole seed potatoes, accepting the benefits conferred by section 260–A of the effective customs tariff, shall present, through the shippers, exporters, or vendors in the country of origin, to the corresponding Cuban consul for the required legalization, together with the supporting invoice, a certificate issued by competent authority of State, county, or town nearest to the place where the said product was grown, indicating the sale price of the same, the transportation charges to the port of embarkation, and the maritime freight and insurance charges.

ART. 6. Concerns permit requirements of Cuban importers.

ART. 7. Provides for the importation of seed potatoes through the ports of Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Carbarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q.—346. DECEMBER 10, 1932.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATE REGULATIONS

The regulations outlined below are those issued by various States subsequent to the cancellation of the Federal quarantine on account of the European corn borer. The compilation is prepared in response to requests for such information but is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the quarantines and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact wording of legal orders. It should be understood that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture is not in a position to give explanatory information concerning State quarantines. Inquiries as to the interpretation of such restrictions or requests for the full text of orders should be addressed to the appropriate official of the State concerned. It is also possible that quarantine orders or revisions have been issued which have not reached the Federal department.

The orders in the following summary are divided into several groups, as the various States have issued different types of quarantine regulations.

GROUP 1. EMBARGOES

States.—Embargoes have been issued by the States of Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

Restricted articles.—Cornstalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants, or sorghums and Sudan grass (except clean shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, and Sudan-grass seed).

Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural, beets with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums and asters, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems.

Regulations.—State quarantines prohibit the shipment into the States named above, of any of the restricted products listed originating in any part of the following States: Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

In addition to the States listed as infested in the previous paragraph, the Georgia, Louisiana, and Nevada quarantines cover other States which may later be found or declared to be infested.

References.—The State orders of group 1 have the following titles, and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:

Arizona—State entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz., Quarantine Order No. 12, effective October 1, 1932.

California—Chief quarantine officer, Sacramento, Calif., Quarantine Order No. 15 (new series), effective August 20, 1932.

Georgia—State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., Regulation 36 (revised), effective July 15, 1932.

Louisiana—State entomologist, Baton Rouge, La., European corn borer quarantine, effective July 26, 1932.
(NOTE: Louisiana does not include rhubarb among the restricted articles.) Revised effective August 2, 1932.
Nevada—State quarantine officer, Reno, Nev., a proclamation by the governor, effective September 1, 1932.
Oregon—Director of agriculture, Agricultural Building, Salem, Oreg., Quarantine Order No. 26 (new series), effective October 11, 1932.
Utah—Commissioner of agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah, Quarantine No. 11, effective September 8, 1932.

GROUP 2. EMBARGOES—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Wyoming has issued an embargo which covers the following articles:
Cornstalks, corn on the cob, cobs or any other débris of corn, broomcorn, all sorghums and Sudan grass (except the clean, shelled seeds of these plants which are free from portions of the plants), celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used for packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof "which are free from other plant growth whether grown or stored in the infested district." The shipment of these products from the infested States to Wyoming is forbidden.
The quarantine reference is as follows:
Wyoming—Commissioner of agriculture, Cheyenne, Wyo., Quarantine Order No. 5, effective November 1, 1932.

GROUP 3. STATE CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS ACCEPTED

States.—Restrictive quarantines, largely uniform, have been issued by the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.
Restricted articles.—Class (*a*). Cornstalks, ears, cobs or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants, sorghums and Sudan grass (except clean shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed and Sudan-grass seed), which have originated in the States listed below.
Class (*b*). Celery, beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems, which have been grown or stored in the States listed below.
Restrictions.—Articles of class (*a*) are admitted only when they have been manufactured or processed in such manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer. Articles of class (*b*) are admitted either when they have been so manufactured or processed, or when they have been inspected by a duly authorized State or Federal inspector and certified to be free from the European corn borer, and are contained in a car, box, bale, or other container to which is attached a copy of said certificate.
The States named above place these restrictions on shipments of the restricted articles originating in any part of the following States: [12] Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.
References.—The State orders of group 3 have the following titles, and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:
Illinois—State department of agriculture, Springfield, Ill., a proclamation by the governor, effective July 27, 1932.
(NOTE.—The Illinois quarantine places oat and rye straw in class (*a*) instead of class (*b*). It also provides for the admittance of seed corn on the cob in small quantities, for exhibition purposes, under certificate that it has been subjected to a temperature of 150° F. for not less than three hours.)
Iowa—State entomologist, Ames, Iowa, warning and Quarantine No. 3, effective July 25, 1932.
Kansas—State entomological commission, Topeka, Kans., Quarantine No. 5, effective Aug. 5, 1932.
Missouri—Plant commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., Quarantine No. 3, effective July 20, 1932.
Nebraska—State department of agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr., Quarantine No. 2, effective July 29, 1932.

[12] The South Carolina quarantine also covers "other States in which the European corn borer may be found to exist."

South Carolina—State crop pest commission, Clemson College, S. C., quarantine regulations on account of the European corn borer,[12] effective October 1, 1932.
Wisconsin—State entomologist, Madison, Wis., Quarantine No. 4 (fourth revision), effective August 19, 1932.

GROUP 4. STATE CERTIFICATION ACCEPTED—STATES WITH SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The Florida and Texas quarantines cover the following articles: Cornstalks, corn on the cob, ears, and other parts or débris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass (except cleaned seed and grain); Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladioli and dahlias except the roots, bulbs, or corms thereof, without stems. The list of quarantined States is the same as in groups 1 and 3, but includes additional States which may become infested. Any of the products named, however, may be shipped into Florida or Texas either if manufactured or processed, or if certified by a State or Federal inspector.

Oklahoma has issued a State quarantine similar to those of the States in group 3, except that Wisconsin is included among the States from which such shipments are restricted and the quarantine also applies to "any additional States in which infestation may hereafter be found."

Kentucky has placed a quarantine similar to those in group 3 except that the list of restricted articles omits celery.

The Tennessee quarantine covers the same restricted articles as those listed in group 3, but admits any of them either if manufactured or processed, or if certified by a State or Federal inspector. Kentucky and Wisconsin are included in the list of infested States.

References.—The State orders of group 4 have the following titles and information concerning them may be secured from the officers named:

Florida—State plant board of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Rule 32, effective August 16, 1932.
(NOTE.—The Florida quarantine applies to "any additional States in which infestation may hereafter be found.")
Kentucky—State entomologist, Lexington, Ky., Quarantine No. 1, effective October 10, 1932.
Oklahoma—State plant board, Oklahoma City, Okla., Plant board Quarantine No. 9 (amended), effective September 14, 1932.
Tennessee—Commissioner of agriculture, Nashville, Tenn., Notice of Quarantine No. 6 (first revision), effective October 15, 1932.
Texas—Commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Tex., Emergency quarantine—Proclamation No. 71, effective July 25, 1932.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CANADA

Shipments to Canada.—Shipments of cleaned shelled corn, either for seed or feed and cleaned seed of broomcorn may enter Canada, if accompanied by a certificate of inspection, signed by an authorized Federal or State official, to the effect that the shipment in question is free from infestation with the European corn borer.

Shipments from Canada.—Federal Quarantine No. 41 (revised) prohibits the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sorgo (sweet sorghum), grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, and certain other articles, except that permits may be issued by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine for the importation of "broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered."

A number of States include part or all of Canada in the area quarantined, but reference to such restrictions is not included herein as State restrictions on foreign commerce are considered unconstitutional.

For further information as to restrictions on shipments to Canada, apply to Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

For further information as to shipments from Canada, apply to Bureau of Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

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[12] The South Caroline quarantine also covers "other States in which the European corn borer may be found to exist."

Synopsis of State regulations on account of the European corn borer, December 10, 1932

State of destination	Group	Order	Restrictions on—			From—	
			Cornstalks, ears, plants of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass (except shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed and Sudan-grass seed)	Lima beans, green shell beans, beets, with tops, rhubarb, cut flowers and plants of chrysanthemums and aster, cut flowers and plants of gladioli and dahlia except corms or roots	Celery, string and wax beans, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, oat and rye straw	Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia	Other States later found infested
Arizona	1	Quarantine No. 12	Embargo—shipment entirely prohibited.	Embargo—shipment entirely prohibited.	None	Covered	Not covered.
California	1	Quarantine No. 15 (new series).	Embargo	Embargo	do	do	Do.
Florida	4	Rule 32	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do	do	Covered.
Georgia	1	Regulation 36	Embargo	Embargo	do	do	Do.
Illinois	3	Proclamation	Processing or heat required	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.[1]	do	Not covered.
Iowa	3	Quarantine No. 3	Processing required	do	do	do	Do.
Kansas	3	Quarantine No. 5	do	do	do	do	Do.
Kentucky	4	Quarantine No. 1	do	do	Certificate or processing required except that celery is not restricted.	do	Do.
Louisiana	1	Not numbered	Embargo	Embargo (except that rhubarb is not restricted).	None	do	Covered.
Missouri	3	Quarantine No. 3	Processing required	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do	Not covered.
Nebraska	3	Quarantine No. 2	do	do	do	do	Do.
Nevada	1	Proclamation	Embargo	Embargo	None	do	Covered.
Oklahoma	4	Quarantine No. 9	Processing required	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do	Do.[2]
Oregon	1	Quarantine No. 26 (new series)	Embargo	Embargo	None	do	Not covered.
South Carolina	3	Regulation 1 CB	Processing required	Certificate required	Certificate required	do	Covered.
Tennessee	4	Quarantine No. 6 (first revision).	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.[3]	do	([3])
Texas	4	Emergency quarantine proclamation No. 71.	do	do	None	do	Covered.
Utah	1	Quarantine No. 11	Embargo	Embargo	do	do	Not covered.
Wisconsin	3	Quarantine No. 4 (fourth revision).	Processing required	Certificate or processing required.	Certificate or processing required.	do	Do.
Wyoming	2	Quarantine No. 5	Embargo	Embargo	Embargo	do	Do.

[1] For special Illinois restrictions on oat and rye straw, see text.
[2] The Oklahoma quarantine lists Wisconsin as an infested State and covers "any other State hereafter becoming infested."
[3] The Tennessee quarantine lists Kentucky and Wisconsin as infested States, but does not cover "States hereafter becoming infested." That State also limits restrictions on beans to Lima and shell beans.

B. P. Q.—346, Supplement No. 1. DECEMBER 27, 1932.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATE REGULATIONS

The State of Colorado has issued a quarantine prohibiting the entry of all stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or débris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragments of cob and other plant débris) of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus, except corms, bulbs, or tubers, without stems; Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod, of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural, beets with tops, and rhubarb. The embargo applies to the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Colorado may therefore be added to the list of States in group 1 of B. P. Q.–346.

For full information address the State Entomologist, Fort Collins, Colo., re Quarantine Order No. 4 (second series), effective December 20, 1932.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
A. R. Smith	Detroit, Mich	315 tulip bulbs	$6.90
C. W. Nye	Eagle Pass, Tex	12 avocados with seed	1.00
James W. Neal	El Paso, Tex	12 sweet limes and 6 avocados	1.00
Rafael Martinez	Fabens, Tex	3 oranges	1.00
Mrs. R. W. Payne	Blaine, Wash	15 miscellaneous rooted plants	5.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Domestic Plant Quarantines

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, effective March 24, 1913, as amended effective December 1, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of Berberis or Mahonia or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black-stem rust of grains.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, effective July 1, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective June 1, 1931, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective January 1, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 1, 1933,[13] the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective October 29, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 29, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled

[13] Subsequently amended effective Jan. 23, 1933.

with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective January 1, 1929: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 1, 1931, the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of Thurberia, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1927, amended effective June 2, 1930, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62, effective July 15, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective May 15, 1928, and amended effective June 20, 1932, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of 5-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia) including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), Slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), Stone pine (*P. pinea*), Western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), Loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

Phony-peach disease.—Quarantine No. 67, revised, effective November 30, 1931:[14] Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 30, 1931, the interstate movement from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and from the regulated areas of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, of peach trees, peach roots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, and all kinds and varieties of trees or shrubs grafted or budded on peach or nectarine roots.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, effective June 6, 1914: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

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[14] Subsequently lifted effective Mar. 1, 1933.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30, effective January 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweetpotato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Guerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3, effective September 20, 1912: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, effective January 15, 1913, as amended effective February 8, 1913: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913, as amended effective March 16, 1916, and June 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all 5-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Grossularia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, effective June 6, 1914: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, effective January 1, 1915, as modified effective July 1, 1932: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20, effective July 1, 1915: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Job's tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa), and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see Quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective July 1, 1932, the importation of seeds, nursery stock and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and

Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), Fritillaria, Muscari (grape-hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies, and that elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds may not be imported from Europe under permit or otherwise.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1927, and amended, effective August 15, 1927,[15] the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55, effective September 1, 1923:[16] Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective September 1, 1923,[16] the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective July 15, 1932, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

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[15] Subsequently revised effective Mar. 1, 1933.
[16] Subsequently revised effective July 1, 1933.

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Spain; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The revised regulations issued under this order, effective March 1, 1922, were amended effective August 1, 1930, so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder, restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements.—These regulations, revised effective August 1, 1931, were promulgated pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS

(List of pests recorded during the period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive, as intercepted in, on, or with plants and plant products entering United States territory)

FOREWORD

This is the thirty-ninth paper of a series issued under various names and at more or less irregular intervals and listing intercepted plant pests. The present list covers the twentieth year of the period since the lists were started and includes intercepted plant pests for which determinations were received during the period specified, including those intercepted in, on, or with plants and plant products (1) imported, (2) offered for but refused entry, (3) held as ships' stores, etc., and hence not imported through customs, (4) offered for entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (5) in domestic shipments reaching the mainland from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The list is compiled in the Washington office from files maintained here. Much of the information summarized is furnished by inspectors and collaborators (State and customs officials) of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. A large part of the insect determinations are made by specialists of the Bureau of Entomology and many of the plant-disease determinations by specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The States of California and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii maintain their own staffs of specialists and make many of their own determinations. Frequently the intercepted material is in a stage that is not determinable or is too badly damaged or is inadequate for determination. Many times the only organisms recognized are innocuous. Such interceptions, numbering some thousands, are omitted from the list.

As pointed out in previous lists of interceptions, statements as to the origin of fruits and vegetables carried as ships' stores, as well as of plants used for decorative purposes and of plant materials carried by passengers, cannot always be verified, but every effort is made to give the origin of such plants and plant products as accurately as possible.

FRUIT FLIES

The following fruit flies were intercepted: Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) in grapefruit, mango, orange, and sweet lime from Mexico [1]; dark fruit fly (*A. serpentina*) in mamey and sapote from Mexico, and in the hold of a vessel from Panama; Central American fruit fly (*A. striata*) in guava from Mexico; *Anastrepha* sp. in orange from Brazil, mango from Costa Rica, Cuba, and Jamaica, plantain from Jamaica, in a box containing hog plums, peppers, and plantains from Jamaica, guava, mamey, mango, orange, quince, and sapote from Mexico, legume seed-pod from Panama, guava and mango from Puerto Rico, and mamey from Venezuela; melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*) in watermelon from Hawaii; Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) in loquat from the Azores and Madeira Islands, avocado, coffee, and mango from Hawaii, apple, orange, pear, and pricklypear from Italy, sour orange from Portugal, and orange from Spain; *Ceratitis* sp. in loquat from the Azores and apple from Italy; olive fly (*Dacus oleae*) in olive from Italy; *Rhagoletis cerasi* (Trypetidae) in cherries from Italy and dried sour cherries from Italy and Yugoslavia; apple maggot (*R. pomonella*) in hawthorn fruits from Mexico; *Rhagoletis* sp. in apples from Bermuda, Mexico, and Poland; trypetid in peppers from India and Spain, and cotoneaster seed from Switzerland; and trypetid pupae with leaves, blossoms, and seeds of *Alchornea cordifolia* from Autralia, and leaves and seed catkins of *Alnus* sp. used as packing for string beans from France.

[1] For details of interceptions mentioned in the text see lists under the countries named.

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

The Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*) infested rice-straw packing from China, Chosen, and Japan and a wheat-straw mat from Japan. The coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*) arrived in unroasted coffee from Angola, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Witloof from Belgium was infested with *Agromyza pinguis* (Agromyzidae). *Myzus veronicae* (aphid) was intercepted on *Veronica speciosa* from England. *Bregmatothrips iridis* (thrips) was taken on iris from England and the Netherlands. *Bruchidius gilvus* (Bruchidae) infested sulla seed from Italy. *Ortheziola vejdovskyi* (Coccidae) was intercepted on a rose plant from Germany. *Pysllia acaciae-baileyanae* (Psyllidae) infested cootamundra wattle from Australia and New South Wales. *Amalus haemorrhous* (Curculionidae) arrived with heather from Scotland. *Tetraleurodes aucubae* (whitefly) was intercepted on *Aucuba* sp. from Japan.

The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was intercepted in cottonseed from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Mexico, and Russia, seed cotton from Mexico, cotton bolls from the Bahamas, raw cotton packing for antiques from Egypt, and in an empty box car which had been loaded with shelled corn from Mexico. The sorrel cutworm (*Acronycta rumicis*) arrived on rose stock from France. *Laspeyresia splendana* (Olethreutidae) infested chestnuts from Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Spain, and acorn from Italy. *Acallocrates denticollis* (Curculionidae) arrived in packing around grape cuttings from Rumania. The citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) was intercepted on orange from the Bahamas, the Canal Zone, and Cuba, *Citrus* sp. from Costa Rica and Jamaica, and coffee from Jamaica.

The bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*) was intercepted in lima beans from Cuba, string beans from Cuba and Dutch Guiana, and green beans from Japan. *Brachycerus albidentatus* (Curculionidae) infested cipollino from Morocco and garlic from Spain. *Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Chrysomelidae) was taken in turnips from Africa, Denmark, England, and Italy. *Apion carduorum* (Curculionidae) was intercepted in globe artichoke from France. Turnips from England and France were infested with *Baris laticollis* (Curculionidae). *Exosoma lusitanica* (Chrysomelidae) was taken in cipollini from Morocco. *Marmara* sp. (Gracilariidae) infested bell peppers from Mexico. The coffee leaf miner (*Leucoptera coffeella*) was intercepted in coffee leaves from Honduras and Puerto Rico.

The West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes batatae*) was intercepted in sweetpotatoes from Brazil, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Tahiti, and Trinidad. *Cylas turcipennis* (Curculionidae) arrived with sweetpotatoes from the Straits Settlements. The Mexican potato weevil (*Epicaerus cognatus*) (?) infested potatoes from Mexico. *Trypopremnon* sp. (Curculionidae) was taken in potato from Bolivia. The mango weevil (*Sternochetus mangiferae*) was intercepted in mango seed from Hawaii. Avocados from Mexico were infested with *Conotrachelus perseae* (Curculionidae) and *Conotrachelus* sp. *Palaeopus costicollis* (Curculionidae) was taken in *Dioscorea trifida* and *Dioscorea* sp. from Jamaica.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT DISEASES

Among the more important and interesting interceptions of plant diseases for the year were potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) in potato tubers from Bolivia and Peru; a smut (*Polysaccopsis hieronymi*) on potato tubers from Venezuela; a rust (*Hemileia* sp.) on an orchid from Cuba; continued interceptions of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) from China and Japan; a marked increase in the interceptions of diseases of produce imported from Mexico; interceptions of a new species of *Tylenchus* in potatoes from Brazil; *Aphelenchoides* sp. (probably a new species) in sugarcane from Puerto Rico; *Aphelenchoides helophilus* in *Papaver* sp. from England; *A. tenuicaudatus* in yams from Japan; and *Paratylenchus* sp. in *Amaryllis* sp. from Brazil.

Other interceptions of special interest included *Aplanobacter michiganense* on tomatoes from Mexico; *Bacterium hyacinthi* on hyacinths from Netherlands; *Aphelenchoides fragariae* from Germany and Netherlands; *A. parietinus* from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Sweden; *Aphelenchoides* sp. in *Lilium neilgherrense* from India; *Aphelenchus avenae* from Africa, Argentina, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, Scotland, and Spain; *Neotylenchus abulbosus* in potato from France; *Tylenchus dipsaci* from Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Spain, and Sweden; *Botrytis galanthina* on *Galanthus* sp. from Denmark; *Colletotrichum pisi* on peas from Mexico; *C. hedericola* on *Hedera* sp. from France; *Coniothyrium diplodiella* on rose from France; *C. silvaticum* on *Euphorbia ery-*

thyreae from Italy; *Elsinoe canavaliae* on lima beans from Cuba; *Gloeosporium concentricum* on cauliflower from France; *Gnomonia setaceae* on *Betula* sp. in packing material from England; *Gymnosporangium koreaense* on *Juniperus chinensis* from Japan; *Macrosporium porri* on onions from Mexico; *Mycosphaerella pinodes* on peas from Brazil and Japan; *M. rathayi* on grape from Italy; *Phaeosphaeria oryzae* on rice used as packing material, from China; *Phyllosticta pisi* on peas from Germany; *Puccinia heliconiae* on *Heliconia bihai* from Guatemala; *Septoria ornithogali* var. *allii* on *Allium porrum* from France; *Sporonema oxycocci* on *Vaccinium vitisidaea* from Newfoundland; *Sporotrichum atropurpureum* on corn from Mexico; *Tilletia horrida* on paddy rice from India; *Urocystis colchici* on *Colchicum* spp. from Netherlands; and *Verticillium albo-atrum* on a number of shipments of dahlia from Canada.

AIRCRAFT INTERCEPTIONS

Seventy aircraft interceptions of insects were made. Among these were the following: *Coccus viridis* (Coccidae) and *Protopulvinaria pyriformis* (Coccidae) on Cape-jasmine from Cuba; and *Euxoa inconcinna* (Noctuidae) in a basket of Mexican pottery from Mexico. *Coleophora* sp. (Coleophoridae), *Euidella weedi* (Delphacidae), and *Gypona* sp. (Cicadellidae) also arrived in airplanes from Mexico not associated with any specific material.

The only plant disease interception reported was *Diaporthe citri* (the perfect stage of *Phomopsis citri*), found on citrus from Puerto Rico in the pocket of a coat in an airplane.

COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

In addition to the pests named in the itemized list which makes up the body of this report, there were numerous interceptions of cosmopolitan pests that are more or less prevalent in this country. While it is true that many of these interceptions may represent forms or strains not yet introduced and potentially dangerous, it is not believed essential to the purposes of this list to include the details of their interception. They are, however, included in brief form in this preliminary text. Following each pest name are two figures in parentheses and separated by a dash, the first indicating the number of countries from which the pest was intercepted and the second the total number of interceptions. The customary data regarding this material are on file and available to anyone interested.

INSECTS

Aspidiotus camelliae (2—3), *A. cyanophylli* (5—12), *A. hederae* (18—194), *A. lataniae* (17—56), *A. perniciosus* (5—5), *Aulacaspis pentagona* (9—32), *A. rosae* (3—3), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (10—25), *Cerataphis lataniae* (10—19), *Ceroplastes floridensis* (2—15), *Chionaspis citri* (6—25), *C. euonymi* (2—4), *Chrysomphalus aonidum* (29—261), *C. aurantii* (22—175), *C. dictyospermi* (24—124), *Coccus elongatus* (1—24), *C. hesperidum* (20—44), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (11—45), *D. bromeliae* (4—99), *D. echinocacti* (4—14), *D. echinocacti opuntiae* (2—4), *Ephestia* sp. (37—126), *Etiella zinckenella* (2—12), *Gnorimoschema operculella* (20—64), *Heliothis obsoleta* (5—820), *H. virescens* (4—66), *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (8—10), *Hemichionaspis aspidistrae* (13—86), *H. minor* (10—104), *Howardia biclavis* (10—34), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (4—13), *Lepidosaphes beckii* (61—704), *L. gloverii* (21—177), *L. ulmi* (7—12), *Parlatoria pergandii* (30—280), *P. proteus* (9—22), *Pseudococcus adonidum* (11—35), *P. brevipes* (16—160), *P. citri* (15—43), *P. maritimus* (9—11), *P. nipae* (4—9), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (13—47), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (14—23), *S. nigra* (7—39), *S. oleae* (9—19): Total of these insect interceptions—4,099.

DISEASES

Actinomyces scabies (41—484), *Alternaria* sp. (28—200), *Aspergillus niger* (31—133), *Aspergillus* sp. (24—74), *Bacillus carotovorus* (31—289), *Bacteriaceae* (42—352), *Bacterium tumefaciens* (9—49), *Botrytis* sp. (28—244), *Cephalothecium roseum* (14—39), *Cladosporium herbarum* (10—16), *Cladosporium* sp. (34—302), *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (21—84), *C. lindemuthianum* (9—24), *Coniothyrium fuckelii* (7—17), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* (3—11), *Fusarium* sp. (59—954), *Heterodera marioni* (15—59), *Macrosporum* sp. (22—138), *Oospora pustulans* (7—39), *Penicillium digitatum* (24—84), *P. expansum* (21—44), *P. italicum* (13—35), *Penicillium* sp. (57—1071), *Phomopsis citri* (21—80), *Phytophthora infestans* (15—141), *Rhizoctonia solani* (35—327), *Rhizopus nigricans* (26—70), *Rhizopus* sp. (15—85), *Spondylocladium atrovirens* (37—318), *Spongospora subterranea* (14—46), *Venturia inaequalis* (19—88), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (15—38): Total of these disease interceptions—5.935.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host [1]	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AFRICA							
Insects:							
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	5				1	Calif.*
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Chrysomelidae).	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchus avenae	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Do.
Heterosporium ornithogali	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides* (chinkerichee).		1				Do.
III Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides	do		1				Do.
ALBANIA							
Insects:							
Mirid	*Sideritis taurica*		1				Do.
Phaloniid	do		3				Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	do		1				Do.
ALGERIA							
Insects:							
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Do.
AMERICAN SAMOA							
Insects:							
Aphanocorynes humeralis (Curculionidae).	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1					Hawaii.*
Cerambycid	do	1					Do.*
Chelisoches morio (earwig)	do	5					Do.*
Cossoninae (Curculionidae)	do	2					Do.*
Diocalandra taitensis (Tahitian coconut weevil).	do	1					Do.*
Labia curvicauda (earwig)	do	1					Do.*
Monanus concinnulus (Cucujidae)	do	1					Do.*
Monomorium sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Pheidole oceanica (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Barringtonia* sp			1			Do.*
Ponera sp. (ant)	*Cocos nucifera*	1					Do.*
Pseudomyrma sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Rogeria sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Simodactylus sp. (Elateridae)	do	1					Do.*
Steirastoma sp. (Cerambycidae)	do	1					Do.*
Technomyrmex albipes (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Tetramorium pacificum (ant)	do	2					Do.*
Tetramorium sp. (ant)	do	3					Do.*
Tineid	do	4					Do.*
AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Myelois sp. (Pyralidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)				2		Va.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					N.Y.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Tamarindus indica*				1		Va.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)				1		Do.
Diseases:							
Gloeosporium sp	*Capsicum annuum*	1					N.Y.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN							
Insects:							
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)		1				D.C.
ANGOLA							
Insects:							
Stephanoderes hampei (coffee berry borer)	*Coffea* sp	2					N.Y.
ANTIGUA							
Insects:							
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)		1				Mass.
Diseases:							
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)		1				Do.

[1] The common names for the following have been omitted: *Ananas sativus* (pineapple), *Brassica oleracea capitata* (cabbage), *Capsicum annuum* (pepper), *Lycopersicum esculentum* (tomato), *Saccharum officinarum* (sugarcane), and *Solanum tuberosum* (potato). Where the same host occurs frequently the common name has been omitted part of the time. All horticultural variety names have been omitted.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933 inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ARGENTINA							
Insects:							
Blapstinus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Vitis* sp. (grape)	1					N.Y.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	*Zea mays* (corn)	1					Pa.
Dinoderus minutus (Cucujidae)	*Arechavaletaia uruguayensis*		1				D.C.
Heterodores rufangulus (Elateridae)	*Zea mays*	1					Pa.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Hyperodes sp. (Curculionidae)	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Mass.
Iridomyrmex humilis (Argentine ant)	*Ceiba* sp	1					D.C.
Leptoglossus chilensis (Coreidae)	*Vitis* sp. (grape)	1					N.Y.
Lobometopon sp. (Tenebrionidae)	do	1					Do.
Noctuid	On packing material for grapes	1					Do.
Nysius sp. (Lygaeidae)	*Vitis* sp. (grape)	1					Do.
Olethreutid	*Ceiba* sp	1					D.C.
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	do					1	Mass.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	do					1	Miss.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Pa.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Mass.
Aphelenchus avenae	do					1	Do.
Colletotrichum orchidearum	Orchid		1				D.C.
Mycosphaerella pinodes	*Pisum sativum* (pea)					1	Tex.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1					N.Y.
Phyllosticta sp	*Zea mays* (corn)	1					Pa.
Phytophthora sp	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)					1	Tex.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	La.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	N.Y.
Verticillium sp	do					1	Do.
AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	*Macadamia* sp	1					Calif.*
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Md.
Ceresium flavipes (Cerambycidae)	Wooden support for orchid			1			Hawaii.*
Cryptopone sp. (ant)	Orchid debris			1			Do.*
Ereunetis sp. (Tineidae)	*Macadamia* sp	1					Calif.*
Halimococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Kentia* sp. (palm)	1					Do.*
Monomorium sp. (ant)	*Tulbaghia* sp		1				Do.*
Noctuid	Palm				1		Do.*
Oecophorid	*Gladiolus* sp		1				Do.*
Oryzaephilus sp. (Cucujidae)	*Juglans* sp. (walnut)			1			Do.*
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus (Coccidae)	*Vanda* sp. (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Juglans* sp. (walnut)			1			Calif.*
Do	Orchid debris			1			Hawaii.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Palm				6		Calif.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (navel orange)					1	Do.*
Polyaspis sp. (mite)	*Annona* sp		1				Do.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Dendrobium speciosum hillii* (orchid)			2			Hawaii.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Palm				3		Calif.*
Psyllia acaciae-baileyanae (Psyllidae)	*Acacia baileyana* (cootamundra wattle).	1					Do.*
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Gladiolus* sp		1				Do.*
Do	*Lilium* sp		1				Do.*
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Wash.
Taeniothrips gladioli (gladiolus thrips).	*Gladiolus* sp		2				Calif.*
Tenebrionid	*Kentia* sp. (palm)	1					Do.*
Tetraponera sp. (ant)	Packing material for orchids		1				Hawaii.*
Tortricid	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Mass.
Trypetid	*Alchornea cordifolia* (leaves, blossoms, and seeds).		1				Calif.*
Tyroglyphid	*Huernia longituba*		1				Do.*
Do	*Kentia* sp. (palm)	1					Do.*
Do	*Rosa* sp		1				Do.*
Do	*Tulbaghia* sp		1				Do.*
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	Palm	1					Do.*
Diseases:							
Bitter pit	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Pa.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Mass.
Oil burning	do			1			Wash.
Oleocellosis	do				1		Mass.
Ustilago avenae	*Avena sativa* (oats)		1				D.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
AUSTRIA							
Insects:							
Bruchidius villosus (Bruchidae)	*Cytisus scoparius*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Laburnum vulgare*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Frankliniella pallida (thrips)	*Gentiana* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Nemotois sp. (Adelidae)	do	----	2	----	----	----	Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Spiraea* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Diseases:							
Botrytis cinerea	*Cyclamen* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Diplocarpon rosae	*Rosa* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Mucor sp	*Capsicum annuum*	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Stysanus sp	*Dahlia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
AZORES							
Insects:							
Bruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Vicia faba* (fava bean)	1	----	----	----	----	R.I.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly)	*Eriobotrya japonica* (loquat)	----	----	2	----	----	Do.
Ceratitis sp. (Trypetidae)	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Eumolpinae (Chrysomelidae)	In soil around roots of rose plant.	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Iridomyrmex humilis (Argentine ant)	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Cucurbita maxima* (squash)	1	----	----	----	----	Mass.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Eriobotrya japonica* (loquat)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Targionia bromeliae (Coccidae)	*Ananas sativus*	----	2	----	----	----	Mass.
Diseases:							
Ascomycetes	*Passiflora* sp. (passionflower)	----	----	1	----	----	R.I.
Sclerotinia sp	*Colocasia esculenta* (dasheen)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Sphaeronema fimbriatum	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
BAHAMAS							
Insects:							
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus blackfly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Fla.*
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Aspidiotus herculeanus (Coccidae)	*Annona cherimola* (cherimoya).	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Asterolecanium pustulans (Coccidae).	*Achras sapota* (sapodilla)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Gelsemium semperivirens* (Carolina-jessamine).	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Frankliniella cubensis (thrips)	*Rosa* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	Palm	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Orthezia insignis (greenhouse orthezia).	*Coleus* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Fla.*
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	*Gossypium* sp. (cotton)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Annona cherimola* (cherimoya)	----	----	1	----	----	Fla.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Targionia sacchari (Coccidae)	*Canna* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum sp	Unknown	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Gloeosporium fructigenum	*Psidium guajava* (guava)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Oospora lactis parasitica	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
BARBADOS							
Insects:							
Macrosiphum sp. (aphid)	*Zea mays* (corn)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Stephanoderes buscki (Scolytidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)	----	1	----	----	----	Mass.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)	----	1	1	----	----	Do.
Tineid	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Tyroglyphus lintneri (mite)	*Allium porrum* (leek)	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Diseases:							
Diplodia natalensis	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
BELGIUM							
Insects:							
Agromyza pinguis (Agromyzidae)	*Cichorium intybus* (witloof)	4	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	2	N.Y.
Olethreutid	*Stachys sieboldi* (chorogi)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BELGIUM—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Phytomyza atricornis (Agromyzidae)	*Cichorium intybus* (witloof)	28					N.Y.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Do	*Stachys sieboldi* (chorogi)		1				Pa.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	Orchid				1		Do.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Va.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Dahlia* sp		1				Pa.
Do	*Stachys sieboldi* (chorogi)		1				Do.
Bacterium campestre	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Va.
Bacterium marginatum	*Gladiolus* sp		2				Pa.
Colletotrichum sp	Orchid				1		Do.
Mucor sp	*Stachys sieboldi*		1				Do.
Oidium lactis	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	S.C.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Cichorium intybus* (witloof)	1					N.Y.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Ala.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Cichorium intybus*	1					N.Y.
Do	*Daucus carota*					1	Ala.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	S.C.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Sclerotinia sp	*Cichorium intybus*	1					N.Y.
Sclerotium sp	do	1					Do.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					1	Do.
Spindle tuber	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Fla.*
Tylenchus dipsaci	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus communis* (pear)					1	Mass.
BERMUDA							
Insects:							
Anthomyiid	*Costus* sp			1			Do.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	*Bryophyllum* sp		1				Pa.
Do	*Lilium* sp		1				Do.
Autographa sp. (Noctuidae)	*Brassica oleracea acephala* (kale).	2					N.Y.
Ceroplastes cirripediformis (Coccidae).	*Duranta repens* (skyflower)			1			Do.
Ceroplastes sp. (Coccidae)	*Laurus nobilis* (Grecian laurel)			1			Do.
Do	*Pimenta officinalis* (allspice)				1		Mass.
Do	*Tecoma capensis* (Cape-honeysuckle).				1		Do.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Juniperus* sp (juniper)				1		Do.
Coccus sp. (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)			1			Do.
Diaprepes famelicus var. (Curculionidae).	do			1			Do.
Eriococcus araucariae (Coccidae)	*Araucaria* sp			1			Do.
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Do.
Frankliniella insularis (thrips)	*Antirrhinum majus*			1			Do.
Do	*Hibiscus* sp				1		Do.
Gelechiid	*Bryophyllum* sp			1			N.Y.
Do	*Nerium oleander* (oleander)			1			Mass.
Morganella longispina (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.
Nitidulid	*Hibiscus* sp				1		Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Carica papaya* (papaya)			1			Do.
Do	do			1			N.Y.
Do	*Hibiscus* sp				1		Mass.
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	*Brassica oleracea acephala* (kale).	2					N.Y.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Acalypha wilkesiana* (painted copperleaf).				1		Mass.
Pterophorid	*Antirrhinum majus* (snapdragon).			1			Do.
Rhagoletis sp. (Trypetidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)				1		Do.
Syrphid	*Rosa* sp				1		Do.
Taeniothrips gladioli (gladiolus thrips).	*Gladiolus* sp				1		Do.
Taeniothrips sp. (thrips)	*Narcissus* sp			1			Do.
Tapinoma sp. (ant)	*Nerium oleander* (oleander)			1			Do.
Trichothrips marginalis (thrips)	*Antirrhinum majus*			1			Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BERMUDA—Continued							
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum circinans	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Heterodera schachtii	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Phyllosticta sp.	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Puccinia antirrhini	*Antirrhinum majus*	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Septoria sp.	*Nerium oleander*	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Sphaerotheca pannosa	*Rosa* sp.	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
BOLIVIA							
Insects:							
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Arachis hypogaea* (peanut)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Cinchona* sp.	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Trypopremnon sp. (Curculionidae)	*Solanum tuberosum*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Synchytrium endobioticum	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
BRAZIL							
Insects:							
Acanthocerus sp. (Scarabaeidae)	Dry plant	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Atherigona sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Ga.
Camponotus sp.	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	---	----	----	1	Pa.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Coccotrypes rolliniae (Scolytidae)	Palm	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Curculionid	In ground charcoal packing with *Cocos* and *Geonoma* palm seeds.	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Hemichionaspis minor strachani (Coccidae)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Hemichionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Olethreutid	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Omosita sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Coffea* sp.	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Stanhopea oculata* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	Cactus	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Saissetia sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Tetraleurodes mori (whitefly)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	2	N.Y.
Tetraleurodes sp. (whitefly)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Citrus* sp.	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Bruchidae)	Bean	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	*Capsicum annuum*	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Amaryllis* sp.	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Aphelenchus avenae	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Cladosporium cucumerinum	*Cucurbita pepo* (pumpkin)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Colletotrichum lagenarium	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Colletotrichum nigrum	*Capsicum annuum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Colletotrichum sp.	*Solanum melongena*	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Diplodia cacaoicola	Orchid	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Heterosporium sp.	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Internal browning	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Mycosphaerella pinodes	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Oil burning	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	1	----	La.

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
BRAZIL—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Oleocellosis	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Va.
Paratylenchus sp	*Amaryllis* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Phomopsis vexans	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Puccinia sp	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	----	----	----	5	Pa.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Sclerotinia sp	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Septobasidium sp	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine.)	----	----	----	----	2	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	1	1	2	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Va.
Sphaceloma sp	do	----	----	----	----	----	
Stilbaceae	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Thielaviopsis sp	*Cocos weddelliana* (Weddell palm).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Tylenchus n. sp	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Insects:							
Athous sp. (Elateridae)	*Rubus* sp. (blackberry)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Betarmon sp. (Elateridae)	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Brachyrhinus sulcatus (black vine weevil).	*Primula* sp. (primrose)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Brachyrhinus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Dianthus* sp. (carnation)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Do	In soil around columbine	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Rhododendron* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Solidago* sp. (goldenrod)	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Cercopid	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	*Ariocarpus* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Phytomyza sp. (Agromyzidae)	*Ilex* sp. (holly)	2	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Tineid	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Diseases:							
Rhytisma punctatum	*Acer macrophyllum* (Oregon maple).	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Septoria circinata	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
BRITISH GUIANA							
Insects:							
Furcaspis biformis (Coccidae)	*Cattleya superba* (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	Orchid	----	1	----	----	----	Fla.*
Diseases:							
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
BRITISH HONDURAS							
Insects:							
Monomorium sp. (ant)	*Cycas revoluta* (sago cycas)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
BRITISH WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
BURMA							
Diseases:							
Sclerotium cepivorum	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CANADA							
Insects:							
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	In soil			1			Mass.
Anthomyiid	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	1					Calif.*
Aspidiotus britannicus (Coccidae)	*Ilex* sp. (holly)		1				Do.*
Brachyrhinus sulcatus (black vine weevil).	In moss around roots of larch tree.			1			Mass.
Cecidomyiid	*Rheum* sp. (rhubarb)	1					Wash.
Cercopid	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	1					Calif.*
Coccotrypes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Dahlia* sp		1				Do.*
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Oryza sativa* (rice)	1					Tex.
Elaterid	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	1					Calif.*
Geometrid	In soil around roots of hackmatack.			1			Mass.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)			1			Do.
Lasius niger var. (ant)	In soil			1			Do.
Liothrips sp. (thrips)	do			1			Do.
Ludius sp. (Elateridae)	*Meconopsis baileyi*	1					Hawaii.*
Noctuid	In soil			1			Mass.
Orthezia insignis (greenhouse orthezia).	*Gypsophila* sp. (Bristol Fairy)	1					Hawaii.*
Do	*Helenium* sp	1					Do.*
Do	*Hypericum* sp. (St. Johnswort)	1					Do.*
Do	*Meconopsis baileyi*	1					Do.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Gypsophila* sp. (Bristol Fairy)	1					Do.*
Phytomyza sp. (Agromyzidae)	*Ilex* sp. (holly)		12				Calif.*
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Gladiolus* sp	2					Hawaii.*
Do	*Tritonia* sp	1					Do.*
Syrphid	*Abies* sp. (fir)		1				Calif.*
Tenebrionid	*Fagus* sp. (beech)			1			Do.*
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	In soil around roots of geranium plant.			1			Mass.
Trialeurodes vaporariorum (greenhouse whitefly).	*Pelargonium* sp. (geranium)			1			Do.
Do	*Primula* sp. (primrose)			1			Do.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (broccoli).					1	Wash.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Pa.
Bacterium marginatum	*Gladiolus* sp	1					Mich.
Cytospora sp	*Pinus strobus* (white pine)			1			N.Y.
Fusarium conglutinans	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	1					Mich.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Pa.
Septoria gladioli	*Gladiolus* sp	1					Mich.
? *Sphaerella rhododendri*	*Rhododendron* sp	1					Wash.
Stemphylium sp	*Chionodoxa* sp. (glory-of-the-snow).		1				D.C.
Stysanus sp	*Rosa* sp		1				Do.
Verticillium albo-atrum	*Dahlia* sp		41				Do.
CANAL ZONE							
Insects:							
Acanthothrips sp. (thrips)	*Lucuma mammosa* (sapote)		2				Hawaii.*
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus blackfly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	1					La.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Caryoborus chiriquensis (Bruchidae)	*Phytelephas macrocarpa* (ivory nut).	1					Calif.*
Chelonarium sp. (Chelonariidae)	*Sobralia panamensis*		2				Hawaii.*
Epipaschiinae (Pyralidae)	In container with orchids, bromeliads, and ferns.	1					D.C.
Galleriinae (Pyralidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					Hawaii.*
Labia curvicauda (earwig)	do		1				Do.*
Nasutitermes cornigera (termite)	*Sobralia panamensis* (orchid)		1				Do.*
Pachymerus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Attalea gomphococca*		1				D.C.
Do	*Martinezia caryotaefolia*		1				Hawaii.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Oncidium stipitatum* (orchid)		1				Do.*
Do	*Sobralia panamensis* (orchid)		1				Do.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Peristeria elata* (holy-ghost-flower).		1				Do.*
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Fla.*
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)	1					La.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CANAL ZONE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Lucuma mammosa* (sapote)		2				Hawaii.*
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	*Oncidium stipitatum*		1				Do.*
Stenoma sp. (Stenomidae)	*Persea americana* (avocado)			1			N.Y.
Stigmaeodes sp. (mite)	*Ananas sativus*	1					Hawaii.*
Throscus trivialis (Throscidae)	*Trichopilia suavis* (orchid)		1				Do.*
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)			1			N.Y.
Tineid	Among root of *Sobralia panamensis.*		1				Hawaii.*
Do	*Martinezia caryotaefolia*		1				Do.*
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	N.Y.
Colletotrichum sp	*Philodendron* sp		1				D.C.
Leptothyrium sp	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Pa.
Oil burning	do					1	Wash.
Oleocellosis	do				1		Tex.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Oospora sp	do					1	Fla.*
Phomopsis vexans	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)					1	Pa.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Capsicum annum*		1				Fla.*
Stilbella sp	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	1					La.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus aurantifolia*				1		Tex.
CANARY ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)					1	P.R.
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Cladosporium fulvum	do					1	N.Y.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Daucus carota* (*carrot*)					1	La.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Piaranthus rudis*		1				Calif.*
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Podalyria calyptrata*		1				D.C.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Piaranthus stoloniferus*		1				Calif.*
Do	*Stapelia pulchella*		1				Do.*
Do	*Stapelia virescens*		1				Do.*
Diseases:							
Heterosporium ornithogali	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides* (chinkerichee).		1				Ill.
CENTRAL AMERICA							
Insects:							
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Calif.*
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	Orchid	1					D.C.
Tetraleurodes sp. (whitefly)	do	1					Do.
Tortricid	*Polypodium* sp	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum sp	Araceae	1					Do.
Do	*Tillandsia* sp	1					Do.
CEYLON							
Insects:							
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Tephrosia candida*		1				Do.
Galleriinae (Pyralidae)	*Barringtonia* sp		1				Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Garcinia mangostana* (mangosteen).		1				Calif.*
Tineid	*Tephrosia candida*		1				D.C.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum sp	Orchid		1				N.Y.
Oil burning	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Pa.
CHILE							
Insects:							
Anobium sp. (Anobiidae)	*Vitis* sp. (grape)	1					N.Y.
Blapstinus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Cucumis melo* (melon)	2					Do.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	1					Do.
Leptoglossus chilensis (Coreidae)	*Vitis* sp (grape)	1					Do.
Listroderes obliquus (Curculionidae)	do	1					Do.
Microgryllus pallipes (Gryllidae)	*Cucumis melo*	1					Do.
Do	In box of grapes	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHILE—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Olethreutid	*Prunus domestica* (plum)	1					N.Y.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	3					La.
Platynota sp. (Tortricidae)	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)	1					N.Y.
Tortricid	*Amygdalus persica nectarina* (nectarine).	2					Do.
Do	*Prunus domestica* (plum)	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Botrytis cinerea	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	1					Do.
Cladosporium carpophilum	*Prunus armeniaca* (apricot)	1					Do.
Cladosporium cucumerinum	*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)	1					Do.
Colletotrichum lagenarium	*Cucumis melo* (melon)	1					Do.
Erinose	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)	1					Do.
Do	*Amygdalus persica nectarina* (nectarine).	3					Do.
Sclerotinia libertiana	do	1					Do.
Sclerotinia sp	do	1					Do.
Sclerotium sp	*Prunus* sp	1					Do.
CHINA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus cryptoxanthus (Coccidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)		1				D.C.
Aspidiotus orientalis (Coccidae)	*Carica papaya* (papaya)					1	Wash.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Chilo simplex (Asiatic rice borer)	*Oryza sativa* (rice) (straw)	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					D.C.
Do	do		1				Ill.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)			1			Calif.*
Do	do	1					Hawaii.*
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)			1			Calif.*
Do	do			2			Hawaii.*
Do	do			1			Wash.
Dinoderus minutus (Bostrichidae)	*Trapa bicornis* (water horned nut).	1					Hawaii.*
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (kudzu)	1					Mass.
Liosomaphis sp. (aphid)	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	1					N.Y.
Mecopoda elongata (Tettigoniidae)	In passenger's baggage						Calif.*
Nanophyes sp. (Curculionidae)	*Lagerstroemia* sp		1				D.C.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)	2		3	2	28	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)	1					Hawaii.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Litchi chinensis* (lychee)	1					N.Y.
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale)	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)	1		2	1	6	Calif.*
Do	do					2	Wash.
Pyralid	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)		1				Calif.*
Pyralinae (Pyralidae)	*Maranta* sp. (arrowroot)			1			Hawaii.*
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	3					Mass.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Lilium* sp	1					Mass.
Do	*Nymphaea* sp. (waterlily)	1					Do.
Do	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (kudzu)	2					Do.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Scirpus tuberosus* (corm)	1					Wash.
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)	1					Mass.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	1					Do.
Do	*Trapa bicornis* (water caltrop)	1					Do.
Tenebrionid	*Lilium* sp	1					Calif.*
Tineid	*Maranta* sp. (arrowroot)			1			Hawaii.*
Tortricid	*Diospyros* sp. (persimmon)			1			Calif.*
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.*
Do	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	1					Mass.
Do	*Lilium* sp	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	1					N.Y.
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)	1					Mass.
Do	do	1					Mich.
Bacterium citri	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)	1		1			Calif.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.*
Basidiomycetes	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	1					Mass.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CHINA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Ceratostomella adiposum	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	7					Mass.
Do	do	6					Mich.
Do	do	18					N.Y.
Cercospora sp	Unknown leaf			1			Wash.
Diplodia oryzae	*Oryza sativa* (rice)	1					D.C.
Helminthosporium oryzae	do	1	2				Do.
Metasphaeria sp	Medicinal shrub			1			Wash.
Petrifaction	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (kudzu)	1					Mass.
Phaeosphaeria oryzae	*Oryza sativa*	1					D.C.
Phoma citricarpa	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Calif.
Do	do			1		1	Wash.
Phoma samararum	*Fraxinus sinensis*		1				D.C.
Phoma sp	Unknown plant			1			Wash.
Phyllosticta glumarum	*Oryza sativa* (rice)	1					D.C.
Phyllosticta sp	Unknown leaf			1			Wash.
Robillardia cavarae	*Oryza sativa*	1					D.C.
Saccharomycetaceae	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	1					Mass.
Sclerotinia sp	do	1					Do.
Do	do	1					Mich.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Sclerotium rolfsii	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	2					Do.
Do	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (kudzu)	1					Mich.
Sclerotium sp	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	2					N.Y.
Do	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	1					Do.
Stysanus sp	*Nelumbo* sp. (lotus)		1				D.C.
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	6					Mass.
Do	do	4					Mich.
Do	do	11					N.Y.
Verticillium albo-atrum	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				D.C.
Verticillium sp	*Eleocharis tuberosa* (waternut)	1					Mass.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (kudzu)	1					Mass.
CHOSEN							
Insects:							
Chilo simplex (Asiatic rice borer)	*Oryza sativa* (rice) (straw)		1				Hawaii.*
Conotrachelus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp		1				D.C.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus aliena* (oriental white oak).		1				Calif.*
Do	do		1				D.C.
Do	*Quercus serrata* (bristletooth oak).		1				Do.
Do	*Quercus variabilis* (oriental oak).		1				Do.
Cynipid	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)		1				Do.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Quercus aliena*		1				Do.
Pyralid	*Syringa amurensis* (Manchurian lilac).		1				Calif.*
COLOMBIA							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Phaseolus* sp (string bean)					2	Pa.
Arctiid	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cattleya* sp. (orchid)	1					D.C.
Do	Orchid	1					Do.
Blapstinus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	Orchid plant	1					Do.
Bliastes sp. (Tettigoniidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Camponotus sexguttatus biguttata (ant).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	4					Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Cattleya* sp. (orchid)	1					D.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	7					S.C.
Catorama sp. (Anobiidae)	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed and lint).		1				Ala.*
Do	In package of unginned cotton		1				Fla.*
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cattleya warscewiczii hardyana* (orchid).	2					D.C.
Do	*Cattleya warscewiczii imperialis* (orchid).	1					Do.
Crematogaster brevispinosa var. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Do	do	5					S.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
COLOMBIA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					N.Y.
Do	do	1					Pa.
Do	do	16					S.C.
Do	Orchid	1					D.C.
Curculionid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Cyphomyrmex rimosus var. (ant)	Orchid	1					D.C.
Do	Packing for orchids	1					Do.
Epipaschiinae (Pyralidae)	*Cattleya warscewiczii imperialis* (orchid).	1					Do.
Metriona sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Monanus concinnulus (Cucujidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Do.
Do	Orchid	1					D.C.
Monomorium carbonarium ebenina (ant).	Packing for orchids	1					Do.
Oecophorid	*Cattleya warscewiczii imperialis* (orchid).	1					Do.
Opsiphanes sp. (Brassolidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Packing for orchids	1					D.C.
Ponera sp. (ant)	Orchid	1					Fla.*
Do	Packing for orchids	1					D.C.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Coffea sp*		1				Fla.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cattleya warscewiczii hardyana* (orchid).	1					D.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	3					S.C.
Psychid	Banana debris	1					Do.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Do	do	2					S.C.
Stephanoderes minutus (Scolytidae)	do	1					Do.
Syntomid	Banana debris	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Capnodium sp	*Coffea* sp	1					N.Y.
Colletotrichum orchidearum	*Cattleya* sp. (orchid)	1					D.C.
Gloeosporium sp	do	2					Do.
Do	Orchid		1				Do.
Mycosphaerella tulasnei	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)		1				Do.
COSTA RICA							
Insects:							
Aeolus melliculus (Elateridae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus blackfly).	*Citrus* sp		1				Fla.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)			1			N.Y.
Asterolecanium aureum (Coccidae)	*Brassia lawrenceana longissima*		1				D.C.
Atta sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Calif.*
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	Banana debris	2					Mass.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Camponotus abdominalis subsp. (ant).	do	1					Wash.
Camponotus angulatus (ant)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Camponotus sexpunctata (ant)	do	2					Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	2					Mass.
Do	do	5					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	16					Calif.*
Do	do	5					S.C.
Capaneus odiosus (Coreidae)	do	1					Calif.*
Cephaloleia sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Ceramidia scintillocollaris (Syntomidae).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	3					Calif.*
Ceramidia sp. (Syntomidae)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Cocconotus sp. (Tettigoniidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Calif.*
Conotrachelus cristatus (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Cossoninae (Curculionidae)	do	1					Mass.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					S.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
COSTA RICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Curculionid	*Inga dulcis*			1			N.Y.
Discocephala humilis (Pentatomidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	9					Calif.*
Formica sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Gelechiid	*Persea* sp		1				D.C.
Hesperiid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					N.Y.
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	2					Mass.
Do	do	6					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	9					Calif.*
Do	do	3					N.Y.
Neoponera unidentata (ant)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Neoponera sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Calif.*
Odontomachus haematodes erythrocephala (ant).	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Odontomachus sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Calif.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Priapismus maculatus (Pentatomidae).	do	1					S.C.
Do	do	1					Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Calif.*
Rhabdopterus sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Telephanus setulosus (Cucujidae)	do	1					Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	3					Do.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	1					Do.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	Lignumvitae (log)	1					Wash.
Tytthomimus rufotestaceus (Curculionidae).	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Do.
Diseases:							
Oleocellosis	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)				1		Mass.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus* sp		1				Fla.*
CUBA							
Insects:							
Acrolophus sp. (Acrolophidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					La.
Agromyza inaequalis (Agromyzidae)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1					N.Y.
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus blackfly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				2	1	Fla.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)				1	1	La.
Do	do				1		Pa.
Aphis sp. (aphid)	*Capsicum annuum* (pepper)	1					Md.
Arescus sp. (Chrysomelidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)			1			N.Y.
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	*Annona squamosa* (sugar-apple).			1			Fla.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			7	1		Do.*
Do	Palm			1			Do.*
Do	*Roystonea regia* (royal palm)		1				D.C.
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			4			Fla.*
Do	Palm				1		Do.*
Do	*Terminalia catappa* (India-almond).			1			Do.*
Bephrata cubensis (Eurytomidae)	*Annona squamosa* (sugar-apple).			1			Do.*
Camponotus planatus (ant)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)	1					N.Y.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Caryobruchus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Sabal parviflora*		1				D.C.
Catolethrus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ga.
Cecidomyiid	do	1					Do.
Ceramidia sp. (Syntomidae)	do	1					Pa.
Cerotoma ruficornis (Chrysomelidae)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1					N.Y.
Coccotrypes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Harrisia* sp		1				Calif.*
Coccus acuminatus (Coccidae)	*Gardenia* sp			1			Fla.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	*Gardenia florida* (Cape-jasmine)	----	----	4	----	----	Fla.*
Do	*Gardenia* sp	----	----	3	----	----	Do.*
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Diaphania sp. (Pyralidae)	*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)	2	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Cucurbita maxima* (squash)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidea)	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	----	1	----	Ga.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Empoasca sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Frankliniella sp. (thrips)	*Bougainvillea* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Fla.*
Gelechiid	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	*Rosa* sp	----	----	1	----	----	La.
Hellula sp. (Pyralidae)	*Brassica* sp. (mustard green)	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Holcocera sp. (Blastobasidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Kalotermes sp. (termite)	do	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Labia curvicauda (earwig)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Ga.
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Martyringa sp. (Oecophoridae)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Maruca testulalis (bean pod borer)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	105	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Membracid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Monanus concinnulus (Cucujidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Ga.
Monocrepidius sp. (Elateridae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Myelois sp. (Pyralidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Noctuid	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	*Capsicum annuum* (pepper)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Olethreutid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pachnaeus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Pelosoma sp. (Hydrophilidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Pentatomid	*Capsicum annuum*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus*	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Dianthus* sp. (carnation)	----	----	1	----	----	Fla.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Ga.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Ananas sativus*	9	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	5	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Dendrocereus nudiflorus* (cactus).	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Platynota sp. (Tortricidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Coccidae).	*Gardenia* sp	----	----	2	----	----	Fla.*
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	1	1	Do.*
Do	*Mammea americana* (mamey)	----	----	1	----	----	P.R.
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Fla.*
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Coccidae)	*Agave americana* (century-plant).	----	----	1	----	----	Fla.*
Do	*Agave sisalana* (sisal)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Pseudococcus boninsis (Coccidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					N.Y.
Pyralid	do	2					La.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ga.
Pyralinae (Pyralidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					La.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Pa.
Do	*Rosa* sp				1		La.
Pyroderces sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	*Ananas sativus*	9					Do.
Do	do	3					N.Y.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)					1	Pa.
Silvanus sp. (Cucujidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ga.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	do	1					Do.
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)			1			Pa.
Targionia sacchari (Coccidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*	1					D.C.
Do	do			1			Fla.*
Do	do				1		Ga.
Telephanus minutus (Cucujidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Tenebrionid	*Ananas sativus*	2					La.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	1					Pa.
Tortricid	*Ananas sativus*	1					N.Y.
Do	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Do.
Trogoderma sp. (Dermestidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					La.
Diseases:							
Albugo candida	*Brassica pekinensis* (Chinese cabbage).	1					N.Y.
Do	*Brassica* sp. (mustard)	1					Do.
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica pekinensis*	2					Do.
Alternaria solani	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Do.
Aschersonia aleyrodis	*Aleurocanthus woglumi* on orange.				1		Fla.*
Bacterium phaseoli	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	4				1	N.Y.
Bacterium vesicatorium	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	2					La.
Do	do	6					N.Y.
Basidiomycetes	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)				1		Pa.
Capnodium sp	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1					Do.
Cercospora beticola	*Beta cicla* (Swiss chard)					1	N.Y.
Cercospora sp	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1					Do.
Colletotrichum langenarium	*Cucumis melo* (melon)					1	Do.
Do	*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)					1	Do.
Coniothyrium sp	*Dendrocereus* sp. (cactus)		1				D.C.
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	1					Pa.
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			1			La.
Do	do				1		Md.
Do	do				2		Pa.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)	2			1		Do.
Do	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)			1			La.
Elsinoe canavaliae	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus*	29				3	N.Y.
Hemileia sp	*Laelia* sp. (orchid)				1		Pa.
Heterosporium sp	*Carica papaya*	1					Do.
Melanconium sacchari	*Saccharum officinarum*				1		Ga.
Mycosphaerella sp	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)	1					N.Y.
Myriangium duriaei	*Lepidosaphes beckii* on grapefruit.					1	Fla.*
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Mass.
Do	do	1					Pa.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Tex.
Oospora citri-aurantii	do					1	Pa.
Pestalozzia sp	*Hibiscus esculentus* (okra)	1					La.
Phoma destructiva	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1				2	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Phyllosticta sp	*Hibiscus esculentus*	1					La.
Saccharomycetaceae	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					N.Y.
Do	*Mangifera indica* (mango)				1		Pa.
Sclerotinia sp	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					Do.
Do	*Xanthosoma* sp. (malanga)	1					N.Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
CUBA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Septobasidium spongia	*Citrus sinensis*	1					La.
Do	do					1	N.Y.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)				1	1	La.
Do	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Va.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	1					La.
Sphaerostilbe aurantiicola	*Lepidosaphes beckii* on grapefruit.					2	Fla.*
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Ananas sativus*	1					N.Y.
Do	*Xanthosoma* sp. (malanga)	1					Do.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis (Coccidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	1					Do.
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	do		1				D.C.
Chlorochroa juniperina (Pentatomidae).	*Juniperus* sp. (juniper)		1				Pa.
Newsteadia floccosa (Coccidae)	*Rosa* sp		1				D.C.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Malus sylvestris*		1				N.Y.
Diseases:							
Verticillium sp	*Dahlia* sp		1				D.C.
DENMARK							
Insects:							
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	N.Y.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)					1	Do.
Histiostoma sp	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa*					1	Do.
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Chrysomelidae).	do					1	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Apium graveolens rapaceum* (celeriac).					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Bacterium maculicolum	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Do.
Botrytis galanthina	*Galanthus* sp		1				Mich.
Botrytis tulipae	*Tulipa* sp					1	Pa.
Mosaic	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Do.
Phyllosticta sp	do					2	Do.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Tex.
Uredo sp	*Allium porrum*		1				Pa.
Verticillium sp	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)					1	Va.
DOMINICA							
Insects:							
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	2					N.Y.
Crematogaster brevispinosa (ant)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Mass.
Heterotermes tenuis (termite)	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					N.Y.
Olethreutid	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)				1		Va.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					N.Y.
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Coccidae).	*Myrtus communis* (true myrtle).			2			Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					Do.
Do	*Citrus aurantium* (sour orange)					1	Mass.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					3	Do.
Diseases:							
Capnodium citri	*Citrus aurantium*					1	Do.
Cephaleuros virescens	*Coffea* sp				1		Va.
Cyathus microsporus	Bamboo	1					D.C.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							
Insects:							
Bephrata cubensis (Eurytomidae)	*Annona muricata* (soursop)	1					N.Y.
Cerambycinae (Cerambycidae)	In wooden railroad tie	1					P.R.
Fundella sp. (Pyralidae)	*Cajanus indicus* (pigeonpea)	1					N.Y.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Genipa* sp			1			Do.
Prolabia unidentata (earwig)	Among *Calathea* tubers, *Artocarpus* seeds, and unknown tree seeds.		1				Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	Va.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Mass.
Pseudococcus boninsis (Coccidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*				1		N.Y.
Diseases:							
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Va.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	do					1	Do.
DUTCH EAST INDIES							
Insects:							
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Coffea* sp	1					Calif.*
DUTCH GUIANA							
Insects:							
Aleuroparadoxus sp. (whitefly)	*Coccolobis latifolia*	1					D.C.
Heliothrips sp. (thrips)	do	1					Do.
Maruca testulalis (bean pod borer)	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)					1	Ala.
Pityophthorus sp. (Scolytidae)	*Euterpe oleracea*		1				D.C.
Strymon sp. (Lycaenidae)	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)					1	Ala.
Tetraleurodes ursorum (whitefly)	*Coccolobis latifolia*	1					D.C.
Diseases:							
Diplodia tubericola	*Ipomoea batata* (sweetpotato)					1	La.
ECUADOR							
Insects:							
Blastobasid	*Coffea* sp		1				Calif.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	1					Do.*
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	*Jacquinia* sp	1					N.Y.
Hoplopyga liturata (Scarabaeidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Calif.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	do	1					Do.*
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	do	1					Wash.
EGYPT							
Insects:							
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	In raw cotton packing for antiques.		1				Pa.
Thrips tabaci pullus (thrips)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Do.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Md.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Ga.
Do	do					2	Mass.
Sclerotinia sp	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)					2	Pa.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Mass.
Verticillium sp	*Solanum melongena*					1	Pa.
ENGLAND							
Insects:							
Agromyza sp. (Agromyzidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Do.
Do	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Do.
Amalus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Do.
Anthomyiid	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Fla.*
Do	Soil in hollow stump	1					Va.
Arctiid	*Fuchsia* sp			1			Mass.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Camellia cuspidata*	1					D.C.
Baris laticollis (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Brachyrhinus porcatus (Curculionidae).	In packing material around herbaceous plants.		1				D.C.
Brachyrhinus sp. (Curculionidae)	In soil around roots of fuchsia plant.			1			Mass.
Do	In soil around roots of unknown plant.			1			Do.
Bregmatothrips iridis (thrips)	*Iris* sp		1				D.C.
Cecidomyiid	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Pa.
Do	*Fuchsia* sp			1			Mass.
Do	*Rosa* sp		1				Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica campestris* (rutabaga)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Brassica rapa*	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	12	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Chaetocnema concinna (Chrysomelidae).	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Chionaspis salicis (Coccidae)	*Populus* sp. (poplar)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Chloropid	*Fuchsia* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Coleophora sp. (Coleophoridae)	*Prunus* sp. (cherry)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Brassolaeliocattleya* sp. (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Cattleya schofieldiana* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Drymus brunneus (Lygaeidae)	*Rosa* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	*Hyacinthus* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Frankliniella intonsa (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)	----	2	----	----	----	Pa.
Geometrid	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Hepialus sp. (Hepialidae)	With peat and *Colchicum giganteum* bulbs.	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum* (potato)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	3	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	5	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	S.C.
Hyponomeuta cognatella (Hyponomeutidae).	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Mass.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Pinus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Lecanium corni (Coccidae)	*Mycrophylla glacialis*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Lepidosaphes tuberculata (Coccidae)	*Cymbidium devonianum* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Cymbidium erica* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Cymbidium miranda* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Cymbidium* sp. (orchid)	4	----	----	----	----	Do.
Liothrips vaneeckei (thrips)	*Lilium pardalinum*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Lochmaea suturalis (Chrysomelidae)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Macrosiphum kaltenbachii (aphid)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Melanotus sp. (Elateridae)	*Hyacinthus* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Myzus polyanthi (aphid)	*Primula* sp. (primrose)	----	1	----	----	----	Mass.
Myzus veronicae (aphid)	*Veronica speciosa* (showy speedwell).	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Phytomyza sp. (Agromyzidae)	*Ilex aquifolium argentea pendula.*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Ilex* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Ga.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Euphorbia woodii*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides (Coccidae).	*Cypripedium* sp. (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Chrysomelidae).	*Brassica rapa*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	S.C.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Brassica campestris* (rutabaga)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Syncaligus sp. (mite)	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Syrphid	*Allium porrum* (leek)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	2	Do.
Syrphus sp. (Syrphidae)	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Taeniothrips atratus (thrips)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)	----	4	----	----	----	Pa.
Thrips discolor (thrips)	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Thrips flavus (thrips)	do	----	3	----	----	----	Do.
Tortricid	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Camellia rosaflora*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ENGLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Ulopa reticulata (Cicadellidae)	*Calluna vulgaris*		1				Pa.
Ulopa sp. (Cicadellidae)	do		1				Do.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Alternaria dianthi	*Dianthus* sp		1				D.C.
Aphelenchoides helophilus	*Papaver* sp. (poppy)		1				Do.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Ga.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Do.
Do	*Papaver* sp. (poppy)		2				D.C.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Md.
Aphelenchoides sp	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Aphelenchus avenae	do					3	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Bacterium maculicolum	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Va.
Bitter pit	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Pa.
Cercospora sp	*Cyrilla racemiflora*	1					D.C.
Cladosporium fulvum	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Pa.
Claviceps purpurea	*Lolium perenne* (perennial ryegrass).		1				D.C.
Colletotrichum orchidearum	*Cymbidium* sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
Do	*Oncidium variocosum rogersi* (orchid).	1					Do.
Coniothyrium hellebori	*Helleborus maximus*		1				Do.
Diplocarpon rosae	*Rosa* sp	1					Pa.
Gloeosporium concentricum	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Do.
Gloeosporium sp	*Cymbidium* sp. (orchid)	2					D.C.
Do	*Howea forsteriana* (Forster palm).				1		Wash.
Gnomonia setacea	*Betula* sp	1	1				D.C.
Heterosporium ornithogali	*Ornithogalum* sp		1				Mich.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Ala.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Monilia sp	*Prunus* sp. (cherry)					1	Mass.
Oidium euonymi-japonici	*Euonymus* sp				2		Do.
Penicillium gladioli	*Gladiolus* sp		1				Pa.
Pestalozzia guepini	*Camellia japonica*		1				D.C.
Phoma sp	*Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip)					1	Pa.
Phyllosticta sp	*Bulbophyllum ericssonii* (orchid).	1					D.C.
Plasmodiophora brassicae	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Mass.
Puccinia graminis	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)			1			Do.
Puccinia menthae	*Mentha* sp. (mint)					1	Do.
Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides	*Ornithogalum* sp		1				Mich.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Ala.
Do	do					3	Pa.
Sclerotinia sp	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Do.
Do	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Va.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					4	Pa.
Do	do					3	Va.
Do	*Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip)					1	Mass.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Do	*Rheum rhaponticum* (rhubarb).					1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Sclerotiopsis concava	*Rubus* sp. (raspberry)	1					D.C.
Sclerotium sp	*Brassica campestris* (rutabaga)					1	Pa.
Do	*Brassica rapa*					1	Tex.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					4	Pa.
Sphaeronema sp	*Galanthus* sp		1				D.C.
Tubercularia vulgaris	*Berberis virescens*	1					Do.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Iris* sp		1				D.C.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Mass.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Hepatica caerulea*		1				D.C.
Uromyces caryophyllinus	*Dianthus* sp		1				Do.
Verticillium sp	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)					1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*		1				Do.
Do	do					1	Tex.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FEDERATED MALAY STATES							
Insects:							
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Derris elliptica*	1					N.Y.
FIJI ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Pseudococcus kraunhiae (Coccidae)	*Ananas sativus*			1			Hawaii.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Acalypha* sp			1			Do.*
FRANCE							
Insects:							
Acronycta rumicis (sorrel cutworm)	*Rosa* sp	1					Calif.*
Anisolabis moesta (earwig)	*Lilium* sp	2					N.Y.
Anthomyiid	In soil around primrose plant		1				Pa.
Apion carduorum (Curculionidae)	*Cynara scolymus* (globe artichoke).					1	Do.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Genista tinctoria* (woadwaxen)		1				D.C.
Baris laticollis (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	N.Y.
Bruchidius lividimanus (Bruchidae)	*Cytisus albus*		1				D.C.
Bruchidius lividimanus velaris (Bruchidae).	*Calycotome spinosa*		1				Do.
Bruchidius villosus (Bruchidae)	*Cytisus scoparius*		1				Do.
Do	*Spartium junceum* (weaversbroom).		1				Do.
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Calycotome spinosa*		1				Do.
Do	*Halimodendron argenteum*		1				Do.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica campestris* (rutabaga)					1	Pa.
Do	*Brassica rapa*					1	La.
Do	do					8	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Coleophora sp. (Coleophoridae)	*Rosa chinensis manetti*	1					N.Y.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)		1				D.C.
Eriophyes sp. (mite)	*Alnus* sp					1	Mass.
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	*Lilium candidum* (Madonna lily).	1					N.Y.
Do	*Lilium* sp	2					Do.
Geometrid	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)		1				D.C.
Do	*Tilia* sp. (linden)		1				Pa.
Gymnaspis aechmeae (Coccidae)	*Bromelia* sp		1				D.C.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)		1				Pa.
Do	*Brassica campestris* (rutabaga)					2	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	N.Y.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Lecanium corni (Coccidae)	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)			1			N.Y.
Macrosiphum jaceae (aphid)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Mass.
Do	do					1	N.Y.
Macrosiphum kaltenbachii (aphid)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Do.
Noctuid	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)		1				D.C.
Oecophorid	*Cynara scolymus* (globe artichoke).					1	Pa.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Photinia arbutifolia* (Christmasberry).		1				D.C.
Pnyxia sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Tex.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					N.Y.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)		1				Pa.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	do		1				Do.
Do	*Brassica rapa*					2	Tex.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Tortricid	*Brassica rapa*					1	La.
Trypetid	*Alnus* sp. (leaves and seed catkins used as packing for string beans).					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Do	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Va.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Pa.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	N.Y.
Aphelenchus avenae	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Bacterium maculicolum	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Do.
Cercospora sp	*Allium ascalonicum* (shallot)		1				Ill.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
FRANCE—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Colletotrichum hedericola	*Hedera* sp. (ivy)			1			N.Y.
Coniothyrium diplodiella	*Rosa* sp	1					D.C.
Coryneum sp	do		1				Do.
Gloeosporium concentricum	*Brassica oleracea botryris* (cauliflower).					1	Pa.
Heterosporium gracile	*Iris* sp		1				D.C.
Heterosporium sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Pa.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Mass.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Leptothyrium macrothecium	*Paeonia suffruticosa* (tree peony).		1				D.C.
Leptothyrium pomi	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			N.Y.
Neotylenchus abulbosus	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Pestalozzia guepini	*Camellia* sp	1					D.C.
Pezizella lythri	*Paeonia* sp	1					Do.
Plasmodiophora brassicae	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	La.
Plasmopara viticola	*Vitis* sp. (grape)					1	Mass.
Puccinia graminis	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)			1			Md.
Puccinia sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	N.Y.
Do	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Do.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Rhizoctonia crocorum	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Tex.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	La.
Sclerotinia sp	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	La.
Do	do					1	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Sclerotium sp	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)					1	Do.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					1	Do.
Septoria ornithogali allii	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Do.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium cepa* (onion)		1			2	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Do	do					1	Va.
Ustilago hordei	*Hordeum vulgare nigrum*		1				D.C.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus communis* (pear)					1	Pa.
Volutella fructi	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			N.Y.
GERMANY							
Insects:							
Acanthocinini (Cerambycidae)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).		1				Calif.*
Adelges sp. (Phylloxeridae)	*Picea excelsa* (Norway spruce)		1				Pa.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		3				Do.
Agromyzid	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Tex.
Amalus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Pa.
Apion fuscirostre (Curculionidae)	*Genista* sp		1				D.C.
Argyresthia sp. (Yponomeutidae)	*Abies* sp		1				Pa.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Epiphyllum* sp		1				Calif.*
Do	Evergreen cutting		1				Pa.
Brachyrhinus porcatus (Curculionidae).	In soil around chrysanthemum roots.			1			Md.
Do	In soil and moss packing around yew cutting.		1				Pa.
Bruchidius villosus (Bruchidae)	*Genista* sp		1				D.C.
Bruchophagus sp. (Eurytomidae)	*Aloe variegata*		1				Do.
Cecidomyiid	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Pa.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					2	N.Y.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)					1	Do.
Chirothrips hamatus (thrips)	Evergreen cutting		1				Pa.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)		1				Ill.
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (Scolytidae).	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)		1				Calif.*
Diaspis echinocacti cacti (Coccidae)	*Opuntia* sp		1				D.C.
Diprion sp. (sawfly)	In soil and moss packing around yew cutting.		1				Pa.
Elleschus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Salix discolor* (pussy willow)		1				Do.
Do	do		1				Wash.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Emphytus sp. (sawfly)	*Rosa* sp	1					D.C.
Epinotia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Pa.
Ernobius abietus (Anobiidae)	*Picea excelsa* (Norway spruce)		1				Do.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Do.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	Flower seed		1				Calif.*
Gastrodes abietis (Lygaeidae)	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Pa.
Gelechiid	*Abies* sp. (fir)		1				Do.
Do	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Do.
Geometrid	do		3				Do.
Do	In soil and moss packing around yew cutting.		1				Do.
Do	*Picea excelsa* (Norway spruce)		1				Do.
Glyciphagus sp. (mite)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Do.
Do	*Pinus* sp. (pine)		1				Do.
Grapholitha sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Prunus domestica* (plum)			1			N.Y.
Haplothrips aculeatus (thrips)	*Chrysanthemum* sp		1				Pa.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		2				Do.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Radicula armoracia* (horseradish).	1					N.Y.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Hydrophilid	*Agaricus campestris* (mushroom).		1				Calif.*
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					2	N.Y.
Do	*Radicula armoracia* (horseradish).					1	Md.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)					1	Do.
Laspeyresia strobilella (Olethreutidae).	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		2				Pa.
Limothrips denticornis (thrips)	Evergreen cutting		1				Do.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Do.
Lispothrips crassipes (thrips)	*Euphorbia bupleurifolia*	1					D.C.
Do	*Euphorbia captiosa*		1				Do.
Do	*Euphorbia pseudoglobosa*		1				Do.
Meligethes sp. (Nitidulidae)	Dry herb		1				Pa.
Noctuid	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Md.
Do	*Salix discolor* (pussy willow)		1				Wash.
Oecophorid	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Pa.
Olethreutid	*Fraxinus monophylla*	1					D.C.
Do	*Picea excelsa* (Norway spruce)		2				Pa.
Do	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Do.
Do	*Prunus domestica* (plum)		1				D.C.
Orthaea lurida (Lygaeidae)	*Salix alba casteriana*		1				Do.
Ortheziola vejdovskyi (Coccidae)	*Rosa* sp	1					Do.
Pheletes aeneoniger (Elateridae)	In soil and moss		1				Md.
Physokermes piceae (Coccidae)	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		2				Pa.
Pontania sp. (sawfly)	Moss as packing		1				Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Aloe aurantiaca*	1					D.C.
Psyllia rhododendri (Psyllidae)	*Laurus nobilis* (Grecian laurel)		1				N.Y.
Psyllid	do		1				Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Ala.
Do	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					1	Va.
Do	*Radicula armoracia* (horseradish).	1					N.Y.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Tex.
Rhyacionia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Pinus* sp. (pine)		1				Calif.*
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Allium cepa*					1	La.
Do	*Chrysanthemum* sp			1			Md.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					2	Pa.
Do	do					2	Tex.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		2				Pa.
Taeniothrips pini (thrips)	*Picea* sp. (spruce)		1				Do.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Hydrangea* sp				1		Wash.
Thrips flavus (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		2				Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Tingitid	In soil and moss packing for yew cuttings.	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Tipula sp. (Tipulidae)	*Cereus pseudomelanostele*	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Convallaria majalis* (lily-of-the-valley).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Tortricid	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	3	----	----	----	Do.*
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	*Pilocereus albispinus* (cactus)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Echinocactus* sp. (cactus)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides fragariae	*Convallaria majalis*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	2	Do.
Aphelenchoides sp	*Dahlia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	N.Y.
Aphelenchus avenae	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Bacterium maculicolum	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (cauliflower).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Bacterium marginatum	*Gladiolus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Md.
Do	do	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Bitter pit	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Botrytis tulipae	*Tulipa* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Capnodiaceae	*Chrysanthemum* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Md.
Cercospora apii	*Apium graveolens rapaceum* (celeriac).	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Ceuthospora abietina (?)	*Abies* sp. (fir)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Cytospora pinastri	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Diaporthe sp	*Osmaronia* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Exobasidium vacinii	*Azalea* sp	----	----	2	----	----	N.Y.
Hyalodidymae	*Picea* sp. (spruce)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Internal browning	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Leptothyrium macrothecium	*Rosa* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Leptothyrium pomi	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	do	----	3	----	----	----	Pa.
Lophodermium sp	*Abies* sp. (fir)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Pinus* sp. (pine)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Mycosphaerella fragariae	*Fragaria* sp. (strawberry)	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Nectria cinnabarina	*Lonicera deflexicalyx*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Odium lactis	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Oidium sp	*Quercus* sp. (oak)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Petrifaction	*Crocus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Phoma sp	*Aster thomsoni*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Phyllosticta pisi	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Phyllosticta sp	*Acer* sp. (maple)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Crataegus oxyacantha*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Puccinia graminis	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)	----	1	----	----	----	N.Y.
Puccinia mirabilissima	*Mahonia aquifolium* (Oregon hollygrape).	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Sclerotinia sp	*Apium graveolens rapaceum* (celeriac).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Radicula armoracia* (horseradish).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Sclerotium sp	*Dahlia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens rapaceum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Septoria gladioli	*Gladiolus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Md.
Do	do	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Stysanus sp	*Rosa* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Tuberculatia vulgaris	*Lonicera deflexicalyx*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	*Convallaria majalis* (lily of-the-valley).	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	5	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	2	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	N.Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GERMANY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	6	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	2	S.C.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	Tex.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	4	Va.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Convallaria majalis* (lily-of-the-valley).	4	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus communis* (pear)	----	3	----	----	----	Pa.
GRAND CAYMAN							
Insects:							
Blastobasid	*Coccothrinax* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Olethreutid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Manihot esculenta* (cassava)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
GREAT BRITAIN							
Insects:							
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)	----	2	----	----	----	Pa.
Thrips flavus (thrips)	do	----	5	----	----	----	Do.
GREECE							
Insects:							
Aonidia lauri (Coccidae)	*Laurus nobilis* (Grecian laurel)	----	2	----	----	----	Do.
Callirhytis glandium (Cynipidae)	*Quercus aegilops* (acorn)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Prays citri (Philippine orange moth)	Unknown	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum circinans	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Coniothecium roseum	*Quercus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
GRENADA							
Insects:							
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
GUADELOUPE							
Insects:							
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Passiflora* sp. (passionflower)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Dioscorea* debris	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Diseases:							
Cercospora sp	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Diplodia tubericola	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Phomopsis vexans	*Solanum melongena*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
GUATEMALA							
Insects:							
Anaxipha sp. (Gryllidae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Arctiid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Brachymyrmex sp. (ant)	*Laelia superbiens* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana debris	3	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Oncidium splendidum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Ceramidia sp. (Syntomidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Coreid	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Cucujid	Lignumvitae (log)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Curculionid	Banana debris	2	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Dichaetothrips williamsi (thrips)	*Oncidium splendidum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Halticinae (Chrysomelidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Lamiinae (Cerambycidae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Lorelus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	S.C.
Macromischa sp. (ant)	*Oncidium splendidum*	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Melanotus sp. (Elateridae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Monomorium sp. (ant)	Orchid debris	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Myrmelachista sp. (ant)	*Laelia superbiens* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Neoconocephalus sp. (Tettigoniidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Paratenetus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Paroecanthus niger (Gryllidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Ponera sp. (ant)	Orchid debris	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
GUATEMALA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Pseudomyrma sp. (ant)	*Laelia superbiens* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Pseudopentarthrum sp. (Curculionidae).	*Oncidium splendidum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Psychid	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Skalistes vidua (earwig)	Orchid	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Stephanoderes guatemalensis (Scolytidae).	Banana debris	2	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Stigmaeodes sp. (mite)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Taeniopoda centurio (Acrididae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	S.C.
Tapinoma sp. (ant)	*Ananas sativus*	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Oncidium splendidum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Telephanus setulosus (Cucujidae)	Banana debris	2	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Tenebroides sp. (Ostomidae)	Lignumvitae (log)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Tineid	Orchid debris	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Tortricid	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum orchidearum	*Oncidium* sp. (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Gloeosporium sp	*Odontoglossum* sp. (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Do	Orchid	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Puccinia heliconiae	*Heliconia bihai* (carib heliconia)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Verticillium sp	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
HAITI							
Insects:							
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	*Hevea brasiliensis* (Para rubbertree).	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Blastobasid	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Callosobruchus spp. (Bruchidae)	*Dolichos lablab* (hyacinth-bean)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Curculionid	*Lucuma domingensis*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Annona muricata* (soursop)	----	2	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Coffea* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Va.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Hevea brasiliensis*	----	3	----	----	----	D.C.
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum sp	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Gloeosporium sp	Orchid	----	----	1	----	----	Ala.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Septobasidium spongia	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
HAWAII							
Insects:							
Asterolecanium pustulans (Coccidae).	*Hibiscus* sp	----	1	1	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Nerium oleander* (oleander)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Bactrocera cucurbitae (melon fly)	*Citrullus vulgaris* (watermelon)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Caryedon fuscus (Bruchidae)	*Cassia* sp	----	----	2	----	----	Do.*
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	*Coffea* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Ceroplastes rubens (Coccidae)	Leaf lei	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Chelisoches morio (earwig)	*Ananas sativus*	3	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Cordyline terminalis* (ti)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Coccus acuminatus (Coccidae)	*Gardenia* sp	1	----	3	4	----	Do.*
Coccus elongatus (Coccidae)	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)	6	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Bougainvillea* sp	----	----	2	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Cordyline terminalis* (ti)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Dracaena* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Gardenia* sp	----	----	3	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Hibiscus* sp	----	2	3	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Pelargonium* sp. (geranium)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Poinciana regia* (royal poinciana).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HAWAII—Continued							
Insected—Continued.							
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)	1					Calif.*
Do	*Dracaena* sp	1					Do.*
Do	*Gardenia* sp	1		2	1		Do.*
Do	*Ixora* sp		1				Do.*
Corizus sp. (Coreidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					Do.*
Cryptotermes piceatus (termite)	*Gossypium* sp. (cotton)		1				Do.*
Dinoderus minutus (Bostrichidae)	Bamboo		1				Do.*
Diocalandra taitensis (Tahitian coconut weevil).	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			1			Do.*
Ereunetis flavistriata (sugarcane budworm).	*Ananas sativus*	2					Do.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	9		19	1		Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Ereunetis sp. (Tineidae)	*Ananas sativus*	5					Do.*
Geotomus pygmaeus (Cydnidae)	Tree fern	1					Do.*
Gnorimoschema lycopersicella (Gelechiidae).	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Pa.
Haplothrips gowdeyi (thrips)	Flower lei			1			Calif.*
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	1	2	2	3		Do.*
Monocrepidius sp. (Elateridae)	*Sansevieria zeylanica* (bowstring-hemp).			1			Do.*
Noctuid	Bean	1					Do.*
Parlatoria crotonis (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)			1			Do.*
Parlatoria mytilaspiformis (Coccidae).	do			1			Do.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1		6			Do.*
Do	*Coccothrinax* sp			1			Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Nerium oleander* (oleander)			1			Do.*
Do	*Thrinax* sp. (thatch palm)			1			Do.*
Pinnaspis buxi (Coccidae)	Leaf lei			1			Do.*
Plagiolepis mactavishi (ant)	*Hibiscus* sp	1					Do.*
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Coccidae)	*Bougainvillea* sp		1	1			Do.*
Do	*Gardenia* sp		1	1			Do.*
Do	*Hibiscus* sp		3	7	1		Do.*
Pseudaonidia tesserata (Coccidae)	*Bougainvillea* sp		2	1			Do.*
Do	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)		1				Do.*
Do	*Gardenia* sp				1		Do.*
Do	*Hibiscus* sp	1	5				Do.*
Do	Ornamental plant			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus filamentosus (Coccidae).	*Areca* sp				1		Do.*
Pseudococcus kraunhiae (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	1			2		Do.*
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)	3					Do.*
Do	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	1					Do.*
Do	*Dracaena* sp	1					Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)				1		La.
Pyralid	*Carica papaya* (papaya)		1				Calif.*
Do	*Musa sp.* (banana)	1					Do.*
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)		1				Do.*
Ripersia palmarum (Coccidae)	*Coccothrinax* sp			1			Do.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	19		28	11		Do.*
Do	Palm				2		
Do	*Raphia ruffia* (raffia palm)				3		Do.*
Do	*Thrinax* sp. (thatch palm)			1			Do.*
Sternochetus mangiferae (mango weevil).	*Mangifera indica* (mango)			2	1		Do.*
Syrphid	*Cordyline terminalis* (ti)			1			Do.*
Taeniothrips sp. (thrips)	*Coccothrinax* sp			1			Do.*
Tineid	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)				1		La.
Do	*Cordyline terminalis*			1			Calif.*
Tortricid	*Ananas sativus*	1					Do.*
Scudderia sp. (Tettigoniidae)	In cargo						Do.*
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	3		5			Do.*
Do	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)		1				Do.*
Do	*Cordyline terminalis* (ti)				1		Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Ananas sativus*	6			1		Do.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			1			Do.*
Do	*Lilium* sp	1					Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	5		1			Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HONDURAS							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus palmae (Coccidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Brachymyrmex sp. (ant)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	do	1					Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Camponotus abdominalis subsp. (ant).	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	do	1					Mass.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Do.
Camponotus angulatus (ant)	do	6					Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana debris	5					Ala.
Do	do	4					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	11					Do.
Capaneus odiosus (Coreidae)	Banana debris	1					Do.
Coccus acuminatus (Coccidae)	*Gardenia florida* (Cape-jasmine).				1		La.
Coptocycla sordida (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Crematogaster brevispinosa var. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	7					Do.
Cryptarcha sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Musa paradisiaca* (plantain)	1					La.
Cycloptilum contextum (Gryllidae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Dialeurodes citri (citrus whitefly)	*Gardenia florida*				1		La.
Epuraea sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Ananas sativus*			1			Pa.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Galgupha quadrisignata (Cydnidae)	Banana debris	1					Do.
Geometrid	*Litchi chinensis* (lychee)	1					D.C.
Hypothenemus sp. (Scolytidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Icerya sp. (Coccidae)	*Litchi chinensis*	1					D.C.
Labia arcuata (earwig)	Packing around plants	1					Do.
Leucoptera coffeella (coffee leaf miner).	*Coffea* sp				1		La.
Lorelus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Do	do	3					S.C.
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	4					Ala.
Do	do	6					S.C.
Monanus concinnulus (Cucujidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Nasutitermes sp. (termite)	do	1					Do.
Noctuid	Packing around lychee and other plants.	1					D.C.
Nymphalid	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Ozophora consanguineus (Lygaeidae).	do	1					Do.
Paratenetus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Pheidole anastasii (ant)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	do	1					La.
Do	do	7					S.C.
Do	Packing around plants	1					D.C.
Physorrhinus distigma cephalicus (Elateridae).	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Physorrhinus frontalis (Elateridae)	do	1					S.C.
Pissonotus sp. (Delphacidae)	*Hevea brasiliensis* (Para rubbertree).	1					N.Y.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	4					S.C.
Do	Packing around plants	1					D.C.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Gardenia florida* (Cape-jasmine).				1		La.
Do	*Litchi chinensis* (lychee)	1					D.C.
Psychid	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	do	1					La.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Scolytid	do	1					S.C.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Pa.
Do	Soil around banana plant	1					D.C.
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (red-banded thrips).	*Litchi chinensis* (lychee)	1					Do.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	Banana debris	1					Pa.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
HONDURAS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Syntomid	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Tapinoma sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Telephanus melanchlorus (Cucujidae).	do	1					Do.
Telephanus setulosus (Cucujidae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	do	4					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	4					Do.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	1					La.
Do	do	4					S.C.
Tenebrionid	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	do	1					S.C.
Tineid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Diseases:							
Aschersonia sp	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Pa.
Cephaleuros virescens	*Amygdalus communis* (almond).	1					N.Y.
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Manihot esculenta* (casava)					1	Ala.
Glomerella cingulata	*Hevea brasiliensis* (Para rubbertree).	1					N.Y.
Oil burning	*Citrus sinensis*				1		S.C.
Oleocellosis	do				1		Do.
Oospora citri-aurantii	do					1	Pa.
HUNGARY							
Insects:							
Bruchus ervi (Bruchidae)	*Lens esculenta* (lentil)		1				D.C.
Diseases:							
Phyllosticta solitaria	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Pa.
INDIA							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal date palm).		1				D.C.
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)		1				Do.
Do	Palm				1	1	Pa.
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Albizzia amara*		1				D.C.
Do	*Albizzia lebbeck* (lebbek)		1				Do.
Do	*Leucaena glauca*		1				Do.
Callosobruchus analis (Bruchidae)	*Cicer arietinum* (chickpea)		1				Do.
Do	*Oryza sativa* and *Pisum sativum*.	1					N.Y.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana debris	1					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Md.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Coccotrypes bassiaevorus (Scolytidae)	*Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal date palm).		1				D.C.
Do	*Phoenix sylvestris* (India date palm).		1				Do.
Dinoderus minutus (Bostrichidae)	Bamboo stalk				1		La..
Dolichoderus sp. (ant)	*Cinchona* sp		1				D.C.
Forficula sp. (earwig)	*Manihot esculenta* (tapioca)	1					Calif.*
Halticinae (Chrysomelidae)	*Oryza sativa* (paddy rice)					1	N.Y.
Hemichionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Cypripedium glaucophyllum* (orchid).		1				D.C.
Do	Palm					1	Pa.
Kytorhinus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Piptanthus nepalensis*		1				D.C.
Minthea rugicollis (Lyctidae)	Under bark of wood				1		La.
Murmidius sp. (Murmidiidae)	*Cinchona* sp		1				D.C.
Olethreutid	*Erythrina arborescens*		1				Do.
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)				1		Mass.
Spermophagus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Hibiscus* sp		1				D.C.
Tetraponera sp. (ant)	*Vanda caerulea* (orchid)		1				Calif.*
Tineid	*Cypripedium bellatulum* (orchid).	1					D.C.
Trypetid	*Capsicum annuum* (pepper)					1	Pa.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides sp	*Lilium neilgherrense*		1				Do.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	N.Y.
Cladosporium fulvum	*Capsicum annuum*					1	Pa.
Colletotrichum sp	Palm					2	Do.
Cylindrosporium sp	do					1	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
INDIA—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Gloeosporium sp	Orchid	1					D.C.
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					2	N.Y.
Rhabdospora sp	*Ephedra intermedia*		1				D.C.
Tilletia horrida	*Oryza sativa* (paddy rice)					1	N.Y.
IRELAND							
Insects:							
Emphytus cinctus cinctus (sawfly)	*Rosa* sp	1					D.C.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Tex.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	On moss packing of shamrock, rose, and geranium cuttings.		1				Pa.
Tipulid	In soil around roots of plants			1			N.Y.
Diseases:							
Heterosporium sp	*Rosa* sp		1				Pa.
Phoma sp	do		1				Do.
Phyllosticta sp	*Rhododendron* sp		1				Do.
Plasmopara sp	*Vinca* sp. (periwinkle)			1			N.Y.
Pleospora herbarum	*Rosa* sp		1				D.C.
ITALY							
Insects:							
Anobium sp. (Anobiidae)	*Ficus carica* (fig)			1			N.Y.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Cytisus* sp		1				D.C.
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis (Coccidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Mass.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	do					1	Md.
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	do		1				Mass.
Do	Moss packing for apple and grape cuttings.		1				Pa.
Brachyrhinus sp. (Curculionidae)	In soil			1			N.Y.
Bruchidius gilvus (Bruchidae)	*Hedysarum coronarium* (sulla)		1				Pa.
Bruchidius linearus (Bruchidae)	In packing around fruit trees	1					D.C.
Bruchidius villosus (Bruchidae)	*Laburnum vulgare* (golden-chain).		2				Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Ficus carica* (fig)		1				Calif.*
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)		1				Ill.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	*Malus sylvestris*			1			Mass.
Do	*Opuntia compressa* (prickly-pear).		1				Ill.
Do	*Pyrus communis* (pear)		1				Pa.
Ceratitis sp. (Trypetidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Mass.
Ceroplastes rusci (Coccidae)	*Ficus carica*	1	1				Calif.*
Do	do			1			N.Y.
Do	do				1		Pa.
Ceroplastes sp. (Coccidae)	do		1				Do.
Cetoniinae (Scarabaeidae)	In packing around acacia	1					Calif.*
Chloropid	*Foeniculum* sp			1			N.Y.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Mass.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.
Do	do	1		1			N.Y.
Do	do					1	Va.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Camellia* sp			1			N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis*			1			Do.
Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Pyralidae)	*Punica granatum* (pomegranate).		1				Pa.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)		3				Calif.*
Do	do	1		1			N.Y.
Do	do		2				Pa.
Do	*Corylus avellana* (filbert)	1					N.Y.
Do	*Quercus suber* (cork oak)		1				D.C.
Do	do		1				Ill.
Do	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)		1				D.C.
Curculionid	*Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel)			1			N.Y.
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Do.
Dacus oleae (olive fly)	*Olea europaea* (olive)	1					Do.
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	*Cupressus sempervirens* (Italian cypress).		1				D.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Diaspis carueli (Coccidae)	*Cupressus* sp. (cypress)	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	*Juniperus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Ephestia calidella (Pyralidae)	*Ceratonia siliqua* (St. Johnsbread).	2	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Epidiaspis piricola (Italian pear scale).	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Malus sylvestris*	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	1	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Prunus domestica* (plum)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Prunus* sp. (prune)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Pyrus communis* (pear)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Fiorinia fioriniae (Coccidae)	*Camellia* sp	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Geometrid	Dry herb	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Icerya purchasi (cottony-cushion scale).	*Acacia decurrens*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Acacia* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Mimosa* sp	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Iridomyrmex humilis (Argentine ant).	Among plants and soil	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Laspeyresia splendana (Olethreutidae).	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	----	4	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Md.
Do	do	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Lepidosaphes ficus (Coccidae)	Ficus carica (fig)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	3	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Do	*Ficus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Malacosoma sp. (Lasiocampidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	2	----	----	----	Mass.
Mirid	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Myelois ceratoniae (Pyralidae)	*Ceratonia siliqua* (St. Johnsbread).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Myrmica sp. (ant)	In soil around roots of peony	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Noctuid	*Arctium* sp. (burdock)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Cynara scolymus* (globe artichoke).	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Olethreutid	In trunk containing green walnuts and apples.	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	*Eriobotrya japonica* (loquat)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Do	do	1	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Mespilus germanica* (medlar)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Prunus* sp. (cherry)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Pyrus communis* (pear)	1	1	----	----	----	Do.
Parlatoria pergandii camelliae (Coccidae).	*Camellia* sp	1	----	1	----	----	Do.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Do	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	9	Calif.*
Do	do	3	----	----	----	----	Fla.*
Do	do	3	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	3	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	3	Pa.
Do	*Citrus medica* (citron)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	R.I.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	4	Calif.*
Do	do	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	R.I.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Arctium* sp. (burdock)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Cucumis melo* (melon)	----	1	----	----	----	N.Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Insects—Continued							
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Citrus limonia*	1					La.
Do	*Ficus carica* (fig)		1				Pa.
Do	*Hedysarum coronarium* (sulla)		1				Do.
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	*Brassica oleracea capitata* (cabbage).					1	N.Y.
Ponera sp. (ant)	In soil around roots of *Passiflora* sp.		1				Pa.
Do	In soil around roots of peony			2			N.Y.
Prays citri (Philippine orange moth)	Packing around lemons	1					Do.
Psylliodes chrysocephala (Chrysomelidae).	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Do.
Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn borer).	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1					Mass.
Do	In package of shelled corn		1				Mich.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)		1				Calif.*
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Mass.
Rhagoletis cerasi (Trypetidae)	*Prunus* sp. (cherry)	1				2	N.Y.
Tenuipalpus sp. (mite)	do			1			Do.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Fla.*
Thrips angusticeps (thrips)	*Foeniculum* sp. (fennel)			1			N.Y.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchus avenae	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Pa.
Bacterium savastanoi	*Olea europaea* (olive)	1					N.Y.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus limonia*	1					Do.
Cladosporium cucumerinum	*Cucumis melo* (melon)					1	Pa.
Colletotrichum sp	*Citrus* sp					1	Do.
Coniothyrium silvaticum	*Euphorbia erythreae*		1				D.C.
Darluca filum	*Uromyces caryophyllinus* on *Dianthus* sp.			1			N.Y.
Gibberella saubinettii	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)		1				Do.
Gloeosporium sp	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1					Do.
Graphiola sp	Palm				2		La.
Heterodera schactii	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)					1	N.Y.
Leptothyrium pomi	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Mass.
Mycosphaerella rathayi	*Vitis* sp. (grape)			1			N.Y.
Oidium sp	*Euonymus* sp				1		La.
Oil burning	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1				1	Do.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Ga.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	do					2	Va.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)		1				Mass.
Do	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Do.
Do	do	2					N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					2	Va.
Do	*Citrus sinensis*					1	Do.
Oospora citri	*Citrus limonia*					1	Fla.*
Petrifaction	*Dahlia* sp		1				Pa.
Phoma sp	*Olea europaea* (olive)			1			Md.
Do	*Passiflora* sp		1				Pa.
Phomopsis euphorbiae	*Euphorbia erythreae*		1				D.C.
Phomposis vexans	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)					1	Mass.
Phragmidium sp	*Rosa* sp			1			N.Y.
Phyllosticta sp	*Dianthus* sp. (carnation)			1			Do.
Puccinia allii	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					2	Pa.
Puccinia graminis	*Avena sativa* (oats) (straw)		1				Mass.
Do	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)		1				D.C.
Do	do		1				Ill.
Do	do		1				Mich.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	do	1					Pa.
Do	*Triticum* sp. (straw)		1				D.C.
Puccinia sp	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Pa.
Rhizoctonia crocorum	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Va.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1					N.Y.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ITALY—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Sclerotinia sp	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Tex.
Do	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Mass.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
Sclerotium sp	*Punica granatum* (pomegranate).		1				Do.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					1	N.Y.
Sphaeropsis malorum	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Do.
Spindle tuber	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Fla.*
Trichoderma lignorum	*Citrus limonia*	1					Do.*
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Pa.
Do	*Iris* sp		1				D.C.
Uredo sp	*Allium cepa* (onion)	1					Mass.
Uromyces caryophyllinus	*Dianthus* sp. (carnation)			2			N.Y.
Ustilago nuda	*Hordeum* sp. (straw)	1					Tex.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus communis* (pear)					1	Pa.
Verticillium sp	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
JAMAICA							
Insects:							
Acanthoscelides sp. (Bruchidae)	*Acacia macracantha*	1					D.C.
Alathetus rufitarsis (Pentatomidae)	Collection of plants	1					Do.
Aleurocanthus woglumi (citrus blackfly).	*Citrus* sp				1		Pa.
Do	*Coffea* sp			1			Fla.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	Among fruits of hog plum, plantain, and pepper.			1			Pa.
Do	*Mangifera indica* (mango)		1		1		N.Y.
Do	do			1			Pa.
Do	*Musa paradisiaca* (plantain) (in box with hog plums and peppers).			1			Do.
Anthomyiid	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Fla.*
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			1			Ala.
Asterolecanium bambusae (Coccidae)	Bamboo			1	1		Fla.*
Brachymyrmex sp. (ant)	In soil around plants	1					D.C.
Camponotus hannani (ant)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Caryedon fuscus (Bruchidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)			1			Pa.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)					1	Tex.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*				1		Pa.
Furcaspis biformis (Coccidae)	*Oncidium luridum* (orchid)	1					D.C.
Hellula sp. (Pyralidae)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Ala.
Monanus concinnulus (Cucujidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*				1		Pa.
Mormidea cubrosa (Pentatomidae)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Myelois sp. (Pyralidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)		1				Do.
Do	do		1	1			Pa.
Neoconocephalus sp. (Tettigoniidae)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Palaeopus costicollis (Curculionidae)	*Dioscorea trifida*	1					D.C.
Do	*Dioscorea* sp				1		Fla.*
Do	do			1			Pa.
Pinnaspis buxi (Coccidae)	*Pandanus* sp. (screwpine)			1			N.Y.
Platydema sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind).			1			Pa.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Bougainvillea* sp				1		Fla.*
Do	*Citrusaurantifolia* (lime)	1					Ala.
Do	do					1	Fla.*
Do	do					2	Mass.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					4	Do.
Do	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).					1	Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1	7	1	Fla.*
Do	do			1		8	Mass.
Do	*Coffea* sp			1			Fla.*
Do	Palm				1		Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					Ala.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Miss.
Do	*Capsicum annuum*		1				Mass.
Do	*Dracaena concinna*	1					D.C.
Saissetia sp. (Coccidae)	*Phajus* sp. (orchid)	1					Do.
Sitophilus linearis (tamarind pod borer).	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)			1			Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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JAMAICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Stephanoderes minutus (Scolytidae)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Do	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)	----	----	2	----	----	Pa.
Telephanus minutus (Cucujidae)	Banana debris	2	----	----	----	----	Mass.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Tineid	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchus avenae	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1	----	----	----	----	Mass.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	5	Do.
Cercospora sp	*Capsicum annuum*	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Persea americana* (avocado)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Do	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Diplodia sp	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Gloeosporium limetticolum	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
Hyphomycete	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Myriangium sp	*Gouania lupuloides* (chewstick).	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	1	Mass.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Va.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus aurantifolia*	3	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Phomopsis vexans	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Phyllosticta sp	*Carica papaya* (papaya)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Sclerotinia sp	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Miss.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Va.
Stilbum sp	*Chayota edulis* (chayota)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
JAPAN							
Insects:							
Acythopeus aterrimus (Curculionidae).	*Vanda* sp. (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Agromyza sp. (Agromyzidae)	*Iris* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Anisolabis marginalis (earwig)	In case of lily bulbs in subsoil	1	----	----	----	----	Wash.
Do	In soil packing of lily bulbs	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Anthomyiid	*Allium porrum* (leek)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Aphomia gularis (Pyralidae)	Wheat-straw packing	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Aphrophora sp (Cercopidae)	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Lespedeza bicolor* (shrub bushclover).	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Lespedeza cyrtobotrya*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Aristotelia sp. (Gelechiidae)	*Iris kaempferi*	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Atherigona sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Callidium rufipenne (Cerambycidae).	On crate of rubber shoes	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Cecidomyiid	*Aucuba* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Ceroplastes ceriferus (Coccidae)	*Aralia* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Ceroplastes rubens (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Do	*Fatsia japonica* (fatsia)	----	----	----	2	----	La.
Chilo simplex (Asiatic rice borer)	Rice-straw packing	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Do	do	18	----	2	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	3	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Do	do	3	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Md.
Do	do	3	----	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	do	12	----	----	----	----	N.Y.

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Chilo simplex (Asiatic rice borer)	Rice-straw packing	1					Pa.
Do	do	3					S.C.
Do	do	2					Tex.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	Wheat-straw mat used as packing.	1					La.
Chionaspis bambusae (Coccidae)	Bamboo	1					Calif.*
Chionaspis yanonensis (Coccidae)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).			1	1		Do.*
Do	do			1			Hawaii.*
Do	do			1			Wash.
Do	*Citrus nobilis unshiu* (Satsuma orange).	1		1			Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					3	Calif.*
Do	do			1			Wash.
Crysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	*Aspidistra lurida variegata*				1		Do.
Do	*Aspidistra* sp					1	Md.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Aspidistra lurida* (aspidistra)				1		Wash.
Do	*Aspidistra* sp					1	Pa.
Do	*Aucuba* sp				1		Calif.*
Coccus pseudomagnoliarum (Coccidae).	*Aralia* sp				3		Do.*
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Zea mays* (corn)		1				Ill.
Crematogaster laboriosa (ant)	*Paulownia* sp. (log)	1					Hawaii.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	16	6	2			Calif.*
Do	do	1					D.C.
Do	do		1	1			Hawaii.*
Do	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)		1				Calif.*
Do	do		1				D.C.
Curculionid	*Castanea* sp. (marron)	1					Wash.
Do	*Vanda caerulea* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Dialeurodes citri (citrus whitefly)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Pa.
Dilachnus sp. (aphid)	*Cedrus* sp. (cedar)				1		Wash.
Do	*Cupressus* sp. (cypress)				1		Do.
Do	*Pinus* sp				1		Do.
Epuraea sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	N.Y.
Eriococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Cactus		2				Calif.*
Do	*Cephalocereus houlletii*		1				Do.*
Do	*Cereus peruvianus*		1				Do.*
Do	*Echinocactus erinacea*		1				Do.*
Do	*Echinopsis tubiflora*		1				Do.*
Do	*Malacocarpus apricus*		1				Do.*
Do	*Mammillaria wildi*		1				Do.*
Do	*Neomammillaria celsiana*		1				Do.*
Do	*Neomammillaria trichacantha*		1				Do.*
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Coccidae)	*Areca* sp				1		Do.*
Do	*Aspidistra* sp				1		Oreg.
Do	Palm				1		Calif.*
Do	*Rhapis flabelliformis* (fern rhapis).				1		La.
Eumolpinae (Chrysomelidae)	In soil with cherry tree			1			Hawaii.*
Euponera solitaria (ant)	In soil packing of lily bulbs	2					Wash.
Fiorinia sp. (Coccidae)	*Kentia* sp				1		Do.
Fulgorid	*Euonymus* sp				1		Hawaii.*
Gelechiid	*Prunus* sp. (flowering cherry)				1		Calif.*
Geometrid	*Euonymus obovatus* (running euonymus).				1		Wash.
Do	*Euonymus* sp				1		Hawaii.*
Do	do				1		Wash.
Grapholitha molesta (oriental fruit moth).	*Pyrus communis* (pear)					1	Calif.*
Hemichionaspis theae (Coccidae)	*Cycas revoluta* (sago cycas)				1		Do.*
Hemichionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Cymbidium sinense* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Hepialid	*Paulownia* sp. (log)	1					Do.*
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Hyponomeuta sp. (Hyponomeutidae).	*Euonymus japonicus* (evergreen burningbush).				2		Calif.*
Do	*Euonymus* sp				2		Wash.
Hyponomeutid	*Prunus* sp. (flowering cherry)				1		Calif.*
Lachniella sp. (aphid)	*Cedrus* sp				1		Wash.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Lasius niger var. (ant)	*Arctium lappa* (gobo)	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Do	*Lilium* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Laspeyresia splendana (Olethreutidae).	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	5	2	1	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	do	----	2	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Lepidosaphes conchiformis (Coccidae).	*Pyrus communis* (pear)	----	----	----	----	1	Oreg.
Do	do	----	----	2	----	----	Wash.
Lepidosaphes tuberculata (Coccidae)	*Cymbidium sinense* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Leucaspis japonica (Coccidae)	Undetermined plant	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Liparis sp. (Liparidae)	Ornamental plant	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Maruca testulalis (bean pod borer)	*Phaseolus* sp. (green bean)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Melanotus sp. (Elateridae)	*Lilium auratum platyphyllum*	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	In soil packing of lily bulbs	1	----	----	----	----	Wash.
Monocrepidius sp. (Elateridae)	In soil	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Noctuid	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Wash.
Oecophorid	*Prunus* sp. (flowering cherry)	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Olethreutid	*Buxus* sp	----	----	----	2	----	Wash.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Pinus* sp. (pine)	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Paratetranychus pilosus (European red mite).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Parlatoria pergandii camelliae (Coccidae).	*Camellia japonica* (camellia)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Do	*Camellia* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Wash.
Parlatoria theae (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Petalocephala sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Phaedon incertum (Chrysomelidae)	*Napaea* sp. (napa)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Ananas sativus*	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	*Lilium* sp	2	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	Rice-straw packing	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	Palm	----	----	----	5	----	Do.*
Do	*Raphia ruffia* (raffia)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Phenacoccus sp. (Coccidae)	*Diospyros* sp. (persimmon)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Amygdalus* sp. (flowering peach).	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Cycas revoluta* (sago cycas)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Prunus* sp. (flowering cherry)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	*Spinacia oleracea* (spinach)	----	----	----	----	2	Wash.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Lilium auratum*	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale)	*Citrus aurantium* (sour orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)	----	----	----	----	4	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	2	2	----	Do.*
Do	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (Mandarin orange).	----	----	1	----	----	Wash.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	1	----	3	1	20	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	4	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	1	----	3	----	3	Wash.
Do	*Diospyros* sp. (persimmon)	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Pseudaonidia paeoniae (Coccidae)	*Acer* sp. (maple)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Do	*Camellia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Pseudaonidia sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Pseudococcus comstocki (Coccidae)	*Aralia* sp	----	----	----	3	----	Calif.*
Do	*Areca* sp	----	----	----	3	----	Do.*
Do	*Asplenium nidus* (birdsnest fern).	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Insects—Contiuued,							
Pseudococcus krauhniae (Coccidae)	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Pseudococcus lilacinus (Coccidae)	*Rhipsalis saglionis* (cactus)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Azalea* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Citrus nobilis unshiu* (Satsuma orange).	2	----	----	----	----	Wash.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Diospyros* sp. (persimmon)	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	*Euonynus* sp	----	----	----	2	----	Calif.*
Do	*Fatsia japonica* (fatsia)	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Do	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Do	*Sciadopitys verticillata* (umbrella-pine).	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Psychid	*Aucuba* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Wash.
Do	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Psyllia sp. (Psyllidae)	*Aralia* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Psyllid	do	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	*Areca* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Camellia* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Pyralid	*Iris* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	Rice straw packing	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Salix* sp. (willow)	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Do	*Syringa amurensis*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn borer).	*Phaseolus* sp. (green bean)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Oryza sativa* (rice) (straw)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	3	Pa.
Do	*Arctium lappa* (gobo)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	S.C.
Do	*Iris kaempferi* (Japanese iris)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Iris* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Lilium longiflorum* (Easter lily).	1	----	----	----	----	Wash.
Do	*Lilium* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	2	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	S.C.
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Do	*Cucurbita* pepo (pumpkin)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Do	*Xanthosoma caracu*	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Stephanitis sp. (Tingitidae)	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Stigmaeodes sp. (mite)	*Ananas sativus*	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Syrphid	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Technomyrmex gibbosus (ant)	*Lilium longiflorum*	1	----	----	----	----	Wash.
Tenebrionid	*Salix* sp. (willow)	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Tenebroides sp. (Ostomidae)	*Oryza sativa* (rice) (straw)	1	----	2	----	----	Do.*
Tenuipalpus sp. (mite)	Leaf of potted plant	----	----	----	1	----	La.
Tetraleurodes aucubae (whitefly)	*Aucuba* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Rhododendron* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Hawaii.*
Tortricid	*Cupressus* sp. (cypress)	----	----	----	1	----	Wash.
Do	*Euonymus japonicus* (evergreen burningbush).	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	*Euonymus* sp	----	----	----	3	----	Wash.
Do	*Sciadopitys verticillata* (umbrella-pine).	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Paeonia* sp. (peony)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Zygaenid	*Amygdalus persica* (flowering peach).	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Diseases:							
Albugo candida	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Alternaria brassicae	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	Cruciferous plant leaf	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued							
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Do	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)					1	Do.
Do	*Lilium* sp					2	Do.
Do	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)					1	Md.
Do	do					2	Pa.
Aphelenchoides tenuicaudatus	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)					1	Md.
Ascochyta sp	*Aspidistra lurida variegata*				1		Wash.
Ascomycetes	Rice straw packing	1					Mich.
Bacterium citri	*Citrus nobilis delciosa* (tangerine).			1			Calif.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1	1	1	Do.*
Do	do					1	Wash.
Capnodium citri	do					1	N.Y.
Do	do			1			Wash.
Cercospora sp	*Euonymus* sp				1		Do.
Colletotrichum sp	*Ilex* sp				1		Md.
Diplodia theobromae	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	1					Calif.*
Dissophora sp	Rice straw packing	1					Pa.
Erysiphe graminis	Wheat straw packing	1					N.Y.
Gloeosporium sp	*Nymphaea* sp. (waterlily)					1	Md.
Gymnosporangium koreaense	*Juniperus chinensis* (Chinese juniper).				1		Wash.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					2	Pa.
Mycosphaerella pinodes	*Pisum sativum* (pea)					1	N.Y.
Mycosphaerella schoenoprasi	*Allium fistulosum* (Welsh onion).					2	Pa.
Do	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Md.
Do	do					6	Pa.
Oedema	*Camellia japonica* (camellia)				1		Do.
Oidium euonymi-japonici	*Euonymus obovatus* (running euonymus).				1		Wash.
Do	*Euonymus obovatus variegata*				1		Do.
Oil burning	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Va.
Oleocellosis	do			1			Wash.
Peronospora effusa	*Spinacia oleracea* (spinach)					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Pestalozzia sp	*Camellia japonica* (camellia)				1		Do.
Do	*Euonymus obovatus* (running euonymus).				1		Do.
Do	*Euonymus* sp				1		Do.
Do	*Paeonia* sp. (peony)		1				D.C.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Pezizella lythri	do	1	2				D.C.
Phoma citricarpa	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Wash.
Phoma sp	*Acer* sp. (maple)				1		Pa.
Phyllosticta sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Do.
Do	*Buxus* sp				1		Wash.
Do	*Fatsia japonica* (fatsia)				1		Do.
Do	*Paeonia* sp. (peony)	1					Do.
Do	Plant leaf				1		Pa.
Phytophthora sp	*Nelumbium* sp					1	Mass.
Do	*Nymphaea* sp. (waterlily)					1	Pa.
Pythium sp	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)					1	Do.
Rhizoctonia crocorum	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Mass.
Sclerotinia sp	*Arctium lappa* (gobo)					1	La.
Do	Bamboo					1	Pa.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)					1	Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	N.Y.
Sclerotium sp	*Arctium lappa* (gobo)					1	Pa.
Do	*Oryza sativa* (rice)	1					N.Y.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)					1	Wash.
Septoria sp	*Nymphaea* sp. (waterlily)				1		Pa.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).					1	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					2	Calif.*
Do	do					1	Wash.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
JAPAN—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Sphaeronema sp	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Sphaeropsis sp	*Ilex* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Wash.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Uredo sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)	----	----	----	----	2	Pa.
Uromyces sp	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Ustilago tritici	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat) (packing).	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
JAVA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Licuala grandis*	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Monomorium sp. (ant)	*Dischidia rafflesiana*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Monomorium sp. (ant)	*Manihot esculenta* (cassava)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Tenebrionid	Palm fiber packing	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	*Capsicum annuum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Cercospora sp	do	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
LATVIA							
Insects:							
Campylus sp. (Elateridae)	*Lysimachia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Phyllosticta sp	*Saxifraga umbrosa* (London-pride saxifrage).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
LITHUANIA							
Insects:							
Diplolepis quercus-folii (Cynipidae)	*Quercus* sp. (oak)	----	----	1	----	----	Calif.*
Diseases:							
Glomerella rufomaculans	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Mycosphaerella sp	*Chimaphila maculata* (striped pipsissewa).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Puccinia graminis	*Secale cereale* (rye) (straw)	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus* sp	----	2	----	----	----	D.C.
LUXEMBURG							
Diseases:							
Stysanus sp	*Rosa* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
MADEIRA ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	*Eriobotrya japonica* (loquat)	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Diseases.							
Sclerotinia sp	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	----	----	1	----	----	R.I.
MALTA							
Diseases:							
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
MANCHURIA							
Insects:							
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus mongolica* (Mongolian oak).	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Olethreutid	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Diseases:							
Claviceps purpurea	Grass	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
MANITOBA							
Diseases:							
Cytospora nivea	*Salix* sp. (willow)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
MARSHALL ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Camponotus sp. (ant)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Tetramorium sp. (ant)	Coconut debris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO							
Insects:							
Aleyrodes sp. (whitefly)	*Howea* sp			1			Tex.
Amnestus sp. (Cydnidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Anastrepha ludens (Mexican fruit fly).	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)			1			Tex.
Do	*Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)			1			Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			7			Do.
Do	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	1		10			Do.
Anastrepha serpentina (Trypetidae)	*Mammea americana* (mamey)			1			Do.
Do	Sapote			1			Do.
Anastrepha striata (Trypetidae)	*Psidium guajava* (guava)			1			Do.
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Citrus sinensis*			1			Do.
Do	*Cydonia oblonga* (quince)			1			Do.
Do	*Mammea americana*			2			Do.
Do	*Mangifera indica*	1		8			Do.
Do	*Psidium guajava* (guava)			2			Do.
Do	Sapote			1			Do.
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)			1			Tex.
Anobium sp. (Anobiidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Do.
Anthonomus eugenii (pepper weevil).	*Capsicum annuum*	20		6			Do.
Anthonomus grandis (bollweevil)	*Gossypium* sp. (cotton) (boll)			2			Do.
Do	In soil around roots of orange tree.			1			Do.
Anthonomus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	2		3			Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*			1			Do.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1					Ariz.
Antillocoris sp. (Lygaeidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	2					Do.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	3		1			Do.
Arctiid	On tomato wrapper	1					Do.
Aspidiotus spinosus (Coccidae)	*Chamaedorea elatior*		1				D.C.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Psidium guajava* (guava)			1			Ariz.
Autographa sp. (Noctuidae)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Tex.
Do	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Ariz.
Do	*Cucurbita maxima* (squash)	1					Tex.
Berosus sp. (Hydrophilidae)	*Ananas sativus*			1			Do.
Blastobasid	*Citrus sinensis*			1			Calif.*
Brenthus anchorago (Brentidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Calendra sp. (Curculionidae)	In soil around bulbs			1			Tex.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Camponotus angulatus (ant)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Tex.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Banana debris	3					Ala.
Do	*Cephalocereus senilis* (oldman cactus).		1				Calif.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Do	*Swietenia mahogani* (mahogany) (log).	1					Va.
Capaneus odiosus (Coreidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Catorama sp. (Anobiidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Tex.
Cecidomyiid	*Lycopersicum esculentum*			1			Ariz.
Ceramidia sp. (Syntomidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Ceroputo sp. (Coccidae)	Cactus	2					Ariz.
Chaetopsis sp. (Ortalidae)	*Zea mays* (corn)			2			Do.
Do	do			6			Tex.
Chilo loftini (Pyralidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*			1			Ariz.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Tex.
Chrysomphalus perseae (Coccidae)	*Gardenia* sp			1			Fla.*
Chrysomphalus scutiformis (Coccidae).	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	2		1		2	Calif.*
Chrysomphalus sphaerioides (Coccidae).	Palm			1			Tex.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia*	1					Do.
Do	*Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)			1			Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Do.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)			2			Do.
Cicadellid	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1					Ariz.
Coccotrypes rolliniae (Scolytidae)	*Chamaedorea tepejilote*		1				D.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Coleophora sp. (Coleophoridae)	In airplane				1		Tex.
Colopterus sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Conotelus mexicanus (fruit bud beetle).	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	3					Do.
Conotelus stenoides (Nitidulidae)	*Zea mays* (corn)			1			Tex.
Conotelus sp. (Nitidulidae)	do			1			Ariz.
Conotrachelus dimidiatus (Curculionidae).	*Psidium guajava* (guava)			1			Tex.
Conotrachelus flavangulus (Curculionidae).	*Persea americana* (avocado)			1			Do.
Conotrachelus perseae (Curculionidae).	do			1			Do.
Conotrachelus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Do.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)	1		26			Do.
Do	*Psidium guajava* (guava)			1			Do.
Coreid	*Gardenia* sp			1			Do.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Ariz.
Crocidosema plebeiana (Olethreutidae).	*Crataegus* sp. (red haw)			1			Tex.
Do	*Crataegus* sp. (hawthorn)			1			Do.
Do	*Hibiscus esculentus* (okra)	1					Do.
Crophius costatus (Lygaeidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Crophius sp. (Lygaeidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Calif.*
Cryptotermes brevis (termite)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)			3			Ariz.
Curculionid	*Annona cherimola* (cherimoya)			1			Tex.
Do	*Bumelia spiniflora* (coma)			1			Do.
Do	*Chamaedorea tepejilote*		1				D.C.
Do	*Cicer arietinum* (chickpea)					1	Ala.
Do	In soil around roots of mint plant.			1			Tex.
Do	*Prunus domestica* (plum)		1				Do.
Do	*Saccharum officinarum*			1			Calif.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	3					Ariz.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum* (potato)			1			Tex.
Cycloptilum sp. (Gryllidae)	In lug of tomatoes	1					Ariz.
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)			13			Tex.
Diabrotica sp. (Chrysomelidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Calif.*
Diaphania sp. (Pyralidae)	*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)	1					Ariz.
Do	*Cucurbita maxima* (squash)	16					Do.
Do	do	5					Tex.
Diaspis cattleyae (Coccidae)	*Odontoglossum* sp. (orchid)		1				Pa.
Diaspis echinocacti cacti (Coccidae)	Cactus	2					Ariz.
Diaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Persea americana* (avocado)			1			Tex.
Diatraea saccharalis (sugarcane borer).	*Saccharum officinarum*				1		Md.
Do	do			1			Tex.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	*Holcus sorghum* (sorghum)			1			Do.
Do	*Saccharum officinarum*			7			Do.
Do	*Zea mays* (corn)					1	Ala.
Disonycha sp. (Chrysomelidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Empoasca sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	2					Ariz.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	5					Do.
Epicaerus cognatus(?) (Mexican potato weevil).	*Solanum tuberosum*			2			Tex.
Epipaschiinae (Pyralidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					Do.
Epuraea sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Do.
Erebinae (Noctuidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Eriococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cephalocereus polylophus* (cactus).		1				Calif.*
Do	*Cereus conzatti*		1				Do.*
Do	*Cereus treleasei cristata*		1				Do.*
Do	*Coryphantha erecta*		1				Do.*
Do	*Echinocereus knippelianus*		1				Do.*
Do	*Mammillaria spinosissima*		1				Do.
Do	*Neomammillaria carnea longispina.*		1				Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Eriococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Neomammillaria kewensis*		1				Calif.*
Do	*Selenicereus boeckmanni*		1				Do.*
Euidella weedi (Delphacidae)	In airplane				1		Tex.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Calif.*
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)			2			Tex.
Eutoa inconcinna (Noctuidae)	In basket of Mexican pottery			1			Do.
Fiorinia fioriniae (Coccidae)	*Camellia* sp			1			Do.
Fiorinia sp. (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.
Frankliniella ameliae (thrips)	*Capsicum annuum*			1			Do.
Frankliniella insularis (thrips)	*Lathyrus odoratus* (sweet pea)			1			Do.
Frankliniella williamsi (thrips)	*Zea mays* (corn)			1			Do.
Frankliniella sp. (thrips)	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	2					Ariz.
Galgupha punctifer (Cydnidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Pa.
Gelechild	*Capsicum annuum*	2					Ariz.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Tex.
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Gelechiidae).	*Capsicum annuum*	2					Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Do.
Gnorimoschema lycopersicella (Gelechiidae).	do	854		6			Do.
Do	do	13	1				Calif.*
Do	do	2					Pa.
Do	do	1					Tex.
Gnorimoschema sp. (Gelechiidae)	*Capisicum annuum*	3					Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	3					Do.
Gracilariid	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1					Do.
Grapholitha sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)			1			Tex.
Do	*Cydonia oblonga* (quince)			2			Do.
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Ariz.
Gypona sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Calif.*
Do	In quarters of airplane						Tex.
Heliothis sp. (Noctuidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Do.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1					Ariz.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (green bean)	1					Tex.
Do	*Vicia faba* (horsebean)			2			Do.
Helops sp. (Tenebrionidae)	*Mammillaria stella - aurata* (goldenstar cactus).		1				Calif.*
Hemichionaspis minor strachani (Coccidae).	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)			1			Ariz.
Holcocera sp. (Blastobasidae)	*Ananas sativus*	1					Tex.
Hypothenemus tenuis (Scolytidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Hysterosia sp. (Tortricidae)	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	1					La.
Icerya purchasi (cottony-cushion scale).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			1			Tex.
Icerya sp. (Coccidae)	do			1			Do.
Ischiodontus sp. (Elateridae)	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1					Do.
Ischnodemus sallei (Lygaeidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					La.
Labia sp. (earwig)	*Attalea cohune* (palm)		1				D.C.
Laemophloeus sp. (Cucujidae)	Lignumvitae (log)	1					Calif.*
Lamiinae (Cerambycidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Lepidosaphes philococcus (Coccidae)	Cactus		1				Calif.*
Do	do	1		3			Tex.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	*Cereus eburneus* (cactus)		1				D.C.
Lophocateres pusillus (Siamese grain beetle).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Lygaeus pulchellus (Lygaeidae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Lygus sp. (Miridae)	*Brassica* sp. (mustard)			1			Ariz.
Macrosiphum sp. (aphid)	In wrapper around tomato	1					Do.
Marmara sp. (Gracilariidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	3					Do.
Marmara sp. (?)(Gracilariidae)	do	1					Do.
Do	*Citrullus vulgaris* (watermelon)	1					Do.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)			145			Tex.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	3					Ariz.
Megalopyge sp. (Megalophygidae)	*Populus* sp			1			Do.
Melissopus latiferreanus (Olethreutidae).	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)			2			Do.

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MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Mirid	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Ariz.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Pa.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1					Calif.*
Moneilema variolare (Cerambycidae).	*Astrophytum* sp. (star cactus)		1				D.C.
Monomorium minutum minima (ant).	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Myelois sp. (Pyralidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Md.
Myrmecocystus sp. (ant)	In lug of tomatoes	1					Ariz.
Myzaphis sp. (aphid)	*Rosa* sp			1			Do.
Noctuid	*Capsicum annuum*	3					Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	25					Do.
Do	*Spinacia oleracea* (spinach)	1					Do.
Do	*Zea mays* (corn)			2			Tex.
Nodonota sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Palm leaf braid			1			Do.
Oecophorid	*Aesculus* sp. (buckeye)			1			Do.
Ogdoecosta catenulata (Chrysomelidae).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Ogdoecosta sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	2					Do.
Olethreutid	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Ariz.
Do	*Pachyrhizus angulatus*		1				D.C.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	3					Tex.
Do	*Punica granatum* (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Oncometopia sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Calif.*
Papilio sp. (Papilionidae)	Plant leaf			1			Tex.
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	3		2			Calif.*
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	do	2					Tex.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)	4		1			Do.
Do	*Gossypium* sp. (seed cotton)	1					Do.
Do	In empty box car which had been loaded with shelled corn.						Ariz.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Camellia* sp			1			Tex.
Do	*Coryphantha erecta* (cactus)		1				Calif.*
Phloeosinus cristatus (Scolytidae)	*Juniperus* sp			1			Ariz.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	1					La.
Do	Cactus	1					Ariz.
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Tex.
Do	*Mangifera indicia* (mango)			1			Ariz.
Do	*Phoenix dactylifera* (date)			1			Do.
Do	*Zea mays* (corn)					1	Ala.
Do	do			1			Ariz.
Phyllocnistis sp. (Lyonetiidae)	*Cassia* sp	1					Do.
Physorrhinus frontalis (Elateridae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Phytonomus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)			1			Do.
Platynota stultana (Tortricidae)	*Capsicum annuum*	12		1			Ariz.
Do	do	1					Calif.*
Platynota sp. (Tortricidae)	do	23		1			Ariz.
Do	do	1					Calif.*
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	8					Ariz.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Cactus			1			Tex.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Prodenia sp. (Noctuidae)	do	1					Do.
Prolabia sp. (earwig)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				1		Fla.*
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Ananas sativus*	36					Tex.
Do	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1					Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Calif.*
Pyragra fuscata (earwig)	*Zea mays* (corn)			1			Tex.
Pyralid	*Ananas sativus*					1	Calif.*
Do	do	3		30			Tex.
Do	*Neomammillaria schiedeana*		1				Calif.*
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	2					Ariz.
Do	do	1					Tex.
Retinodiplosis sp. (Cecidomyiidae)	*Juniperus sp*			1			Ariz.
Rhagoletis pomonella (apple maggot).	*Crataegus* sp. (hawthorn)			1			Tex.
Rhagoletis sp. (Trypetidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)			1			Do.

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MEXICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	S.C.
Do	*Chysis laevis* (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Rhizophagus sp. (Rhizophagidae)	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Dahlia* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	2	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	1	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Scolytus sp. (Scolytidae)	*Coffea* sp. (coffee)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Silvanus vulgaris (Cucujidae)	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Sitophilus linearis (tamarind pod borer).	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)	1	----	----	----	----	Tex.
Solenopsis sp. (ant)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Stenoma sp. (Stenomidae)	*Annona muricata* (soursop)	----	----	1	----	----	La.
Do	*Persea americana* (avocado)	----	----	2	----	----	Tex.
Stephanoderes guatemalensis (Scolytidae).	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	do	2	----	----	----	----	La.
Talponia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Annona cherimola* (cherimoya)	----	----	3	----	----	Tex.
Telephanus setulosus (Cucujidae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Tenebrionid	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)	1	----	----	----	----	Tex.
Tetraleurodes mori arizonensis (whitefly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	5	----	----	Do.
Do	*Citrus* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Tetraleurodes sp. (whitefly)	*Jacquinia* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Ariz.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Encephalartos strobiliformis*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Tettigidea nicaraguae (Acrididae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Thecesternus sp. (Curculionidae)	Bean	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Tineid	Fern	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Tortricid	*Capsicum annuum*	20	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	44	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	*Punica granatum* (pomegranate).	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	1	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	Cactus	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Echinocereus knippelianus*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Escobaria chlorantha*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Mammillaria hamilton-hoytae*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Mammillaria trohartii*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Tritogenaphis sp (aphid)	*Pelargonium* sp. (geranium)	----	----	1	----	----	Ariz.
Tychius sp. (Curculionidae)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Xyleborus confusus (Scolytidae)	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Diseases:							
Albugo sp	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Alternaria brassicae	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Alternaria solani	*Capsicum annuum*	11	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	2	----	----	----	----	Tex.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	37	----	2	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Mich.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Tex.
Aplanobacter michiganense	do	5	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	----	----	1	----	----	Tex.
Aschersonia sp	Palm	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Ascomycetes	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Bacterium maculicolum	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Bacterium phaseoli	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	5	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Tex.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	3	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	do	2	----	2	----	----	Tex.
Bacterium vesicatorium	*Capsicum annuum*	2	----	----	----	----	Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	2	----	----	Tex.
Capnodium sp	*Psidium guajava* (guava)	----	----	2	----	----	Do.
Do	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Cercospora sp	*Laelia* sp. (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Cladosporium fulvum	*Capsicum annuum*	2	----	1	----	----	Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	23	----	----	----	----	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Cladosporium fulvum	*Lycopersicum esculentum*						
Do	do	2		2			Tex.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	2					Ariz.
Colletotrichum falcatum	*Saccharum officinarum*			2			Tex.
Colletotrichum lagenarium	*Chayota edulis* (chayote)					1	Ala.
Colletotrichum pisi	*Pisum sativum* (pea)			2			Tex.
Colletotrichum sp	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	8					Ariz.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean)	1					Do.
Do	*Solanum melongena* (eggplant)	2					Do.
Coniothyrium sp	*Rosa* sp		1				Do.
Corticium sp	*Capsicum annuum*	2					Do.
Do	*Cucurbita maxima* (squash)	1					Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	27					Do.
Do	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	10					Do.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	5					Do.
Do	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	2					Do.
Do	*Viciafaba* (horsebean)	2					Do.
Cylindrosporium sp	*Juglans* sp (walnut)	1					Tex.
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Persea americana* (avocado)					1	Pa.
Do	do			1			Tex.
Diplodia sp	*Rosa* sp		1				Ariz.
Erysiphe polygoni	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1					Tex.
Do	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	11					Ariz.
Do	do	1					Calif.
Do	do			1			Tex.
Do	do	1					Calif.
Do	do			1			Tex.
Erysiphe sp	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Do	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	12					Do.
Gloeosporium sp	Orchid		1				D.C.
Macrosporium porri	*Allium cepa* (onion)			1			Ariz.
Oidium sp	*Pisum sativum*	17					Do.
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Do.
Do	do	3		1			Tex.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)			1			Do.
Do	*Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)			1			Do.
Do	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)			1			Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			5			Do.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1					La.
Do	do	2		3			Tex.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)			4			Do.
Oospora lactis parasitica	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					Ariz.
Oospora sp	do	3					Do.
Phoma destructiva	do	1					Do.
Do	*Physalis* sp. (husk tomato)			1			Tex.
Phoma sp	*Citrus sinensis*			1			Ariz.
Phyllosticta sp	*Coffea* sp			1			Tex.
Do	*Gardenia* sp			1			Do.
Phytophthora sp	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Ariz.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	90					Do.
Do	*Pisum sativum* (pea)	5		1			Do.
Do	do	1					Calif.*
Do	*Vicia faba* (horsebean)	1					Ariz.
Rhizoctonia crocorum	*Solanum tuberosum*	1					Tex.
Sclerotinia sp	*Lagenaria leucantha* (calabash gourd).					1	Ala.
Do	*Carica papaya* (papaya)			1			Tex.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1					Ariz.
Sclerotium sp	*Capsicum annuum*	1					Do.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	2					Do.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	1					Do.
Septoria caryae	*Hicoria pecan* (pecan)	1					Tex.
Septoria sp	*Juglans* sp. (walnut)			1			Do.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1		3			Do.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)		1	5			Do.
Do	*Citrus* sp			1			Do.
Sporotrichum atro-purpureum	*Zea mays* (corn)			1			Ariz.
Tilletia laevis	*Triticum aetivum* (wheat)			1			Do.
Uromyces appendiculatus	*Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus* (lima bean).	6					Do.
Do	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)	6					Do.
Do	do	1					Calif.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
MEXICO—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Uromyces appendiculatus	*Phascolus* sp. (string bean)			1			Tex.
Do	*Vicia faba* (horsebean)	1					Ariz.
Do	do			1			Tex.
Uromyces betae	*Beta vulgaris macrorhiza* (mangel-wurzel).			1			Calif.
Verticillium sp	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	3					Ariz.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*			1			Do.
MONTSERRAT							
Insects:							
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	Herb leaf			1			Mass.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Colocasia esculenta* (taro)			1			Do.
Sitophilus linearis (tamarind pod borer).	*Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)		1				Do.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	*Colocasia esculenta*			1			Do.
Tinea sp (Tineidae)	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Bacterium vesicatorium	*Lycopersicum esculentum*	1					N.Y.
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Saccharum officinarum*			1			Mass.
MOROCCO							
Insects:							
Agriotes sp. (Elateridae)	In straw and moss packing around fruit trees.	1					D.C.
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Olea europaea* (olive)	3					Do.
Brachycerus albidentatus (Curculionidae).	*Muscari comosum* (cipollino)	1					N.Y.
Exosoma lusitanica (Chrysomelidae)	do	44					Do.
Do	do	3					Pa.
Lepidosaphes ficus (Coccidae)	*Ficus carica* (fig)	3					D.C.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	do	1					Do.
Macrosiphum kaltenbachii (aphid)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Mass.
Merodon sp. (Syrphidae)	*Muscari comosum* (cipollino)	51					N.Y.
Do	do	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					Pa.
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	*Olea europaea*	2					D.C.
Phloeotribus scarabaeoides (Scolydae).	do	1					Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Muscari comosum*	1					Calif.*
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	do	1					Pa.
Tenuipalpus sp. (mite)	*Olea europaea*	1					D.C.
Thrips angusticeps (thrips)	*Lactuca sativa* (lettuce)					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	*Capsicum annuum*					1	Va.
Cladosporium fulvum	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Do.
NETHERLANDS							
Insects:							
Acronycta sp. (Noctuidae)	*Azalea lurida*	1					D.C.
Agromyzid	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Mass.
Brachyrhinus sp. (Curculionidae)	With peat packing material	1					D.C.
Bregmatothrips iridis (thrips)	*Iris* sp	4					Do.
Cecidomyiid	*Hyacinthus* sp.	1					Pa.
Do	do	1					Va.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	1					Pa.
Do	Sand around lily-of-the-valley pips.	1					Do.
Do	*Scilla sibirica* (Siberian squill)	1					Do.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	1					Do.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	La.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Cladius sp. (sawfly)	*Deutzia vilmorinae*	1					D.C.
Curculionid	*Astilbe arendsi*	1					Do.
Emphytus cinctus (sawfly)	*Rosa chinensis manetti*	2					Conn.*
Do	do	1					Ill.*
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	1					N.Y.
Do	*Lilium* sp	1					Do.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	2					Ill.
Do	do	9					N.Y.
Do	do	9					Pa.
Do	do	2					Va.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Euxesta sp. Ortalidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	1					N.Y.
Forficula auricularia (European earwig).	*Crocus* sp	1					Do.
Do	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					Tex.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	1					N.Y.
Frankliniella intonsa (thrips)	*Rhododendron* sp		1				D.C.
Glischrochilus sp. (Nitidulidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	La.
Haplothrips sp. (thrips)	*Rhododendron* sp	1					D.C.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa*					1	Ga.
Do	do					1	Miss.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Allium cepa*	2					N.Y.
Do	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Merodon sp. (Syrphidae)	*Narcissus* sp	2					Ill.
Do	do	15					N.Y.
Do	do	2					Oreg.
Do	do	37					Pa.
Do	do	5					Va.
Onychiurus ambulans (Collembola)	In sand around lily-of-the-valley pips.	1					Pa.
Pieris sp. (Pieridae)	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Hippeastrum vittata*	1					D.C.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Mass.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Do	*Crocus* sp	1					Wash.
Do	*Fritillaria* sp. (fritillary)	1					Mass.
Do	*Iris* sp	1					Calif.*
Do	*Narcissus* sp	1					Ill.
Do	*Scilla* sp	1					Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Do.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	1					Do.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	La.
Do	do					1	S.C.
Do	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					N.Y.
Do	do	2					Pa.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	1					Va.
Do	Sand around lily-of-the-valley pips.	1					Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	La.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)		1				Calif.*
Thrips fuscipennis (thrips)	*Rhododendron* sp		1				D.C.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	*Narcissus* sp	1					Pa.
Tineid	*Tulipa* sp	1					Do.
Tipulid	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					Wash.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Freesia* sp		1				Hawaii.*
Do	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					Tex.
Diseases:							
Alternaria brassicae	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (cauliflower).					1	Pa.
Do	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					2	Do.
Do	do					1	S.C.
Do	do					1	Va.
Do	*Brassica oleracea gemmifera* (Brussels sprouts).					1	Mass.
Aphelenchoides fragariae	*Narcissus* sp	1					Va.
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Amaryllis* sp	1					D.C.
Do	*Hyacinthus* sp	3					N.Y.
Do	do	1					Pa.
Aphelenchus avenae	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Scilla* sp	1					Do.
Bacterium hyacinthi	*Hyacinthus* sp	6					Mich.
Do	do	2					N.Y.
Bacterium maculicolum	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					2	Pa.
Bacterium marginatum	*Gladiolus* sp		1				D.C.
Ceuthospora lunata	*Rhododendron praecox*	1					Do.
Colletotrichum lagenarium	*Cucurbita pepo*		1				Md.
Deuteromyctes	*Cydonia japonica* (flowering quince).	1					D.C.
Diplocarpon rosae	*Rosa* sp	1					Pa.
Glomerella cingulata	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Wash.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	N.Y.
Monochaetia sp	*Rosa* sp	1					Pa.
Mosaic (?)	*Rhododendron* sp	1					D.C.
Nectria cinnabarina	*Rosa* sp	1					Pa.
Oil burning	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Do.
Pestalozzia rhododendri	*Rhododendron* sp	1					D.C.
Petrifaction	*Crocus* sp	1					Md.
Do	do	15					Mich.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	do	30					Pa.
Do	do	1					Va.
Do	do	1					Wash.
Do	*Eranthis* sp (winter-aconite)	1					Pa.
Do	*Galanthus* sp. (snowdrop)	1					Do.
Do	*Ixia* sp	1					Mich.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	1					Mass.
Do	do	2					Mich.
Do	do	13					Pa.
Phoma lingam	*Brassica oleracea capitata*					1	Do.
Phoma sp	*Phlox* sp		1				D.C.
Do	*Rosa* sp	1					Do.
Phyllosticta sp	*Viburnum davidii*	1					Do.
Pythium sp	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Va.
Saccharomyces sp	do					1	Ga.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Pa.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)					1	Do.
Do	do					1	S.C.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	do					1	Pa.
Sclerotinia sp	*Beta vulgaris* (beet)					1	Do.
Do	*Daucus carota*					1	Fla.*
Do	do					2	Ga.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Sclerotium gladioli	*Crocus versicolor*		1				D.C.
Do	*Gladiolus* sp		1				Do.
Sclerotium sp	*Colchicum* sp	1					Do.
Do	*Iris* sp	2					Do.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	1					Pa.
Do	*Tulipa* sp	1					N.Y.
Spindle tuber	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Fla.*
Stagonospora curtisii	*Narcissus* sp	1					Pa.
Stysanus sp	*Rosa* sp	1	1				D.C.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Pa.
Do	*Chionodoxa* sp	1					Mich.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	do	2					Pa.
Do	*Colchicum speciosum album*	1					D.C.
Do	*Convallaria majalis* (lily-of-the-valley).	1					Pa.
Do	*Hyacinthus* sp	1					Md.
Do	do	6					Mich.
Do	do	2					N.Y.
Do	*Iris* sp	1					Calif.*
Do	do	50	1				D.C.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	1					Ill.
Do	do	1					Pa.
Do	*Scilla sibirica* (Siberian squill)	1					Mich.
Do	do	1					N.Y.
Do	*Scilla* sp	8					Do.
Do	do	2					Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*					4	Md.
Do	do		1				N.Y.
Do	do					3	Pa.
Do	do					1	S.C.
Do	do					1	Va.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Do	*Sprekelia formosissima* (St. James lily).	1					D.C.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Convallaria majalis* (lily-of-the-valley).	1					N.Y.
Urocystis anemones	*Trollius* sp (globeflower)	1					D.C.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NETHERLANDS—Continued							
Diseases—Continued.							
Urocystis colchici	*Colchicum* sp	3					D.C.
Verticillium sp	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Ga.
Do	*Narcissus* sp	2					N.Y.
NEWFOUNDLAND							
Insects:							
Olethreutid	*Vaccinium vitisidaea* (cowberry).	1					Do.
Diseases:							
Sporonema oxycocci	do	1					Do.
NEW GUINEA							
Diseases:							
Gloeosporium sp	Orchid	1	1				D.C.
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Insects:							
Psyllia acaciae-baileyanae (Psyllidae)	*Acacia baileyana* (cootamundra wattle).			1			Calif.*
NEW ZEALAND							
Insects:							
Curculionid	*Lolium* sp		1				D.C.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Wash.
Diseases:							
Claviceps purpurea	*Lolium* sp		1				D.C.
Glomerella rufomaculans	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)					1	Pa.
Sclerotium sp	*Gladiolus* sp		1				Wash.
NICARAGUA							
Insects:							
Anchomus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Azteca sp. (ant)	Banana debris	2					Do.
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	do	1					Do.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	14					Do.
Do	do	1					Mass.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	5					Ala.
Do	do	1					La.
Cephaloleia sp. (Chrysomelidae)	do	2					Ala.
Cerambycid	Lignumvitae (log)	1					Calif.*
Do	*Valerianoides mutabile* (cola de alacran).	1					N.Y.
Ceramidia sp. (Syntomidae)	Banana debris	1					Mass.
Cicadella sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)				1		Pa.
Cocconotus aratrifrons (Tettigoniidae).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Colopterus sp. (Nitidulidae)	Banana debris	1					Do.
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Do	do	1					Mass.
Cucujid	Lignumvitae (log)	1					Calif.*
Edessa vinula (Pentatomidae)	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Euxesta sp. (Ortalidae)	*Acrocomia vinifera*	1					N.Y.
Do	Banana debris	1					Ala.
Galgupha quadrisignata (Cydnidae)	do	1					Do.
Gelechiid	do	1					Mass.
Geobyrsa nodifera (Curculionidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Gryllodes sigillatus (Gryllidae)	In case of dried plants and bark.	1					N.Y.
Hesperiid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Ala.
Lorelus sp. (Tenebrionidae)	do	1					Do.
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	3					Do.
Metriona judaica (Chrysomelidae)	do	1					Do.
Neoponera sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.
Parlatoria crotonis (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)				2		Pa.
Parlatoria pergandii var. (Coccidae)	do				1		Do.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Banana debris	2					Ala.
Do	do	1					Mass.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	do	2					Ala.
Prolabia arachidis (earwig)	In case of dried plants and bark.	1					N.Y.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				2		Ala.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
NICARAGUA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum variegatum* (croton)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Do	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	----	----	----	2	----	Do.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Psylliodes sp. (Chrysomelidae)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Wigandia urens*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Stilodes fuscolineata (Chrysomelidae).	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Telephanus brontoides (Cucujidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Tetranychus sp. (mite)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Tineid	*Acrocomia vinifera*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Stilbaceae	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	1	----	----	La.
NIGERIA							
Insects:							
Cerambycid	*Phoenix reclinata*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
NORWAY							
Insects:							
Brachyrhinus sp. (Curculionidae)	In soil on roots of currant	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Coccidae).	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Crambus sp. (Pyralidae)	Among moss and packing material.	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Olethreutid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Strophosoma melanogrammum (Curculionidae).	In packing material around currant cuttings.	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	In sphagnum moss packing	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Internal blackening	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Phoma sp	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Pythium sp	do	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Rhizoctonia crocorum	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Sclerotinia libertiana	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Sclerotinia sp	*Apium graveolens rapaceum* (celeriac).	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	2	Wash.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Venturia ditricha	*Betula* sp. (birch)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
NOVA SCOTIA							
Insects:							
Olethreutid	*Vaccinium* sp. (blueberry)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Diseases:							
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
ONTARIO							
Insects:							
Gossyparia spuria (Coccidae)	*Ulmus americana nana*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Diseases:							
Verticillium albo-atrum	*Dahlia* sp	----	101	----	----	----	Do.
ORIENT							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	Ornamental plant	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	Log for orchid support	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Ptilodactyla sp. (Helodidae)	Packing material	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PALESTINE							
Insects:							
Dichomeris sp. (Gelechiidae)	Assorted plant material	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Paratetranychus sp. (mite)	*Citrus medica* (cedrat)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Diseases:							
Oil burning	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	4	Va.
Oleocellosis	do	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Sclerotium sp	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
PANAMA							
Insects:							
Adetus muticus (Cerambycidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Anastrepha serpentina (Trypetidae)	In pocket under an electric light set in the wall in the hold of a vessel carrying bananas.	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	Legume seed pod	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Anaxipha sp. (Gryllidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Anthomyiid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Anthonomus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	----	1	1	----	Do.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Ataenius sp. (Scarabaeidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Atta sp. (ant)	do	6	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Attelabus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Azteca sp. (ant)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Camponotus abdominalis stercorarius (ant).	Banana debris	1	----	----	----	----	S.C.
Camponotus sp. (ant)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	70	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	La.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	S.C.
Caulophilus latinasus (broad-nosed grain weevil).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Cephaloleia puncticollis (Chrysomelidae).	do	13	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cephaloleia sp. (Chrysomelidae)	do	4	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Ceramidia scintillocollaris (Syntomidae).	do	37	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cercyon sp. (Hydrophilidae)	do	26	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Chirida sp. (Chrysomelidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Chrysomelid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Wash.
Cicadella pulchella (Cicadellidae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	4	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Cicadellid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cloeotus sp. (Scarabaeidae)	do	4	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cocconotus sp. (Tettigoniidae)	do	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Coccotrypes sp. (Scolytidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Coelomera atrocaerulea (Chrysomelidae).	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Conotelus sp. (Nitidulidae)	do	5	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Coreid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Corizus sp. (Coreidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	do	33	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cryptorhopalum septemsignatum (Dermestidae).	do	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Curculionid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Dinocoris tripterus (Pentatomidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Discocephala humilis (Pentatomidae).	do	30	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Disonycha sp. (Chrysomelidae)	do	5	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Doru sp. (earwig)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Draeculacephala sp. (Cicadellidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Eciton sp. (ant)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Edessa sp. (Pentatomidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Elaterid	do	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Enchenopa sp. (Membracidae)	do	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Epuraea sp. (Nitidulidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Eumerus sp. (Syrphidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PANAMA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Formica sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Calif.*
Fulgorid	do	2					Do.*
Geraeus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1					Do.*
Gryllus sp. (Gryllidae)	do	1					Do.*
Gypona sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Bougainvillea* sp			1			Hawaii.*
Helicoptera longiceps (Fulgoridae)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Calif.*
Ips sp. (Scolytidae)	do	3					Do.*
Laemophloeus iteratus (Cucujidae)	do	2					Do.*
Laemophloeus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	14					Do.*
Ligyrus sp. (Scarabaeidae)	do	1					Do.*
Lobiopa insularis (Nitidulidae)	do	15					Do.*
Lycaenid	do	1					Do.*
Lygus sp. (Miridae)	do	1					Do.*
Metamasius sericeus (silky cane weevil).	Banana debris	2					S.C.
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	25					Calif.*
Metamasius sp. (Curculionidae)	do	2					Do.*
Mirid	do	1					Do.*
Mycetophilid	do	1					Do.*
Neoponera crenata (ant)	do	2					Do.*
Neoponera unidentata (ant)	In soil around *Bougainvillea*			1			Hawaii.*
Neoponera sp. (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	5					Calif.*
Noctuid	do	5					Do.*
Odontomachus sp. (ant)	do	1					Do.*
Oecanthus sp. (Gryllidae)	do	1					Do.*
Ortalid	do	1		1			Do.*
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.*
Pentatomid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Pheidole flavens var. (ant)	do	1					S.C.
Pheidole sp. (ant)	do	1					Calif.*
Do	do	1					La.
Do	do	1					S.C.
Phloeothrips sp. (thrips)	do	5					Calif.*
Platypus sp. (Platypodidae)	do	16					Do.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	do	1					S.C.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Bougainvillea* sp			1			Hawaii.*
Do	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)			1		1	Do.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				2	4	Do.*
Do	*Citrus* sp			1			Do.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			3	2		Do.*
Pyralid	*Musa* sp. (banana)	2					Do.*
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	do	1					La.
Scarabaeid	do	3		1			Calif.*
Selenis sparsa (Noctuidae)	do	2					Do.*
Silvanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	1					Do.*
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	do	23					Do.*
Stictocephala sp. (Membracidae)	do	1					Do.*
Syrphid	do	1					Do.*
Tachygonus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1					Do.*
Telephanus brontoides (Cucujidae)	do	17					Do.*
Telephanus sp. (Cucujidae)	do	15					Do.*
Tenebrionid	Log	1					Do.*
Do	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					Do.*
Tineid	do	4					Do.*
Tipulid	do	1					Do.*
Tragopa bugabensis (Membracidae)	do	1					La.
Tytthomimus rufotestaceus (Curculionidae).	do	1					Calif.*
Tytthomimus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	13					Do.*
Do	do	1					S.C.
Urophorus humeralis (Nitidulidae)	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	*Musa* sp. (banana)	1					S.C.
Xyleborus confusus (Scolytidae)	do	27					Calif.*
Xyleborus sp. (Scolytidae)	do	7					Do.*
Diseases:							
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	do					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PERU							
Insects:							
Epinotia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Berberis* sp. (barberry)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Dinoderus minutus (Bostrichidae)	*Jacquinia* sp. (barbasco)	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Diseases:							
Synchytrium endobioticum	*Solanum tuberosum*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
PHILIPPINES							
Insects:							
Acythopeus aterrimus (Curculionidae).	Orchid (several genera)	4	6	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Acythopeus gilvanotatus (Curculionidae).	*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Acythopeus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Grammatophyllum speciosum* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	*Phalaenopsis schilleriana* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Vanda luzonica* (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Anisolabis sp. (earwig)	*Grammatophyllum multiflorum* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Aonidiella sp. (Coccidae)	*Stauropsis lissochiloides* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Arctiid	Orchid debris	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	1	----	5	1	Calif.*
Do	*Phajus* sp. (orchid)	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Aspidiotus orientalis (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Camponotus sp. (ant)	On packing material for orchids.	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	Orchid debris	2	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cecidomyiid	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Chrysomphalus rossi (Coccidae)	*Phalaenopsis schilleriana* (orchid).	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	2	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Crematogaster sp. (ant)	*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Curculionid	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Eugenia* sp	----	2	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	Packing material for *Eugenia* sp.	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	Orchid (several genera)	21	9	----	----	----	Do.*
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Calif.*
Diocalandra frumenti (Curculionidae).	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Eparchus cruentatus (earwig)	In packing material for orchids	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Ereunetis sp. (Tineidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.*
Fulvius sp. (Miridae)	*Spondias purpurea* (purple mombin).	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Gelechiid	Orchid debris	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Glaucothrips sp. (thrips)	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Phalaenopsis stuartiana* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Gonocephalum depressum (Tenebrionidae).	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Gryllodes sigillatus (Gryllidae)	Orchid debris	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	Packing material for orchids	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Haplothrips sp. (thrips)	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana*	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Hemichionaspis minor (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	----	----	1	1	----	Do.*
Hemichionaspis townsendi (Coccidae).	*Renanthera storiei* (orchid)	2	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Hemichionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Dendrobium fimbriatum* (orchid).	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	Orchid (several genera)	----	4	----	----	----	Calif.*
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Bostrichidae).	*Swietenia* sp. (mahogany)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Labia curvicauda (earwig)	Debris with orchid plants	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Lamiinae (Cerambycidae)	*Dendrobium anosmum* (orchid)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Lepidosaphes mcgregori (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera*	----	----	----	2	----	Calif.*
Lepidosaphes unicolor (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.*
Lycaenid	*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PHILIPPINES—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Mesomorphus villiger (Tenebrionidae).	Debris with orchid plants	1					Hawaii.*
Mirid	Orchid (several genera)	5	3				Do.*
Do	Orchid debris	2					Do.*
Do	Packing material for orchids			1			Do.*
Monomorium sp. (ant)	do			1			Do.*
Do	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	1					Calif.*
Ornebius sp. (Gryllidae)	On packing material for orchids	1					Hawaii.*
Oxythrips sp. (thrips)	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).	1					Calif.*
Pagria sp. (Chrysomelidae)	*Grammatophyllum speciosum* (orchid).		1				Do.*
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus (Coccidae).	*Vanda teres* (orchid)	2	1				Hawaii.*
Do	*Vanda hookeriana* (orchid)	1					Do.*
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Calif.*
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	*Renanthera storiei* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do	*Vanda lamellata* (orchid)	1					Do.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	Orchid debris	1					Do.*
Do	*Phajus* sp. (orchid)			1			Do.*
Phenacaspis inday (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)				1		Calif.*
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Mangifera odorata*		1				D.C.
Platydema marseuli (Tenebrionidae).	Debris with orchid plants	1					Hawaii.*
Ponera sp. (ant)	Packing material for orchids	3					Do.*
Prays citri (Philippine orange moth)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Calif.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Vanda* sp. (orchid)		1				Do.*
Pseudaonidia tesserata (Coccidae)	*Vanda suavis* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Pseudococcus lilacinus (Coccidae)	Orchid (several genera)	4	4				Do.*
Do	*Spondias purpurea* (purple mombin).			1			Do.*
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	Orchid	1					Wash.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	Orchid (several genera)	8					Hawaii.*
Pulvinaria psidii (Coccidae)	*Gardenia florida* (Cape-jasmine).			1			Wash.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Mammea americana* (mamey)		1				Hawaii.*
Ripersia sp. (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)				1		Calif.*
Saissetia sp. (Coccidae)	*Cypripedium argus* (orchid)		1				Hawaii.*
Do	*Phalaenopsis leucorrhoda* (orchid).	1					Do.*
Silvanus sp. (Cucujidae)	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)		1				Do.*
Tadius erirhinoides (Curculionidae)	*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (orchid)		1				Do.*
Technomyrmex albipes (ant)	*Aerides lawrenciae* (orchid)	1					Calif.*
Do	*Grammatophyllum speciosum* (orchid).		1				Do.*
Do	Orchid (several genera)	5	2				Hawaii.*
Do	In soil and fiber around roots of *Dendrobium dearei.*	1					Wash.
Tetramorium sp. (ant)	*Calanthe furcata* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Do	In packing material for orchids	1		1			Do.*
Do	In soil and fiber around roots of *Dendrobium dearei.*	1					Wash.
Do	*Vanda sanderiana* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Tineid	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)		1				Do.*
Do	Debris among roots of *Phalaenopsis schilleriana.*		1				Do.*
Do	*Derris* sp		1				Calif.*
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)				1		Do.*
Xylosandrus luzonicus (Scolytidae)	*Dendrobium taurinum* (orchid)	1					Hawaii.*
Diseases:							
Bacterium sp	*Vanda coerulea* (orchid)	1					D.C.
Cercospora sp	*Phaseolus* sp. (string bean)					1	Wash.
Colletotrichum sp	*Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana* (orchid).	1					Do.
Do	*Phalaenopsis sanderiana* (orchid).		1				Hawaii.*
Gloeosporium sp	*Vanda luzonica* (orchid)	1					Do.*
Oil spotting	*Citrus nobilis deliciosa* (tangerine).					1	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
POLAND							
Insects:							
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	2	----	----	----	D.C.
Rhagoletis sp. (Trypetidae)	do	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	1	----	----	----	Mass.
POLYNESIA							
Insects:							
Morganella maskelli (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	1	----	----	Calif.*
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	do	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
PORTUGAL							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Cassia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	*Citrus aurantium* (sour orange)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Chrysomphalus sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	3	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Laspeyresia splendana (Olethreutidae).	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	4	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	*Pyrus communis* (pear)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Diseases:							
Monilia sp	*Prunus* sp. (cherry)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Uredo sp	*Oryza sativa* (rice) (straw)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
PRETORIA							
Insects:							
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Acacia caffra*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Galleriinae (Pyralidae)	*Iphiona polygalifolia*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Halimococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Hyphaene* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Fla.*
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Combretum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Myrmicaria sp. (ant)	*Euryops* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Noctuid	*Pentzia virgata*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
PUERTO RICO							
Insects:							
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	1	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Psidium guajava* (guava)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Aspidiotus cocotiphagus (Coccidae)	*Annona muricata* (soursop)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Rosa* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	3	----	----	----	----	Do.
Coccus viridis (Coccidae)	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)	2	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Diatraea saccharalis (sugarcane borer).	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Diatraea sp. (Pyralidae)	do	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Pa.
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Frankliniella cephalica melanommata (thrips).	*Polyanthes tuberosa* (tuberose)	----	----	1	----	----	Pa.
Frankliniella insularis (thrips)	On bouquet of roses, ferns, etc.	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Do	*Rosa* sp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Haplothrips gowdeyi (thrips)	*Dianthus* sp	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Polyanthes tuberosa*	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Hypothenemus sp. (Scolytidae)	Banana debris	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Leucoptera coffeella (coffee leaf miner).	*Coffea* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Lophocateres pusillus (Siamese grain beetle).	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Myzaphis sp. (aphid)	*Rosa* sp	----	----	1	1	----	Pa.
Noctuid	*Achras sapota* (sapodilla)	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Opogona sp. (Tineidae)	*Saccharum officinarum*	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Orthezia insignis (greenhouse orthezia).	*Ambrosia* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Orthezia sp. (Coccidae)	*Laurus* sp	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Genipa americana* (Spanish lime).	----	----	1	----	----	Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
PUERTO RICO—Continued							
Insects—Continued,							
Pinnaspis buxi (Coccidae)	*Philodendron cordatum*	1					N.Y.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Banana debris					1	Pa.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	Ala.
Do	do					14	Calif.*
Do	do					1	Mass.
Do	do					3	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Va.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)				3		Fla.*
Do	do				1		Ga.
Do	do					1	Mass.
Do	*Citrus* sp			1			Fla.*
Do	*Coffea* sp			2			Pa.
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Aucuba* sp				1		Va.
Do	Cactus		2				Calif.*
Pterophorid	*Mentha* sp. (mint)			1			N.Y.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Ricinus communis* (castor-bean).			1			Do.
Stephanoderes sp. (Scolytidae)	Banana debris					1	Pa.
Stigmaeodes sp. (mite)	*Ananas sativas*		1				Hawaii.*
Tetraleurodes mori (whitefly)	*Musa* sp. (banana)				1		Pa.
Tinea sp. (Tineidae)	Debris around stem of banana					1	Do.
Tineid	*Annona muricata*			1			N.Y.
Do	*Carica papaya* (papaya)			1			Do.
Trionymus sp. (Coccidae)	Cactus		1				Calif.*
Vinsonia stellifera (Coccidae)	*Laurus* sp			3			N.Y.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	Banana debris					1	Pa.
Do	On debris on banana stem					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides sp	*Saccharum officinarum*		1				D.C.
Capnodium citri	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	Md.
Cercospora rosaecola	*Rosa* sp			2			Pa.
Cercospora sp	do				1		Do.
Diplocarpon rosae	do				1	1	Do.
Diplodia sp	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)			1			Do.
Erinose sp	*Dianthus* sp					1	Do.
Melanconium sacchari	*Saccharum officinarum*	1					Do.
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)				1		Do.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Pestalozzia sp	*Rosa* sp			1			Do.
Phoma destructiva	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Md.
Sclerotinia sp	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)				1		N.Y.
Sphaceloma fawcettii	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					1	Ala.
Do	do					1	N.Y.
Do	do					1	Pa.
Do	*Citrus* sp	1					N.Y.
RAROTONGA							
Insects:							
Morganella maskelli (Coccidae)	*Citrus grandis*			1			Calif.*
RUMANIA							
Insects:							
Acallocrates denticollis (Curculionidae).	In packing around grape cuttings.		1				D.C.
RUSSIA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus sp. (Coccidae)	*Ficus* sp		1				Do.
Do	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Do.
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Alhagi camelorum*		1				Do.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)		1				Do.
Pectinophora gossypiella (pink bollworm).	*Gossypium* sp. (cottonseed)		1				Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Ficus* sp		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Cladosporium carpophilum	*Amygdalus persica* (peach)					1	Pa.
Colletotrichum sp	*Agropyron prostratum* (glumes)		1				D.C.
Puccinia graminis	do		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
ST. HELENA							
Insects:							
Tineid	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	D.C.
Diseases:							
Internal blackening	do					1	Do.
ST. KITTS							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus diffinis (Coccidae)	*Couroupita guianensis*			1			Mass.
Frankliniella insularis (thrips)	*Zingiber officinale* (ginger)		1				Do.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Cajanus indicus* (pigeonpea)			1			Do.
Do	*Punica granatum* (pomegranate).			1			Do.
Targionia hartii (Coccidae)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)		2				Do.
Tineid	*Zingiber officinale*		1				Do.
Diseases:							
Diplodia cacaoicola	do		2				Do.
ST. LUCIA							
Insects:							
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	Palm				1		Va.
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Coccidae)	*Caryota urens*				1		Mass.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)			1			Do.
Tipulid	*Persea americana* (avocado)			1			Do.
Diseases:							
Oleocellosis	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1					N.Y.
Do	do					1	Va.
ST. VINCENT							
Insects:							
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)				1		Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					2	Mass.
Do	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)					2	Do.
Pseudoparlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Dioscorea* sp. (yam)					1	Do.
Diseases:							
Capnodium citri	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)					1	Do.
Cladosporium cucumerinum	*Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)					1	Do.
Oil burning	*Citrus aurantifolia*					1	Do.
Sclerotium sp	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	Do.
Sphaeronema fimbriatum	*Ipomoea batatas*					1	Do.
Verticillium sp	*Cucurbita pepo melopepo* (summer squash).					1	Do.
SAMOA							
Insects:							
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)			1			Calif.*
SASKATCHEWAN							
Insects:							
Olethreutid	*Vaccinium macrocarpon* (cranberry).		1				D.C.
SCOTLAND							
Insects:							
Amalus haemorrhous (Curculionidae).	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Pa.
Amalus sp. (Curculionidae)	do		6				Do.
Aphalara sp. (Psyllidae)	do		1				Do.
Catocalinae (Noctuidae)	do		1				Do.
Cecidomyiid	do		1				Do.
Do	*Tagetes* sp. (marigold)			1			N.Y.
Ceutorhynchus ericae (Curculionidae).	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)		1				Pa.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	do		1				Do.
Coleophora sp. (Coleophoridae)	do		3				Do.
Frankliniella intonsa adusta (thrips)	Dry flowers		1				Do.
Gelechiid	*Calluna vulgaris*		3				Do.
Geometrid	do		1				Do.
Glyciphagus sp. (mite)	do		1				Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)					1	N.Y.
Scholopostethus decoratus (Lygaeidae).	*Calluna vulgaris*		1				Pa.
Taeniothrips atratus (thrips)	do		2				Do.
Do	Dry flowers		1				Do.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SCOTLAND—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris*	----	23	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	Dry flowers	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Tetramorium laevinodis (ant)	*Calluna vulgaris*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Thrips flavus (thrips)	do	----	16	----	----	----	Do.
Thrips fuscipennis (thrips)	Dry flowers	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Ulopa sp. (Cicadellidae)	*Calluna vulgaris*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Wasmannia auropunctata (ant)	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchus avenae	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Phyllosticta sp.	*Sorbus aucuparia* (European mountain-ash).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pleurococcus viridis	*Ilex* sp. (holly)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
SIAM							
Insects:							
Aleurodothrips sp. (thrips)	*Saccolabium* sp. (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Neodius sp. (Pentatomidae)	*Vanda caerulescens* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Diseases:							
Diplodia cacaoicola	Orchid	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Gloeosporium sp	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
SIERRA LEONE							
Insects:							
Caryedon fuscus (Bruchidae)	*Dialium guineense* (velvet tamarind).	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Diseases:							
Diplodia tubericola	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
Eriococcus sp. (Coccidae)	*Trichocaulon cactiforme*	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Frankliniella sp. (thrips)	*Danthonia semiannularis*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Danthonia* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Oxycarenus luctuosus (Lygaeidae)	*Hibiscus* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
SPAIN							
Insects:							
Apion sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus suber* (cork oak)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Aspidiotus spinosus (Coccidae)	Palm	----	----	----	1	----	Va.
Asterolecanium sp. (Coccidae)	*Quercus suber*	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Brachycerus albidentatus (Curculionidae).	*Allium sativum* (garlic)	2	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Brachycerus sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Ceratitis capitata (Mediterranean fruit fly).	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Ceutorhynchus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Brassica oleracea capitata*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Do	*Raphanus sativus* (radish)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi var. (Coccidae).	*Citrus sinensis*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	4	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Do	*Quercus suber* (cork oak)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	2	Do.
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Laspeyresia splendana (Olethreutidae).	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Quercus suber*	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
Neoclytus sp. (Cerambycidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Parlatoria oleae (Coccidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Prunus armeniaca* (apricot)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	----	----	2	Calif.*
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	1	----	1	N.Y.
Parlatoria sp. (Coccidae)	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Capcicum annuum*	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Do	*Cyperus esculentus* (chufa)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Ala.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Rhopalosiphum sp. (aphid)	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*

List by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SPAIN—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	S.C.
Synophrus politus (Cynipidae)	Quercus suber (cork oak)	1					Pa.
Tortricid	*Nerium oleander* (oleander)				1		P.R.
Trypetid	*Capsicum annuum*					1	Mass.
Diseases:							
Alternaria solani	do					1	Pa.
Do	*Lycopersicum esculentum*					1	Md.
Aphelenchus avenae	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					3	Pa.
Colletotrichum sp	*Brassica oleracea botrytis* (cauliflower).					1	Do.
Helminthosporium sp	*Allium sativum*					1	S.C.
Heterosporium sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Mass.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	N.Y.
Net necrosis	do					1	Pa.
Oil burning	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					1	Do.
Do	do				1	1	Tex.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Mass.
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)					4	Pa.
Do	do				1	2	Tex.
Puccinia graminis	*Triticum aestivum* (wheat)	1					Pa.
Puccinia sp	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					2	Md.
Do	do					5	Pa.
Sclerotinia sp	*Allium cepa* (onion)					1	Ala.
Sclerotium cepivorum	do					2	Do.
Sclerotium sp	*Castanea* sp. (chestnut)					1	Pa.
Do	*Quercus suber* (cork oak)	1					Do.
Septoria citri	*Citrus sinensis*					1	Md.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium sativum*					1	Pa.
Tylenchus pratensis	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Md.
Do	do					1	Wash.
Uredo sp	*Allium porrum* (leek)					1	Pa.
Uromyces sp	*Vicia faba* (fava bean)					1	N.Y.
Venturia pyrina	*Pyrus communis* (pear)					1	Do.
Verticillium sp	*Solanum tuberosum*					1	Pa.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS							
Insects:							
Acythopeus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Phalaenopsis grandiflora* (orchid).			1			Hawaii.*
Aspidiotus destructor (Coccidae)	*Garcinia mangostana* (mangosteen).			1			Do.*
Brachythrips sp. (thrips)	*Vanda* sp. (orchid)			1			Do.*
Coccotrypes sp. (Scolytidae)	*Oncosperma horridum* (palm)		1				D.C.
Curculionid	*Allium sativum* (garlic)					1	Pa.
Cylas turcipennis (Curculionidae)	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)					1	N.Y.
Dialeurodes sp. (whitefly)	*Nephelium lappaceum* (rambutan).			1			Hawaii.*
Glaucothrips sp. (thrips)	*Vanda* sp			1			Do.*
Labia sp. (earwig)	In packing around plants	1					D.C.
Lepidosaphes lasianthi (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum variegatum* (croton)				1		La.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum* sp. (croton)				1		N.Y.
Parlatoria ziziphus (Coccidae)	*Citrus grandis* (pomelo)					1	Do.
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Codiaeum variegatum* (croton)				1		La.
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	*Dendrobium kingianum* (orchid).			1			Hawaii.*
Do	Orchid debris			1			Do.*
Pseudaonidia duplex (camphor scale)	*Codiaeum variegatum* (croton)				1		La.
Pulvinaria sp. (Coccidae)	*Nephelium lappaceum* (rambutan).			1			Hawaii.*
Technomyrmex albipes (ant)	Orchid (several species)			3			Do.*
Tetramorium sp. (ant)	*Phalaenopsis grandiflora* (orchid).			1			Do.*
Tineid	Orchid debris			1			Do.*
Diseases:							
Colletotrichum sp	*Derris elliptica*	1					D.C.
SUMATRA							
Insects:							
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Amorphophallus titanum*	1					Mo.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

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Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
SWEDEN							
Insects:							
Blastodacna hellerella (Cosmopterygidae).	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Solanun tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa
Hylemyia sp. (Anthomyiidae)	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	In soil around parsnips	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Lecanium coryli (Coccidae)	*Malus sylvestris*	----	2	----	----	----	D.C.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Tyroglyphid (mite)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Diseases:							
Aphelenchoides parietinus	*Brassica rapa* (turnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	2	Pa.
Internal blackening	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Internal browning	do	----	----	----	----	1	Ga.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Tex.
Phoma sp	*Pastinaca sativa* (parsnip)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Daucus carota* (carrot)	----	----	----	----	1	La.
Sclerotinia sp	do	----	----	----	----	2	Do.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Pastinaca sativa*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	*Pastinaca sativa*	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	2	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Sclerotium sp	*Daucus carota*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Tylenchus dipsaci	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Do	*Daucus carota*	----	----	----	----	1	Md.
Do	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Ga.
Do	do	1	----	----	----	2	Md.
SWITZERLAND							
Insects:							
Atinothrips rufus (thrips)	Unknown	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Brachyrhinus scaber (Curculionidae)	Dry leaf	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Bruchidius villosus (Bruchidae)	*Cytisus austriacus*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Do	*Cytisus sessilifolius* (sessile broom).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Chionaspis salicis (Coccidae)	*Salix discolor* (pussy willow)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Frankliniella intonsa (thrips)	*Sempervivum neilreichii*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	*Fagus* sp. (beech nut)	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.
Noctuid	*Salix discolor*	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Taeniothrips ericae (thrips)	Unknown	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Thrips flavius (thrips)	*Calluna vulgaris* (heather)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Trypetid	*Cotoneaster* sp	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Diseases:							
Capnodium sp	*Laurus nobilis* (Grecian laurel)	----	1	----	----	----	Ill.
Phoma sp	*Ephedra* sp (jointfir)	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
TAHITI							
Insects:							
Cardiocondyla nuda (ant)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Chelisoches morio (earwig)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Curculionid	*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Diocalandra taitensis (Tahitian coconut weevil).	*Cocos nucifera*	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	do	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Diocalandra sp. (Curculionidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Ereunetis sp. (Tineidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Eucalymnatus sp. (Coccidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Euponera sp. (ant)	*Dendrobium taurinum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Hemichionaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Cocos nucifera*	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Do	*Mangifera indica*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Icerya sp. (Coccidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Lepidosaphes sp. (Coccidae)	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	1	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Do	*Cocos nucifera*	----	1	----	----	----	Calif.*
Morganella longispina (Coccidae)	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Mystrorrhinus dimorphus (Curculionidae).	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
TAHITI—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Parlatoria cinerea (Coccidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	----	1	----	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus limonia* (lemon)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
Pheidole sp. (ant)	*Dendrobium sanderae* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Phenacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Polypodium trifurcatum*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.*
Phlocothrips sp. (thrips)	*Cocos nucifera* (coconut)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Pseudococcus virgatus (Coccidae)	*Mangifera indica*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Pseudococcus sp. (Coccidae)	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Tineid	*Cocos nucifera*	1	----	----	----	----	Hawaii.*
Xylosandrus sp. (Scolytidae)	*Dendrobium sanderae* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
Zatapinoma sp. (ant)	*Dendrobium taurinum* (orchid)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.*
TANGANYIKA							
Insects:							
Stephanoderes hampei (coffee berry borer).	*Coffea* sp	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
TOBAGO							
Insects:							
Caryoborus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Astrocaryum* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Conotrachelus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Hibiscus tiliaceus* (mahoe)	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pyralid	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pyraustinae (Pyralidae)	*Xeranthemum annuum* (mountain immortelle).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
TRINIDAD							
Insects:							
Aleurodicus sp. (whitefly)	*Ananas* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Aulacaspis sp. (Coccidae)	*Mangifera* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Euscepes batatae (West Indian sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Do	do	----	----	----	1	----	Va.
Horiola sp. (Membracidae)	*Theobroma cacao*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Marmara sp. (?) (Gracilariidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Do	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Olethreutid	*Theobroma cacao*	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Citrus aurantifolia* (lime)	----	----	1	----	----	Do.
Phyllocoptes sp. (mite)	*Lantana* sp	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Citrus grandis* (grapefruit)	----	----	----	----	2	Mass.
Do	*Mangifera* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
Pseudococcus probrevipes (Coccidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Rhizoglyphus sp. (mite)	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Diseases:							
Cercospora mangiferae	*Mangifera* sp	1	----	----	----	----	D.C
Diplodia cacaoicola	*Theobroma cacao*	----	----	1	----	----	Mass.
Diplodia tubericola	*Ipomoea batatas*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
TURKEY							
Insects:							
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp. (valonia)	2	----	----	----	----	Do.
Laspeyresia sp. (Olethreutidae)	do	3	----	----	----	----	Do.
Olethreutid	do	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Pseudaonidia articulatus (rufous scale).	*Coffea* sp	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Sitophilus sp. (Curculionidae)	*Quercus* sp. (acorn)	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Do	*Quercus* sp. (valonia)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.
UEA							
Insects:							
Mezira membranaceus (Aradidae)	Bark of wood	----	----	1	----	----	Hawaii.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	Wood	----	----	1	----	----	Do.*
UGANDA							
Insects:							
Stephanoderes hampei (coffee berry borer).	*Coffea* sp	1	----	----	----	----	N.Y.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA							
Insects:							
Acanthoscelides sp. (Bruchidae)	*Acacia decurrens mollis*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Anuraphis sp. (aphid)	*Ornithogalum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Caryedon sp (Bruchidae)	*Combretum erythrophyllum*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Frankliniella sp. (thrips)	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides* (chinkerichee).	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.

List, by countries, of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive—Continued

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Country of origin and name of pest	Host	Number of interceptions in—					Collected in—
		Cargo	Mail	Baggage	Quarters	Stores	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—Continued							
Insects—Continued.							
Gelechiid	*Erica* spp	----	----	----	1	----	Mass.
Haplothrips bagnalli (thrips)	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Histiostoma sp. (mite)	*Allium cepa* (onion)	----	----	----	----	1	Ga.
Lichenophanes tristis (Bostrichidae)	In wood carvings	----	1	----	----	----	Minn.
Nolid	*Erica* spp	----	----	----	1	----	Mass.
Notodontid	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides* (chinkerichee).	----	1	----	----	----	N.Y.
Olethreutid	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Va.
Oxythrips sp. (thrips)	*Erica* spp	----	----	----	1	----	Mass.
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	do	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Plagiolepis sp. (ant)	do	----	----	----	2	----	Do.
Do	*Ornithogalum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pyralid	*Erica* spp	----	----	----	1	----	Do.
Scarabaeid	*Protea* sp	----	----	1	----	----	N.Y.
Sciara sp. (Mycetophilidae)	*Solanum tuberosum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Diseases:							
Bitter pit	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Capnodium sp	*Mangifera indica* (mango)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
Heterosporium ornithogali	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides* (chinkerichee).	----	2	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Ornithogalum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Oleocellosis	*Citrus sinensis* (orange)	----	----	----	----	1	Mass.
Phoma sp	*Salsola glabrescens*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
Phytophthora sp	*Ornithogalum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Pleospora sp	*Salsola glabrescens*	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides	*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Do	*Ornithogalum* sp	----	1	----	----	----	Mich.
Sclerotinia sp	*Capsicum annuum*	----	----	----	----	1	Pa.
Septoria apii	*Apium graveolens* (celery)	----	----	----	----	1	Do.
URUGUAY							
Insects:							
Megacerus sp. (Bruchidae)	*Ipomoea sibirica*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
VENEZUELA							
Insects:							
Anastrepha sp. (Trypetidae)	*Mammea americana* (mamey)	----	----	----	----	1	N.Y.
Corcyra cephalonica (Pyralidae)	*Theobroma cacao* (cacao)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Diseases:							
Phyllosticta sp	*Aralia* sp. (?)	1	----	----	----	----	Ala.
Polysaccopsis hieronymi	*Solanum tuberosum*	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
VIRGIN ISLANDS							
Insects:							
Cylas formicarius (sweetpotato weevil).	*Ipomoea batatas* (sweetpotato)	----	1	----	----	----	N.Y.
WALES							
Insects:							
Trialeurodes sp. (whitefly)	*Solanum pseudocapsicum* (Jerusalem-cherry).	----	----	----	----	1	Fla.*
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Insects:							
Phycitinae (Pyralidae)	*Duboisia hopwoodii*	----	1	----	----	----	D.C.
WEST INDIES							
Insects:							
Camponotus willardi (ant)	In shipment of plants	1	----	----	----	----	Do.
Curculionid	*Areca catechu* (betel palm)	1	----	----	----	----	Calif.*
Prenolepis sp. (ant)	In shipment of plants	1	----	----	----	----	D.C.
YEMEN							
Insects:							
Bruchidius sp. (Bruchidae)	*Sesbania grandiflora* (Indian pine tree).	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Bruchophagus sp. (Eurytomidae)	do	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
YUGOSLAVIA							
Insects:							
Blastodacna sp. (Cosmopterygidae)	*Malus sylvestris* (apple)	----	1	----	----	----	Pa.
Crambus sp. (Pyralidae)	In moss used as packing for tree cuttings.	----	1	----	----	----	Do.
Curculio sp. (Curculionidae)	*Corylus* sp. (hazelnut)	----	1	----	----	----	Tex.
Rhagoletis cerasi (Trypetidae)	*Prunus cerasus* (sour cherry)	1	----	----	----	----	Pa.

Summary of interceptions by continents and subdivisions

Country	Insects	Diseases
Africa:		
Africa	7	3
Algeria	1	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	0
Angola	2	0
Canary Islands	1	4
Cape of Good Hope	5	1
Egypt	2	9
Madeira Islands	2	1
Morocco	117	2
Nigeria	1	0
Pretoria	6	0
St. Helena	1	1
Sierra Leone	1	1
Tanganyika	1	0
Uganda	1	0
Union of South Africa	19	13
Asia:		
Burma	0	1
Ceylon	4	2
China	87	49
Chosen	9	0
Federated Malay States	1	0
India	29	11
Japan	307	87
Manchuria	2	1
Orient	4	0
Palestine	2	8
Siam	2	2
Straits Settlements	22	1
Turkey	9	0
Yemen	2	0
Australasia (including Pacific Islands):		
American Samoa	31	0
Australia	41	5
Dutch East Indies	1	0
Fiji Islands	2	0
Hawaii	261	0
Java	5	2
Marshall Islands	3	0
New Guinea	0	2
New South Wales	1	0
New Zealand	2	3
Philippines	179	6
Polynesia	2	0
Rarotonga	1	0
Samoa	1	0
South Australia	4	0
Sumatra	1	0
Tahiti	28	0
Uea	2	0
Western Australia	1	0
Europe:		
Albania	5	0
Austria	7	4
Azores	10	3
Belgium	39	24
Czechoslovakia	5	1
Denmark	8	9
England	110	78
France	56	48
Germany	106	88
Great Britain	7	0
Greece	5	2
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	4	5
Italy	157	66
Latvia	1	1
Lithuania	1	5
Luxemburg	0	1
Malta	0	1
Netherlands	146	232
Norway	7	18
Poland	4	2
Portugal	12	2
Europe—Continued.		
Rumania	1	0
Russia	6	3
Scotland	71	4
Spain	41	43
Sweden	10	26
Switzerland	11	2
Wales	1	0
Yugoslavia	4	0
North America:		
Bermuda	33	7
Canada	40	50
British Columbia	15	2
Manitoba	0	1
Nova Scotia	1	1
Ontario	1	101
Saskatchewan	1	0
Central America	5	2
British Honduras	1	0
Canal Zone	27	11
Costa Rica	109	2
Guatemala	47	5
Honduras	128	0
Mexico	1,688	411
Nicaragua	76	2
Panama	545	1
Newfoundland	1	1
West Indies	3	0
American Virgin Islands	5	1
Antigua	1	1
Bahamas	12	3
Barbados	5	1
British West Indies	1	0
Cuba	258	97
Dominica	14	3
Dominican Republic	8	2
Grand Cayman	3	0
Grenada	1	0
Guadeloupe	2	3
Haiti	11	4
Jamaica	79	34
Montserrat	5	2
Puerto Rico	78	20
St. Kitts	7	2
St. Lucia	4	2
St. Vincent	7	6
Tobago	4	0
Trinidad	16	3
Virgin Islands	1	0
South America:		
Argentina	16	11
Bolivia	4	1
Brazil	29	45
British Guiana	2	1
Chile	16	11
Colombia	76	6
Dutch Guiana	6	1
Ecuador	7	0
Peru	2	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	2	2
Total:		
Africa	168	35
Asia	480	162
Australasia	566	18
Europe	836	669
North America	3,243	781
South America	161	79
Total	5,454	1,744
Total (common pests p. 3)	4,099	5,935
Total insects	9,553	
Total diseases		7,679
Grand total		17,232

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